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*Reduced facsimile of Map 14 in "A. Ortelius"*





Blaeuw, *theatrum orbis Terrarum*, Antwerp, 1570.





A DIALOGE OR CONFABULATION  
BETWEEN TWO TRAVELLERS  
WHICH TREATETH OF CIVILE AND POLLITIKE  
GOUVERNEMENT  
IN DYVERS KINGDOMES & CONTRIES

PRINTED FROM THE MS. OF THE AUTHOR

WILLIAM SPELMAN

WRITTEN CIRCA 1580

EDITED, WITH NOTES AND INTRODUCTION, BY

J. E. LATTON PICKERING

*Librarian to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple*

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BY

VICTOR W. B. VAN DE WEYER, ESQ.





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## INTRODUCTION.

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**WILLIAM SPELMAN**, the author of this "Dialogue," in which he takes the pseudonym of **Selvaggio**, was a younger son of Sir John Spelman, of Narborough, in Norfolk, who was one of the Justices of the King's Bench, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Frowyk, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Frowyk, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, but does not appear to have graduated. He travelled in the Netherlands and other foreign countries. A passport was granted to him by Jean de Croy, Compté de Roeux, at Bruges, 5th April, 1572. In 1573 he was engaged in an expedition, on behalf of the King of Spain, in the Low Countries. He married Catherine, daughter of Cornelius van Stonhove, a Judge in Holland.\* On page 3, **Selvaggio** says : "god of his goodnes dyd gyve me a wyfe of Generouse birth of the howse of Scone hone in Holland." By her he had five children, some of whom, together with his wife, he lost early in life. Apparently he soon re-married, and again to a Dutch lady of some wealth (p. 7).

The manuscript is written in an Elizabethan hand on what is technically known as "pot" paper, so called from the design of the water-mark, the date of which Sir E. Maunde Thompson, to whose courtesy I am much indebted, judges from his experience to

\* See "*Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ*" and *Visit : of Norfolk* [Harl. Soc. vol. 32].



to be about 1580. Written in faint pencil on a blank page opposite the title and in a modern handwriting is the following :

"The water-mark on the paper at the end is an ornamented pot surmounted by a quatrefoil very like what is in my volume of the date 1598."

The MS. forms a small quarto volume, consisting of one hundred and nine leaves. At the top of the first page appears the name "Willyam Spelmann." The Dialogue itself commences on the first page of the fourth leaf, a facsimile of which has been made, and is bound up to face the corresponding page of printed matter. The manuscript, which is half-bound in green morocco, was formerly in the collection of Mr. Dawson Turner, and was sold with a portion of his library in June, 1859, when it probably came into the possession of His Excellency M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, and was added to the Library now located at New Lodge, Windsor Forest. On one of the several blank pages bound up at the beginning of the volume there is a note, made in 1842, by Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records :

"A manuscript with the name W<sup>m</sup>. Spelman, apparently in his own writing, on the flyleaf, p. 1, but which begins at p. 4." [Then follows title.]

"This is a very curious and amusing dialogue, well worthy of being printed, as containing many interesting anecdotes and observations, both upon the state of society and people on the Continent—particularly in the Low Countries—and also in England. In the latter, there is a detailed and curious account of the manner in which Bishop Hooper used to pass his time."

The internal evidences of the knowledge of the writer of the facts he sets out are numerous and convincing. Wherever I have had particular occasion to investigate a statement of the author, ample confirmation of its authenticity has been forthcoming.

Selvaggio's account of his parentage (p. 2) is confirmed by the  
pedigree

pedigree of the Spelman family set out in *Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ*, fol., Oxford, 1698.

He was the eleventh of thirteen sons that his mother bore, but as the two youngest died in infancy, his statement, that he was the youngest, may in that sense be accepted. There were seven daughters. Sir Henry Spelman, the celebrated Antiquary, was a son of Henry Spelman, the fourth of the sons, and our author was therefore his uncle. Early in his narrative he mentions "my Cosyne Mack, mack Williams." In the Spelman pedigree before mentioned, it is set out that Anna, sister to our author's father, married Henry Mack Williams, so that any children they may have had would be his first cousins. Selvaggio relates (p. 15) how his vessel was carried off from Yarmouth by a thief or rover from Flushing. His account of his losses, and the action he took to make them good, the advice he received to apply to the Duke of Alba for a letter of mark, is graphically narrated. Here again I have discovered confirmation of Selvaggio's story. The Duke of Alba's steward was a certain Senor Jan Moreno, whom our author mentions and whom he calls provider of the King's navy. Amongst the volumes of the Tanner manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, vol. 80, fol. 21, is thus described:

"Letters and papers relating to Will. Spelman's expedition in behalf of the King of Spain against the Low Countries, most of them from Juan de Moreno, in Dutch and French ; an. 1573."

Some letters are from Spelman, and are in the same handwriting as that of the manuscript of the "Dialogue."

There is also a document containing accounts in Spelman's writing, and dated 1573. In this are mentioned payments of substantial sums to Captain Nicolson, Captain North, &c., mentioned at p. 15 of the "Dialogue," and other payments made at Rochester and Queenborough, the total sum amounting to £1,067 6s. 8d.

Mention

Mention is also made in these accounts of payments to the Captain of the "Phoenix," the purchase of which vessel is mentioned on page 22 of the "Dialogue."

Selvaggio's account of the amount of his allowances amounting to nearly £300 per month, his satisfaction at his high estate in being made General over twelve Captains and their ships, with eight hundred mariners and soldiers at his command, the grandeur of his personal retinue, are all minutely described; and at this period of his career he was, as he thought, "clymynge uppe upon the higheste toppe of ffortunes wheele." A description of the capture of a Boyer coming up from Margate into the Thames, and subsequent proceedings, suggest that Selvaggio was not particular as to the vessels against whom he proceeded, and that his actions partook very much of those of a privateer. However this may have been, certain of his fellows apparently gave information to the Lords of the Council of his doings, and by their order he was apprehended at Yarmouth, whilst other of his ships were taken at Harwich and carried to Chatham, and, as he puts in a side-note, all was turned topsy-turvy. Then follows an account of his endeavours, by interest at Court, to have his ships and goods restored to him, but without avail. Selvaggio ends the accounts of this transaction by a grim recital of the evil fates that befell his false comrades.

Details of the losses suffered in the way of trade and more legitimate enterprise follows, and mention is made of the lease of a farm called the Garret, granted by the Abbot of Merton. The interesting note (p. 31), furnished to me by my friend Mr. Stuart Moore, corroborates in a remarkable manner the facts related by Selvaggio, and the date 1571 is two years prior to that of the letters of mark granted to him by the Duke of Alva. The first part of the "Dialogue" ends with the details of a transaction by which "Selvaggio" was defrauded of fifty pounds, for which  
the

the only satisfaction he had was that "the Cosyner after I had kepte him in preson half a yere, the sicknes of the preson dyd take him & he dyed."

In the second part of the "Dialogue" Selvaggio gives an account of the way in which he occupied himself during twenty years time that he remained in England. He appears to have studied divinity and medicine, and to have travelled through the country and along the sea-coast, observing the state thereof. Questioned by Viandante as to the differences in government at home and abroad, our author gives his experiences of various other countries. The legal procedure in Norway is described, and an account given of the punishment of an unjust judge by the King of Denmark. Selvaggio incidentally mentions, in connection with this, that he was at Stockholm in 1560. An account follows of his journey from Norway to Dantzic with a merchant of that city, and the perils incurred in those times by travellers can be gathered from Selvaggio's description of their adventures. Then Viandante caps these experiences by relating his journey from Emden to Antwerp by way of Kampen and Amersfert, and his narrow escape from the troops of thieves which infested the country; and Selvaggio relates how, in journeying from Cologne to Strasburg, he purchased immunity by employing a guide who although evidently in league with the thieves, passed him safely through the country. The description given by Viandante of his search for gold in company with an Englishman, a goldsmith of Cologne, named Henry Mason, is very interesting, and the search and digging, all labour in vain, reminds one of Dousterswivel's pursuit of treasure described in *The Antiquary*.

After Selvaggio has accounted for the fact that there are so many more thieves in Germany than in other countries, he narrates the form of government of the great cities of that kingdom. An account of the brewing in Hamburg is given in detail, and in a  
comparison



comparison of English beer with that of Hamburg, the saying is set down that "Inglyshe bere is a pleasant drynk but hamborowe beere is a stately drynk." The way in which the free cities of Hamburg, Stade, Lubeck, etc., maintained their independence is shown, and the stern manner in which breakers of the law were summarily dealt with. Selvaggio was in Hamburg in 1570, as he mentions the death and burial of Richard Clough, merchant and factor for Sir Thomas Gresham, which occurred at that place in that year. Selvaggio next proceeds to describe his travels, which were short, in France, Savoy, Italy, and Spain. He was shocked by shameless vice at Venice and by the idolatry prevalent throughout Piedmont and Savoy. He remarks on the prevalence of goitre "women havynge great golles under the chynne." His route homewards seems to have been that usually taken by travellers at that period. He mentions a mountain called the Gabolette, a reference which puzzled me for some time. There is, however, no doubt that he is alluding to a mountain called "the Aiguebelette," and that he has on this as on several other occasions adopted the phonetic form of spelling. Curiously enough the prevalence of goitre in that valley, as formerly existing, is confirmed by an extract from an old guide book which I have been enabled to put into the form of a note.

Selvaggio's strong Protestant proclivity shows itself in his account of the life and death of the Baron des Adrets, whom he holds forth as an example to all princes to be firm in the true faith. He describes, amongst other interesting details, a mode of irrigation adopted in the country between Padua and Milan, the form of service at evensong in the Dome Church at the latter place, and a house set apart for those suffering from plague, etc., outside the city. As regards Spain, our Author saw so much spiritual tyranny, so many betrayers and informers, that he wished his first entrance into the country had been the day of his departure. As  
illustrating

illustrating this he gives a curious anecdote of a carver (see page 62).

Selvaggio then proceeds to describe the Low Countries and extol the great wealth of their cities. "So Riche . . . that I thinke no Realme Crystened can Compare with them." He gives a detailed account of their various industries and trades, describes the official duties of the various wardens of companies, viewers of cloth, sworn packers of fish, etc.

The education of the youth of the country is next touched upon; the portions given to them on coming of age, &c. Taxation, the administration of the law, the laws of succession, and the mode of dealing with those young men who are spending their substance in riotous living is then dealt with. The punishments of undutiful children, and of those of a lewd tongue, are also described. Selvaggio next tells of the penalty for bribery and extortion, and in this conjunction relates what befell an official named Spell, who, acting in a harsh and iniquitous manner against some poor people, was, on proof thereof, forthwith hanged by order of the Duke of Alva; a circumstance which places that person's character in a somewhat more favourable light than that in which it is generally seen.

The account of Spell's crime and condemnation, which took place in 1567, is set out in a work published in 1601, and Selvaggio's narrative is therefore again corroborated by a contemporary authority. The form of punishment prescribed for the crimes of abduction, rape, larceny, church robbery, murder, is set forth.

A long and interesting account of a treacherous murder committed on one merchant by another, is here interpolated by Viandante, and confirmed by Selvaggio, who says he saw the murderer's body still hanging when he was at Antwerp. An account by the historian Van Meteren fixes the date of the trial  
and

and execution as being in 1551. This part of the dialogue finishes with an account of the charitable institutions, hospitals, and the care and maintenance of foundlings and orphans.

In the third and concluding part of the "Dialogue" an interesting sketch is given of what the author has seen of justice and politic government in England. It abounds in quaint fancies and conceits. Sets forth the aspiring mind of the people: "euerye Clowne would be a yoman, euery yoman a gent<sup>l</sup>, euery gent<sup>l</sup> a lord, etc." Selvaggio pronounces a glowing panegyric on Queen Elizabeth (p. 98), speaks of the wisdom displayed by the Lords of the Council, and sums up the good and bad qualities of the nobility. In answer to Viandante, who asks "who beareth the sway in these days," Selvaggio says, "those be penne and Inkhorne gent<sup>l</sup>, whose fathers wer yomen, And others of Collen Clownes Broode whose fathers held the ploughe taylor." He then tells of a knight on whom the epitaph was made, "Here liethe a man somtyme of fame, the First Jentileman of his bloud and laste of his Name."

He declines to say much of the Judges for "there is a curse hangethe ouer the heades of them that shall speake to the Reproche of the Judge." Selvaggio then gives his opinion of the state of the clergy, and expresses his fear that many of them are slack in their functions otherwise there would not be so many sects and contentions in religion. He expresses the wish that they would follow more closely the example of Dr. Hooper, Bishop of Gloster, and he proceeds to tell how that "woorthye Marter and Seint of God" lived, his order in preaching and godly exercises, his punishment of and enjoined penance on such as had committed offences, his hearing of suitors and examination of priests suspected of papistry, confuting these latter by the word of God; his visitation of the sick and poor and his generosity in supplying their wants "so that none went awaye emptye."

Although his father was a judge, Selvaggio appears to have entertained

entertained but a poor opinion of the law and lawyers, and says, if men would be wise and put their matters to the arbitrament of two or three honest neighbours the lawyers would go in threadbare gowns (p. 108), and if they do not reform themselves "they will Ride Cocke hors to hell and fyll yt so ffull; as ther wilbe no Romth for honeste poore men."

Then Selvaggio proceeds to tell of London, its greatness and benefactors, and much of his narration is confirmed by the notes I have been able to give with the text.

Next, at Viandante's suggestion, he discourses on the trade of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. He recites an argument which he heard, when at Colchester, between a city clothier, a country clothier, a husbandman, and a merchant. The complaints of one against the other are familiar reading at the present day. The husbandman says that bothe the clothiers are the cause of the "decaye of us in the contrye . . . . ffor when you kepte within your Citties . . . . we in the Countrey had plentye of Land and Reasonably Rented and ow<sup>r</sup> plowes wer Employed harde to the Cittye gates. And ow<sup>r</sup> Cotengers\* wer ow<sup>r</sup> daye Laborers in hedging, dychinge, plowinge, Cartyng, harvest worke, thressinge, And other woorkes of husbondrye whome nowe you have made Artyfycers in Clothinge. So as we cannot get a man to daye labour but in harvest tyme, By which doynges you have made thre partes of the Realme Artyfycers and the third part husbondmen."

He goes on to speak of the quality of the cloth "in tymes paste . . we had clothes made that woold Contynue a mans lyfyfe where now yf yt be worne two or thre yeares yt is so thryd bare as a lowse can have no coverte." Selvaggio proceeds to tell of what he has seen in Norfolk, and of its "ruinated townes." He draws a  
sad

\* Co-tenants.



sad picture of the decay of trade, especially amongst the fishing population. He falls in with an "owld poore man" who explains to him some of the reasons for it. Above all things he attributes it to the trade with Iceland, which enriches a few "and hathe undon manye a goode ffyssherman." He sums up, in an able manner, the case of the Icelfander and the fisherman, and shows how much it was to the advantage of the people to encourage the latter. Next, Selvaggio tells of the decline of the woollen and cloth trade, also of the sad discord and strife amongst the country people. The "Dialogue" concludes with an account of the state of the poor and of the enormous number of beggars roaming about the country.\* An eloquent prayer for the Queen and her Realm brings the narrative to an end.

In the printing of the "Dialogue" the exact phraseology and spelling of the author has been followed, although the latter is very often of an extraordinary nature. The old map of the Low Countries given as a frontispiece is from one in the British Museum, and my thanks are due to Mr. Coote, of the Map Department, for his courtesy in calling my attention to it. I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge and to Mr. Douglas Freshfield for their information embodied in a note on "The Aiguebelette," p. 59, and to my assistant, Mr. W. T. Rogers, for much help in passing the volume through the press.

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

\* "It was on this host of 'broken men' that every rebellion could count for support; their mere existence was an encouragement to civil war; while in peace their presence was felt in the insecurity of life and property, in bands of marauders who held whole counties in terror, and in 'sturdy beggars' who stripped travellers on the road."—*History of the English People*, by J. R. Green. Vol. ii. p. 385.



**A DIALOGUE OR CONFABULATION BETWEEN**  
 two traueellers Sometime Companions in Study  
 in Magdaline Colledge in Cambridge The one  
 named Viandante; and the other Called  
 Seluaggio. Which treateth of their hard  
 aduentures and also of civile and  
 polittike Gouvernement in Civile Ca//  
 uses, which they have noted in  
 the tyme of their travell through  
 Dyners Kingdomes & Contries

*The first part of this Booke  
 Containeth the beginning of the story  
 Now we have given thanks to almighty  
 god in our prayer for his myghty work & good  
 us, in p'serving us from many dangers, this ffele  
 year; which is the tyme since our first departure  
 out of the Universitie; I pray you brother Seluaggio  
 Make a large discourse how you have spent your time  
 since our Company was dissolved, And yet will be  
 to Wythgate the place of our Long journey, our  
 Chy's Newmarket Gate, And make us think the way  
 less tedious until we come to London,*

seluaggio

A DIALOGUE OR CONFABULATION BETWEEN  
two traellers sometime Companions in study  
in Magdaline Collydge in Cambridge The one  
named Viandante; and the other Called  
Seluaggio. Which treateth of ther hard  
aduentures and also of Civile and  
Pollitike Gouvernement in Civile ca-  
wses, which they have noted in  
the tyme of the<sup>r</sup> travell through  
Dyuers Kingdomes & Contries.

4

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The first part of this Booke  
Conteyneth the tragicall lyfe of the Auctor.

---

VIANDANTE, Now we have geuen thanckes to almightie god ;  
in owr prayors for his myghtie woorks shewed upon us, in  
p'servinge us ffrom many dangers, This ffyftie yeares ; which is the  
tyme sins owr ffirst departure owte of the univercitie ; I praye you  
brother Selvaggio Make a large discourse howe you have spent  
your time, Sins owr Company was disseuered. And yt wilbe a  
helpe to Myttygate the payne of owr Longe Jurneye, ouer This  
Newmarket heath, And make us think the waye Lesse Tedyouse  
untill we come To London.

SELUAGGIO.

B



2     *A Dialogue or Confabulation between Two Trauellers.*

SELUAGGIO, you Saye verye well. I am Contente to accom-  
plyshe your desyer So that you will adde youre knowledge, in  
those Thinges I shall produce, ffor yt wil els ffall tedyous unto  
me to have all the Speeches and you but the heerynge :

VIANDANTE, So I mynde to doo yf I se occation to affirme  
any you<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>positions, by that I have seene in my Travayle of  
Countryes.

SELUAGGIO, Then in goddes name I wilbe ginne, But a longe  
discours will, Aske longe tyme er yt be ended.

VIANDANTE, no fforce for that, we have tyme Inough Before  
we shall come to owr Jurneyes ende, beinge on ffoote as we  
ar, And I mynde to go safelye, least in goyinge to hastelye,  
we Repente more speedelye. And thinges dunne in haste Bringeth  
Spedye Repentance.

- 5     SELUAGGIO Let yt be euen So as you have saide, I will  
Beginne. At suche tyme as I lefte the univercitie and my  
ffather diseased, my Lady my mother havinge Twentye Children  
(that she had by my ffather) of which nomber I was the yongeste)  
my mother Called me ffrom Scoole and bound me prentyce at  
London to a m<sup>r</sup>chant of the Staple of woolle ffor the Terme  
of ix yeares, I then beinge aboughte the age of xvii yeres. In  
which tyme, I indeuoured my self so well to pleas my master  
in his affayres, That he Took sogood Lykinge of my doyinges ;  
as by that tyme, I had Servyd him fflower yeares, he made me  
his ffacter at Callis, where I contynued untill the towne of Callis  
was yeldyd up unto the ffrenchemen.\* To my Losses of Sixscore  
powndes which my good mother had geven me for a stock to  
beginne my trade withall. Besydes a more Some, which I had  
gotten in my Trade by leave of my master. So that after my  
yeares of apprentyseship wer expired, I was dryven to Remayn  
his

a losse.

\* In 1558.

his ffacter at the Cittie of Bruges in fflanders, ffowr yeares after the Losse of Callis, untill such time as god of his goodnes dyd gyve me a wyfe of Generouse birth of the howse of Sconehone in Holland. By whome I enioyed bothe howse Landes and gooddes, to the valure of one Thousand powndes. By whome I had by godes gifte ffyve children. So that I thank god he blessed me in a lovinge wyfe ffayer children and Computente living. So as for the space of vi yeares I lyved Quietly and thoughte my self moste happie. But what is perdurable heere on earth : when the Lorde exalteth uppe, and pulleth Downe at his pleasure. ffor within a verye shorte tyme After I had lyüed in this Securite, dissention risinge in the lowe Contryes.\* The marchâts of the Staple wer Inforced to remoue ; ffrom place, to place To ther no small Losses, hinderancs, and trobles, which caused me to trade in other Marchandyce, into other Cuntryes ; therby to Sustayne my wyf and children, as denmark, Norwayne, hamborowe, westephalie, danske, The land of hessen, Jermamy, france, Italy, Savoy, pydemount, and Spayne, as occation dyd serve me to travayle or trade. And Sekynge therby to Augment my Lyvyng, I fell from Silla into Caribdes, from euyll to woors. But beinge debard ffrom the Seas, and Traffycke, by Reason of Losses I Susteyned by pyrates on the Seas, and bankruptes by Land, I becam a Soldyour by land and a generall over dyuers Captaynes, and ther shippes, Servyng by the Seas. But I may verefye the ould sainge The ould saing to be true, The rollinge Stone, seldome or neuer Gathereth Mosse, and aman Cannot have one losse, but more will ffollowe. So was yt with me, That throughe Trobles in the Lowe Cuntryes, I loste not only my good wyfe and children who dyed ffrom me, but also that lyuyng I had in Andwerpe throughe those Trobles wer kepte ffrom me. Besydes  
great

a lyttel wordly felicitye.

Luke 14, v. 11.  
Philip. v. 8, 9,  
Luke. 18, v. 14.

6

\* The Duke of Alva arrived in Holland, August, 1567.

great Losses I Susteyned by Seas, and euyl dettours on the lande, wherby I beinge dreven to my ultim<sup>o</sup> refugiu<sup>o</sup>, retired into the Countrey wherin I was borne, wheare I have remayned amonge my worshipfull kyndred These xx<sup>o</sup> yeares.

7     VIANDANTE By this discourse I understand, you have Sustoynd prosperetie, and abydden aduercytie. (But yf I maye Intreate you) I woold gladlye heere a discourse of all your Trobles and Losses, how they have ffalne upon you, ffor I have harde diuers reportes therof, But what I heere of your owne mouth Reported I may gyve Credeyte unto, wherfore I praye you let me Requeste you here unto.

SELUAGGIO. I am verye lothe to accomplyshe your desier ffor that the resytall of owlde Matters is the Renūynge of Sorowes.

VIANDANTE I praye you saye me not naye at this tyme. And afterwarde in discoursinge of you<sup>r</sup> Travells into other Cuntryes, I suppose yt will put the oulde Sorowes oute of your mynde, ffor as the oulde sainge is; yt is a meere ffollye to make two Sorowes of one, and to lament whear no help is to be hadde.

SELUAGGIO. To satisfye your Importunacie I will proceede. After I had maried my ffirste wyfe, I brought into Ingland, and because my trade dyd lye moste on that Syde the seas, yt was no small greefe unto my wyfe to fforbeare my Companye, Somtyme a Quarter, or half a yeere, she not acquaynted withe the neyghbours, nor havyinge the Inglyshe Tonge, the better to associate and keepe companye with the gentylytie That dwelte by her. At my Comynge home she Imparted to me her greefe, desyringe me that when I shuld go ouer agayne beyonde the seas, I wolde Acquaynt my self with Some honeste marchant on that syde the seas, to whome I myght sende my marchandyce to make Sale thereof. And he to returne to me such goodes, as I thought to be vendable in Ingland, and he to laye his Stock by myne. And so to be lyke partakers; bothe in the gayne and in the losses. Then

I

I Comynge into the Lande of Skowe,\* in Zelande unto a Cittie named Zeryckzees.† Cornelis yopson M<sup>r</sup> of the said hoye‡ wherein I wente ouer, and had dyvers tymes ffraughted for Inglonde, This Cornelis yopson procured me to be acquaynted with an Alderman of the same Cyttye whose name is (Antony Wisse herventson peck), a man of greate welthe, wyth whome, after dyuers conferenses had, we Concluded to be partners in all owre doyngs in Traffyck betweene Ingland and thos cuntries. So as we ffrayghted vi hoyes with Comodyties w<sup>ch</sup> we thought Commodityouse ffor Inglonde. In which voyage yt hapned one of the hoyes, (wherof Bowen Janson was bothe owner and master) to Stryke upon the sandes ouer agaynste harwyche in the night. And there the goods, (which was wyne, Madder,§ wheate, and Salte) was Cast ouer boord to lighten the shippe. And so the hoye with the maryners wer saved. And some of the wyne and madder wer dryuen on land. The whiche by composition, With the Admirall I obteyned. But the Salte and wheate was wasshed oute of the hoye into the Seas. The the owner of the wracked hoye, not able to Recover his said hoye, proffered the sale of her unto me, So as I bought her at a Reasonable pryce, to my p̃fyte. Then I ffrayghted The other hoyes, Back agayne with Inglyshe Beere, leade, Suffolke|| clothes

\* Schouwen.

† Zierikzee.

‡ A small vessel usually rigged as a sloop. It is difficult to describe precisely the marks of distinction between this vessel and some others of the same size which are also rigged in the same manner, because what is called a hoy in one place would assume the name of a sloop or smack in another. In Holland the hoy has two masts, in England it has but one, where the mainsail is sometimes extended by a boom and sometimes without it.—FALCONER.

§ Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland; what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder.—Sir J. HILL, *Materia Medica*.

| English wool was in great repute on the Continent from an early period. The woollen manufacture still survives in Suffolk. The convenient proximity of Harwich, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth would in Elizabeth's time naturally stimulate trade with the Low Countries.



clothes and other Marchandyses, Amountynge unto about 800<sup>l</sup>. Thus I traded almoste a yeere. But in the ende, The said Antony Wisseson Slacked sendyng ouer of wares as he hadde donne, (Notwithstandinge that ther Remayned in his handes of my monye 400<sup>l</sup>.) And ffurther I was Certyfyed by Cornelis Jobson my skipper, That Antony Wysseson woold yelde up his Accompte in wranglynge, which at my Comynge unto Zeryckzees I fflowund to be true. ffor whearas we shulde have grown to accompte; he broughte my gooddes which I had sente him, to be Sould *in omnem Terram, hic et ubique* with oute namynge the partyes to whome they wer sould Brynginge greate losses upon the gooddes, which he wolde laye on my back to beare. And whear profyte did aryse; There he woold be partaker of the gayne. Wherfor by advyce of Counsayle I co<sup>m</sup>mytted Sute agaynste him in the Lawe, & had him in Execution, wherupon he appealed to ther higher Court at the haghe in holland, And there I contynued my sute untill the tyme of ther vacantie in the Lawe. And then I cam into Ingland, Thinkynge to have gone ouer agayne to followe the sute when the Lawe shuld be opened. But Trobles Comynge upon me and the death of my wyfe and some of my children, and contention Risinge in the Lowe Cuntryes, I could neuer Sithens\* have the Time to ffollowe the Sute, So as I loste by that matche, (with the charges of Sute in the lawe, and my owe charges Lyenge there, aboute the Sute, Aboue ffyue hundred pownds.

VIANDANTE, This was a hard beginnyng, But I praye yo' tell me how you demeaned your self, beinge thus ouer throwne and dryuen to such extremities.

Daniel 14, v. 38.  
Psal. 115, v. 8.  
9. 10. 11.

SELUAGGIO he that putteth his truste in god shall not peryshe, But god will rayse him uppe, when he thinkethe him self moste oute

\* Since then.

oute of hope. ffor god of his meere goodnes tooke pyttye upon me & gave me an other wyfe on that syde the seas By whome I inioyed Nyne houses in Andwerpe which yeelded ffowr hundred gildens\* Anñall fferme. Besydes that my wyfe got by the Trade she used with spanyards, portingales and ffrenche marchantes which yelded some hundred pownds by the yeere towards keepinge of my howse. Thus I was lyfted up by the myghtye hande of god, ffrom a poore estate, to a compütente Lyvyng. And also I traded my self By helpe of one of my good brethren, in Trāsportynge of Corne oute of Ingland into fflanders, yf it had pleased god, yt myght have so contynued. ffor after I had Lyved in this wordlye ffelycitie two yeares; There rose a greate contention in the Lowe Cuntrys. So that the<sup>r</sup> was made a Restrayne of Traffycke, Betwene Ingland, and the Lowe Cuntrys, wherby I was dreven to procure Licences bothe To carye Corne oute of Ingland; and the lyke from the duke *De Alva*, to Brynge yt in the Lowe contries. Thus I contynued in trafyke untill the ffusshingers Revolted ffrom the Duke *De Alva*, and becam Subiecte unto the prynce of Orenge, ffor Then Began a gulf of Trobles to arise, and swallowe me uppe, unto my utter undoyng, ffor Soone After ther revolte; Two shippes Laden with my Corne, the one my owe shippe. The other a hyred shippe; Comynge to ffusshinge, (in there Comynge to me to Andwerp, wer by the said ffusshingers Stayed. Then the pursser of my hyred shippe, was sente by the master of the shippe to Andwerpe to gyve me to understand the staye of my shippes, & Required That I wouold come presently to ffusshinge to get my shippes & goods released, and set at Lybertye. So that within thre howres after thes Newes wer brought unto me I tooke poste horsses, and Cam that

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the begynnyng  
of trobles

\* The gold florin or guilder at this period was worth something over 6 francs, the siiver nearly 4 francs.



that nyght to ouer agaynst flusshinge unto Uyerhaven on the  
 fllanders Syde. And the nexte daye I tooke a bote which brought  
 me unto ffussing, whear ; at my Comynge I met with my Cosyne  
 Mack, mack Willms, who acquaynted me wyth Captayne Morga a  
 Welche man, By whoose meanes (after I had byn there a ffortnyght)  
 11 To my no small Chargs in kepinge my Men and xxx maryn's In  
 bothe shippes : Besydes rewardes (which maketh the Devill to  
 daunce) I obteyned Lybertie for bothe my shippes and gooddes, to  
 go into holland, and there to make Sale of my gooddes. But god  
 who gave me prosperite before, and did behould my unthankfullnes  
 (to trie my ffaith ; and howe I woold Beare aduercite and trobles,  
 as well as welth and prosperytie). Sent his scourge to trye me, in  
 this maner. The master and purser of my hyred shippe ; with  
 others of ther companye woold not go into holland withoute I gave  
 them a newe hier, whereupon Rose greate Contention, betwene  
 us. Then they grewe bludthurstie ; in hope to devyde my gooddes  
 amonge them. Wherefore they procured one Ambrose Rydley an  
 Inglyshman (who had maryed an Aldermans daught<sup>r</sup> of the towne)  
 to Joyne with them agaynste me. Then he with the reste of the<sup>r</sup>  
 Companye, went unto Mounsure Seras \* A ffrenchman which was  
 governour of flusshinge ; Ande Accused me of dyvers matters,  
 whiche yf due prooffe could have binne made, yt had coste me my  
 Lyfe. Apon whiche accusation I was sente for, and brought before  
 the governoure, who with oute manye woordes ; caused my porte  
 mantua to be fette, wherin wer all my bookes of accompte And  
 lycenses which he deteyned by him, and Comanded me to be  
 caryed to the Common Gayle ; there to remayne untill I shouldbe  
 sent for to come before the Lawe to Judgment. But the Almightye  
 god (who is euer myndfull of them that put ther Truste in him ;  
 Sente me som comfort at the verye Instant ffor one Jacob Whytte  
 Baylyf

\* Query Henri de T'Seraerts.

Baylyf of ffusshinge, and kynsman unto my ffirst wyfe, Syttyng by the gouernoure, Said I shuld not be sent unto the cōmon p<sup>r</sup>son. But that I shuld Remayne in my hostes house, and not to come oute of the howse before the gouernoures pleasure wer ffurther knowne, upon payne of my lyfe, thus I remayned in my hostes howse dyuers dayes. Then I understoode my Corne in the shippes wer hette with longe Lyenge, I sent Thomas moore my Servant unto diuers Marchantes in the towne (of my acquayntance, To Requier the Gouernour to take ther bond ffor my Lybertie, and ffoorth Comynge, when I shuld be called before the gouernour. Whereunto they wer verye willynge, untill Ambrose Ridleye perswaded them unto the contrary. Sainge they shuld do ffolishly to enter bond ffor me, whome the next daye they shuld see, go up the Ladder to be hanged. which woordes wer Brought unto me by my messenger which I had sente. and ffurther that they refused to gyve ther bonde. Theis Nūes greatlye dyd troble my mynde, Because I had seene diu<sup>r</sup>s dayes before, L & Lx spanyardes hanged in the mornynge withoute anye trall of the case by Lawe. But wer ffette fro' ther shippes into the Towne and so hanged. Amonge whome was a neere kynsman of the duke *De alua* hanged, and the dukes armes hanged by him, So that I thought none other but to have Loste my Lyfe amonge these rebellyouse rowte, wherfore I wente unto my Chamber, and prostrated my self Before the almighty; Laynge open my Sinfull lyfe paste with Sheddynge a ffowntayne of Teares. Besechinge him of his goodnes to delyuer me oute of the handes of those ravenynge wolues, who dayly Imbrved ther handes in the spanyardes Bloud, desyrynge of god that as I was Innocent of anye Crimynall cause ffrom my you<sup>th</sup> up, As concernynge the world (But unto God  $\phi$  only) my gittles bloud myght not be shedde withoute Just triall by Lawe, and my cause tobe hard with Indyfferencie. Thus Reposynge and yeldynge myself into the hand of god, I ended my prayers. Then being Called to

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13

c

dynner

great danger  
of death.

goddess  
assistance.

14

dynner I went into the dynyng place, & strengthened my Bodeye with Sustēñce with as merye an harte in outward shewe as Nothings had ayled me. Dynner being ended a Marchant of yarmouth named Thomas Clarke demanded of me yf I woold playe agame at Tables ffor a pottell of Renyshe wyne, wherunto I was verye willynge Bycause I was a presoner, to dryue away the Tyme. But the sette was not ended ffor the wyne ; before the Sheryf of the towne of flusshinge, with a band of 8 or x caluiuer shotte, Cam into the parlor where I was at playe, and demanded which of owre Names was *Seluaggio*, wherupon I made answer my name was *Seluaggio*, wherfore he said you ar the Man, The Gouvernour of the Towne hath co<sup>d</sup>manded to be caryed to the co<sup>d</sup>mon gayle where Crymenall offenders wer Imprisoned, wherat I was a lyttell abasshed But yet hopinge in god he woold be my delyuerour ; I tooke agood Corage unto me, and sent for the wyne we plaide for, And Requested the sheryfe to drink a carowse oute of a glasse that helde a pynte of wyne. The sheryf then seynge me so willinge to gyve him the wyne, (and him self Naturally geuen to Love good drynke) Tooke Cuppe after Cuppe, as I and Thomas Clarke dyd drynke unto him. Till at the lengthe, he was sette on a merye pynne. Then was I the more Boulder to demand of him, what matters I coulde be charged withall worthye of Impresonment. Wherapon he said ther wer greate matters Laid to my Charge, whiche yf they maybe proved true agaynste me (which wer matters of Treason I shuld pretende agaynste the Towne of flusshing yt woold coste me my Lyfe. Then I said unto the sheryffe I feared not my Lyfe yf my Cause myghte be harde in the place of Justice, and that I woold be Judged by him selfe and answer ffor My self before him ther, as yf I shuld do, yf I wer brought before the Judgement Seate, wherupon he was desyrus to here what I could saye ffor my self. Wherw<sup>th</sup> I proceeded in Answer to the articles of my accusemente ffrom poynte to poynte so amplie (accordynge  
to

to a truthe) That the sheryfe him self Said he was glad to here me acqyte my self so well. And bad me put in Sureties ffor my fforth co<sup>m</sup>ynge to be at his howse the next daye at nyne of the clock in the mornynge, And he wolde have my parties aduers there, and that he would here the matt<sup>r</sup> Betweene us, and so decyde the Cause. But for that I was sogreatlye dyscredyted by ambrose Rydleye; I said I coulde put in no suertyes. Then said the sheryf That he woold send for the said Ambros Ridley and Cause him to gyve his woord for me, wherat I sayd he myght do his pleasure, wherw<sup>th</sup> the Sheryf sente for Ridley, and at his Co<sup>m</sup>ynge The Shryf said unto him, This gent<sup>l</sup>man namynge me Was in great troble, and as he understoode, by my Answers to my accusment, I was hardly dealte wythall, and myghte greatly turne to the damage of my accusors, And that he sente for hym to the ende to gyve his woord for me to be at his howse the nexte daye at Nyne of the clock. Then ambrose Rydley Said to the sheryf, he had knowne me a longe tyme tobe a verye honeste gent<sup>l</sup>, and that he was not onlye redye to gyve his woord ffor my ffoorth co<sup>m</sup>ynge, But also to be bound bodye for body and gooddes ffor goods, which the shirif dyd accepte of. So that I deteyned them bothe to suppe with me, which Beynge ended, they went home both cladde in Backus Armour. The nexte daye I sente for my Cosyne mack mack-wiffis to go with me to the sheryffs howse. And when we cam thether, the sheryf called before him the varletts my accusers, And bad them charge me with such reporte as they had made to the gouerner of me. And to brynge in ther proofes, ffor that I was there to answeare to such matters as they could charge me with. But they beinge better advysed denyed that they had any Thinge to charge me withall. And flatly denyed those woordes which the Sheryf had said I was charged with. The sheryf heerynge ther flatte denyall (grewe into a passion and sayd,) you varlettes That have byn the occation of This gent<sup>l</sup> troble, I Sweare by the faith I

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have in god and othe I have Sworne unto the prynce of Orenge : yf he Will (meanynge my self) you shall have all you<sup>r</sup> heades laid at his ffeete By tomorowe at tenne of the Clock. Therefore humble your selves, and Crave pardon of him, So that he do not pceede agaynste you, And so you maye save you<sup>r</sup> Lyves. Then they Intreated my cosyne Mackwillm's and others to perswade me to forgyve them, which apou ther Submyssion I was co<sup>9</sup>tente to doo. Then I was sette at Lybertye and that troble ended. Then I began a newe sute unto the Gouvernour by the helpe of Captayne Woorste admyrall of fflusshinge, and at Length I obteyned Lycence for my goodds to be transported unto Mechlyn, which when I had obteyned ; I sent my owne shippe unto Andwerp, But the Company in my hired shippe would go no ffurther than fflusshinge, So y<sup>t</sup> I was enforced to hier a playte \* to Carye my Corne unto Bruges To no lyttell Losse in my goods & great charges, ffor whearas I myght have sould my Corne at Andwerpe or mechelyne† ; ffor aleven pownds the Laste of Barlye or better I was forced to sell yt at Bruges ffor iiij<sup>xx</sup> the laste which drue to no Lyttell some in iiij<sup>xx</sup> Laste to my losse of above ffyue hundred powndes with the chargs I was at, with my Company at that tyme in fflusshinge.

VIANDANTE you have made a large discourse of your hard adventure and danger of you<sup>r</sup> Lyfe, and great Losses in you<sup>r</sup> goodes, wherfore you ar most bound to gyve Thankes to almighty god that wrought your delyuerance, ffor in tyme of Rebellyon ; will Ruleth the Lawe, and everye varlet, will beare the greateste Swaye. But I pray you tell me, what happened unto you Afterwardes.

16 SELUAGGIO, in my goinge ffrom the Cittie of Bruges unto the Cittie of Gawnte‡ (for that I thought yt my Safeste waye to traveyll to my howse at Andwerpe) I cam to a village in my waye to  
Gawnte

\* An old term for a flat-bottomed river boat.

† Malines.

‡ Ghent.

Gawnte, wher I was Invyroned with a nomber of Calyuer shotte, Cryenge, Rande vous rande, yelde you yelde, which Sodayne attempte greatly abasshed me. So as I seinge none other refuge, yeldyd to ther wills. Then they tooke me ffrom my hors and seased upon my dagges & other weapons, and brought me unto ther Captayne, who was a wallowne, who understandyng I was an Inglyshman, Challenged me to be one of Captayne Morgans Bande, who the daye before had in the Same place Taken xxii greate peeces of ordyñce which was sente ffrom the Castell at gaunte unto Bruges with a conducte of horsmen. But when I had tould him my hard adventure I had at flusshinge, he pittied my case. And sent p'sently a poste to Bruges To Mr. Slany who kepte the Inglyshe howse (where I was Lodged the nyght before) to knowe the Truthe. Afterwards the poste beinge returned, he sertefyed the Captayne that I had said was of verye truth. Then the captayne retayned me very curtesely in his owne Lodginge and laid me on his bedde and gave me Soldyours ffare. The next mornynge he sente a conducte w<sup>th</sup> me to gawnt to brynge me owte of danger of the enemye, ffrom thence I Jurneyed unto my howse at Andwerpe.

VIANDANTE, was this the ende of all you<sup>r</sup> trobles and losses.

SELUAGGIO no not by a greate manye, ffor as the oulde sainge is, aman shall not have one troble and losse But more will followe.

As yt appereth in the history of Job, in the ffyrste Chapter, Shew-  
inge that after god had pmytted Sathan to laie his handes or to  
afflycte Job in his goods, thereby to to trye his faith. So that  
by Sathans procuremente, The Sabynes drove away all Jobbes  
oxen and kylled his servants with the sword, only one man was  
lefte alyue to carye that nues unto Job. And whylste he was  
yet Speakyng, There Cam an other and said The caldyans set  
oute ther bandes and fell upon the Cammells and have taken  
them and slayne thy Servantes And I onelye am escaped to  
tell

Job ch. 1,  
v. 14 unto  
v. 19.



tell the, and whylste he was yet in speakyng, Ther cam an other and said the fyer of god is falne ffrom heaven and have burnte up thy sheepe and thy Servantes, and devoured them, But I only escaped alyve to tell the, etc. as ffolloeth in the said chapter and also in the Second chapter verse 7 unto verse 10. Thus you may see that god doth Suffer his Servantes to be afflycted with dyuers trobles of Bodye and mynde, and losses of goodes. But Alas yt was not so with me I was a grevous sinner Brooded amonge Idolatours and lycentious lyvers, Careles of gods comand, So that god laid his Crosses Justlye, upon me, And as a good ffather dothe his childe to make him knowe him self And to call for mercie and to become a newe children in and through the merytes of Jesus chryste.

VIANDANTE, Let these speeches passe And tell me what hapned Afterwardes unto you.

SELUAGGIO After I cam unto Andwerpe I fflownde my owne Shippe discharged of her ffraight, and the Corne to be sould to my good benefyte. Then I laded the said shippe with dyuers kyndes of marchandise as hoppes ij nestes of Syp'es Chestes, holland Cloth, dyaper, mandes of pottes, & other marchandyse So as she was ffull ffraighted, And I Comytte to Thomas Southhowse my factor the Sale of them. Then the shippe beinge departed ffor Inglonde ; I with my wyfe went unto bruges in fflanders, to receyve suche monye as was there due for the Corne, I brought ffrom flusshinge and with the same monye I bought a fflat Bottomed playte of Lx tonnes. To fetche Coles ffrom newecastell and other wares, And so to traffyck ffrom porte to porte with in England ffor that she drue so lyttell water. And havyng ffraighted the said playte with hoppes, haseborave cloth, gentyshe cloth and other wares, I tooke my voyage in her towwardes England. The playte beyng Longe and weaklye Buylde, Comynge apon the wrought Seas, her seames opened. So as with much adoo and great danger of ou' lyves we landed at  
yarmouth,

yarmouth, and there unladed the playte. And gotte Carpenters to repayre the decayed plases, and to laye in beames to strengthen her. But in the meane tyme this was in doynge (which was aboute xpias) my hulk which had byn at newecastell, Cam into yarmoth Rode Being more than ballasted with Castell Cole, and Laden with other marchandyce. Then my ffactor Wiltm Southhowse understandynge I was at yarmouth, Cam ashore unto me, and requested to be reavvctualled, ffor that they wanted victualles to Serve the Company in ther voyage, whylste the master and Southowse wer in preparyng victualls A thefe or Rover of ffusshinge with Gulchpoole, alias Smyth) with other varlettes they got to ther helpe oute of Laystofte, In the nyght entered my hulke and sette dyuers of my menne on Lande, The Reste with the shippe they caryed to ffusshinge. This was donne the xiii<sup>h</sup> day of January Then I laded my playte agayne with hoppes, Bycause they wer not vendable to ther valure at yarmouth and sent them to London Tomas moore being my factor. And I tooke my Jurneye ouerlande to Make Complaynt unto the Counsayle of my losses, by the ffusshingers, and to obtayne letters ffrom them unto the Prince of Orenge in hope therby to get my shippe and goods restored. And in the waye I co<sup>d</sup>mynge to gipeswyche\* I met with M<sup>r</sup> George North a captayne to the seas and Nycolson his Brother, To whome I had shewed frendshippe in Lendynge them monye, in hope to have had, two or thre lastes of herryng of them in the tyme of the next herynge ffysshinge, they beyng wasters of the herynge ffarers. They I saye brought me into an Inne, where I baighted my hors and toke my dynner; they beryng me Company. Then in discorsynge of ow<sup>r</sup> former doinges Theye said they wer verye Sory when they understoode of my greate Losses by the ffusshingers. And asked me what Cause I mynded to take for recouery of

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\* Ipswich.

of my shippe & goods. I tould them my p'tence unto the Coun-  
 sayle of Inglande to se what Redres was to be hadde. Then  
 Captayne North said it wold avayle me lyttell to take that Course,  
 ffor that nombers of marchantes wer in the same p'dicam<sup>t</sup> that I  
 was in, and had byn longe Suters at the Courte and spent ther  
 tyme and monye in gyvyng ther attendance ; and in the ende  
 fflownd no helpe, (the flusshingers wer so ffavoured) So that in the  
 ende they wer dryven to sease ther Sutes, and hould them unto  
 ther harmes. But saye theye yf you will ffollowe owr direction,  
 you shall take a shorter course and sooner recover you<sup>r</sup> Losses and  
 that w<sup>th</sup> you<sup>r</sup> small or lyttell chargis. This gave me some Incorage-  
 ment and good hope to recouer my Losses, wherfore I desyred to  
 knowe ther meanyng. Then said M<sup>r</sup> North you ar well acquaynted  
 with spanshe marchantes, with whome you do trafik, wherfore this  
 is owre advyce, that you go presently to you<sup>r</sup> howse at andwerpe  
 And ther make reporte of your great losses susteyned by the  
 flussingers, Cravinge helpe of the marchantes to obtayn ffrom the  
 duke *De Alua* for you and you<sup>r</sup> Coadiutors to the nōber of Twelue  
 shippes) a letter of marte, wherby you and we may take ow<sup>r</sup> praye  
 upon the flusshingers (for we will procure oy<sup>r</sup> Semen to Joyne  
 with us in those affayres. And we will give you allowance oute  
 of euerye shippe monthlye x<sup>li</sup> duryng the tyme of the Letter of  
 marte. This devyce Lyked me well. So that at my Comynge to  
 london I Lefte order with Thomas Moore And Andrewe Roper  
 my Servants to make sale of my hoppes And to take some ffrayght  
 ffrom porte to port, therby to pfyte me somewhat ; untill my other  
 affayres wer brought to some good staye. And then with good  
 expedition I travayled untill I cam unto Andwerp, and made my  
 complaynte unto the spanshe m<sup>r</sup>chants that wer in my howse,  
 And when I had ended my complaynt and shewed my pre-  
 tence, They Lamented my Case, promysinge to give me all the  
 ayde they could do for me. And soone after theye opened the  
 matter

matter unto dyuers of the duke *De Alua* his counsayll who promysed to prefer my Requeste unto the duke, willinge that I shuld Repayre unto, *Senior Jan Moreno*\* (who was providour of the kinges Navye) ffor answeere. After fewe dayes I Repayred unto Siñor Jan Moreno, who toulde me my matter and demand was Consulted of, By the duke and his Counsayle and that he looked ffor letters from the duke, and that apon Receyte of them he woold sende for me, which was the nexte daye) And at my Comynge unto him he Tould me the duke was contente to graunt me a letter of Marte (Allthoughe the Lyke had neuer Byn graunted by the howse of Burgondy). I was glad of that nűes, and prepared my self Redye to departe ffor Ingland. But before I dyd departe I cam to take my Leave of S<sup>r</sup> Jan Moreno, who said he Loked for other letters ffrom the Duke and willed me to staye a daye at Callis (for saith he) yf therbe anye matter that Concerneth you, I will wryte unto you to Returne to me p̄sently. Thus partynge ffrom Moreno, I tooke my Jurneye towardes Callis And stayed there a daye accordynge as I was willed by Moreno. Then I Receyved letters ffrom S<sup>r</sup> Moreno by Tutsain† the poste, wherein I was willed to Returne with the said poste with as much speede as I myght. Then I Returned with the same poste, And Commynge unto S<sup>r</sup> Moreno, he said the duke was otherwyse aduysed then to gyve me a letter of Marte. And that yt was thought beste, by the Duke, and more securite ffor me and my Companye to enter into Seryse of the kynge of Spayne with ow<sup>r</sup> shippes, Then by letters of marte, wherunto I said I coulde make no directe answeere, untill I had spoken with my Companye, to knowe ther minds. And yf I ffound them aswylllynge as my self I woold Returne speedely

\* Senor Jan Moreno is also described as the Duke of Alva's Steward.—*Relations politiques des Pays-Bas et de l'Angleterre*, Tome viii. p. 41.

† See post, 18.

21 speedely with ther Answere, whearupon he willed me that yf they wer willynge to Serve, They shuld set downe ther Names and the burthen of ther shippes Seuerally, and ther demaund of wages accordynge to the allowance in the Queenes shippes, and allowance of euerye shippe, accordynge to the burthen they wer of. This beinge Saide I tooke my Leave, and made as Conuenyante spede as I could till I cam to London, whear I mette withe Captayne north, unto whome I impted what I had broght to passe with the duke, which he lyked of marvelous well, Sainge he wold brynge the Reste of the Company unto me. And when I had declared what was pretended; They shewed them selues moste willynge, Euery one Settynge in wrytynge his owne Name, the name of his shippe, and burthen she was of, And also what ffurniture of ordynnce And nomber of men he wold have in his shippe. When euerye one of them had sette downe ther ther shippes etc, They Requested Captayne north to wryte A letter in all ther Names unto the duke *De Alva*, Shewing him ther Redynes to Serve the kynge of Spayne, as they shulde be directed by me, whome they Craved to be admytted ther generall. I havynge Receyved ther notes and demande with ther generall Letter unto the duke; I bad them ffarwell Charginge them to be in Such Redynes with ther shippes as at my Retorne I myght ffynde no falte in them. Then I made as much haste as I coulde untill I cam to andwerpe, And shewed my succes with my Captaynes unto S<sup>r</sup> Jan moreno; and my Letters unto the duke, whearupon he provyded for me agaynste the nexte daye, Tutsayne the poste with poste horsses, and pieter Anies a spanyarde to be my Interpreter unto the duke de Alva (without my Charges). So that we made good speede untill we cam unto the Cittie of *Nimighen* whear the Duke dyd lye at that tyme. And when I had delyuered my Letter, And Receyvyd a good Counteñace ffrom the duke

he

he willed me to Repayre unto Albernoyse\* his Secrettarye for Answer. The next daye *Albernoys* at my Comyng Said that the duke Lyked well of me and my Companye, And That he woold wryte unto S<sup>r</sup> Joh<sup>n</sup> Moreno To gyve me my Commyssion And 300 ffrench crownes Towardses my charges, ffurthermore Albernoyes asked me dyuers Questions, as Concernynge my pretence in Seryce agaynste the ffusshingers, whereupon I tould him what I pretended agaynst the ffusshingers, yf I myght have assistance of the kynges, Navye then lyenge at Andwerpe, which my devyce Lyked him sowell that he made Reporte therofunto the duke. Then Receyving my dispatche ffrom the duke, I Returned towardses Andwerp, and Lodged that night in a cittie Called Tshertogen Busse By the Spanyardes named Bolduke.† And the next daye, The Captayne of the Cittie delyuered me a conducte of Eight Italian horsmen. So we traveled untill we cam unto a vyllage ouer agaynste Būmell, And the<sup>r</sup> We baigheted ow<sup>r</sup> Selues and owre horsses. After we had dyned (I thinkynge my self oute of danger) discharged my Conducte with a Rewarde, and so we parted. But theye doughtynge the woorste ffollowed me a farre of, So that when I cam unto an other towne; the people of the towne takenge them to ther weapons in feare to be invaded by the prynce of orrenge Soldyors whiche wer scattered abrod in the Countrye. So that when I was in the towne the people caused me to staye. Sainge, yf I went ffurther I shuld fall into the handes of the enemyes, with that I stayd alyttell whyle, untill my Conducte ouer took me, And demanded the occation of my Staye. But when they understoode the matter They Incoraged me to go fforwardes. And by that time we had

\* Juan de Albornoz. *Relations politiques des Pays-Bas, &c.*, Tome viii., p. 41.

† Bois-le-Duc, called by the Dutch Hertogenbosch, a large and strong town of Dutch Brabant.

had Rydden onwarde ow<sup>r</sup> waye ffrom the towne, aboute Two myles Thrughe a heathe Grownde Called ye veanen, we mette dyuers men women and Children Runnyng here and there seekyng whear they myght beste be in Savetie. Wherupo we caused them to staye, And tell us the occation of ther gaddyng in that order. They made answere that p<sup>r</sup>sentlye There passed by, Two wagans full of Enemyes Soldiors of Būñell, Towardes Turenholte,\* And that yt was not paste half an howre they passed by. And shewed us the waye they wer gone Into. Then said my Conducte yf yt wer not for bringing you owte of danger They woold ffollowe upon the Enemy. Then said I Lette me not be you<sup>r</sup> Lette, ffor yf my horsse do not ffayle me I will Looke on the Enemye, then said the poste ffear not you<sup>r</sup> hors, ffor on warantye hewill not ffayle you, Ryde whear you Lyste, wherw<sup>th</sup> we sette spurres to owr horsses, and wyth a shockyng pace we followed the Enemy. And after we had thus Ridden thre Inglyshe myles Towardes Turenhowte, we cam into a village By the waye, whear we might see the wagans standyng in the streete, And the Captayne with his Company sittinge at dynner in the Inne. Then the Italian horsmen Invironed the house. And those that Remayned with me ; Called for the hoste of the howse and willed him to bryng oute his gestes, which when they dyd see, the hoste woold not ; Theye spak unto the spanyard and poste to fette them owte, which they also Refused, Then I lepte from my hors, with my two pistolls, the one in my hand the other at my girdle being both charged ; and alone I entred into the howse where they dyned. And proffered my pystoll unto the captain Sittyng at the upper ende of the Table, with a golden band about his hatte and his Lyeftennte Syttyng by him. And I said yf he woold

not

\* Turnhout, between Bois-le-Duc and Antwerp.

not yeelde him self p'sently, he and his Company wer all  
but deade men, And yf he or anye that wer at the Table made  
any meane to Resyste I wold dyscharge my pistoll apon him.  
And I comanded the Captayne and his lyefteannt to Ryse and  
go with me, which they dydd withoute anye Resistance, as men  
amased. And I delyuered them into the handes of my Conducte.  
Then I entred the howse for more, But they wer gotte awaye  
at the backsyde of the howse and hid them selues in the Corne,  
wherof I was the more gladder and woold not make to much  
search, Leaste in goyinge to farre from my Company I myght  
have byn met withall. Thus Returnynge To my Company I  
ffownd the hoste of the howse in the handes of the Italyans,  
And the parson of the towne makyng earnesteste Sute for Release  
the hoste. Then I beyng mounted apon my hors, we with owre  
presoners, Turned back to ow' waye that was towardes Andwerpe  
and owre presoners runnyng by owre Stiropes, and the parson  
folloying still makynge sute forthe hoste, who at length obteyned  
his sute, So they returned with merye hartes. Then we cam  
to Hoghestonde,\* where I lefte my Conducte with the presoners.  
And I with the poste and spanyard Cam that nyght unto Andwerpe.  
The nexte daye my Conducte brought the presoners unto S<sup>r</sup> John  
Moreno, And shewed him what I had donne in taking those  
p'soners, which Moreno Certefyed to the Duke to my great  
Comendation. Then presently I had my Comyssion delyuered  
me by S<sup>r</sup> Moreno with Letters also unto S<sup>r</sup> *Antonio De Gwarro*†  
Embassadour Lydger for the kynge of Spayne at London, Bothe  
to gyve me a supplye of monye, Accordynge to bondes I had  
entred into at andwerpe, and morgaged my wyfes howses in  
Andwerpe for Repayment. But at my Comynge into Ingland  
I

\* *i.e.* Hoogstraeten.

† Señor Antonio de Guaras. See *Relations politiques des Pays-Bas, &c.*, Tome  
viii., p. 154.



25 I fownd my Captaynes w<sup>th</sup> ther shippes ffar owte of order and unprovdyed of ther provysion for ther shippes. Also lewis Larder and John Battes Westernemen wer laid in the Marshalsie for Piracie. So as I wanted Two shippes of my nomber, wherby I was dreven to bye two shippes ; the one Called the phenyxe a shippe of the Quenes Navye, And an other shippe I bought of Jasper Swyfte vice admyral to my lord clynton, Then Lord admyrall of Ingland. Then the Captaynes Complayned to me of ther greate wante of monye to bye ordynance powder and shotte, to ffurnyshe ther shippes, accordynge to ther Notes sent to the duke *De Alva*, wherfore (for my Credytes sake, and that they coulede not supplie ther want withoute my Ayde ; I was dreven to assyste them with monye. And dd\* unto Captayne North 300<sup>u</sup> to dystribute amonge the Captaynes as neede Required, and his brother Nycolson had of me one hundred pownde for him self and those he had procured, and to Nycolas whyte xlii and to others xxi a peece, So that in all (with that I paid for my shippes And ther ffurnytur of ordynance powder and shotte, and other things needefull for my ffurnytur, yt amounted unto Sixteene hundred powndes.

VIANDANTE you have toulde a longe discourse of great dangers of you<sup>r</sup> Lyfe, And nombers of losses, and howe you wer in good hope to Recover them agayne by obteynynge you<sup>r</sup> Co<sup>o</sup>myssion. But what Comodities shuld you Receyve by you<sup>r</sup> Seryce, for y<sup>t</sup> seemeth you wer owte of a greate some of monye.

SELUAGGIO I was in good hope to have had theis Comodyties by my seryce, ffirste I shuld have had oute of euery shippe Tenne powndes monthly which was a hundred powndes a Moneth, Also the allowance of euery tonne my two shippes wer of Burthen and my two pynnasses which in all amounted unto 160 tons, and my allowance

\* delivered.

allowance of every tonne a ffrench Crowne a moneth which maketh the moneth Lijti vj s viij d. Then I was allowed for my dyet xlii the moneth, And for Captaynes wages as generall, as much more, Besydes Such pryses as shuld be taken by us, my share of shippe and gooddes. Only the prysoners and ordynance to be Rendered unto the kynges use. 26

VIANDANTE All these allowances Laid together, yt seemeth unto me woold amōnte almoste unto Three hundred pownds A moneth Towardes parte of you<sup>r</sup> charges & Recouerye of you<sup>r</sup> losses, But what was allowed unto you for victualls and wages for the Reste of you<sup>r</sup> men in the shippe. And when the tyme you<sup>r</sup> service shuld be expired what Rewarde shuld you Reape in the Ende.

SELUAGGIO ffirste I was to be allowed for Maryners as theye wer in degree in the shippes and Soldyours accordynge as the Quenes allowance is in her shippes, And so lykewyse for ther vycualls. And for my Reward of Service more then I neede nowe to Reherse, But I made accompte of mor then fower hundred pownds yerely pensyon.

VIANDANTE you<sup>r</sup> harte was much Lyghtened (I am suer after your troubles, To see you<sup>r</sup> self in such Authorige above others.

SELUAGGIO you may well thinke, I Reioysed not a lyttell to se my Self made a generall ouer xii Captaynes & ther shippes, And 800 maryners and soldyours at my Comand, with Twelue halberdiers to waighte uppon me, And two boyes ffollowinge me the one with a polaxe garnyshed with greene velvet and ffrynged with grene Silke and gould Lyke as my Armour was garnyshed with Greene veluet, And my other boye bearynge my armyng Sworde and graven targat Imbossed and ffrynged with Red silke and gould, And Lyned with Red Veluet, my Ensyne of whyte and black Taffyta Ingraied lyke the waves of the seas, So that I thought my self Clymyngge uppe upon the higheste type \* of ffortunes wheele. 27

VIANDANTE

\* *Sic*, query toppe.

VIANDANTE in you<sup>r</sup> Laste dyscourse Sins you<sup>r</sup> troubles yt seemeth you had good Succes, I praye you go forw<sup>ds</sup> with the Reste of you<sup>r</sup> procedynges ffor I longe to heere the ende of these doynge.

SELUAGGIO, my shippes beinge thus prepared at chattam besydes Rochester. And my other shippes preparyinge in other havens, I appoynted them to mete w<sup>th</sup> me at an apoynted Daye at yarmouth Roade ; wher I shuld be, to take in vyctuales ffor my shippes, by the provydyng of M<sup>r</sup> itchingham to whome I had geven, so much monye as shulde be Suffycient. And Captayne Northe I sente unto yarm<sup>o</sup>th to see all thinges in a Redynes, and to appoynte my Consorts Captaynes with ther shippes to be there in Redynes at my Commyng. Also I apoynted Captayne North his shippe to attende upon me. Thus havyng all thinges in Redynes I entred my shippes with my Companye at chattam, And wyth good wynde We passed By Quinborowe in the ysle of sheppie, and so Into the seas ouer agaynste margate. And there being Stayd by the tyde we caste anker. Then as we laye at ancor There came a hoye Laden w<sup>th</sup> beere and other Marchandyce goynge towardes fflusshinge which with a shotte or two, I caused her to let fall her anker, and sent John Wilson my Lyfetennte with one of my pinaces to borde her. But my lyfteñnt Returned And said that bycaus the hoye was within the Quenes streame and mouth of the Te<sup>m</sup>es, yt wer beste to let her alone for that tyme, Leaste trouble myght aryse therof. Also word was brought me ffrom dou<sup>r</sup>\* that there was a ffrencheman Rydyng in the downes Laden with wares that was worth 1000li and was good pryce,† wherupon I Caused my men to hoyste anker and sette Sayle, So we cam into the downes and Cast anker. The next mornynge I boorded the ffrencheman, And serched for suche things as myght make the shippe

\* *Query* Dover.

† Prize.

shippe good pryce. Nowe harde by in the downes there Laye 28  
a greate hulke of Alderman Bondes of London who had assured  
the ffrench shippe & goods & I benge aborde of the ffrench man  
The M<sup>r</sup> of the hulke cam unto us And said we wer not best to  
deale with the ffrenchman, wherupon I perceyvyng the Takyng  
of that pryce was ffurther then my Comysion extended and therby  
bryng my gooddes and Lyfe in Question. Caused my shippe to  
Retyer. Then ffenton and walgrave which wer chefe Rulers in  
Captayne northes shippe, Semed to be greatly offended therat,  
sendyng me woord, that althoughe I had geuen ouer to deale  
with the ffrenchman, yet they woold not, but made them Redye to  
the attempte, when I percevyd I caused my two shippes to sette  
sayle and pryme ther ordynñce Redye to gyve them som shotte,  
also I sent one of my pynasses to tell them, that yf they woold  
not obaye my Comand I wold Synke them in the seas, which  
caused them to leave ther enterprice, then one of my maryners  
beinge in the Toppe of the shippe Ascryed A great boyer Comynge  
before the wynde ffrom by easte Towardes us. Then I sent both  
my pynasses to margate, That yf she shuld put in with the Temmes,  
to staye her. The Boyer perceyvyng those pinnasses kepte Rome \*  
ffrom the lande, And comynge ouer agaynste us, betweene me and  
the Land, the wynde skanted, and the tyde agaynste us So as we  
could not come to the Boyer, therfore I sente her a mynnyon † shot  
Right ouer the forebowe of the boyer w<sup>th</sup> caused her to let fall  
anker and stryke sayle. Presentlye aft<sup>r</sup> Cam a pinnace of xl tonnes  
belongynge to the Earle of essex and let fall anker hard by the  
boyer, which caused me to thinke he wold take the boyer ffrom  
me, wherfore I sente him a warnynge peece Right ouer the stemme  
of the pynace. Then he sente me an other shotte Right ouer  
the waste of my shippe. So as I thought we shuld have had 29  
some

\* *Sic.* Qy. rounde.

† An ancient piece of ordnance of small size having a bore of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

some Byckerynge with them. And Caused my gonners to Make Redye ther ordynnance and Quartermasters to ther charge, and the Reste to ther ffighte. Then I myght see the Pinnace hoys sayle and com forwards and make towardses us. That seinge the poste And Spanyard (fearynge the fyght) Ranne downe to the holle of the shippe and laid them selues fflat upon the ballaste. Then the pynnas Comynge on, I made a wefe unto him to Cause him to com under my Lee, which he dyd Incontynente. And Comynge up close unto me I demanded whether he p'tended anye thinge agaynste me, and why he sent me a shotte. The Captayne of the pynnace, Said he pretended nothinge but well or to deale with the boyer, But that he Saluted me with a peece of ordynnce as I had donne unto him. Then I called for a canne of Beere And drunke to the Captayne etc upon a good voyage And he the Lyke to me, and so wee parted he to the south and we unto the Boyer, who was a dansker Laden w<sup>th</sup> Slapholte waynscot and deale boord ffor marchantes of the Sylyarde.\* And when I dyd see nothinge to Serve my turne, I lefte them and tooke me to the Seas. Then the nyght drawing on we perceyvyd v or six hoyes Comynge oute of the tems to go for fflusshinge. But when they perceyved my shippes they would not putte themselues ffrom the Sandes, so that the  
master

\* The Steelyard or Stilliard was situated in Upper Thames Street, facing the river, where the Cannon Street Railway Station now stands. It is described by Stow as "a place for merchants of Almaine, that used to bring hither as well wheat, rye, and other grain, as cables, ropes, masts, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, linen cloth, waniscots, wax, steel, and other profitable merchandises." The merchants of the Steelyard formed a branch of the great Hanseatic league, and probably originally gave rise to this League. The name Steel-yard is most likely a contraction of Stapelhof, synonymous with the English word Staple, which is in the civil law Latin style of Edward III. termed *Stabile emporium*, a fixed port dépôt.

The merchants of the Steelyard were expelled the kingdom by a Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, Feb. 1597-98. See Wheatley's edition of *Cunningham's London*, Vol. 3.

master of my shippe gave me advyce to plye ouer unto Oste ende to meete with them there, in the mornynge. Then I went to my Cabyne to take my Reste. Aboughte mydnyght The spanyard and poste understandynge that I Wold ouerseas to Ostende (where laye a shippe of warre belōnging to flusshinge) and they beinge aferde of the next dayes fight we shuld make w<sup>th</sup> the man of warre) Called me oute of slepe and demanded what I pretended. Then I tould them all. Then said the spanyard, that in so doynge, yt wolde Laye my doings open, p<sup>s</sup>wadynge me ffirste to gather my hole co<sup>m</sup>pny of shippes together And then to go in hande w<sup>th</sup> that exployte I had before p<sup>t</sup>tenden, otherwyse they desyred to be set on the flanders Syde, And that they woulde make relation unto the Duke De Dalua of my procedynge.

30

VIANDANTE What mente you to kepe the spanyard and poste all this tyme by you.

SELUAGGIO I kept them by me for two Causes, The spanyard to ffurnyshe me of monye as I wanted. And the poste, to send ouer to Andwerp unto S' Jan Moreno To come fforwardes Towardes flusshinge with the kynges Navye with other provysion to Inconter the flusshingers in the weelynges\* or Ryver That goeth up towardes Andwerpe. That I co<sup>m</sup>ynge oute of the Seas with my shippes myght com on ther backes and so inclose the flussingers Betweene us.

VIANDANTE what dyd you then;

SELUAGGIO I followed ther advyce and Cam backe unto yarmouth where I fownd not my Coadintors with ther shippes, nor my victualls pvided by m<sup>r</sup> ytchingham accordynge to bondes entered. But stayng there Certayne days, Attendyng the Com-  
mynge

the beginnyng  
of newe troubles.

\* The Weilings is divided into two channels, the Weiling and the Inner Weiling. See *The Coasting Pilot*, by John Seller, p. 14, folio, circa 1670.

The Weilingen Channel is the principal channel into the Scheldt, and is lighted by a lightship showing a red flash. There is also a fog-siren, giving three quick blasts every two minutes. (See Chart.)

mynge and provydinge of victualls fell all the trobles that myght happen unto me (my Lyfe only Reserved) which I am Loth to Resyte for Renūyng of Sorowe.

VIANDANTE ffor that you have begonne Let me understand the Ende of you' successe, And I will Counsayle you in the beste I can how you shall demeane your self, So well in myserye, as in prosperyte.

falshod in  
fellowship.

31 SELUAGGIO the ffyrste Setters on, or perswaders to take this Service in hand ; wer the ffyrste Revealers therof unto som of the Lords of the Counsayll in Ingland of my pretence and doynges. So that before I had Remayned viij dayes at yarmouth Letters cam to S<sup>r</sup> henry woodhowse, (then vyce admyrall for Norfke and m<sup>r</sup> wyndam\* (Sinse that tyme made Judge) to apprehende me, And to staye my shippes. So as I was apprehended untill Sir henry woodhowse had seased and Sacked my boneadvanture Shippe and kept her in Areste. Also graye of harwiche with the prymerose, and Bull two of the Quenes Shippes had also taken awaye my foenyx† and my two pinnasses, and Caryed them to chattam, ffull ffurnyshed of Shot ordynance and powder Sayles Tacklynge and all things parteynyng to a shippe of warre which wold aske a volume to sette downe, wherby of a generall I becam a perticuler, withoute shippe or gooddes, or ffryndes to Complayne me unto, But those Judasses that sought my utter Ruyne and decaye.

all turned  
topse turue.

VIANDANTE what Course dyd you take then ;

SELUAGGIO Byfrous and his fellowe North and Nycolson wrote ther Letters unto dyuers of the Courte who he said Could helpe me in my Sutes unto the Counsayll, so as they put no doughtes in Recoverye of my shippes and gooddes againe. When  
I

\* Probably Francis Wyndham, Recorder of Norwich and a Judge of the Common Pleas, died 1592.

† *Sic*, Query Phoenix, *ante* p. 22.

I came to the Courte and had delyuered my letters ; I was putte into a pestilente comforte By John Beacon who sins that tyme was Chancellor of Norwich, Clynton of the garde, and others of the betterer Sorte, That dared me, Saing yf the counSayle understode of my beinge about the Courte, I shuld be apprehended and Caste into preson, But yf I wolde commyt a truste unto them ; They wold woork yt so as they wolde get my shippes sette at lybertye. Thus I was So Spryncled with hollywater of the Courte, That in the ende They wounde me owte of my shippes, That of all my whole ffurnytüre of and monye I laid oute (which as I said before was 1600*li* I neauer made ffourtye powndes.

in trust is trechery.

A greäte losse by cosinage.

VIANDANTE, The beste Counsayle I can gyve you in this Case is to ffollow the doings of paciente Jobbe, who toke his afflyction patiently And gave to god the glorye, Saing nothings I brought into the worlde and nothings shall I carye with me owte of the worlde. The lorde hath given yt me and the Lorde hath taken yt awaye blessed be the name of the Lorde. Now tell me what hath hapned them that betrayd you, and the Reste, That dysapoynted you of ther shippes.

Job 1. v. 21.

32

SELUAGGION. Gilbert horsleye Nycolas whyte, Brande and others have had ther endes by the gallows, North and Nycolson dyed in verye poore estate, poseland lyved at burensteed apön the Charite of the Towne, And the Reste are come unto wycked endes. So as I thinke of my Companye ther is verye fewe or none Lefte alyve, wherby I see god is a Just god and dooth punyshe as yt pleaseth him to whome be prayse honor and glory for euer and euer Amen.

VIANDANTE I praye you tell me what becam of your Bruges playte and hoppelles, you comytted to thomas Moore and Andrewe Roper.

SELUAGGIO After I had ended my Trobles as I said, I comynge to london Sought my menne where I had lefte them, And  
yt



yt was toulde me they had Made porte Sale of the hops And spente the monye And wer gone into the Cuntrye, and That one Canue of London dwellynge by the Royall exchange had arested my plate for xxdi dette I oughte unto M<sup>r</sup> Roper Customer of Newcastle, and gott the playte Condempned prysed and sould her for xxiiijfi So as I loste both my playte w<sup>th</sup> cost me 100<sup>l</sup> ff besydes my gooddes, And knowe not which waye to Recou<sup>r</sup> one pennye, ffor where abillytie wanteth as yt dyd in Moore, Accordynge to the oulde saynge the Queene shall Loose her Right.

VIANDANTE I think you had many such Losses, sins you began to trade in marchandyce.

SELUAGGIO not a fewe, but tomany, yf yt had pleased god, yt myght have byn otherwyse, But godds will must be donne.

VIANDANTE I praye you make a short discours of other you<sup>r</sup> losses by ptyculers and not settinge yt out at Large as you have donne Before, for I knowe yt is no lyttell greefe to Resyte the euyll happes and Losses you have abydden, wherfore I pray you let me here of Some off them,

33     SELUAGGIO yt woold aske a large volume, therfore I will leave pettye losses at xxdi or xxxdi a peece, and go to the greater somes ffirste I payd unto Morys Timberman Alderman of the stillyarde That I was Suertye for to him, ffor hughe Taverner a lynnyn drap, that maryed my brother grays doughter Two hundred poundes Itm that I paid for John Byssshop a ffelmonger in Barmesey streene in London, ffirste to shyghe of darbye 56fi Itm to brydger on the brydge a grocer 26fi. Itm the said John Byssshop had of me in Redye monye for ffelles which he shuld delyuer me at owr next shippinge 40fi And in the ende fell Bankrupte Then I took him into the Cuntrye and sette him in a trade to bye woole shepeskynnes for me, and to pull them that served not for the Staple and to sell the woll to the Clothyer So as at tymes he had of me to the somme of 80fi and

and Returned to me In ffells not paste 40t (And in the ende Ranne  
ffrom me, So as I loste by him 162t. Also I had a lease Granted By  
the Abbot of Marten Called the Garret which I stocked with xx<sup>io</sup>  
mylch neete and a bull ffor which my fermer payd me xxxti by the  
yeare. afterwards my Lorde treasurer dyd bye the Land of the  
Quene, then Audytor swyfte pused the lease which was ffirst  
graunted to one Taylor And fownde yt to be dated within one  
yeare of the dyssolution of the abdie of martyn.\* And so put me  
from

• THE GARRETT.

The Abbey of Merton had a farm called "Le Garrett," described as a messuage and tenement called Le Garrett, in the parish of Wandsworth, with lands thereto belonging. Garrett Farm still exists; it is situated between Clapham and Wimbledon on the south of the main line of the London and South Western Railway. It was parcel of the Manor of Dounsford or Dunsforth. It appears from the Ministers' Accounts, 34-35 Henry VIII., No. 29, that it was let by the Abbot and Convent to John Hale by lease, dated 5 December, 16 Henry VIII., A.D. 1524, for 21 years from Michaelmas,  $\frac{1524}{1545}$ , at a rent of £6 13s. 4d. The rent was subsequently, in 26 Henry VIII., A.D. 1534, reduced to £4 on account of John Hale's poverty (Ministers' Accounts, 3-4 Elizabeth, No. 33). Before 34 Henry VIII., A.D. 1542, it had been assigned to John Tayllour (Ministers' Accounts, 34-35 Henry VIII., No. 29). This assignment probably took place before the Dissolution of the Monastery. On 4 December, 29 Henry VIII., A.D. 1537, the abbot granted to John Hale a reversionary lease for 31 years from Michaelmas,  $\frac{1546}{1577}$  (Ministers' Accounts, 3-4 Elizabeth No. 33).

The monastery was surrendered on 16 April, 29 Henry VIII., 1538, so that it is clear that the lease was granted within a year of the dissolution of the Monastery, as "Selvaggio" says.

In 1 Edward VI., A.D. 1547, Robert Milles held the lease (Ministers' Accounts, 1-2 Edward VI., 52). In 3 Elizabeth, A.D. 1561, it had passed to John Bowland or Buckland (Ministers' Accounts, 3-4 Elizabeth, No. 33), and he was the lessee when the Crown granted the Manor of Dounsford and the messuage and lands called the Garrett (which was granted in 30 Henry VIII., A.D. 1538, to Charles Duke of Suffolk, and surrendered by him to the Crown in the same year, and annexed to the Honor of Hampton Court) to Robert Lord Dudley by patent, 5 Elizabeth, A.D. 1563 (*Originalia*, 5 Elizabeth, p. 3, roll 132).

By deed dated 24 June, 5 Elizabeth, A.D. 1563 (Close Roll, 5 Elizabeth, p. 13), Robert Lord Dudley sold the Manor and the Garrett, "in the occupation of John

from yt, when I had yet vi years for to comē in the lease. I could Recyte a great losse I Recyvyd by two cosiners But that yt would aske a tyme to dyscourse, And I am werye of Resytynge of that I have donne alreedy.

VIANDANTE I praye you tell me how that was wrought, that yt maybe a cavyat\* unto me and others yf I shuld ffynde the Lyke, and then I will troble you no ffurther in these matt<sup>n</sup>.

34 SELUAGGIO In the tyme I kepte howse in Andwerpe there boorded in my howse an Inglyshe gent<sup>9</sup> named Laurens de Bostock untill his Boorde dyd amounte unto xxxti and Also I Redemed him oute of preson which coste me xxvjti, This Laurence de Bostock Toulde me hewas ffalne in acquayntance with an highe Ducheman whose name was hance van Arnam, And how that the said hans, had procured 10000ti ffor the prynce of Condy after vii apon the hundred at Intreste. And yf I would have the Lyke he could helpe me unto yt. Then I herynge these woordes, pondered with my self what Benefyte yt myght be unto me, to Lette yt oute agayne at x in the hundred, To some noble men In Inglonde who wolde get Inglyshe marchantes to be bunde ffor Repaymente, and I to Reape a greate benefyte therby, wherefore

Buckland, late of the Monastery of Marten (*sic*)," to Sir William Cecil (who was not then Lord Treasurer, but was appointed in 1572). On 17 March, 7 Elizabeth, A.D. 1564 (Close Roll, 7 Elizabeth, p. 18), Cecil sold the Manor of Dounsford and the Garrett and lands and tithes, "*formerly* in the occupation of John Bowland," to John Swift, of London, Esq., and he is probably "Auditor Swift" of the MS.

It would appear, therefore, that John Bowland was not then the tenant and that "Selvaggio" was; but who Selvaggio is does not appear. It could not have been Cecil, who turned him out on the advice of Swift, as one might infer from the MS., but Swift must have done it after his purchase. The lease expired in 1577, if it had six years to run this must have happened in 1571, and at that time Swift was in possession. No record of any litigation appears, but, if there was a suit, it would be a suit in ejectment, and that would be difficult to find as the records are practically unindexed.

\* Warning.

wherefore I was desyrous to speake with the highe Ducheman, Soas Mr. Bostock broughte him unto my howse who affyrmed no les then was tould me. And shewed me Coppies of Contracte betwene the prynce of Condye and the westphalian usurers. So that after a whyles Conference we concluded, And willed me to make preparation, for the Jurneye, And he wolde go with me, and worke, so as I shulde obtayne, he put no doughtes thereof, and set dow that I shuld go desentlye aparyled Lyke a cape marchante and some plate to use at my table and a cople of men, to make the better shewe. Then I made my provysion accordyng as he had appoynted, and being Redy I sent him woord how I was provyded of all things, and that he wold Come that we myght take ow<sup>r</sup> Jurneye. Then he cam unto me and said he wanted monye to make his pvision, praying me to Lend him Lti, and he would Laye a pawne to me of sisters Thryd\* to the valure of <sup>xx</sup>iiijti, wherwith I was contente, so he and his hoste Brought as much thryd as cam unto that mony And they Receyvyd of me L<sup>n</sup>. After he had got the monye he delayed the tyme so as the wynter co<sup>9</sup>mynge on, that jurney was lefte of and I ffollowed my trade. Then I cam into Ingland about my affayres, And in my absence he cam diu<sup>se</sup> tymes, to my wyfe and desyred to have the pawne of thrid, and that he would sell yt and brynge the monye to my wyfe But when he could not obteyne the Pawne Then he Requested her to Lend him tenne poundes more upon the thrid ffor that he had made a bargayne for wares to the valure of 100ti which he would ffd unto my wyfe, and fette out his other pawne of Sisters thride whereupon my wyfe went with him unto one of her neyghbours and Requested to borowe xti and that she would delyuer to her a pawne of Sisters thrid to a greater valure, wherupon

35

\* Double yarn.

wherupon her neighbour was contente and gave my wyfe the monye. Then my wyfe d<sup>d</sup> her the pawne of thrid, praynge her at suche tyme as my wyfe shuld send her the monye, she wolde Render the pawn to the brynger, which mony my wyfe gave unto the said hance van Arnem Then my Wyfe Lokynge when the pawne of M<sup>c</sup>handyce shuld have byn brought to her accordyng as hans van Arnem had promysed : (he myndynge nothings Lesse) ; with the same x<sup>u</sup> he Receyvyd of my wyfe, went within fewe days after and payd yt to the woman my wyfes neighboure And Redemed the pawne of thryd w<sup>th</sup>oute my wyfes knowledge and Caryd yt Quite Awaye, So as I was Quyte bothe of the pawne and my ffiftye powndes in monye, And I in danger to paye for the valure of the thrid to the hoste that Laid the pawne to me with Hans van Arnem.

VIANDANTE Heere was a meere knack of knaverye and fflatte Cosynage But tell me how you dyd afterwards with these varlettes.

36 SELUAGGIO At my Comynge out of Englund my wyfe told me all the matter how hans van Arnem had deceyvyd her of the pawne. Then within two dayes aft<sup>r</sup> my Comynge home, the hoste of the said hans van Arnem, Cam unto me and demanded the pawne, and made a sheue of L<sup>i</sup>, (which appawled me not a lyttell knowyinge the pawne to be out of my pocession, Therfore I sette him over untill the next daye. Then I wente and asked Counsayle of a lawier what I was beste to be donne herein, And when I had laid open my Case unto him declaringe that both hans van Arnem & his hoste Had paund the thrid together, he gave me Counsayll to laye good wayght to Apprehend hans van Arnem and to laye him in preson, And then yf the hoste Cam for the pawne to laye him by hans, till they had paid me my ffyfte powndes. Then I waged Sergantes, and odde fellows to lye in waight Where I myght come by the Saide hans van Arnem.  
Amonge

Amonge the Nomber I hired, one Stolianus Nagells who ffound the said hans van Arnem goinge into a seller with two whores, to eate a cupple of haddockes, when he had thus howsed them, he tould the Sargantes therof, who incontyñēt entred the seller And toke such parte of the ffyshe as was p<sup>r</sup>pared And in the ende arested hans van Arnem, And brought him to a taverne And sent me woord what they had donne, and that hans desyred to speak with me before he went unto preson. At my Comynge he intreated me to gyve him Lybertye ; and I shuld eyther have the pawne delyuered me agayne or my L<sup>i</sup> in Redye Monye But when I perceyvyd they wer bare woordes and no good assurans for the monye I caused the Seriantes To carye him unto preson and there to leave him in Salua Custodiæ. But when he cam to preson, The Jayler woold not Receyve him, before I gave my word ffor paymente of his allowance of ijd a day for vyctuals for the presoner, so longe as he shuld Remayn in preson. Which I did Incontynente and the said hans was put in holde.

VIANDANTE you had good happe to get the said hans, But how dyd you with his hoste aft<sup>r</sup> his geste was Impresoned, how got you you<sup>r</sup> L<sup>i</sup> agayne which you had dysbursed uppon the pawne.

SELUAGGIO after hans was in houlde the hoste durst never Come in sight But yf I could have come by him I wolde have Laid him by his ffellowe. And the L<sup>i</sup> I loste Quyte for euer ffor the Cosyner after I had kepte him in preson half a yere, the sicknes of the preson dyd take him & he dyed. Thus I have made a discours of my good and euyll happes ; god sende me Better hereafter.

The second parte of this book treateth of his trauels into dyuers Contries and Kyngdome settinge downe What he hath seene Cocernyng Civile & politike Gouernment.

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VIANDANTE By these Discourses I understand you have Susteyned both prosperite and abydden Aduersite, But I woold knowe where in you have exercised you<sup>r</sup> Self these .xx. yeres you saye ; you have byn in Inglande.

SELUAGGIO Think not that I have byn Idelly occupied, for my exercise hath byn Diuerslye Bestowed, Somtyme in reading The Bible, and other bookes of hollye wrytte, otherwhile In Collectinge medecines, bothe of physyck and Chrurgery out of dyuers auctors & praticioners Both ffrenche duche and inglyshe which I have made into one booke intituled the Zodiack of helth compiled by the willynge wryter, Somtime in visitynge my ffryndes, otherwhile in travaylynge thys Realm sowell alonge the Seacostes as also the Cuntrye, to behowld the state therof and gouernement.

VIANDANTE, Then I see you have bestowed the tyme sowell as you ar able to gyve you<sup>r</sup> Judgement in this Comonweale, how and wherin yt dooth differ ffrom the State of other cuntryes But first I woold gladlye here a dyscourse of Such thiges as you have seene in other Cuntryes towchinge Sivile and polletyck gouernemente, ffor I think you have not travayled as manye of ow<sup>r</sup> Inglyshe gent<sup>en</sup> have donne in ther travayle of Cuntryes.

SELUAGGIO Manye of ow<sup>r</sup> gent<sup>en</sup> In ther travell have spent more monye then they wer able to recover agayne in all ther Lyfe, And some have learned so much the vices of these cuntryes as yt will never oute of ther Conditions nor oute of ther bones till lyfe be dissevered ffrom ther bodyes.

SELUAGGIO to put you out of that dought and to accomplyshe  
youer

youer former demaund, I will open unto you what I have seene in euery Cuntrie and Cittie where I have bynne, tending to Justyce and governem<sup>t</sup> of ther Common welth, and ffirste I will begin with the Contrie of Norway, which is in subiection unto the kynge of denmark,\* and as I take yt to be governed by possityue lawes, which be seuerely kepte, and good chepe, to them that have occation to trye them, with a Spedye dyspatche in ther Sutes, (in Comparison of Sutes Comensed in other Cuntries. 38

VIANDANTE I woold gladlye heere some prooffe of this your Comendation by that you have hard or seene in affirmyng the premysses.

SELUAGGIO, So I will. At my beinge in norwaye in a Cittie or place where Justice or tryall by lawe was executed (the name of the Cittie is owte of my Remembrance) I hapned to be in Companye with a fyshemonger of london, And falling into dyuers discoursses of the usage in that contrye, and the occation of his abode there, he towld me he taryed aboute a Sute he had there, with a sisleyeman or head offyicer of that Cuntrie, and that of Late he had obteyned his sute, where upon I Requested him to shewe me the order of ther procedynges in the Lawe, which he said was thus. The partie playntyf, ffirst must gyve up his byll of Complaynte unto the presydente or chancelor of that courte, wherupon he graunteth his wārate to daye the partye to appere at the courte at a day appoynted then you must delyuer the warrant unto the baylyf or seriante and one Lybbes shillinge which maketh a pennye Inglyshe for his Salarye. Then both parties so well the deffendante as playntif in open Courte must pleade ther owne Causes, and not by anye man of Lawe, (But yf they will, they may take Counsayll of the lawior and delyuer it in wrytynge Into the Courte. Then after the debate made on both sydes, a daye is geven ffor ther Replie

\* By the terms of the Peace of Kiel in 1814 Norway was transferred to Sweden.



Replie And an other for ther Reioynder. That being donne, the party playntyf is by bylyetts to Crave Judgement, which billes after they be ons or twyce gyven unto the presydente ; a daye is appoynted for pronounsynge of Sentence, all this is donne within one moneth or lyttell more and with the charges of xx s and And somtyme in lesse space & lesse monye.

39 VIANDANTE, I think yt to be true that you have said, for when I was in age aboute one and Twentye, my master Sent me unto delfte in holland to Learne the duche and ffrench Tunge In which tyme, Ther cam Nycolas ffuliam and other Marchantes of The Staple ffrom Callys, with bylles of debte to Receyve monye due by one Jasper Baltaser and others that wer makers of Clothes in delfte. And when the Marchantes dyd see they they could not have Redy payment ; They made Sute to the Burghem<sup>r</sup> or Mayor of the Cittie of delfte to have Justyce. Wherupon presentlye the mayo<sup>r</sup> and Aldermen assembled to gether in Courte, And when they had perused the obligations to be a longe tyme due ; They gave Sentence p'sentlye And sent the offycers of the Towne unto the partyes debytors to Cause them presentlye to Make payment not only of the pryncipall debte, But also all Costes scath and Intereste for the tyme the Marchantes had forborne ther monye. And yf the debytor had not his monye Redye, That then sale to be made of his goods and howse and therwith payment to be made to the Marchants Contentment. All this was donne in viij dayes. But I praye you tell me when they come before the place of Justyce, the one beinge more Subtyle in pleadyng his Case then the other, So as he to helpe his matter will ffoyste in a Lye before the place of Justice ; what Lawe is ther for punyshem<sup>t</sup> of Suche.

SELUAGGIO That is Severely punyshed yf yt be so proved, ffor the partye offendor is Comanded ffrom the barre and must go backward ffrom the place of Justyce to the dore of the hall,  
Thre

Thre tymes beating his hand before his mouth and bowynge his knee, and when he is at the dore of the hall, the sheryf dooth pronounce him an owtlawe, And standeth in danger of death, by suche as be his Enemyes. Untill he maketh supplication to the presydent for a savegard of his lyfe, which is presently graunted unto him paynge a daller ffor yt. But he Cannot be Admytted in Justyce to pleade his Cause, before he hath obteyned pardon ffrom the kynge of Denmarke.

VIANDANTE yf Such a lawe wer executed here in Ingland I think ower Lawyers woold not ffoyste in somanye lyes before the place of Justyce nor wrangle oute ther clyents Cause as they do, and also make them take heede what matters they take in hand. And dyuers Romaine Emperours; made lawes ffor grevous punyshmente of suche offenders. But what yf the p'sydente or Chansellor will shewe ffavour more to the one partye then to the other, So as he is more ffavourable then Justyce Requireth.

40

SEVAGGIO Then the partye may take oute a Coppie of the Judgement paste, with the mynūmentes of the procedyngs in the Courte, And presente them unto the Kynge, with his bill of Complaynte, which beyng Receyvyd by the Kynge he presently calleth his preve Counsaile together. And Ryppynge the Contentes of these procedynges and the Sentence pronounced by the p'sydent or chansellor, and ffyndynge the Judment not to be accordynge to the Lawe Set downe in ther doome Booke (which is there extante); The Kynge sendeth his pursevante for the presydense or other Judge, that hath Cōmytted that falte, and comytteth him him to preson, his bodye at the kynges mercye and his gooddes Confyscate to the kynge, owte of which Satisfaction is made unto the partye that is Indampnefyed.

VIANDANTE have you seene anye such Justyce donne by the Kynge, or do you speake by heeresaye.

SELUAGGIO

SELUAGGIO About the yere of ow' Lorde god 1560, I being at Stocholme where the Kynge of Denmark most comonly Keepeth his Courte, Ther was a complaynte made of a presyidente who was plaste by the Kynge in Norwaye Who Beinge brought before the kynge and fflownde faultye of that he was accused of, had the Lyke Judgement But bycause he was of the bloud Royall, The kynge pardoned his Lyfe, And exiled him owte of his Realmes and Domynyons for certayne yeeres, and never to Beare offyce within the Cuntrye And his goodds made satysfaction unto the partye Indampnyed.

41 VIANDANTE I think there is seldome anye Corrupte in ther Judgemente gyvyng where such Severe punysh<sup>mt</sup> is executed, As y<sup>t</sup> is Racited of kynge cambyses howe he punyshed a wycked Judge by ffeinge of, the Judges skinne, And caused the skynne to be nayled over the seate of Justyce and the Judges sonne being lerned; he appoynted to be Judge in his fathers place. I think yf such a skynne wer sette up in lyke place heere in Inland I syppose yt wold be more ffear<sup>d</sup>, Then the Quenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> Armes that is ouer the seate. But is yt not hard or dyffycyle to come to the presence of the kynge parson to make you<sup>r</sup> complaynte.

SELUAGGIO Not so, Truly you may more easely come to the speeche of the king there, Then to one of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> prevye Counsayle here in Inland.

VIANDANTE. Then the kynge ffear<sup>d</sup> not treason to be Comytted agaynst his parson that is willynge to shew him self so openly abrode that euerye man may com to make ther complaynte.

SELUAGGIO He nedeth not to feare ffor yf there happen anye treason to be conspired agaynste his parson, And the Ptie Apprehended; he is executed with oute mercye, not only upon his owne parson, but also apon all his lynnage ~~nowell~~ his Children as others althoughe they be not of the Conspiracie Ther Landes  
and

and goodes Confyscate to the kynge, his armes disgrased and pulled downe and his gentylte quyte extinguished.

VIANDANTE yt is hard that the children & kyndred beinge ignorante of the ffacte shuld be punyshed ffor the father or ffryndes offence.

SELUAGGIO yt is to be presumed, the Children when they com to age will have some taste of ther fathers folly, when they shall see tyme Conueniente. And noman will attempte so vyle a ffacte agaynste ther prynce ; but that they wilbe backed by ther kyndred, So that they ar Lykewyse to be punyshed ; unles they do ffirste Reveale the conspiracie or growe into Armes to the Ayde of the prynce & repulse of the Enemye.

VIANDANTE, I have seene in fflanders as I ryd betweene the Cittie of Gant and Andwerpe, A peece of grownde Ruinated, in which place (by Reporte of oulde men inthe Cuntrye there stooode a castell, Belonginge to a nobleman of that cuntrye who for Rebellyon agaynste the Earle of fflanders, was executed and his landes so delte with all as you have said. And in my opynion Ther cannot be to greate a death or punyshmente, for them that seeke the death of ther prynce ffor that god doothe fforbydde and cursseth all such as shall Laye ther handes on the lordes Anoynted. And by the death of the prynce, all the Realme standeth in danger of Enovations. Now tell me when you traveyled ffrom Norwaye what hapned you by the waye.

42  
1 Samuel v.7.  
11  
2 Sam 1. v.1  
and 15  
Psalm 105 v.15

SELUAGGIO In Norwaye I hapned to meete with a danske marchant who desyred my Companye to the Cittye of Danske\* And that he woold ptelye bere my charges ffor that he was voyde of company. And bycause I had not seene those cuntries I was wyllynge to go with him, So as we tooke owre Journey Thrughe Swethen untill we cam to burnt holme† and then We tooke shippe unto

\* Dantzig.

† Bornholm an island in the Baltic off the S. coast of Sweden.

unto danske where I Remayned but twoo nyghts & a daye So as I  
 coulede not gather muche of ther gou<sup>rn</sup>\* But I sawe manye m<sup>ch</sup>ante  
 mens wyfes werynge Cheanes of gould and Jewlls shewynge ther  
 great welth and pryde And a towne of greate trafyke as is in the  
 east parts Then I understoode ther wer dyuers marchantes pre-  
 pared to take ther travayle unto The cittie of lūbycke, I wente  
 unto the place where the wagans wer in preparynge, and when the  
 marchants Cam to take ther wagans, I Requested to be one amonge  
 them. They seyng me to be well ffurnyshed with a case of dagges  
 and other weapons (and I was not unknowne unto some of them)  
 that I was an Inglyshe marchante, theye wer no lesse desirous of  
 my Companye. Then I tooke a place in one of the wagans and we  
 sette forwardes on owre Jurneye. Nowe after we had passed on  
 owre Jurneye twoo dayes or more on thissyde of danske towards  
 lubyck and as I Remember yt was in the dukedome of prūssia)  
 And passinge throughe a greate heathe; at length we ascryed A  
 troope of horsmen on an hill not far ffrom a woodsyde wher upon  
 we prymed oure peeces and made redye our dagges & other wepons  
 devysynge howe we myght beste incounter them yf they cam to  
 gyve the charge. Then we myght see one Comynge ffrom his  
 fellows on horsback well furnyshed with daggs and myght well be  
 43 called a swarte Rutter† his face was as black as a devill in a  
 playe. This ffellowe approchinge neere unto the wagans dyd  
 sommon us to leave owr waggons with all ow<sup>r</sup> monye & Comody-  
 ties, (as ther was good store of Both, wherupon we went to  
 Counsayle what was beste ffor us to do, in the ende we concluded  
 to adventure the ffyght Seing we wer eaquall in nomber, and well  
 furnished of powder and shotte. And havynge owre wagons som-  
 what to be owre helpe we gave them the defyance, Byddyng them  
 do ther beste, with which answer he Returned to his fellows.  
 Anonne after ther came Six of them well mounted on good horses  
 with

\* government.

† black rider.

with ther v or vj daggs apeece and other ffurnytüre as belonged to soldyours, when we dyd see they made towardes us we lepte oute of ow<sup>r</sup> wagans on fote, and apoynted two of ow<sup>r</sup> Companye the one with a musket shotte the other with a Calyuer to gard the wagans and to dyscharge upon the enemy yf they cam with in ther Reache. The enemye drawynge neere vj of ow<sup>r</sup> Companye Salleyed owte apön the enemye, with a slacke attempte, to Make them the more ffierser to gyve ther charge, and to drawe them within shot of ow<sup>r</sup> Longer peeces, which tooke such effecte that at the comynge one of the theves Receyvyd his paye And began to syse downe apön the mayne of his hors, that seing Two of his ffellowes closed with him & helde him upon his hors and so they all Retyred to ther ffellowes, within half an hower after we perceyvyd an other troope prepared to com forwardes agayst us. And we lykewyse prepared vj of us to withstand the enemy and ow<sup>r</sup> Calyuer and musket shotte to be at ow<sup>r</sup> backs, to the ende to Reache them ffurther of ffrom the wagans fför that one of them the daye before had shotte his dagge into the wagan and slewe a danske marchante of great welth. But after they Cam the second tyme we gave them such a Repulce that they retyred with speede to ther Companye, And soone after they all went oute of ow<sup>r</sup> Sighte. Then we passed on ow<sup>r</sup> Jurneye & Caryede the dead bodye of the Marchante unto Lubyck where he was knowne and Buryed accordyng to his estimation.

a great danger escaped

VIANDANTE you have made a good discours of a hard aduerture And I think yt to be verye trüe, fför about xxvj yeares paste I had occation to be at the Cittie of Emden \* in east ffreeselad aboute my affayres, And in my Returne to come to my howse at Andwerp Accompanied with dyuers m<sup>r</sup>chants till we cam to Swarte Sluce, where we shuld take shippe to sayle unto The cittie of Amsterdam ; passing ouer the fouer seas. Therewas in

\* A fortified seaport town.

ow<sup>r</sup>

ow' Companye a marchant of London named hill. This hill Beinge timerus & sick on the Seas Earnestlye Intreated me to go with him to Swoll and so to passe ouerland by cāpen \* and Amersfert and so to come to utryght † in the Stight of holland which was not oute of My waye. And for that I had not traveled that part of the Cuntrye I yeldyd to beare him Companye. Then we tooke a wagan at swart Slūce, which brought us unto Swoll where we dyned, and hired a carre to Carye us unto amersferte. Then beinge on owre waye and had passed throughe Caṑen we travayled the reste of the daye throughe a great heath till at nyght wee cam unto a village havying not past viij howses, ther our Carman brought us into a Scroghe or paltockes Inne (as mānye be in those Cuntryes) Ridynge in at the ende of the howse untill he cam into the myddes, and ther he stayed. Then we dyd alyght from the wagan (I taknge my daggs and sword by me and my portmantua) we went unto the other ende of the house (much lyke to a barne) and ther wer tables to eate & Som furnytüre of howshould and a chimbney at the end of the howse. When we had Laid ow' clokes and portmantua on the Table we myght see half a dosyne men syttyngē at a table not far from the fyer. Then takynge the vewe of them, I dyd suspecte they wer thevys, wherfor I put my dagges at my girdle and held my sword in my hand in the skabard willynge my companion hill Lykewyse to kepe his wepon by him. Then I takynge a stoole set me downe by the fyer side, Wher I espied a wenche in the corner of the Chimbney Sittyngē wrapt up with Clothes aboute her fface and Necke Seemyng to me she had some infyrmyte, wherefore I drue more neere unto her, And spake to her in her langwage demandyng what she ayled, her mother which was hostyce of the howse seing me Quisytyūe ; Turned downe the clothes that wer aboute her doughters Neck and throte. Which

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\* Kampen.

† Utrecht.

I perceyvyd was Grevously payned with the kynges euyl; or Quinansy. I also perceyvyng her to be a welcamer of Such gestes as wer at the table; fframed my Self to be a Surgion, promysing to dyrecte her suche a medecyne as shulde helpe her infyrmyte, wherfore I went unto my port Mantua and tooke oute a booke of phisick and Chrurgerye And fyndyng a medesyne for the same dysease I required the wyfe to bryng me into her garden and beyng a fayer moneshine I gathered such herbes as ca<sup>d</sup> next to my hand although not all to the purpose, But for a fation and brought them into the howse and Laid them on the table by percels. And oute of my booke I wrote a note of Certayne oyles and how all things shuld be used and imployed wherof the wyfe and maid wer verye glad. Then those Companions seinge me so willynge to helpe the wenche; one of them offred to drynke a Carouse of a quart of beere unto me, Which I accepted of, saing to hille he must helpe to drynke those fellows under the table Least that nyght ow' throtes myght happen to be cutte, wherfore ffor feare he helped me so well that we Redounded upon them Counter Buffe with a quart of beere at ons. The wyfe of the house p<sup>er</sup>ceyvyng where aboute I wente, dyd her indeavour to ease me of my drafte, somtyme by drynkyng half the pot full or more before she gave yt me or els she woold fyll my pot half full. So they beyng well Laden w<sup>th</sup> bere of them selves, before we cam into the howse; wer dreven into ther drowsye dumpes, and fell under the table. Then the wyfe seyng them in that case, Led them one after an other into a chamber and put them to bedde. And when she had locked the chamber dore she brought me the kye, gyvyng me advyce to take my Supper, And then to departe that we myght Recouer to be at the Cittye of amersfort before daye, and so be owte of danger, and that she woold keepe them under Lock untill fayer daye Lyght. Then after we had taken ow' Refection and geven god thanks we tooke ow' carre agayn

goddes providence the theves wer prevented.



agayn And passed Quyetly unto Amersfort and so escaped the da<sup>g</sup>ger But Seinge we ar in discourse of those thinges you have seene, in Some pte of Jermanye, I praye you tell me when you passe ffrom The Cittie of Culleyne to go to Strasbroughe how do you for Companye Suffycient to wythstand suche troope of theves ffor I think you shall staye longe in a cittie before you shall have such a suffycient nōber

46     SEVAGGIO I have traveyled alone on horsback withoute dang<sup>r</sup> But with more chargs, and in this wyse. Beyond Collen in you<sup>r</sup> waye you shall com to a small towne walled having a castell Apon an hill adioynynge to the towne. And before you shall come to the towne, you shall have a turnepyke in you<sup>r</sup> waye with a bell hanging at yt, which when yt is Runge, Ther cometh a man oute of a lodge not far of, and openeth the turnepike And asketh yf you will have a leytsman \* to prevente the danger of you<sup>r</sup> travayle you beinge alone or with a small companye. And yf you saye you will have a leytesman, Then he will directe you to an Inne where you shall dyne and bayte you<sup>r</sup> horsse. Then he in the meane tyme goeth up unto the Castell, and procureth a leytsman, and sendeth him unto you<sup>r</sup> Inne well mounted on horsback with dagges & other furnytüre as a swart rutter, And Calleth unto you to knowe yf you will have his Companye. Then apon agremente for his paynes in Conductynge you unto the nexte cittie ; he willeth you to dyspatch in the Inne, (ffor he is all haste to be gone). Then beinge on the waye, moste Comonlye you shall meete with a troope of lyke horsmen and Asmuch theves as him Self, and while they be afarre of, he willeth you to staye and Ryde softlye, saynge that yf he wer not in you<sup>r</sup> Companye you shuldbbe ha<sup>d</sup>lye delte withall. And Therwith he setteth spurres to his hors, and Rydeth to the copany And tells them what you ar, and how he is you<sup>r</sup> conducte. Then they Comyng all to gether unto you, the Captayne  
or

\* i. e., leidsman=guide.

or Ringleader will demand what contrye man or men you ar, and what n̄es of wars in those partes you dwell in And yf you tell them of anye warre the Quene of Ingland ptendeth, and that she will send into that cuntry for a supplie of Soldyors, you cannot feede ther humor more better. And then they will proffer to gyve you the wyne yf yt wer in place where yt myght be hadde, And so they will departe ffrom you. Then your leytesman Rydeth with you untill you come neere or w<sup>th</sup>in sight or danger unto the Cittye wherunto you have hyred him. And then he will take his leave, gyving you a dyrection where you shalbe lodged, with Comendaties to the hoste, to Intertayne you well and to provyde you of an other Leytsman agaynst the next mornynge. And yf you Requeste him to Ryde with you to the Inne profferynge to beare all his charges in the Inne, he will Refuse your offer sainge, that yf he wer taken within the Cittie, his heade shuld soone be laid at his ffeete, and thus you may travayle throughe all Jermayn withoute danger of Robbynge.

VIANDANTE, I will Ease you a lyttell by discoursynge what I have seene in my Travell ffrom the Cittie of Collen unto Marypurghe a Citte in the Land of hessen, yt hapned that I beinge in Colleyne fell in Companye with a Gouldsmyth of Collyn by the meanes of one henry Mason an Inglyshe man who made him self to be skylfull in the Blacke arte. This Colyner toould us that in the gould mynes neere unto Marypurghe ther was one place where an arme of the golden tre was sobygge as a mans thyghe And that yt was fownd oute by a lerned man that was lodged there in a hūsbondmans howse who wrought with him in the myne. The Studente beinge Satysfyed wth so much goulde as he thought good Lefte the myne unto the husbondman willynge him not to make the place knowne to anye man. After the student was gone the husbondman fell agayne to digginge in the myne ffor more goulde; & yt hapned that while he went home to his dynner the  
erthe

erthe fell downe and so stopped the myne. Soone aft<sup>r</sup> the man dyed and apon his death bed declared of the myne & by what meanes he was dispoceste And that yf anye man woold attempt to serche for the myne he shuld knowe yt by a mattocke a shulue and a lanthorne he lefte in the myne when yt fell. These woordes put me in some good hope of a great benefyte to be obteyned, made me willinge to Consorte my self with them, so as We tooke our provysion of dagges and other weapons, and sette forwards In Julye And traveyléd on ffoote fflower of us in Companye, (that is to saye) the goldsmyth my self henry Mason and Jacob a ducheman my servant, we went onwards on ow<sup>r</sup> Journey ij or thre dayes and then we cam unto a Round highe hill on thisside Nassoye, In the same place the prynce of Orenge gathered his power to come unto the lowe cuntrye agaynste the Duke *De alua*, the same hill had ij sconses the one at the Climynge up of the hill and an other at the goinge downe. And Rownd about the hill wood cutte downe and laid along w<sup>h</sup>ther bows on, lyk to a hedde, when we paste that hill we cam into a village wheare we dyned And by cause we waxed werye and owr ffeete Sore with Clymynge the Rockye hill, we hyred a car to brynge us to Nassoye, so we placed our selves in the Carre, mason and my self in the fore part of the Carre and ow<sup>r</sup> faces ffrom the Carman and the Colyner & my man with ther faces unto uswarde so as we myght see who cam before us or after us, After we had thus Rydden vj myles in the heate of the daye wewer desyrus of sleepe Then we tooke order that twoo shuld sleepe & two shuld watche and by lotte yt fell, that Mason I shuld sleepe. Thus wepassed on ow<sup>r</sup> way untill we cam within a half myle of a wood, then sodaynely the horsse stombled and fell, So as mason Rysinge up to rebuke the Carman for not lokynge to his horse anye better, he espyed viij ffootemen with staves and longe pykes at the ende of ther staves, and had devyded them selues in two partes to gyve assalte on bothe sydes of the Carre, with that Mason Called  
us

us and bad make shewe wyth ow<sup>r</sup> dages, otherwyse we shuld presently be sette upon, wyth that we Rose up and made a shewe of ow<sup>r</sup> dagges and wepons, when the ffellows did see us So well prepared Theye Lepte all on the one syde and with drue them A dystance fro<sup>9</sup> the wagan And stode upon the gase of us, with that we sette fforwardes, and when we cam agaynste them, I demanded yf theye woold have ennye thinge with us ; they Answered no ; But bad us go fforwardes, when we wer paste them a quarter of a myle ther Cam towards us two of the lyke varletts (as I think ther skulce wathe, The one makynge the drunkerd and the other leadynge him by the Arme. And when they cam ouer agaynste us, the drunkard Beheld us verye earnestly But when they dyd see we hadde daggs they hasted them after the ffellows. Then we went forwardes unto the Cittye of Nassoye belonginge unto the prynce of orrenge where we had good lodginge & Reasonable ffare for iij wyspheſynghe a peece for ow<sup>r</sup> super and bed which make a spanyshe Reall the meale The nexte daye we made ow<sup>r</sup> Jurneye unto the mynes, and fownd manye ventes into the hill, which had byn made by myners, where we myght Se manye sides of golde, and in the Ryuer that Rau besydes the hill we fownd perles of goulde and in some place we fownd Some earth with a thynne vayn of goulde in yt. And also amonge the stones we shuld ffynde Clusters of stonye earth and aboute them As yt had byn perfecte dyamants bothe poynted and table wyse so Naturally wrought as yf they had been Cutte By a stone grynder, which put us in good hope that we shuld have good suces in that we cam for, wherfore we wente unto marypurch to the master of the mynes under the Lantgrave of hessen, And obteyned a co<sup>9</sup>myssyon to serch for gould and of that shuld be Conquested by us, to render to the Lantgrave v<sup>u</sup> apon the hundred. we havyng obteyned owre desyer we returned unto the mynes But before wee entred the woorke Mason and my Man used ther arte dyuers ways and in the ende dyd

49

H

assertyne

assertyne me where the greate vayne of gold was, wher upon we beganne to dygge into the hill and fflownde som Lykely hodes of goulde, yet wantynge time to work, and to brynge Wod to Underprop the grownd where we undermined; and the wynter at hand and ow' monye well spente, we thought yt beste to returne home untill the next somer. And then to brynge a greater co<sup>p</sup>panye With us. But god wouold not have yt so ffor Trobles Rysynge more & more, in the Lowe contryes we Could neuer sythins go fforwards with that we had begonne. Then in ow' Returne we met dyuers tymes on fote Dyuers of the contrye men with ther Longe pyked staves, Comynge in the waye that we müst passe. And yt was tould us by the Coloner that yf we gave them the waye they wouold sette upon us wherfore when we met with them we wouold marche Agaynste them profferynge to dyscharge ow' dagges upon them, Then they wouold leape oute of the waye and so leave us. After wards we cam to a heath wher grewe a number of Skrubbed Busshes wher dyd lye two wayes meatynge together at the Ende of the heathe, ther we Contended which of them was the nerer waye and to Make profe apon Losynge of a Quart of Renyshe wyne, I tooke the one waye and they wente the other. Then I went so wyllynglye that I cam fyrste to the meetynge agayne of the twoo wayes and seinge a howse before me in the waye I went thether to Reste me. After I had stayed there a lyttell whylle Ther Cam a wenche out of the howse and used many perswations to drawe me into the howse, with that my Company ouertooke me, and the collener demanded whether I wouold Reste there or go ffurther. And when he dyd see I was willinge to tarye, he tould me yt was the murtherynge place of māye traveller, and that yt was thospytall of whores and theves to meete in. When I hard these woordes yt made me to quyckn my Spiritts and to take me to my weryed Lymes and travelles untill we came unto a prettye vyllage where we had good logging and fared well for ow' monye. The  
next

next daye we went to collen and there we parted Companye. But I praye you tell me how yt co<sup>m</sup>ethe That ther ar suche troopes and numbers of Theues in Jermanye over therbe in other Cuntries. [50]

SELUAGGIO Therbe cheffye Two occations, The one is, ther ar diuers ffre dukes or lordes in the Empire, so that he that doothe euerye thefte, Robberye, or murther, So haynouse as he Cannot kepe him longer in that presincte then he ffleeth into An other Terrytorye and is there ffree. Also in Jermanye is Manye Dukes whiche hath dyuers Sonnes. Theis sonnes, be all dukes, by byrthe, thoughe they have but Lyttell Lyvyng, yet by ther fathers gyfte eche of the yonger sorte of the brethren have a Lyttell Cittie and Castell be Longinge thereto wherin he keepeth him self and wyfe (yf he have anye) and a man or two to attend upon him and kepe his hors, and a mayd or woman to wayte on his wyfe and dres ther meate. The Reste of his men which be thease, his lyftennt, his Corporall his Sergante and others his assured Soldyers do forage to lyve by the Contryeman And praye uppon the traveller Tyll suche tyme as ther lord & master Be Reteyned in Service of Some prynce. Then is a skoore made of numbers oute of the Cuntrye.

VIANDANTE What gouernment is in the greate Citties in Jermany.

SELUAGGIO they ar Ruled by the Civile lawes which ar kepte (of them) verye severelye, So as there goeth no offender unpunished nor of the Roders yf they come within ther Clytches.

VIANDANTE, I hard in the fore parte of you<sup>r</sup> booke of Recytall of Cuntries; how you Named hamborowe\*; have you seene and marked anythinge the tyme you wer there.

SELUAGGIO. in the tyme I was in hamborowe I ffownde the merchants and others townesmen to be prowde and churlyshe of

\* Hamburgh.

Nature

[51] Nature Desyrus of gayne and nothings lyberall Ther cittie Large and Resonable fayer bylte ther streets most part of a god Bredthe Alonge the stretes a Ryuer that bereth fflat bottome prames \* or lyghters that will Receyve into one of them, Som an hundred Barrells of Beere at atyme, ffor the Towne standeth much by Brüynge ffor that all the cheefe men in the towne kepeth bruynge thoughe they brüe not them selues And yt is donne in this order. Euerye Richman hathe a great hall at the entrynge in of his howse And in the mydesteste of the howse there is plased ther bruynge kettyll which is made longewyse square Cornered the one ende Joynynge to the wall where is a chimbneye to Avoyde the smooke, the mouthe under the ffurnace at the other ende openethe into the myddeste of the hall. Then when the marchant hath prepared his malte and laid by his byllet and his other ffurnytüre for the bruynge and his turne Come to brue, then he sendes for the Sworne bruers to brue his Beere, and delyuer them, the Quantye of malte they are allowed to brue.

VIANDANTE may not every such Marchante Brue asmuch at a tyme and as often as they lyste.

SELUAGGIO they may not brue but Seuentymes in a yeere and that as his turne Cometh, neyther may he put in more Corne in his brüe. Nor drawe more or lesse Beere than ther staþle dooth pmyt.

VIANDANTE how is that to be tryed, ffor all malte is not of one godones, So that euerye beere Cannot be of Lyke goodnes.

SELUAG the bruynge being Tüned into barrells yt is Laid into a prame and sokaryed to the Custome house which is at the wall of The Cittye towards the Ryuer of the Belte where lyeth ouerthwart the water a chene of yron† or maste of wood that neyther prame or bote

\* Pram, or Praam. A lighter used in Holland and the ports of the Baltic, for loading and unloading merchant ships. Smyth's *Sailor's Word Book*.

† See *The merchants mappe of Commerce*, by Lewis Roberts. London, 1638. p. 140.

bote may passe by withoute Leave. In that place by the Custome howse ar Sertayne men Appoynted (as we terme them in Ing) land ale Cuners entreth into the prame and tasteth the beere, to prove whether yt be accordynge to ther staple of Bruing which yf yt be ffound otherwyse then yt ought to be, Then the prame is turned back with the beere unto the owner, and may not be sold out of the towne. And that breue that is fownd lawfull payeth the Custome and so is let oute at the Chene to go to the shippes that is in the haven to Receyve yt And yf they be demanded which of the twoo beeres, vñ Inglyshe beere or hamborowe beere is the beste they will answer Inglyshe bere is a pleasant drynk but hamborowe beere is a stately drynk. And ffor the gayne they have by ther Brvyng beinge but Seven tymes in a yere I have ha'd them say that euerye bruyng yeldeth them aboue all charges xti at euerye brüynge which amonteth the vij brüyngs unto Lxxi a yeere.

VIANDANTE What other trade is used there.

SELUAG They Traffycke much with estryge\* wares, And Mastes deale boords waynscot Clapholte† and other thinges that Cometh downe the Ryver of the belte by drystes‡ or piles which Cometh ffrom Bohemia iij hundred myles downe the Ryver unto hamborowe wher they breake up ther drystes and make sale ther.

VIANDANTE, is that Cittie under the kyng of denmark or be they of them Selues. [52]

SELUAGGIO they have byn but not of longe tyme.

VIANDANTE, how withstand they the fforce of the kyng of denmarke whose Land Lyethe nere unto the Citte And ther teritorye withoute the Cittie (as I have hard say not above ther Inglyshe myles towards Lubyck, and to the west of the Cittie but an Inglyshe myle to a lyttell village called alltona.

SELUAGGIO It is sayd when they Revolted ffrom the kyng of  
of

\* Estriche, applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic.

† Pieces of split oak as used by coopers for cask staves.

‡ Qy. driftes.



of denm̃ke; Lubycke, stode,\* and other Sittyies, ther aboutes Joyned together aud yelded to the Empire And becam trybutaryes And the Empire ther defender, So that they use ther Civill Lawes in ther cittyes and not the posytyue Lawes. So they care not for the fforce of the kynge of denmarke. And this I dyd see at hamborowe Casime'us† The palsgraue sonne of the Ryne Comynge ffrom the kynge of denmark with his wife Conducted by the duke of hülste‡ with 400 horsse Sente his truupes to the maiestrates of hamborowe Requestynge to have a nyghtes reste within ther towne, and so to passe awaye the nexte mornynge. The magestrates Constultyngge upon the matter was verye well content to Receyve Casymerus & his wyfe and ther trayne, but the duke of hulste They woold in nocase Receyve, and ther upon sente a supplye of soldyers unto Ther fortrasses at ther uttermoste bonds towards lubyck to withstand ther entrance. Then Casimere seyinge yt woold not be otherwise Tooke his ffarwell of the Duke of hülste, and then with his owne Companye was suffered to enter. Then with a Conducte of hamborger horsmen he was brought unto the cittie where the ordynance beinge plaste upon the walls they gave him a peale. Then Comyng with in the gates he was Receyvvd by the maiestrates, throughe Two Rankes of Soldyous placed verye thicke to make the shewe of a greater nomber. Thus beinge brought to his lodgyng, the magestrates lefte him well garded by towsmen that he thought himself Rather in preson then at lybertye, ffor he nor none of his trayne myght be Suffred to looke owte at the dores, And yf it had not byn for the gouernour and Companye of the Inglyshe Nation, who presented him with Such gyftes as Casymerus accepted moste gratefully he myght have thought him self among

\* Stade.

his

† John Casimir, K.G., Adm. of the Electorate, Duke of Lautern, died 1592, son of Frederic III., Duke of Simmern. Married Elizabeth, d. of Augustus, Elector of Saxony. *Betham's Tables*, cccclxv.

‡ Duke of Holstein, Ryter-master. See *Relations politiq. des Pays Bas*, T. viii., p. 78.

his enemyes. The next daye Casymer beinge werye of his Intertaynment made him Redye to departe. Then the maiestrates brought him In lyke order, oute of the Cytte as they brought him in and at his deperture he gave them this farewell Sayinge you hogges of hamborowe you have gyven me Interteynment accordynge to you' gentylte and so went his wayes. 53

VIANDANTE this in deede was but a hoggishe Interteynment & a ryght name gyven unto them But tell me do they Execute the Civile Laws, preciselye or severly.

SELNAGGIO They that do offend shall ffynde ffavour with Justyce, at my beinge at hamborowe ther was one Brooke and his company Laye Rovyng at the mouth or haven that co<sup>m</sup>eth to hambourgh And some tyme wold come into the haven almoste as farre as the Cittie of Stode and Robbed dyuers hamburgers, wherupon the Hamborgers Manned oute two shippes And in the ende ouercam him, and tooke broke and his Company and brought them to hamborow, where within fewe dayes they wer all hanged, but by intreatye of the inglyshe Nation ther Carcasses wer buried, ffurthermore in the tyme of my beinge there, There was an hamburger borne ffor stealyng of ffox skynnes and other skynnes, was apprehended and upon his aprehensyon, he was brought before the place of Justyce, with his pelfe hangynge about his neck, And within half an hower, had his Judgement, And was ledde on ffoote to the gallows, The scolem of the Cittie and his boyes Singynge salmes by the waye, Then cōmyng To the place of execution, the next of his kynne brought to him a pottell potte with wyne and drunke to him a farewell, with an exhortation to take his death Quietly and to call upon god for mercye. And when the p'soner had done his drynkynge and bydde his ffrynds farwell, Then the executioner tooke him in hand and ledde him to a lyttell hillock made of purpose And caused the p'soner to kneele downe theron. Then

Then whilst the hangman was untyenge the thefs band and turnynge the collar upon his shulders, the scoole m<sup>r</sup> w<sup>th</sup> his boyes songe the deprofonctis unto the ende. Then the hangman w<sup>th</sup> his sword at one blowe toke of his hedde, and with a capre\* aboue his hed, shewed he had donne well hys executyon.

VIANDANTE had they no gallows to hange the fellow or suche offenders.

SELUAGGIO They have gallows made of stone and pillers of the lyke stone with Barres of yron ffrom one pillar to an other and ys of two degrees the one Ranke of yron a stayre higher then the other. And as the people there do saye the higher is for theves of generous Byrth, and the lower for the meaner sorte of theves. But bycause this offender was of the Cittye borne he had the favour to have the sword and his bodye to be buried.

54

VIANDANTE of what Relygion ar theye of in that Cittie.

SELUAGGIO They professe Luters doctryne but much contrary to his wrytinges ffor they mayntayne Trasubstation as I have Red a boke of ther Supintendant his settinge out, which saith that after the words spoken, (*hoc est Corpus meum*) it is ffleshe and blud as yt honge apon the Crosse, thoughe all the devills of hell saye naye unto yt. They Close in ther Images, but on ther festyvall dayes they sette them open to the beholders, and yf they be asked the Questyon why they keepe them (they saye) to instructe ther youth that they be but work of mens hands made of wood or stone & no goddes. Such a cloke use they for the Rayne. The relygious houses ar Suppressed and not puld downe and the professed suffred to lyve in them untill they dye oute of the howse. Ther Comūyon is massacred in this sorte, on such dayes as they do mynyster ther sacramente, ther is a precher that maketh a Sermon in the bodye of the churche, That being ended, The preeste havynge a longe berd

\* Caper, flourish.

and

and a bald crowne (whether for age or shaven) I knowe not ; putteth on all his garments as was used by the papystes, Then all the c<sup>m</sup>unycants Cometh up into the Queere, Then the preste sayeth is confyteor w<sup>th</sup> too boyes knelynge by him which answereth w<sup>th</sup> the miseratur vestri etc. This being said the preest goeth to the alter And sayeth Sertayne pray<sup>n</sup> in Lattyn, then he Readeth the Epystell and gospell in the duche tonge, Then the Quere Syngeth a psalme in duche, that ended the prest sayth other orisons to him self, And then he taketh the wafer Cake and breks yt ouer the Cuppe and eates yt, and drynketh wyne oute of the cuppe (This is donne in Müblynge maner) Then the Comunycants cometh to the north end of the alter to whome he gyveth a wafer bred w<sup>th</sup>oute saynge anye woords that I could here, then such as had Rsd the bred went on the bacsyde of the Alter And cam to the South ende of the alter And there the preacher standynge with a chalyse havynge a spowute Risyng out of the chellyce Bedyng outward, out of which eche Co<sup>m</sup>uycāt sucketh a drafte and so goeth downe into the bodye of the church and when the Masse is ended eche man goeth his waye.

VIANDANTE you have verye well descrybed the state of the town and ther Relygion but tell me yf they use Aürycüler confession.

SELVAG. That is presycely kepte ffor in the tyme I was there, M<sup>r</sup> Cloughe \* Gouvernour of the Inglyshshe Nation died, being not shryven by the preeste, And the corpes was brought to the churghe to be buried But the preestes would not suffer the body to be buried untill suche tyme as the companye had debated the matter with the maiestrates, who co<sup>m</sup>manded that the Corpes shuld be Buryed the Maiestrates them selues being presente.

55

VIANDANTE What order is there for punyshment of horedom.

SELUAGGIE yf the one partie be unmarried he is lyttell said unto

\* Richard Clough, merchant and factor for Sir Thomas Gresham, died and buried at Hamburg, 1570. See *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. ii. p. 130.

unto But the maryed muste gyve xx\* Rose nobles for satisfaction of the offence, but yf they be not able to paye that monye, they shal be Coryged \* accordynge to ther lawe.

VIANDANTE you have made a good discription of the places wher you have byn hetherto. I pray you tell me what you have sene In ffrance, Savoye, Italye, and spayne, I thinke yt will not Be longe in dyscoursynge, ffor that you<sup>r</sup> abode in those plases have not bynne longe.

SELUAGGIO I cannot saye much of Italye (where I travayled) but of vennyce and that but a lyttell, (for that I was accompanied with two Ings gentlemen. The one beinge newe maryed, made such haste to be w<sup>th</sup> his wyfe agayne, That we made owre Jurneye ffrom london to venyse ; and so to london agayne in Seven weekes, that is to saye we set oute of london on good ffry-day and Returned the frydaye before whitsondaye. But I dyd see such plentye of Courtisans in venyce (as we passinge in the streetes or Rowynge in gondelow botes, myght see such numbers at the gaze in ther lattyce wyndowes and galleryes as I thinke withoute number, and much Lyke to be so yf yt be true that was Reported to us by one baxter an Inglyshe marchante & others, how that two yeres before ower co<sup>3</sup>myng thether, ther dyed of the plage 30000 hores some berynge the name of Curtyzans, Burdasses,† shambocilles, bogerones‡ Whos names wer w<sup>r</sup>ytten in a book of ther paynge tribute to the senate a ducate euery moneth for ffredom of ther lyberall cience But Especiall above the Reste was one Curtizan named ther Empria Romana, I may Rayther Terme her Impia Romana, In bravery aboue the Reste And shameth not to Glorye in her doinges. Saing that yf she might comand all such as have had the use of her bodye (and ther pouers), she wer able to fetch the greatest kynge Crystened out of

a death of  
hores.  
a tribut given  
by hores and  
ther sondri  
names.

a notable  
strūpet.

\* Corrected. † Vulgar name for frequenters of a brothel. ‡ Sodomites.

of his kyngdome. Shewynge a bederoll of kynges prynces dukes Cardynalls and others, sans nomber. And truly althoughe my abode was there but a day and a half I thought yt a great deale to longe, I was in suche feare that I Loked euerye hower that fyer shuld have falne ffrom heauen as yt dyd apou Zodom and gomorra. But that I Remembred the saing of the prophete, 56  
god suffreth the Sūne to shine Sowell on the bad as apou the good. But one thinge is to be Comended in the Maiestertes or Magnificos of venyce, Ther is a good lawe or order that atte Easter all the presons be vysited by them, and such as be laid in preson for dette not being above vñ the senate do paye the debte, and sette the presoner at lybertye. But such Idolytre as is used both there and althe waye ffrom thens thurgh the pidemōte Savoye and ffrance untill we come unto Bulleyne ‡ I think was neuer used amonge the panymes, but amonge the mountaynes we myght se  
women, havynge great golles under the chynne, some Sogreat as two fistes of a man, And some of them had bygger golles. Then after we passed ouer the mountayne Called the Gabolette§ and  
Com

great golles  
throtes.

• Boulogne sur Mer.

† After careful investigation, there appears to be no doubt that *Selvaggio* is speaking of the Aiguebelette, a mountain so named between Chambery to the east and Pont-Beauvoisin to the west, on the *grand chemin*. This was the ordinary route taken by travellers, and both Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge and Mr. Douglas Freshfield, to whom I am indebted for much information, entertain no doubt that "*The Gabolette*" is merely the phonetic spelling of "*The Aiguebelette*."—ED.

"Between Aiguebelle and S Jean de Maurienne are several bridges, thrown over a brawling torrent, called the Arc, and one of the tributary streams to the Isère. The villages of Epierre, La Chapelle, and La Chambre, all situated in the Maurienne, once exhibited a striking picture of poverty and disease. *Crétins* were seen at almost every door; and the inhabitants were universally afflicted with *Gottres*. But Napoleon, to secure his new road, drained the marshes and confined within its proper channel the destructive torrent which continually flooded the valley: and by these means he rendered the air salubrious, prevented the increase of *Crétins*, exterminated *Gottres*, and changed a glen of misery into a line of prosperous towns and hamlets." *Starke. Information, &c. for Travellers on the Continent*, 5th edition, 1826, p. 391.

Com into ffrance Rydyng towards Lyons, An Italyan horsman one of the Corriers of Quene mother,\* Shewed me a castell a leage oute of the waye on the Righthand as we Cam from the Gabolette towards lyons and not paste fyve Leages ffrom Lyons, in this Castell Saith he dwelleth the Barrown De Sedressa and myght dispende of yeerely Revenues 300000 ducates being governour of All Langwedock and Lyons. This Baron de Sedressa† was one of the ffirst in armes agaynst the ffrenche Kinge ffor Relygion. But Sins that tyme did Revolte, And becam on the syde of the papistes, parsecutinge the protestantes, wherefore god woold not suffer yt to go unpunysmente but sent him A plage of lyce So that they Cralled soffull comyng oute of his bodye that beyinge shifted of his apparell thre or fower tymes in a daye, and his bodye Rubbed with clothes, yet all woold not helpe, wherby he became so lothesome to his wyfe and kyndred that they wolde not come at him, and the phesyctions helpe Could do him nogood so as he dyed in that myserye, beinge an example to all prynces to be ffirme in the truth ffaith, ffor by such doynge manye mens soules ar putte into a doughtfull ballance eyther to go to god or to the devill.

a cauiath to  
noble men to  
be ffirme of  
faith.

57 VIANDANTE This was verye well noted of you, and as you saye a myghtye work of god and a glasse for prynces to looke into, therby to take heede, ther Qüarell be good er they beginne and to procecute the same ffirly, ffor an Inconstant p'ynce dothe not onlye hurt him self But also bryngeth numbers of people into a dampnable state. But tell me in all you' travel Throughe Italye did you se nothings in your waye worthie the notynge.

SELUAGGIO Indeele thre things I have forgotten to sette dowe the one is, That after we had Come ffrom padua towards myllayne

\* Catherine de Medicis, mother of Charles IX.

† F. de Beaumont, Baron des Adrets. See *Biographie Universelle*, par Michaud.

myllayne Aboute a leage ffrom Bargamo ow' waye laye ouer a hille of Resonable height and as we had Rydden a lyttell waye up the hill we cam to a lyttell Ryuer Inforste to Rune ouer the hill w<sup>th</sup> a sharpe Course, as yf yt had come ffrom Some watermyll, and alongeste the Ryuer wer placed dyuers brod slattes stones which stopped the mouth of certayne gutters which Ranne alonge the syde of the hill,' That when the owners of that ground woold water yt, they set asyde the slattes, by which meanes that syde of the hill Becam very good medowe ground. When we cam to the great Ryuer ffrom whence the lyttell Ryver was deryved we myght see A certayne peece that was made into the myddeste of the greate Ryuer, By Reason wherof we Judged the strength of the greate Ryver beinge devyded yt forces the Rysynge of the lesser, the other two things I noted was at myllayne That greate Cittie which is the kynge of Spaynes I beinge in ther Dome church at the tyme of euenynge songe did see the channons Syttyng in Scarlet Robes Round aboute the highe alter with ther ffaces towards the bodye of the church and two of them in Copes with staves in ther hands covered with siluer that walked betwene them that satte. The other was, withoute the towne som two ffurlongs from the Cittie in a medowe grownde was standynge a howse for the sicke of the plage, & other dyseases, havinge So manye chambers Seuerall as ther be dayes in the yeere, and euery chamber hath his bed, chimbney, and priue, And a Ryver Runynge under them to avoyde ther ordure. And keepers to attend upon them and physy-tions and surgions to mynyster unto them. And daylye vycuals sent out of the cittye to a Certayne place w<sup>thout</sup> the towne wher the keepers of the Syck do fetche yt.

VIANDANTE Wold to god Such an howse wer buylt aboute the Cittie of london and other Cittyes in Inglond Then I thinke ther shuld not seche nombers be infected and dye of the plage, when god sendes yt amonge them. Nowe let me here what  
you



you have seene in Spayne And so I will troble yo<sup>o</sup> no ffurther at this tyme tyll we have Rested ou<sup>r</sup> selves in the In and taken ow<sup>r</sup> Refection.

SELUAGGIO After my Comynge into spayne and I had seene the<sup>r</sup> Spirituall whoredome, And tyrannye used to the professors of the gospell of Christe, And the nombers of goddes verraders or betrayers of goddes people, as informers somners or spies, to presente all such as anye waye Invayed agaynste the pope or poperye. Wherby I grewe in suche dought of my owne danger, as I wysshed that my ffirste entrance into the Cūntrye, had byn the daye of my deptime fro<sup>o</sup> thence. (But this hapned in the tyme of my beynge there); Ther was a carver of Images, Makyng a ladye of pittie or ydoll of wood, he beynge thus busyed in his woork, yt hapned one of his neyghbors to come in to the shoppe Requiringe to have a peece of woork made. The Carver the tyme of ther speches, did sette him downe upon the face of that he was in makyng. And by happe brake wynde downeward, that hearyng a smell feaste or Informer that stode leanyng at the wyndowe went strayght way unto a ffryer, and under waye of Confession Bewrayed the facts of the Carver, wherby the Inquisadour was Certified therof, the neybure that was in the shoppe knowinge the informer, and seing the sodayne deperture of him mysdoughted the woorst; towld the Caruer therof. The carver Incontynent (as yt stoode him apon) Toke his woork in hand agayn and Altered the face into a devills face with two hornes unto the heade. And when he had thus donne sette him dowe agayne. Presently after the Inquisadour with his officers Entred the shoppe to Apprehende the Carver, Callynge him Luteryan heretyck Reprovynge him for that he had donne to so holly a sayncte. When the Carver sawe that he shuld be remoued; start up ffrom that he had made sainge, that which he had donne was in despite of the devill, which when the Inquisadours had pervsed and did see yt had a devylls head he  
Reproved

Reproved the Carye tale and wente awaye as wyse as he cam thether.

VIANDANTE this was a prettye Jeste worthee to be Laffed at. Now you have declared what you have seene in ffarre Contryes I pray you Returne more Nerer whome, as into flanders, and the Lowe Cuntries ther unto Adioynnye, Called Base Almanye, or belgica, & tell me what you have seene in the state and gouernemente therof. 59

SELUAGGIO I praye you staye awhyle, untill we come unto owr Inne, ffor with much talke and longe travell ouer this newe-market heathe, I am both hüngrye and thirste.

VIANDANTE you have good Reason yet hath you<sup>r</sup> talke sowell Lyked me and seemed so pleasant to my heerynge, that I have thought the heath to be Soone passed ouer, but I see by the sonne the noonetye to be at hand, Therfore let us enter into the Inne. Hostice have you anye Meate ffor travellers on ffoote, (hostyce) you shall have suffycient ffor you<sup>r</sup> monye. And there yt is on the bourd.

SELVAGGIO we have taryed more than an owre at ower Refection. (hostyce take your monye and ffarwell. Nowe by the waye tell me how you Lyked owr chere in the Inne.

VIANDANTE. as owre cheere was but Simple yet was the price excessiue I have ffared Better manye tymes and paid lesse monye. But howe Can theye keepe suche Trynned\* trulls to welcome gestes, But that the traveller must beare the charge. And to telle you troth, I was glad to make the more haste to be from thence ; ffor that I dyd see suche Lustie Laddes dallyenge with them, And takynge good vewe of us, that I doughted the woorste. But yt is a comon thinge in Everye Inne, taverne, and alehowse nowadayes. That yf the hostyce of the howse, (eyther ffor

\* *Sic*, query Trimmed.

ffor wante of Bewtye,) or that she is growne into age, wherby she cannot gyve Intertaynement to her gestes) yet will she have yonge Impes, two or thre that shall supple her wante. Besydes other ther lyke in the towne that be at a call. I praye you is yt not so in other Cuntryes where you have bynne :—tell me.

SELUAGGIO I will discourse therof, in the description of fflanders.

VIANDANTE. I muste Confes I have digressed from owre fformer p̄tence wherefore I praye yō proceede with that you have seene in the Lowe contryes or *base almanye*.

60 SELUAGGIO to describe the Lengthe and bredth of the xvii sheres of the Lowe contryes I neede not, for that it is sette oute in mappes or Cartes, But alonge the seas ffrom Greuelyn\* in flanders unto delf Siell† which is in the ffurthesteste parte of weste ffrees-land I take yt not to be two hundred Inglyshe myles and in bredthe uncertayne, ffor ffrom ffusslinge unto Berghen in henawlte I think is not a hundred myles, And ffrom Osteende to The Cittye of Turneye‡ not above threscore myles, and ffrom St Tomas§ to grevelyn xv myles or therabouts But ffor the Number of Citties, Walled townes, Stronge houldes, and welthy villages, is Innumerable. And especiallye in hollande Waterland,|| Zeland, and other Lyttell Ilandes Lyenge within the Compas of fferty myles, or lyttell more in length, and not above xvj myles in Bredthe, that it is a worlde to behoulde the number of the Cittyes, so stronglye Situated. So Riche by trafyck so well peopled and such numbers of shippes hoyes and fyssher Botes belongnge to them, that I thinke no Realme Crystened can Compare with them. The other shires ar well Popleryshed with Sitties but not so thycke to gether nor so Riche in welth By  
reason

\* Gravelines.

† Delfzijl, on the mouth of the Ems.

‡ Tournai.

§ Probably St. Omar, so spelt in old maps.

|| A small country of N. Holland between the Zuyder Zee and the Y or Ye. The principal towns are Mennickendam, Edam, and Purmerend.

reason of the Sivile Warres and bondage or thraldome they ar in by the Spāyardes Wherby they are debarred of ther traffycke, but before dissentyon did arise Amonge them selves, parlye by pryde, and other occations, Those xvij shires wer the welthieste people ffor the Quantyte of grownd they pcesse, as anye Cūntrie in Crystendome, and as a man may terme yt, the best mylche cowe the kynge of spayne had.\*

VIANDANTE By what pollice is ther Cittyes Maynteyned, I praye you Make Discours so Amplie as necessytie shall Requier and tyme will serve.

SELUAGGIO Ther Cittyes on the seecoste ar maynteynd By shippes in traffycke of Marchandyse into other cuntryes and to Returne with wares needfull for ther owne Contrye, Also they have nombers of ffyssherbotes that daylye do ffyshe the seas for all kynds of ffyshe that Cometh eyther to ther nette or hookes, and they ar neuer ffrom the seas but when they be full ffraighte or for victuall or to change ther apparell. So that they ar so plentyfully Served of ffyshe as yt bryngeth no small comodytie to the Comon welth. And ther Cittyes ffrom the Seas ar maynteyned Some by drapyng of wolls, makynge ffryseadowest† for spayne, and other Cittyes by drapyng of other clothes accordinge to ther order of draperye, other Cittyes by makynge of worsteds, fustyans, grograynes,‡ seyes,§ and other mercyrye

\* By the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, France made her first acquisitions in Hainault, etc.; but Aire and St. Omer were still held by Spain in what had now become French territory. The furthest French advance previously recognised was made by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when amongst other places Douay, Tournay, Lille, Oudenarde, and Courtray became French. See Freeman's *Historical Geography of Europe*, i. 348, *et seq.*

† Frizadoes, *i.e.*, frieze cloth.

‡ Coarse stuff made of silk and mohair.

§ Say, a species of silk or satin. "Thou say, thou serge, nay thou buckram lord."—*Henry VI*, iv. 7.

61 mercyrre wares, other citties ar maynteyned by makynge of Lynnen clothe, as holland clothe gentyshe\* clothe, Cameryck,† and other lynnen clothes, accordynge to ther accūstomed trade, other some by makynge of whyte salte and some by trade of madder, Some by bruyng of Beere. So that in all the cuntrye ther is not one Cittye voyde of Some trade to maynteyne the Cittie withall and keepe the Cityzens in woorke.

VIANDANTE May euerye man of occupation use more trades then one as a carpenter to be a shomaker or such lyke, or Clothiors of wools may he not be a draper of Sayes, dyaper, damaske, Lynnen clothes and such Lyke, but his wyfe with her children or maydens may spin yarn ffor her howse or to sell But yf yt be, to be woven yt must be sent to the wever to be woūen.

SELUAGGIO they may not use more trades then one and this is the Reason. Euerye occupation hathe ther Companye and euerye Companye ther wardens and other offycers, That do ouersee ther work both when yt is woven (to see yf yt hath the waight lengthe and Bredthe as yt is Rawe and undreste. Then the vewers seynge yt pfecte they sette ther seale of offyce. Then yt is put to the dyer and being dyed, yt is brought to the teyntor yarde‡ and sette upon the tenters§ so ratched as the cloth may beare withoute Rentynge. Then apon a fayer clere daye, the wardens unwynge the cloth and seeyng yt to be pfectely made in all poyntes, they sette ther seall of ther offyce to yt, then yt is sente to the sherynge pressynge and ffoldynge And tackte up, then yt is caryed to the towne hall and there the seale of ther towne is sette to the clothe. This clothe is vendable in anye market where soeuer yt shalbe Com to be sould, And

\* Ghentish.

† Cambric, said to be named from Cambray in Flanders.

‡ Dye yard.

§ Machine or frame used in cloth manufacture, from which comes the expression "on tenter hooks."

And yf yt happen apon the teynters to have lyttell bretches\* with the wynde then the ffoulder dooth fowld in asmuch more or to the valure of the brette, or somüch monye they put in the fount by the brette as shall mak the mendes. This order is used with all kynds of wares that is made by wevers arte, be it Sylke wollen or lynn. But yf yt be found with a great falte upon the tenter Then the wardens of the Company thrust ther knyfe thrughe the myddest and maketh Two Remnätts which ar not vendable, But in the Cittie wher yt is made.

VIANDANTE this is a verye good and godlye order wherby the byer is not deceyved in his wares (let him make his pryce in byeng So well as he may) yt shalbe pfecte good that he byeth. But I praye you tell me what order is in packynge of herÿg and other baryles of ffyshe.

SELUAGGIO when the shippes Come home ffrom the Seas, then there is sworne packers (with offycers to ouersee them) Ther seastickes† which be so called bycause they ar bariled & salted upon the seas Soone after they be taken, thes Seastickes be opened and vewed by the packers, who sortes them a sonder as they be in goodnes, the ffirste they packe & newe pyckell thē into the other barrells untill the fyshe seemes more then a shastment‡ abothe the barrell, then they laye the Couer of the hede upon the ffyshe And one man goeth upon the hede of the barrell and presseth the fyshe with in the barrell So as the heade may be put in. Then the viewers setts on ther seale of the towne, accordynge to the goodnes yt is of. And so the Lyke is donne with the meaner sorte of ffishe and ther scale accordynglye sette on.

VIANDANTE Happe is that contrye wheare Truthe and equitie  
is

\* Rents or tears caused by the tenter hooks.

† Apparently a term used for fish in bulk, temporarily packed and salted at sea.

‡ Query *Shastment*, a Scotch term for a measure of six inches.

is used in traffyck, But tell me in what order is the youth brought up in this Cuntrye.

SELUAGGIO    verye well and in more ffeare to offende god and to do ther dutye to ther prynce and parents then where the gospell of Christe is moste puerlye preched, ffor after they be of age to learne ther boke, they be sette skole untill they have some understandinge of the lattyne tonge, then beinge growne to some strenght they ar put to learne an occupation And when they have served ther terme of years beinge not above thre or fower yeares Then is he brought before the master of that Companye who gyveth him a peece of woorke to make ptaynyng to the occupation and yf he do yt as a workman then he is pmytted to worke for himself or to work as a Journey man to take wages, this is not onlye the use of the meaner sorte but also amonge the welthy men and gentylytie, ffor saye theye landes or goodes may fayle but the occupation fayles not in what Contrye soeuer he cometh, yf he be not voyd of grace.

VIANDANTE    when those Boyes do come to the age of twentye yeares ar the parentes bound to keepe his sonne anye longer at his charge or howe dooth he with his sonne then ;

63     SELUAGGIO    at those yeres of xx<sup>u</sup> he calleth his sonne unto him and demandeth what he myndeth to doo eyther to tary still by him or to seeke Contryes to learne othe languags, then yf he sayeth he will abrod the father gyveth him a porcion of monye and his blessinge and sends him awaye. But yf he will tarye by his father and so put him to charges, (not being his hyred Servante ;) when the father shall dye then the goods is to be devyded amonge the Reste of the children equally ; then is he deducted oute of his porsyon he shuld have, somuch as he hath put his ffather to charges Syns he was xx<sup>u</sup> yeres of age w<sup>th</sup> deduction is equally devyded among the Reste of the children And then he to have his portion out of the Remayder. The lyke is donne by thes children

children that have anye porcion at ther maryage, or Receyved anye porsyon before the death of ther ffather.

VIANDANTE This is a verye good order, and veresyethe the ould saynge (yt is merye in hall wher Berdes wag all) yf the lyke wer in places where I knowe, ther wold not so manye Noble, and gentyle mens howses be ouer throwne as ther is. But is ther nothinge els but traffyck of marchandyce and handy craftes to maynteyne ther citties :

SELUAGGIO. There is granted by the prynce of Spane an Excise of all vycfualls bought or Consumed within the cittie which is Rayسد upon the bye<sup>r</sup>.

VIAND, What is that excise.

SELUA yt is a droyte of a third parte oute of Anye wycfualls that is eaten or droke within the Cittie or the subberbes therof, as thus a barrell of beere that is to be ffette at the brüers & coste x<sup>s</sup>, the byer müste paye iij s iiij d for exise And so after the Rate of all other vycfualls ye the verye herbes Salte and otemeele that goeth to the potte payeth exsise.

VIANDANTE this a greate exaction but goeth all this exsise to the mayntenance of the Cittie.

SELUAGGIO no not all, ffor the third parte of that iij s iiij<sup>d</sup> which is about xiiij d goeth to the kynge for Imposte.

VIANDANTE this is a great exaction Cutynually to be paid But dothe the kynge laye any other exaction upon his Citties and Comuyaltye besydes this.

SELUAGGIO. A kynge will not be satysfyed with so small a some, But as occation Serveth Callethe his parlamente wherunto the thef States of the Cuntrye make ther Repare as the Quenes Matie doth her burgesses and kȳghtes of the shere, etc. Then the kings attürey generall makethe a demand of monye to be levyed out of euery shire vt of Some shire a tume skattes whic is a hundred thousand gilldons, a gildon is iij s iiij d of ther monye, and



and some shire payeth more and some Lesse. This demand being made the states goeth to Consulte of yt, and at lengthe yt is graunted and the parliament dissolved or proroged. Then they departe eche man to ther owne cittie and there Levieth the monye among ther Cittizens, and the Rente masters Levyeth apou the Cuntryemen, and so payment is made to the offyccer apoynted ffor the Receyte to the kynges use withoute anye grutginge.

VIANDANTE happie is that prynce that hath such willynge Subiectes, But I feare That yf half Such taxations wer laid upon the Subiectes in Ingland They woold not only muremure but also Rebell, Ageynste ther kyng, ffor there hath byn tomany profes therof, God turne the harts of Suche wycked people. And for that you have had longe experyence of the Lawes of the lowe Cuntryes, Tell me what you have seene therof.

SELUAGGIO They ar governed by the Civile Lawes which be seuerely kepte and yet with Lenite (by the Maiestrates) in Crimenall Causes. But in Triall for landes or suche Lyke Causes, betwene partye & partye wherin the Lawier berethe the Swaye, it is verye Tediousse yf the matter be anye thing doughtfull; and of great Importance. And the parties of abylyte to ffolowe ther Suyte, ffor I have hard By Reporte, and partly I have seene a sute hath contynued ffyftye or threscore yeares before yt hath byn ended. And thus much have I seene. There was a gentilman dwellinge in the Cittie of turgowe\* in Holland That Comensed sute agaynste the Lorde of wygarden,† in a tytyle of Landes to the valure of ffyve hundred pownds. The sute was contynued untill the death of the gentilmā and so stayed a whyle. Then the sonne  
of

\* Ter Goes, Ter-gouw, or Gouda, South Holland.

† Wyngaerden, as shown on the map of Holland in Blaeu's Atlas, 1638, is about 14 miles south of Ter-gouw, or Gouda.

of the gent<sup>r</sup> entrynge into his ffathers Lyvyng, Reviued the sute. But being lacivious in Expenses (as manye be) ffell in decaye ; So as he was not able to ffollowe his sutes, wherby the sute seased, and him self dreven to follow his occupation. Which was a pewterer, And had devyaed the making of Tynne haftes for knyves havynge at the ende of the hafte a popes hedde one way ; and lokyng on the heade an other way yt was a devills hed with two hornes & a triple crowne. Theis haftes wer so bought up by the Cutlers that with that mony he Renüed his sute agayne, And aboute xxx yeares paste I being in the haghe about Sutes of myne owne, the Jentylman obteyned Judgment agaynst the Ladye of Wygarden (her husband beinge dead). Wherupon execution was donne upon all her landes and goods to the valure of ffyve thousand powndes, ffor thoughe the Cawse be longe before yt be ended yet yt payeth heme in the ende, for the partye Condempned must paye all costes scathe and Intreste for his Comodyete besydes the pryncipall depte So as she became of a lady a poore woman.

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VIANDANTE I lyke not of that Lawe that is so tedious. I Rayther Comend the Norwaye Lawe where sutes ar not so detracted nor Charges so greate. But tell me is all this procedynge in one Court or in diuers Courtes.

SELUAGGIO They begnne in ther owne Cittie And ffrom thens the partye greved may Appeale to the hage, and ffrom thens also unto Mechelyne in Brabant where is the higheste Courte where difynytyue Sentence is to be geven, but yf eyther of the parties do dought the Case shall go agaynste him then he maye sue to the Lordes of the kynges Counsayle By a Revise this beinge graunted Ther is appoynted oute of the iiij hier Curts in that Contrye one of the Judges oute of eyther Courte to determyne the matter And as they sette yt doune yt stands for defynatyv Judgement. But this Revyse Cannot be obteyned withoute great charges,

charges, as to euerye Judge xx<sup>a</sup> a daye ffrom the tyme they tak the matter in hande untill yt be ended all which charges is laide on the partye Condempned.

VIANDANTE lette us leave of Law matters and proceede in govenment ouer the people such as lyue disorderlye to the hinderance & disquiet of the Comon welth as Riotus pursons wastegoods and other Crymynall offenders.

66     SELUAGGIO. The lawe is thear that when the father dyeth the goods and Lands and howses Ar devyded equally amonge the Children both Sūnes And daughters But yf ther be anye intayled Lande yt goeth sollye to the eldeste Sonne. And yf anye of them that have Receved theyr porsion wilbe Riatous usinge brothell howses taverns or victualyng howses dycyng & cardyng or Runyng into the Marchants Booke, So as he is lyke to spend away his porsion. Then upon Complaynte made by the kindred unto the magistrates of the Cittie, & due profe made, he is proclaymed (stat. kint, v<sup>t</sup> Cittie Childe)\* So that whosoeuer gyveth him Credyte aboue twelve pence shall not Recouer ther dette by lawe, & yt that is Remayn̄g is delyuered into the weesemasters hands to be putte to profyte. And therof he to be maynteyned. And if yt be a Noble mans Sonne or great Inherytour That Lyveth thus disordered Thereis a deuyse made to drawe him into the contrye to some pastyme of huntyng or such lyke exersyses. And he doughtyng nothinge is besette with horsmen And taken and Caryed to a castell Called Riplemound† & delyuerd to the keeper of the Castell, who putteth him p'sently into Salua custodia, under  
Lock

\* See Grotius. *Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence*, Book I., ch. 11, s. 4.

† This is evidently intended for Rupelmonde, a town in Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, opposite the confluence of the Rupel, nine miles S.-W. of Antwerp, birthplace of the celebrated navigator and geographer Mercator (1512—94). There is an old chateau in the town.

Lock and kye, where he by no means Can get owte, his Landes putte in Custodye of the kyndred who yeldethe accomte yerely of the Rents, oute of which there is allowed somuch monye as shall suffyce for his mayntenance there

VIANDANTE you say verye true, ffor I have byn in the Castell of Riplemonde, where I dyd se a noble man of the Lynage Charles the emperour, and others in other Roomthe in the Castell which in my opynion is a good lawe, ffor that yt saveth the overthrowe of manye Noble men, and men of worship ther howses.

SELUAGGIO Therbe chosen Certayne men of the Cittie Called weestmaste's\* which have the ouersyght or brynginge up of those children and plasynge them with the next of ther kyndred ; Allowinge for ther keepynge and skoolynge Somuch as by them shalbe thought Suffycient to be levyed oute of the childes porcion or oute of the interest that shall Ryse upon the stock. But in weste ffreese Lands and in some partes of holland & Waterland The childrens porsyon is made into monye, And Employed as a stock in shippes or hulkes which trade to borowage† in ffrance, or maryporte‡ in Spayne, for salte and of the gayn ther of the chyl dren to be kepte.

VIANDANTE in my opinion yt is a verye good order, but I Comend more the trade of marchandyce thẽ the gayne of usurye, being flat agaynst the cõmand of god, yet yt is some helpe to the Beginner to sette up his trade. Now tell me what lawe is for such unthryftes as will urge upon the mother (being a wedowe) to give him that he desyreth to maynteyne his Leude Lyvyng, and when the mother sayeth him naye ; he breaketh open her chistes or throwe Stones at the glas wyndows or breaketh in at the dores and beates

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\* Weesmeester. A warden of orphans, member of a board of wardens.

† I have not been able to clearly identify this place. It is possible that Bruges, connected as it is by canal with the sea, is the place indicated.—ED.

‡ Query Puerta de la Mora, near Tarragona in Catalonia. Large quantities of salt have been exported from Catalonia from an early period.

beates his mother, So as she is compelde to gyve him more then she is well able to forbear, what punyshment is ffor such a disordered chylde.

SELUAGGIO by godes Lawe Suche a one is to be stoned unto death, and also in ther Lawe yf the parent do complayne therof unto the Sheryf, ffor in the Cittie of Andwerpe at my beeynge there ; There was an ould woman that had suche a sonne, That when he wanted monye wold playe the Lyke pranks with his mother, The woman beynge thus trobled w<sup>th</sup> her lewd sonne fearynge she shuld be undon by him, Thought good to Complayne unto the sheryf of his mysusynge of her, Thinkynge therby to have him well whipte, and so let go. Then the sheryffe herynge her complaynt promysed to do such Correction to her sonne, as he shuld nomore trouble her. The woman went her waye a glad woman of that answeare. Soone after the sheryf apprehended this ffellowe, and brought him before the Justyce, and had his Judgement of death, so that his head was cut of, to no small greefe of the mother to loose her sonne Contrary to ther expectation.

VLANDANTE This was hard. But assuredly those children that be undutyfull unto ther parents, god gyves them ouer to ther owne will, whiche Leades them ffrom euyll to woors, so as they make woorke for the hangeman. But tell me what puñyshmente is ordeyned for suche children as will Rayle upon ther parentes, or suche men or women as ar sowers of discorde Betwene neibours ffor one euyll tonge may sette a number of men to gether By the eares.

68 SELUAGGIO I dyd se at Delfte in holland one executed ffor his Lewde Tünge', & was Brought before the place of Justice And the ffaulte being apparant the partye had his Judgment and pūnyshment in this order, he was Brought into the market By the sheryf apon a skaffolde and his hands beinge Bownd to the Rayle of the skaffolde an Iron bodkyn was put thurgh his Tünge. And when

when he had stooode there an hower, the bodkyn or yron was pulled oute his hands loosed and so turned of the skaffold.

VIANDANTE this severe punyshment of lewde tonges is verye good, ffor by that meanes ther is greate Quyetness in ther Citties among Neighbours, Speciallye amonge the meaner sorte, that Comonly dwell in allyes or in Skoldynge Rowe where they meete at ther spynrocks,\* w<sup>th</sup> ther tatlynges tonges they ar medlynge w<sup>th</sup> othermens doyngs wherby sklanders ar Raysed, ffyndynge a mote in ther Neighbours eye, and seeth not the great beame in there owne. But what lawe is there yf Contentyon dothe aryse betweene partye and partie for small trespasses.

SELUAGGIO In euerye Cittie, Corporate towne or village, there be two honeste and discreete men Cosen Called peasemasters (with the pa'son of the towne), to desyde all controversyes betwene partye and partie.

VIANDANTE But what yf anye of the parties will not stand to the pease masters order But will proceede ffurther as to the higher Court to brynge the defendante to higher Charges.

SELUAGGIO Then the partye defendante may Crave Certifyficate from the pease masters, how they procedd in ther courte, the vewe being made, And ffownd tobe donne accordynge to concience, they dysmysse the sute oute of the Courte And Returnes yt agayn to the weestemasters† at the Costes & charges of the partie that dyd Remoue yt.

VIANDANTE I praye you tell me what you have seene as Concernynge Briberye and extorcion.

SELUAGGIO

\* Spinrok. A distaff.

† The inhabitants of the towns, being generally merchants and traders, were divided into guilds of the different trades. . . . Each guild inhabited for the most part a separate quarter of the town, and over every quarter two officers, called "Wyk-meesters," were appointed by the burgomasters. . . .—Davies, *History of Holland*, Vol. I., p. 80.

[bri]berie &  
etorsion  
[pu]nyshed.

69 SELUAGGIO In the cittie of delfte in holland There was a Clarke of the Market that exacted more ap<sup>on</sup> the Boores or Cuntrye people then he myght do by the orders of ther Cyttie. At lengthe yt Brake oute so, that the people co<sup>o</sup>playned to the maiestrates, wherupon the Clark of the market was apprehended And brought befor the place of Justyce And beyng Condempned of that he was accused, had his Judgment, And was led ffrom thence by the sheryfe ap<sup>on</sup> a skaffolde standynge in the open market, and there the hangman brought him to the Rayle of the skaffolde and bound bothe his hands unto the Rayle and did dryue a spike nayle throughe eche hand and so he stode tuo howers in full Sight of the market, then the sheryf Caused the hangman to strippe down the offenders Clothes beneath his shulders, and wyth his sword fflatlynge to gyve him two blows on his shulders (signefyeing thereby that he deserved death) And then the sheryf brake a whytewand ouer him and pronounsed him banyhed out of the Cittie ffor Seven yeares and never to bear offyce agayne within ther Cittye.

VIANDANTE you have said verye well and yt is to favowrable for the extorsyoner, ffor he torquine\* lawes; and Robbeth the poore But I will tell you what I did se in Bruxells of one executed who had greatelye extorted in his offyce and Comyt<sup>ed</sup> a heinous Rape.

SELUAGGIO I pray you tell me how that cam to passe.

VIANDANTE In the tyme the Duches of parma Sister to the kynge, of Spayne was Ladye Regente ouer the Lowe Cuntryes, She had a horskeper Named Spell,† whome she made knight Marshall in the Lowe contryes. Now after she had Rendred her Regentship unto the duke *De Dalua* by Comadment fro<sup>o</sup> the

\* Query Twisteth, from *torqueo*, to twist.

† “[1567] Spelle nommé Jean Cronelt . . . le Duc d’Alve le fit pèdre à son tour aux baillies de la Court de Bruxelles avec deux de ses supposts.”—*La grande chronique*, par J. F. le Petit, 1601, II. 212.

the kyng of Spayne, And the duke had placed his soldyors in the Citties and strengthes; he caused serche to be made who They wer that wer in armes of the protestants agaynst the papystes and popyshe Relygion (and havyng ther Names in a booke) noted into the same booke such men as he woold have apprehended and executed. Wherefore he called for Spell the Marshall willynge him to apprehende suche as he gave him a byll of ther Names, The Marshall havyng Receyved this byll with his dispatche ffrom the duke; he Employed his endeavour to accomplyshe his Comysion. And in his travels apprehended some and executed others. And as a lewde offyicer put some in feare, that wer welthy men, or bores in the Contry: (althoughe undeserved of ther partes), yet to avoyde the Imynent danger, was Inforsed to satysfye his Couetous desire. Wherby the said Spell grewe in great welth. But god who heareth the co<sup>2</sup>playnte of the Ignorant pooremen Caused him to be taken in the same Nette which he had layed for others, And thus yt hapened the sayd spell the Marshall cam untoa welthy Boores or husbondmans howse, And apprehended him and to execute him so at least to carye him to preeson. The symple man beinge put in great feare of his Lyfe, and knowing the Immynent danger, and that aucthoryte was not to be withstoode (thoughe he no offendor, ffell downe on his knees with his wyfe and one only doughter. Cravuyng mercye at his hande offryng to gyve more then they wer able to forbear. The said spell Seinge his temeryte And willyngnes of the man to Contrybute; ffell into Suche Speeches, That the ffearfull man was glad to gyve him a hundred powndes. And Spel appoynted that the pooremans daught<sup>r</sup> shuld bryng yt him in a basket unto his lodginge the nexte mornynge. At the tyme appoynted the boore sente his douter unto the Cittye of Gawnte wher spell was lodged. And comynge the Marshall;  
his

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his Lyfeteñnte Brought the maid with her basket up to the chamber where the Marshall was, who not onely Receyved the monye, But also Inforsed the poore wenche to Satisfye his filthye Luste, the Lyefeteñnt keping the watch at the dore. The poore wenche Seinge her Self thus deflowred ; departed and went Home unto her ffathers howse. And with weepyng teares did Imparte her greefe unto her parentes. The father seeinge the forcible doings of the marshall with him and his doughter ; wente p'sently unto the Duke *De Alva* his Courte being then at Bruxells and Complayned to a noble man that was of the Dukes Counsayle, and Landlord unto the poore man, declarynge unto him all the doinges of the Marshall, towards him and his doughter. The Noble man understandyng the wycked and Cruell doynges of the Marshall Caused the sorowfull man to fetche his doughter and to be there at a Certayne daye agayne. In the meane tyme the Noble man opened the whole matter unto the duke, wherupon the said Marshall was sent for to Come unto the duke at a day Before which tyme the poore man and his doughter Cam unto Bruxells and made ther Repayre unto the Noble man who willed them to gyve ther Secret Attendance there, untill they shuldbe sente for. Afterwardes the Marshall being Come unto the duke, and charged with those abomynale factes The Marshall stoutlye denyed the deede, untill the poore man with his sorowfull doughter, was brought forth, and shewed the Circūstance of that, that was donne unto them, which Being manyfestly proved, The Marshall fell downe before the Duke and Craved Mercie, which the duke woold in nowyse graunt. But caused a gybbet to be sette up at the Court Gate and p'sently Caused the Marshall to be hanged thereon, and his lyfeteñnte to be bound Nakd by the waste unto the ffoote of the gibbet, and to be greevously whypped. This execution being donne the duke Caused seasure to be made of all the goods

goods of the offenders, and Restawration to be made to the poore man, and amendes to the doughter, herein is verefyed the saynge of the pphete Davids saynge the wycked Layeth in wayte and spredeth his net to catche the vertuous, and is taken therin him self.

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briberie.

VIANDANTE you have quited me with a good discaurse of a lewde Marshall and good Justyce donne apon him. Nowe tell me what you have seene Concernynge Such as Caryeth awaye a mans doughter withoute her concente, or parents goodwill, as some that will steale away amans doughter that is his heyre.

SELUAGGIO In hollande ther was a verye Riche boore or husbondman in the Cuntrye That had one onelye doughter that shuld inheryte all his Landes and gooddes, yt happened that dyvers yonge hedded gentylemen dwellinge in the haghe wher the hiegher Curt of Lawe is kepte. I saye one of theis gentylemen tooke Lykynge of this mayden to marye with her, more for her goods that she shuld pcesse, thē her good Quallityes. Wherefore he brake his mynd to other yonge gent<sup>l</sup> as Rashe headed as him self. And concluded to ffeche awaye the Mayden will she or nyll she, and to marye with her. Thus havynge Concluded they, Indevoured them selues to accomplyshe ther p<sup>t</sup>ence. So that in the ende they dyd bringe her awaye unknowne to her parents. After she was Thus Caryed a waye, the ffather understandynge his deere doughter to be fforcible Caryed awaye; Made Inquire after her and at length understode how she was maryed & bedded by Such a gent<sup>l</sup>. Then went he and Complained unto the presydente, of the Takyng awaye of his doughter. Who caused the gent<sup>l</sup> and his Coohelpers to be apprehended and brought before the Lawe, and at ther arraynemente the wenche was demanded by the presydente, whether she were brought awaye ffrom her father with her goodwill or not. The wenche Answered yt was now with her goodwill but at the ffirste yt was not. Whereupon the gent<sup>l</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the Reste had ther condempnation

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nation unto death, and had ther heades cut of to the number of xx<sup>ti</sup> gent<sup>l</sup> and others that wer helpers in Takyng awaye the mayde.

VIANDANTE This was Severe Justice, donne upon them But yf yt wer executed in some Contrye I knowe ther wold not somany maydens be stolne from ther fathers nor wardes fro<sup>9</sup> them that have them in Custodye. And where yo<sup>9</sup> towlde me of a Rape donne by a M<sup>r</sup>chall I will tell you what I did see in Andwerp.

SELUAGGIO I praye you tell me what that was.

VIANDANTE, In the Cittie of Andwerpe There was a yonge man a butcher that was unmarried This butcher had his Repayre unto a lyght howsewyf, and had the use of her bodye at his pleasure. This strümpet or ffawnyng Quene, Allured him by manye perswasions to Marye with her, (bycause he was of Som welth). And she seyng he wold not yelde to marye with her, turned her ffayned Love unto deadly hatred. So that at such tyme as he Repayred unto hir, to do as he had donne verye often, She utterly wythstooode him makynge an outcrye, wherby the neyghbours breakynge into the chamber fflownd them wrestlynge and so dyd parte them. But the Strumpet seekynge his bloud Complained unto the sheryf, wherby the yong man was caste into preson. And afterwards beinge broughte before the place of Justyce he there pleadyin in his defēce (by his man of lawe) who Alledged and brought ffoorth proofes that she was a Common harlot not only to the bocher but also to dyuers others, which allegations wer not accepted of. So as the Lawe proceded agaynst him & was executed by the sword.

SELUAGGIO, This in my opynyon was a hard Judgemente Consyderynge she was a co<sup>9</sup>mon harlot and that he had kept her a longe tyme before.

VIANDANTE Yet thus yt was; But this Reason dyd leade the Judge, That althoughe she had ledde an euyll lyfe before, yet god myght Call her to Repentance and amendm<sup>t</sup> of Lyfe, as yt seemed she dyd; in that she perswaded him Manye tymes, to mary with  
her,

her, and he wold not yelde unto maryage. And also she dyd withstand him to her power, Makyng an outcrye. But I will not stand in defence of a whore, ffor in them is three properties which be these—*fallere, fere Nere*, that is to saye They ar subtyl as a devill to allüre, they ar plesant to entice. And dyllygente till they have obteyned ther desyer. Let these Things passe, and tell me what you have seene, towchinge suche as have co<sup>9</sup>mytted pettye lassyrye as stealyng of a shepe or other small beastes for ther sustynance.

SELUAGGIO In Andwerpe I have seene diuers apprehended for pettie Lassherye, which hath had the Stroppado ffor ther punyshmt<sup>t</sup>, and others have byn Secretly whypped yf yt be the ffir<sup>st</sup> ffalte, but yf they have byn oftener offenders, And for a bygger some, Then they ar Condempned to the gallyes, Some for vij yeares, som long<sup>r</sup> accordynge to the greatnes of the facte. 73

VIANDANTE what is the stroppado Any why ar some Secretly, whipped, and other co<sup>m</sup>ytted to the Gallyes for terme of yeares.

SELUAGGIO the stroppado is in this order. There is a gibbet sette up ffor the purpose with a pulleye at the upper ende, and a long Rope putte throughe the pilley so that both endes do Reache to the grownde. Then the hangman bryngeth the offender unto the gibet with both his handes tyed together behinde him, And tyeth the Rope at the one ende to the wrestes of the offender. Then the hangma<sup>9</sup> draweth up the offender to the toppe of the gybet, and then lettyng the Rope sodaynelye shippe doth stoppe yt by the waye, so that with the waight of the offenders bodye, his armes ar turned backward quyte oute of ther socketts, hanging with his armes ouer his heade. This being donne thre tymes or till his armes be oute of the socket, the offender is lette loose. And the occation, wherfore the other offenders ar whipped Secretlye (as they saye is) yf they shuld be punyshed openly or be anye tyme kepte in preson they woold become shamles, or more Redye to eyull,

Stroppado fo[r]  
pettie lasser[e].

euyll, then before, and for a farewell they have a F\* branded upon their sholders That when they be taken a gayne they may be knowne & so be punyshed with death. And beinge Condempned to the gallyes ffor yeares; ther hard fare, euyll lodginge, and plentye of stripes or age; will make them forget ther former follyes, yf gods grace be not taken ffrom them.

VIANDANTE I pray you tell me what you have seene for punyshment of murthereres And church Robbers.

74 SELUAGGIO When such an offender is taken and condeñde he is bound alyve unto a cart or wagan whele† w<sup>th</sup> his face upwardes, then with a barre of yron the hangman do breake his Armes a sunder in two places that is bewene the hand and the elbowe and then above the elbowe, and the lyke is donne unto both his legges at the shinne bone And the thighe, then is ther put into the Rundell or hole of the Naüe of the whele, A peece of tymber, and so sette up alofte and fastned in the ground. And Thus he Remayneth in that payne withoute any Sustenance till death doth Ryd him of his payne, also ther is plased upon the wheele a payer of gallows, on the whiche hangethe so manye kydgells as he had co<sup>9</sup>mytted murthers and ouer these gallows a lesser payer of gallows wheron is hanged so many Challises of wood as he had Robbed churches.

VIANDANTE, As this was a terrible death So shuld yt be A terrour to Cause other to ffeare to do the Lyke. But wheare the feare of god is voyde, the devyll is Redye to provoke them to all yvill as I will shewe you of a Notable mürther Comytted in  
Andw<sup>r</sup>p

\* Probably standing for *fur*; a thief. It was formerly the practice in France to brand a convict on the shoulder with an F for *forçat*; before the Revolution of 1798 it was with a *fleur de lis*. Branding was abolished in that country by the law of April 28, 1832.

† The criminal was placed on the wheel with his limbs extended along the spokes. There was considerable variety in the mode in which this punishment was

Andw'p By an Italian marchante of greate Creddyte don upon an other Italian Marchante of Lyke Creddyte, And yt was in this order. In the Cittye of Andwerpe there was a marchant of greate Credyte whose name was Simon Turke, an Italian, this Symon Turke used to Repayre unto the howse of one Maykyn or Mary halmall a gentilwoman, (whether in waye of honesty or otherwyse I knowe not), but Italyans had greate repayr thether, amongst all the Reste, one Italian hapned in speches to gyve oute wordes to the discomendation of Simon Turke. Afterward Simon turke Comynge to the howse of Marye halmall, She blabbed oute these speches, the other Itallyan had spoken agaynste him, wheruppon ther grewe such mortall hatred of the Said Simon turke towards the other Italian as Nothinge but Deathe of the partye, Could appeace yt. Wherefore he practised manye devyses to brynge his wycked will to effecte, and Could not brynge them to passe. But Lastlye he devysed with his Casshire or keeper of his bookes of his accomptes, to helpe him to brynge topas that which he had devysed, and that he wold keepe it secret, and he shuld have Som hundred pownds for his Reward. Then symon Turke made meanes to the Maiestrates to take up the matt<sup>r</sup> betwene Symon, and the other M'chchante which they wyllyngelye dyd and bonde bothe in Suche ffrendshippe as yt was thought in violable. And so yt contynued some half yere; that Symon turke was not Invyted to anye godchere or pastyme but that he woold have the other m'chant with him, And wer so ffanylier in all things, as no suspicion of mallys semed to Remayne in anye one of them. But the devill who is euer at hande to ferther anye wycked attēpte; put into the mynd of Symon turke  
to

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inflicted at different times and in different places. The punishment of the wheel was abolished in France at the Revolution; in Germany it was inflicted during the present century on persons convicted of treason and parricide.

to go foreward w<sup>th</sup> that he had p<sup>t</sup>ended. So that apon a daye he beinge at the burse or place where marchantes Resorte he met with the other Italian, and entered into suche ffryndlye discourses in ther affayers, as the other could not think ; but all had byn well. After ther Conference of marchandyce ended, then Symon turke brake oute into other talke of delyghtfull dames, and venus works. At length he sette a great sighe, whe<sup>r</sup>at the Italian demanded the occation why he Sighed so. Then sayd Simon turke, By helpe of a pandare I have obteyned the goodwill of a verye fayer damosell, whose vessell was neuer broched. And she hath promysed to Come this afternoone at two of the Clock unto my garden of pleasure at such a place. And ffyndynge my selfe unfytte for that purpose, By Reason of a Longe Journey I tooke this nyght. So as I am not fytte to serve her turne ; and by that means shall loose the praye, wherefore yf you will Supplie my wante I am verye well content. The Italian herynge this offer gave hartye thanks to Simon saynge he could not do him a greater good turne and that he woold Reacquyte yt, yf yt laye in him. Then symon seynge the birde was desyrus to come unto his baight, Said, yt is beste for you to come at two of the clock withoute any of you<sup>r</sup> servants or other companye Leaste the maid shuld be in mystruste to be knowne and bewrayed, ffor she is of the gentylytie of this Cittie. Wherefore I pray you do as I have said. And I wilbe Redye to Receyve her at my gate yf she com before you. Beinge thus concluded they deputed eyther to ther howses and toke ther dynner. After dynner the Italian thinkynge apon the apoynted howre ; did leave his servantes at home, Makyng noman prevye of whether he wente. Then co<sup>m</sup>ynge to the garden gate, Simon turke was Redye to Receyve him And tould him she was not yet come but he knewe she woold come er yt wer long, and called his Casshire willinge him to kepe watche for her  
co<sup>m</sup>ynge

co<sup>9</sup>mynge and to brynge her into the garden. Then Simond turke and the Italian walked into the garden to passe awaye the tyme. And when they had walked somewhat longe in the heate of the Sonne they waxed werye of walkynge, then said Symon turke to the other staye a lyttell in the bankettynge howse, and Coole you<sup>r</sup> self and I will go to the gate and brynge he<sup>r</sup> downe unto you, And with that went his wayes. The Italian beinge a fatte man, Bedewed with swete, Seinge a chayer in that Romth satte him downe in yt to Reste him self, he was not so soone sette in the cheyer but with his waight dyuers Jennes (made of purpose) sprunge open and shutte the man in the Chaire, that by no meanes he Could get him self Loosed. Simon turk herynge the Clynkyng of the Jennenes, knewe well the mouse was Caught in his trap, wherfore he Called his casshier to his helpe, And fyndynge the Italian faste in bonds, Cam with an Armynge\* sword sharpe at the poynte and So<sup>m</sup>oned the Italian unto death. Wherw<sup>th</sup> the Italian Craved mersye where none wold be granted. But the said Turke moste Marcyles Cam with his Naked Swoord And thruste yt throughe the bodye of the poor distressed Italian, and beinge Nott yet satisfyed w<sup>th</sup> that was donne; he gave him fower deadly wonds; sainge at euery tyme, take this for such a thinge thou spakeste aganste me. And when he had had his will, Then he co<sup>9</sup>manded his man or casshire to make an ende of his lyefe. When he was ffully deade, they toke him out of his gyves and drue him downe Into a Seller which was under a payer of Stayers and there they lefte him And they made Cleane the howse, that

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\* A small sword, called in French *estoc*, being used principally for estockade or thrusting. It was worn naked, passed through a ring suspended from the belt on the left side when a man was armed to fight on foot; but when on horseback the weapon hung on the left side of the saddle-bow. S. R. Meyrick. *Archaeologia*, vol. xx., p. 504.



that no blod myght be perceyvyd, and so Symon turk went to his owne howse w<sup>th</sup> his Casshire. Thus yt passed on till the euenynge burse Cam that the m<sup>c</sup>chant do meete, this Italian m<sup>c</sup>chant beinge absente all the burs tyme ther was Inquire made of his seruants wher ther master was, they answered he went from them after dynner, but whether they knewe not. After supper his servants went to suche places as they thought ther M<sup>r</sup> moste co<sup>m</sup>only dyd Repayre unto, and Could not here of him, the nexte dat \* at the bursse the m<sup>c</sup>châts with whome he had moste delynge enquired earnestlye of his servantes wher ther Master was become (fearynge that he was bank Roup<sup>t</sup>e) (for yf a cape marchante be absente ffrom the burs but thre dayes they thinke he his bankrupte unles he be syck, or make his Credytors acquaynted wherfore his is absente). After he was three dayes thus absent The Marchants (Symon turke beinge chefe) Cam to the Margrave of Andwerp and desyred of him that proclamation myght be made, that whosoeuer cöld brynge any tidynge of Such an Italyan Marchante eyther quycke or deade he shuld have a hundred pownd for his tydynge. Proclamation was made dyuers tymes, and no nûes of the Manne. But god will have wilfull murther Revealed to the destruction of the bloud thirstie. And thus yt hapned that Symon Turke above all other marchantes Semed, moste Sorofull ffor the want of the Italyan whome he mamed his deere ffrynd, wherfore he wente unto the margrave And desyred of him that searche myght made througe the Cittie in brothell houses, gardens, of pleasure, and bankettyng houses yf yt wer possible he myght be fownde oute. The margrave herynge his Requeste granted unto him, and willed Symon turke to Come betymes in the mornynge and they wold go together to mak Searche. Thus beinge determyned symon turke toke his leave of the Margav. And went home to his howse, and

tould

\* *Sic.* day.

tould his Casshire what he had Concluded w<sup>th</sup> the M<sup>r</sup>grave, willynge him that in the deade of the nyght he shulde take the body of the Italyan and caste it in some back Lane & co<sup>d</sup> his wais.\* Now yt cam to passe (by gods pvydence) that Certayne M<sup>r</sup>chants hired a waganer to Carye them unto the Cittie of Bergen up Some† the next mornynge and that they wold be gone at the openynge of the gates, wherfore the waganer to make his wagan fitte for the Jurneye ; Rose aboute one of the clocke in the nyght and wente into a backe Lane where the Waganers use to sette the wagans, and in the tyme he was greesynge his wagan yt came to passe that Symon turkes man with the dead bodye of the Italyan in a sak, (and thinkynge noman to be in that lane) threwe downe the Sack & went his wayes. The waganer herynge the trapping of a man, & hard the fall of that was throwne downe ; went straight ways to se what yt was that was falne. And fyndynge the sacke ; ffelt on yt, And Judged yt to be a deade bodye, wherfore he ffollowed him that had throwne yt downe, untill he dyd se him enter into Symon turks howse and shut the gate after him. Then the waganer Returned agayne to the Sacke and felte more precysely and fownd yt to be the bodye of a deade man. Then he Remembrynge the proclamation made by the Margrave, he left his wagan and went unto the Margraves howse and knocked at the gate, then the porter opened unto him and demanded what he wouold have, then saythe the waganer I müste speake with the margrave My Self, and not by a messenger, wherfore the porter went and tould the Margrave, of the waganer, who co<sup>d</sup>manded incontinente the waganer to be brought in to his bed chamber, wher Symond Turke was attendynge while the margrave was Makyng him Redye, to go with

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\* A long account of the murder of Jeronimo Deodati by Simon Turck (executed at Antwerp, March 1551) is given in Van Meteren, *Hist. des Pays-Bas*, pp. 14 et seq, fol. 1618.

† Bergen-op-Zoom.

with him to the Searche. The waganer beinge entered w<sup>th</sup>in the chamber the Margrave, demanded of the Waganer what he had to saye. My Lord Margrave Said y<sup>e</sup> waganer you have made a proclamation that whosoener Can brynge forth (suche a man) eyther Quyck or deade) shall have a hundred pownds for his Reward, yt is so sayth the Margrave ; Canste thou tell where he is. I cannot saye Justlye whether yt be he or not ; but thus yt hapned this mornynge, as I was try<sup>n</sup>yng my wagan for a Jurney I had taken for marchants to carye them to Barow up Some Ther was one came into the lane wher I was, And throe downe a sacke and I herynge the fall and the partye that broute yt to go ffrom thens went presently and fownd the Sack and felt ap<sup>o</sup>n the sacke and I do Judge theris some dead bodye therin, wherfore I went presently after him that brought yt, and at lengthe he entered into Symon turks howse and shutte the gate after him. And then I cam unto you, this is my errande my lord. (Doest thou knowe Symon turke saith the Margrave) I knowe not the man sayth the waganer but I have brought both wares and marchātes to his howse so as I knowe the house very well ; then Sayd the M<sup>r</sup>grave Simon turke ; how lyke you theis speches, I growe nowe in a great dought you ar the murtherer, for I have hard of dyuers you<sup>r</sup> quarell agaynst the Italian, (and you Italyans will beare malyce and Revenge in yo<sup>r</sup> harts ye yf yt be xx yeares past. Wherfore you shall ffyrst go with me to the dead corpes (and yf yt be not he) we will proceed further in the searche. Then the M<sup>r</sup>grave tooke Symon turk and the waganer, who brought him to the Sack. Then the Margrave Caused the sack to be opened, and that turned owte that was in the sacke, w<sup>ch</sup> was the same man that was myssynge and well knowe to the Margrave and them that wer there. Then the Margrave Said to symon Turke stoope downe and towche with you<sup>r</sup> bare hands the wonds of this dead bodye. Then symon Turk stouped downe and towched the wounds which gussed

gusshed out blod as ffreshlye as yf the murther had byn Newlye donne.\* Then saythe the Margrave to Simon turke, Blud Calleth for Revenge of blod, wherfor I areste you as mertherer of this man. Then Symon Turk fell downe before the Margrave Cravyng mercye, And acknowleged the sacke. So he was Led to preson and ther Remayned not longe, but had his Judgment of death, which was in this order. The said symon turke was brought unto the Meere brugge † which is a streete nere to the bursse. And there was plased in the cheyer wherein the Italyan was murthered. And in the sayde cheyer Simon turke was sette and clasped in with the Jennies so as he could not Stirre arme nor legge. Then the hangman (withe the same Sword the morder was donne) made a proffer to gyve him so manye woundes into his bodye as he had gyven the other; But towched him not. Then ther was a great fyer made Rownde aboute him, So as his bodye ffryd and burnte not. Thus he contynued in this terrible payne a longe tyme, then he cryed for mercye, unto the maiestrats desyryng to be Rydde oute of his payne, wherfore they coñmanded the hangman to Rid him of his lyfe. Then the hangman put under eche aʃhole half a pownd of gonne powder, and then put the fyer more neerer, so as yt Caught the powuder and so strake to his harte. Then the fyer was drawne from him and he taken owte of the cheyoʃ and caryed to the entrance

\* The superstition that, at the approach of a murderer, the body of his victim would bleed, or give some other manifestation of recognition, is one of ancient origin, and, under the name of "bier-right," has been made a means of investigation and detection. Shakespeare introduces it, in *King Richard III.*, where Gloster interrupts the funeral of Henry VI., and Lady Anne exclaims :—

"O gentlemen, see, see! dead Henry's wounds  
Open their congealed mouths, and bleed afresh."

*Lea, Wager of Battle, Ordeal, &c., 2nd edit. 1878, p. 315.*

† Probably the Place de Meir.

N

entrance of the gallowe ffylde and in chaynes was hanged on the syde of A highe maste and the Sworde Lykewyse hanged by him.

SELUAGGIO you have resited that is of truthe, ffor about vj or vij and fortye yeares paste I beinge at Andwerp, dyd se the bodye of Simon Turk as yt hanged, with the armynges Sword by him.

80 VIANDANTE where suche good Lawes ar maynteyned and Equite observed, I do not thinke but that ther is much charyte used ffor Relyef of the poore, and maymed or hurt soldiers I praye you tell me what yo<sup>s</sup> have seene there.

SELUAGGIO In Euerye Cittie ther is hospitalls erected & also with oute the towne laser \* houses or spittell howses for such as be in leprosy, to be kepte ffrom the Resorte of men, And ffor maymed soldyers that Returne with ther captaynes pasporte unto the Cittie from whens they cam shewinge whear they wer hurte ; Ar receyvyd Into the Cyttye agayne and Comytted to an hospitall to be cured at the Charges of the Cittie. And when they be cured, they ar put to ther occupations or other trade they used, Before they wente into the warres.

VIAN what yf they will not woork or cannot by Reyson they have eyther byn brought up as Servyng men, or not sette occupation in ther you<sup>th</sup>.

SELUAG I do not here of anye such or but verye fewe, But in ther youth ar brought up to learne som arte or occupation to get ther Lyvynges. And for Servyngemen there is but fewe that is with out some handy crafte to lyve by yf Servyce fayle. And the gentylemen have comonly but one man or two at the moste to wayte on them, the one is a taylor that mendeth or maketh his garments, the other a smyth that kepes his hors in shoynges and dressynges. As ffor noblemen ther Servantes ; theye have two or thre or more gent<sup>l</sup> that hath lyvynges of ther owne, that doth wayte  
apon

\* Pest-houses, hospitals, houses, for the reception of poor diseased people.

apon them, And when the Lorde ys called to com to the Courte of the prynce, Then they send for ther Retayners which be handy Craftes men, and do lyve by ther occupations in ther Citties. And being com unto ther lorde ther lyueries ar delyuered the<sup>9</sup> oute of the wardrobe. And durynge ther attendance at the Courte they ar allowed Boord wages. And at the lordes Returne ffrom the Courte they delyver up ther Lyueries agayn into the wardrobe, And them selues go agayne to ther Worke or occupations.

VIAN In deede in the tyme of Charles the ffyfthe Empoure I have seene the prynce of Orrenge and the Countye of Egmont being in holland have come to the Cittye of delfte, eche of them in a wagan, and eche of them with ffyve or vj men at the moste & Some of them gent<sup>9</sup> of good birth. So that there is not a masterles man or loyterer that Ruñes about the Countrie. And yf therbe anye suche ; and happen to come in the handes of the Ray Roo,\* (alias) Marchall of the Contrye ; he is taken and hanged on the nexte tre he cometh unto. And to that ende the Marshall hath with him a preeste for a confessor, And hangman with a malefull † of halters. By which pollytick gouvernement ther is not a man that goeth abrod the Cuntrie Idellye or beggyng. But tell me what you have seene for order and Relyef of the poore, and how the charges is levyed, Also for orfynes and ffowndlyngs, and pore housekeps.

81

SELUAGGIO ffor orfynes whose parentes wer not able to gyve them anye thinge to kepe them w<sup>th</sup>. The weesemasters do take them into ther hospitall And as they ar able to learne an occupation, then they be put to masters to learne ther occupation, And so lykewyse is donne with the ffowndlynges, And for poore householders ;

\* Roo-ro. A baylif carrying in his formalities a red-rod. Sewel, *Dutch-English Dict.*

† Male or mail. A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Nares' Glossary.*

holders ; These weese masters offyce is, where they fynd Chyldren whose parents ar not able to bring them ffoorth in learynge and to learn an occupation, the weesemasters do provyde for them. And yf ther be women children, They ar lykewise brought by the weesem<sup>r</sup> and put to servyce.

VIAN What do they with those boyes when they come to age to do some Servyce.

SELUAG. Then they do procure some Cittyzns to take them into Servyce, And yf yt be to suche a man as can teache them som trade to lyve by ; They will gyve the partye that will kepe that child till yt be able to get the owne Lyvyng xls. or more, bindyng the M<sup>r</sup> that taketh such one to servyce to kepe him, so as the howse of ffoundlyngs or orphanes be nomore charged with him, and som of the orphelyngs ar put to men of occupation and the M<sup>r</sup> not able to keepe a s<sup>v</sup>ant (But yet a good workman, Then the Weese M<sup>r</sup> will gyve a pece of monye to teache him his occupation and fynd the boye apparell) the m<sup>r</sup> to gyve him Lodginge, and the boye is allowed an houer at noone, and two howers at nyght to begge his victualls at goodmēs dores. And when the boye have served thre yeares, Then his master is to gyve him wagis and lodgyng for his work, till he can worke as a workman.

82 VIAN This is a godly order and much for a co<sup>m</sup>on welth. But how is these charges Borne. And what yf the boye be so lewde, that he will not abyde with his master, but Rune from him, or that the master doeth euyl intreate his Servante.

SELUA The charges ar gathered by the weese masters apon euerye house As also on ffestyvall dayes in the chūrches, the benevolence of m<sup>r</sup>chantes or suche as ar godlye dysposed, and therwith those children ar maynteyned. And yf the boye be a runaway from his m<sup>r</sup> he is sought oute and brought agayne to his master, and the matter beinge well examyned by the weese m<sup>r</sup> whether the falte cam by the m<sup>r</sup>, or servant then yf yt be fownde in the Servante  
the

the Boye is well whipped, And a Ringe of Iron Rivited about his necke with a longe peke Rechinge above his clothes bowinge outward, so as he can go nowher but the yron is seene, and yf the falte be in the m<sup>r</sup> Then the master is greatlye Rebuked And somtyme dryuen to Render the monye he Receyvyd and the boye put to an other master of that cyence.

VIANDANTE You have said well for orfanes and ffoundlyngs. But how is the charges Levyed ffor maynteyñnce of the poore in the hospitalls.

SELUAGGIO Therbe Chosen yerely dyuers welthe and godlye honest men of the Cittie (and no ordynary proctors). Theis marsters in the tyme of the Sermon, or at the church dore (or at the goinge oute of the people, do Receyve the charyte of the weldysposed, so plentyfully As I have seene to my Judgement ffortye or fyfte poundes, gathered into ther boxe at the tyme of Crystmas or easter. And therwith they do paye the Stipendarye phesytings, & Chirurgines, and Appoticary. And lykewyse welthie men at there deathe, will gyve Largly to the maynteynyng of those howses. Both Landes and Rentcs yerelye to be paide.

VIANDANTE You have made a verye good discourse of the gouenement therof. Now woold I fayne here what you have sene In England Sins you<sup>r</sup> laste Returne thether ffor I think you have noted the state therof sowell as of other Cuntryes.

SELUAGGIO Spare me a lyttell till we have rested ow<sup>r</sup> selues this Nyght of ow<sup>r</sup> longe Journey, ffor I am werye both of talke And travell.

VIANDANTE



The third parte of this booke shewing what the auctor hath seene as concerning  
Justice and pollitick Gouvernement is in Ingland.

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83 VIANDANTE You saye but that is Reason, wherfore lette us  
enter into this Inne (ffor I have hard yt named to be the beste  
Inne in the Rodewaye ffrom London to Norwiche, how hostyse  
have yo<sup>o</sup> you good Lodgyng for Travelers on ffoote, (hostyce) yf  
you will Come in you shall have the beste Interteynement I can.  
Thus we Lodged there that nyght and the next daye we took ow<sup>r</sup>  
leave.

Nowe we ar onwards owre waye, tell me howe you lyke owr  
nights Lodginge and Interteynemente of ow<sup>r</sup> ffayre hostyce.

SELUA when I Loked apou her husbond with his white hedde  
and horye Berde I Judged Jania'y and may to be copled to gether  
And she to be a catholyck woman, she was so pleasant in her talk  
so glansynge with her eyes, and so ffryndlye in her intertaym<sup>t</sup> That a  
lyttell mosyon myght have drawne her to venus delytes. But for  
my parte I was not to serve her turne, But I thinke we wer Reason-  
able vyctualled for ow<sup>r</sup> monye, and better chere then we have  
fownde hetherto by the waye.

VIANDANTE it is true that you have said but I was lesse afferd  
there; then where we dined, ffor I dyd so lyttell Resort of Lewde  
parsons, wherfore I intend to take my lodging ther when I Returne  
this waye, but I praye yo<sup>o</sup> go forwardes w<sup>th</sup> you<sup>r</sup> discorse of  
Ingland.

SELVAGGIO After I had entered upon land in Ingland I stode  
in a Mase, Seing yt to be Rayther a Caius or cofused lūmp with  
oute good order or forme, untill I Remembred the seing of moyses  
in his ffyrste book Called Jenesis, where he describeth the world  
to be a lump or confused thinge, Till Jehovach the mighty god,  
by

Jenesis 1.

by his sonne Chryste, and operation of the hollie Spiryte Made devysion of the fflower Elementes placynge them within ther boundes to his Glorve and to woorke his will. Also he created man, And in him fflower Complections as *Sangwine Color, Melancoly, and fleūme*, with ther accidentes. Gyvinge them ther boundes howfar they shall extende to the p<sup>r</sup>svation of mans healthe. Which yf they breake oute of order, so as the one surmounteth the other, yt breedeth Syckenes to the body. And yf Remedy be not had in tyme, yt bryngeth death.

VIANDANTE To what ende have you inferred these Re-  
cēblances.

SELUAGGIO I have done yt to this ende, the fower elements or fower complections I do lyken them to the fflower states of this Realme. The ffirste state is the prynce and his Nobyllyte, Resemblynge to the Nature of bloud whiche is most delycate of all the other Complections, And withoute it the bodye cannot beare Lyfe Also yt Representeth Regall gouvernement. The second Complexion is Color wherunto is to be Resembled the Clarge, or Civyle gouvernement, that as a lyght in a fyrye zeale it hath the power to governe Instructe Teache and pswade by the word of god and Civyle Lawes. And the Soldyoure to defende the whole bodye pollytike, fflēwme\* is to be compared unto Judges, Justyces of assyse, Justyces of Coram, & pease,† Shiryfes, Lyeftennts of Shires, which is maynteyned by bloud or Regall auctoryte. Melancoly is to be lykned unto the lompyshe Rurall or co<sup>s</sup>man people as husbandmen that tilles the earthe, Marchantes that travell by the seas, and artyfycers or handy Craftes men, which fower estates yf the one Sūrmōnte the other, Then must needes followe  
an

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\* See ante, phlegm.

† Quorum—Justices specially named in the Commission of the Peace, the presence of one of whom was necessary to form a Court of Quarter Sessions. ". . . justice of peace and *coram*."—*Merry Wives of Windsor*, I., i. 6.

an Alteration and distemperance in the bodye pollytyke which bryngeth distruction.

VIANDANTE You have made a good dyfynition of you<sup>r</sup> co<sup>p</sup>parysons. And I think verelye there is no Realme Can Continue longe in prosperous state, unles therbe Inyformyte and equalyte accordyng to ther degrees. But what is you<sup>r</sup> opinion of this Realme of England By that you have seene in other Cuntries.

SELUAGGIO As I said before I fynde the state verelye Confuse and forse oute of order, ffor euerye Clowne wold be a yeman, euery yoman a gent<sup>l</sup>, euery gent<sup>l</sup> a lord, euerye Nobleman wold be a pryce, euerye prynce wold be a kynge, to be shorte Every man seketh to be a gent<sup>l</sup>, So that a knave is not knowne ffrom a knyghte and the gentyle bloud not accounted of. Such be the Aspiryng myndes in these owre dayes. But yf they looked into them selues in the feare of god; they wold Remember the ould saynge (the higher thou clymeste, and thy foote slyppe, the greater is thy fall). And I Reade in a storye how the<sup>r</sup> was a kynge that dyed And had two sonnes, After whose death The elder brother entred the kynglye trone as ayor apparnt unto the Crowne; and was confirmed by homage donne to him by his Nobyllyte. The yonger brother entred a dukedome and other greate Lyvvynges geven him by his ffather. Not longe after he was entred his dukedom and pocessyons, he beinge of an aspiryng mynde, thought yt to greate an Iniurye that his brother shuld be kynge and him self, his subiecte. And beinge stirred ther unto by parasytes and flatterers (as therbe manye aboute prynces in these dayes), Could not suffer his brother to Rayne ouer him. Wherefore he Raysed a great power of Soldyors; and marched towardes the kynges Courte. The kynge understandyng his brothers p<sup>t</sup>ence and to be so neere unto him with so greate an armye; sente Imbassadous vnto him, Requiryng to come to a parleye; which was graunted. Then at ther meetyng the kynge demaunded of his brother why he Raysed that power.

The

The duke answered to be kynge or to be made eaquall with him in his kyngdome. The kynge then seyng the Asspiryng mynde of his brother's; to avoyde Effursion of bloud, and danger of the State that myght arryse By Civile warres, and Remēbrȳg the sayng of ow<sup>r</sup> Savious Jesus Chryste, (*Omne Regū Diffidens aduersus sese vertetur*, (*Et omnes urbes aut domus Diffidens aduersus seipsū non stabit*) And knowinge the infynyte troubles he was in; Said unto his Brother, yf to be kynge is onlye your desyer, I am verye well contente to Render my kyngdom unto you with oute dynte of Battell, So you will let me have your dukedome and other landes my ffather gave you, wherewith the yonger brother was appeysed And entred the kyngdome. And the Elder brother went unto the Dukedome and other Landes as by exchange.

Within fewe yeres after, This newe kynge, Seinge what dangers he was in, ffearynge to be invaded by forayne prynses and domes-tycall enemyes, treasons to be comytted by his owne Subiects, & houshold servants, in feare to be murthered or brought unto his death by some Sinister meanes he Coude not take his quiet Reste daye nor Nyght, And remembryng the pleasante lyfe he Lyued beinge a duke usynge hawkyng huntynge and other pastymes fferynge nothings. Thought him self now tobe in moste unhappie state, bethought him self his former follye And Repentyd him of the greate Iniury he had donne unto his brother, and his consyence accusynge him, wherfore he sente a messenger with Letters unto his brother Requestynge hys brther to Come unto him. When his Brother was come he umbled him self unto his elder brother, Cravyng pardon ffor that was paste and donne, desyryng him to take the kingdome agayne into his handes and to Lette him have his Dukedome agayne and other his Landes, shewing what troble and disquietued of mynd he had endured the tyme he usurped the kingdome. And that he would euer after becom a dutyfull subiecte and Lovinge Brother. Wherat the kinge pawsed a whyle untill his

o

ffrynds

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ffrynds nobyllte and Counsellours perswaded him therunto, the peace beinge thus Concluded The kynge entred agayne into the Royall State and his Brother wente agayne unto his Dukedome.

1 Peter 2, v. 17  
Ro. 13, v. 1-6.  
1 Samuel 7, Ca.  
Ca 26, v. 9.

VIANDANTE I do think yf noblemen wold Looke into this glas they might se ther owne follye in havyng such asspyrnyng myndes, And the Curs of god hangeth ouer ther heades That shall Laye ther handes on the Lordes Anoynted. And whosoever Resisteth the higher power Recisteth the ordynance of god. And the kyngly prophete Davyd wold not laye his handes on his m<sup>r</sup> Sall \* the Lordes anoynted ; Althoughe god had delyuered Sall dyuers tymes into his handes. But tell me what you have marked in the State of the Queene of England.†

SELUAGGIO I do think her tobe the most godly prynces that nowe Lyveth in Crystendome, And yf ther be anye saynte upon earth ; I do think verely she is one, and a deborach † in governynge & defendynge her people, A moste Carefull Nurse ouer the Church of god, A moste paciente prynces in All disciementes and treasons Conspired agaynste her Royall parson, and void of all Reuenge. So that yf she had not byn protected by the almighty god, She had by<sup>a</sup> Swallowed Longe Sins, By that Leuiathan Antechryste or sonne of perdytion, who takethe his pastime amonge the Seuen hilles and Swalloweth up the poore Lyttell ffyshes the Children of god. But the almighty god hath hether to defended her that shee hath (By the woord of god) geuen him such an incurable wound in one of his hedes that shall nuer be heled. Wherefore O England England praye praye I saye praye that god may preserve her Royll Maiestie ffrom all dissignents Treasons and synyster practyses that be daylye pretended agaynste her.

VIANDANTE

\* His master, Saul.

† Queen Elizabeth.

‡ Deborah, a prophetess who judged Israel [Judg. iv. 5]. The name signifies "a bee." A bee was an Egyptian symbol of regal power. Smith, *Dict. of the Bible*.

VIANDANTE you have said no nels then a truthe. And althoughe wyckednes doth abound in her Subiectes, yet I hope in god for her sake he will not Suffer his displeasure to fall upon us in her tyme, As he was mercyfull unto the people durynge the time of king Salamon and other kyngs. And yt woold aske a great vollume to sette forth the all her procedynges to goddes glorye & preservation of her Common welth. But tell me what you thinke of the Lordes of her prevye Counsayle.

SELUAGGIO The Lordes of the Counsayle ; I take them to be as wyse discreete and foreseinge for p'servation of the Quenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> and Comon wele of the Realme, as euer wer in the tyme of anye kyng of this Realme, And Consyderinge the varyetye of theme the nomber of attemptes made by wycked subiects at home, And forayne powers Redy to invade to the overthrowe of the happie state of this Realme ; By ther greate wysdomes (geven ffrom God) They have by pollycie prevented and ouerthrown all ther Conspiracies and practises. So that the verye enemyes ; have ffalne at varyance amonge them selues, and growne to deadlye warres ; and we have not ffelte the Terrour thereof Thanks be to almyghtye god.

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VIANDAN The preventynge of those euyls hath Cost much mony (as I suppose. But yt is better monye shuld bye peace, Then peace to be obteyned by sheddyng of much bloud. And better it is ffor a man to gyve half his Substance to have the Reste in quyet, then to put all in hazerd, bothe goods and Lyfe. Now tell me of the Rest of the Nobyllyte.

SELUAG the Reste of the nobyllyte Manye of them be of M<sup>uche</sup> warthines in honour, bothe in prowes wysdome abylytie and goud<sup>m</sup> in ther Cuntrye, and able to serve the prynce in the warres withan Armye of men ; apon ther owne charges. But some other parte of the Nobyllyte, Through ther euyl government Lucivious lyves, excesse expenses And thrustinge them sofarre into

the usurers booke ; That when theye shalbe called unto Seruyce of the prynce and Cuntrye ; They cannot Sette ffoo'th them selves as nolemen ought to do, withoute Sale of Some parte of ther lyvyng, and somtyme to the ouerthrowe of ther noble howses.

VIANDANTE That is a pyttyfull heerynge That those noble men be not Better governed in ther you<sup>th</sup> by good erudytion, ffor unbridled youth will Ronne ther Rase to ther utter overthrowe of ther howses. Therefore yt wer good yf they wer donne unto as is said in you<sup>r</sup> discourse of the lowe contries.\* But what saye you to the state of knightes gent<sup>l</sup> and men of worshippe that be of anncyent blod.

SELUAG I know but a fewe of them, but that theybe in woors case then y<sup>e</sup> meaner sorte, excepte yt be the verye begger, ffor they will keepe such a porte as yf ther lyuynge wer thre tymes more than yt is. And to<sup>m</sup>e troth tould me in Secret, that there were ffewe in the Contrye wher he dwelte that ought not more mony then half ther lyvings wold paye ther debtes, and some of them ; more then all ther Lyvinge wold Countervayle.

88 VANDANTE It is pyttyfull hearynge that they have no Regard of ther state ; nor of ther posteryte. But who be the gent<sup>l</sup> that bereth the swaye now in theis dayes, ffor som Swarme in euerye place in Gowld Silks and Juells as neuer was the lyke in pryde befor this time.

SELUAGGIO those be penne and Inkhorne gent<sup>l</sup>, whose fathers wer yomen, And others of Collen Clownes Broode whose fathers held the ploughe taylor. Theis be the Children (as is said in the first Booke of moyses, who becam myghtye in aucthoryte Renowne and Crüeltie. But of Such I have hard of ther beginnyng and have seene ther endyng. That where by ther parentes and ffryndes theye pocessed two or thre knyghtes lyvings, Now the  
beger

moys i to capit  
6, v. 4-11.

\* See *ante*, page 72.

beger hange on ther sleeve, and others that wer in greate auctoryte in his contrye died xxi in debte to the utter undoinge of manye honeste men, that gave ther bonds for him, and as the Sainge is soone Ripe Soone Rotten, or euyll gotten goods Shall not Remayne unto the thurd or ffurthe generation. And I knewe a knyghte that lyenge apou the cold grownd there was a epytaphe Made ouer him *Here liethe a man somtyme of fame the First Fentileman of his bloud and laste of his Name.* I will speke nomore of this kynde of gentylyte ffor that they shalbe spoken of in an other place.

VIANDANTE what saye you to such as be appoynted by her Ma<sup>ty</sup> to be Judges of assyce.

SELUAGGIO I cannot say much of them ffor that they be called goddes, And there is a curs hangethe ouer the heades of them that shall speake to the Reproche of the Judge, ffor that he syttethe in goddes place to do Justyce Betweene partie and partye. But yf therbe anye that dooth contrarye, God sende a danyell to be his Judge or the Quenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> to do as cambyses dyd by a wycked Judge.\*

Psal. 28, v. 1.  
Exod. 22, v 28.  
Act 23, v 3.  
Esai 10, v. 1-2.  
Wis. 6, v 1  
unto ii.

VIANDANTE you have sayd a trothe of the ffyrste state of the Realme But what saye you of the second state.

SELUAGGIO The seconde state is the Clargie of Bisshops And all others of the Spirituall ffunction with all offycers under them, that useth Civile governemente. A Bysshoppe in the danyshe speeche ar named archeflambes and flāmes of ffyer to gyve a Lyghte of well doynge, accordynge to doctrine sette fforthe By Saint pawle in the actes & in dyuers of his episttells. Yet I ffeare some of them, Be much slacke in ther ffunction; other wyse there woold not Rise so manye Sectes and contentions in Relygion as ther is, But thanks be to god the Quenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> And her prudent Counsayle have stopped the mouthes of those newfangled fellows

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\* See *ante*, page 40.



fellows. So as they ar Sylente unles yt be in ther Secret conventikles, And I woold they woold use that order in ther ffunction, the woorthye Marter and Seint of God Doctor hooper\* Bysshop of gloster dyd use the tyme he was Bysshop there.

VIANDANTE I praye you tell me how that was.

SELUA In the tyme of kynge Edwarde the vj<sup>th</sup> of ffamous memory I wayted upon one Mystres wikynson a Silke woman dwellyng in Soper Lane,† A great Relyver of many godlye preachers and Chefelye of M<sup>r</sup> hooper untill he was seated in gloster. After that M<sup>r</sup> Wilkynson went to Gloster to se howe he dyd, And myself at my M<sup>r</sup> his comande, wayted upon her thether, and the tyme of her abode there which was aboughte Two monethes. In which tyme, I dyd se his order both in his howse, and also his order in preching and godlye exersyses, which was as ffolloeth. On the sondayes, wednesdayes and ffrydayes euerye weeke he preached twyse in the daye, And began in the mornynge, at ix of the klok, and in the Afternoone at two of the klok or nere abūt those howres, and Remaynd not much above an hower in his Sermon, on the Tewsdays and thursdays he kepte his concistorye‡ Court with his Chanselor Būt most Comonly he wold be there him self, The Saterdayes was the daye of pennance ffor suche as had Comytted offences, whose punyshement was to go barefooted and barcheded in a whyte sheete ffrom the mynster to the Market crosse and the  
Somner

\* John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, was born towards the end of the 15th century. Took a prominent part in denouncing Bonner. Nominated to the See of Gloucester by Edward VI., but refused to wear the vestments. After a long and angry discussion he gave way and was consecrated, March, 1551, with the usual ceremonies. Under Mary he was tried and sent to Gloucester for execution. He was burned on Feb. 9, 1554-5. See *Dict. of National Biography*.

† Now Queen Street, Cheapside.

‡ Consistory Court, the tribunal of every diocesan bishop, held in their several cathedrals for the trial of all ecclesiastical causes arising within their jurisdiction.

Somner\* went before them with a whyte wand in his hand. And in face of the full market, the offenders one after an other stood upon the seconde steppinge of the Crosse and there declared the falte, wherfore they wer so so punyshed. And then wer sette at lybertye. But yf the offence wer often or heynouse, Then that partye was enioyned to do penance iij or fower tymes, Althoughe the partye dwelt xx myles ffrom thens. And when his sermons wer ended and he come home to his palles, There he would Imploye an hower to here Suters or examyne preestes that wer suspecte or complayned of ffor papistrie, And wold Confute them by the worde of god So that they clerely Renounsed the pope and all his traditions beca<sup>9</sup> good Crystians, and I have hard the bysshoppes men saye, that in all the tyme he was bysshop; there wer not thre papistes sent to the Bysshop of Canterbury. In the afternoone his sermon beinge ended, him self or his wyfe wold vysyt the poore and Syck people in ther howses And Relyeve ther wante. And yf anyeman of Worship or other that wer verye syck, And wold sende to him to be strenghtned in the ffaythe he wold Ryde to him thoughe yt wer Ten myles ffrom gloster. And for the order of his howse Euery day at x of the clock ther was a table Couered in his hall, and therat placed xij poore men and women. And when the meate was set on the table one of his chapleynes Said grace and to se they wanted nether of meate bred and beere. And when they hade eaten to sattysfy the hūnger, The said Chapleyne Red unto them a chapter oute of the byble And made a shorte Collation or exposition of the same. After that the pore made up the Reste of ther dynner which beinge ended Thankes was gyven to god and so they deputed.

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Then

\* Summoner, one who summons or cites by authority, especially one employed to warn persons to appear in court.

MARC. My lady comes. What may that be?

CLAU. A *summer*. That cites her to appear.

Fletcher, *Valentinian II.*, 2.

Then at aleüen of the Clock The bysshop with suche companye of gent<sup>9</sup> as wer ther, Sette downe to dynner, Then thanks being geuen They fedde on the ffyrste Course of meate. Then one of his Chapleynes Red a chapter of the byble. That beinge ended, The Bysshop wolde shewe the morall or meanyng of that was Red, then the Second Course being sett on the Table, The bysshop woold enter into ffamylier Comünycation, with the Companye as occation did serve, then the Servynge men went to dynner in lyke order. And aft<sup>r</sup> they had dyned, All the meate that was lefte, went to the almose Basket, Also there was Brought oute of the kytchin a caldorne full of Beefe and potage And the butlers brought owte to the gate A sofull\* of Beere and a basket with bred. And there served all the poore that wer there Redye to Receyve yt; bothe of beefe bred Beere and potage so that none went awaye emptye, yet have I seene at the gate moste Comonly 60 or 80 pore folke at a tyme.

VIANDANTE This Bysshop myght be an arche flame or fyer before men to the Glorie of god which is in heaven. But owre byssshops that be nowe, Cannot do as ther predecessours have donne ffor that ther lyvyngs ar abated ouer they have byn, And some do lette oute ther benefyces to such men as neyther the poore fare the better nor him self able to kepe hospitalyte as noblemen shuld. Now tell me what you ffynde in the meaner sorte of that ffunction Sowell of them that be preachers as those that be no preachers.

91 SELUAGGIO I ffynd great falte in some that be preachers and hath byn zelous in the woord of god, That whileste they wanted lyvynges wer moste dylygent in preachinge, But after they obteyned Benefyces worth two or thre hundred poundes a yeere, The spiryte of god is so coole in them that seldome Sermons Com from them,

\* So, or soa. A large tub with two ears to be carried on a staff between two. Ash's *Dict.*

them, but in ther owne paryshes. And yf they be Requestested by ther neybours or brethren that cannot preache to supplie ther want They cannot be had but with greate dyfficultye (or Quantū dabis) ye I hard one named that besydes his owne Lyvinge in benefyces he got by preching a brod xl<sup>ii</sup> yeerelye. ["which is Contrary to the seing of ow<sup>r</sup> Saviour Cryste when he sent oute his appostells to preache."] \* Therefore I would ow<sup>r</sup> Bysshoppes dyd ffollowe ow<sup>r</sup> Saviour Criste in sendynge oute his appostells to preache; They would also send oute of ther Chapleynes or others, to supplie the wante of them that cannot preache And that a certayne Stypend maybe alloted to such preacher for his Quarter sermons as the parsons lyvynges ar able to beare. But not as the Archedeacon dothe to send his visators aboute, who maketh no ſimon Though the parson paye monye for yt.

VIANDANTE ys there none other ffalte amonge the mynysters

SELUAGGIO Amonge some of the welthier Sorte of preachers & mynysters Being full Cropte them selues with benefyces, is not so satisfied But they will bye proll† or procure p'sentations to bystowe on ther sonne or other yong boyes (the Incūbent being yet Lyvyng) By which meanes therbe thruste into the mynysterie a number of Berdles yonglynges, that neyther knowe good hūmanyte, Ther duetye to ther prynce, Neyther Reverensing age, Nor Regardynge ther betters, But as unbrydled Coultres have fforgotten ther (stans pura ad mensam) So that more worthye then they; may longe deserve, before they obteyne anye Lyvyng, which is Contrarye to the saynge of St. pawle unto tymothy. And notwithstandinge

1 timo Cap. 3  
v. 1 unto v. 13.

\* The words included in brackets are struck through in the MS.

† To prowl, to look out in order to pilfer. Ash, *Dict.*, II. To collect by plunder. "By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom." Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*.

standynge ther greate lyvynges Som be surveyors of noble mens landes, & gent<sup>l</sup> Lyvinges, other be byers of woods and do Conuert them to boord, clapbord, hoopes for Coopers, others be grasiers of Cattell for the bocher, others horscorsers,\* other chopper and changers or biers, of Lande for profyte, others use the myllers trade, others bakers of Bred, other greate usurers, So that ther is no wordlye trade to be obteynd with moneye but they will practice it wherby they ar more intangled in wordlye busynes then studyouse in devyne Matters, God amend yt.

VIANDANTE What say you to offycers in spirituell Courtes what Justyce is there ?

SELUAGGIO. I cannot saye much, for that I have had Lyttell occation to use yt but I think yt is there as yt is in other Courtes where Rapax and Capax berethe the Swaye & Lyttell punyshmente donne upon offenders Chefelye yf oobylytie taketh parte withe the offondor.

VIANDANTE is the Temporall Lawes dangerouse to be delte w<sup>th</sup>.

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SELUAGGIO, yt is dangerouse & costlye for poore wedows fatherles Children and poore men, ffor the lawes are made so ffricate or diffycile to be understood by Reason of the Sophistycall doinge of the lawior, that it is growne to the olde saynges *Totquot Capite totquot Sensus* (this Judge sayeth thus) and another sayeth that ; so that I have knowne at an assyses A gentleman havenge an nysyprius to be tryed before one Judge Agaynste his tennants for a peece of Common, Judment was geven with the tennants. And At the same assise before an other Judge, the lyke matter of the said gent<sup>l</sup> agaynste his tenantes, was tryed and Judment gyven with the gent<sup>l</sup>. And ow' Lawiors be so desyrouse to Ryde a Kockhors with manye men, like Nolemen ; to by greate pocessions, and buylde

\* One that runs horses, one that deals in horses, a jockey. *Ash's Dict.*

buyldē great howses ; That the poore suters can haue no foyson \*  
in ther sutes, ffor with the Lawior there is neyther Regard of the  
honestie of the Clyente nor upryghtnes of his Cause, yf Mr. Rud-  
dock † Solicite the matter. I think they be woors then the wycked  
Judge that neyther feared god nor Regarded man, So that the poore  
wedowe may longe tyme bewayle her case, and never be harde  
(unles yt be to ther avayle). But with ther gloses untruthes they  
will so bewtefyē a false matter, That the pore mans case shalbe  
quyte ouerthrowne be yt neuer so good, But wo to them that calleth  
euyll good & good evyll.

VIANDANTE you put me in Remembrance of an acte donne  
in london. There was in kynge edwardes dayes a Riche man in  
london that when he dyed, lefte all his landes and gooddes to his  
two sonnes equally to be devyded. After the ffunerall of the  
father, the two brothren ffell at contentyon about devydyngē ther  
porsyons, wherupon the elder brother went unto his ffathers Lawior  
to aske him his advyse and to Retayne him of his Counsayle. After-  
wardes the yonger brother Cam to the same Lawyor to Retayne  
him Lykewyse to be on his syde. The counsaylor made answer  
his brother had alredy Retayned him so as he could not serve both  
ther turnes. The youngman seeing him thus prevented by his  
brother, made his mone to the lawyer for that he said he knewe  
not to whome he shuld go for Counsayle praying him to dyrecte  
him wherethe he shuld go to Retayne A counsellor. Well saythe  
the Layo', ffor you' fathers sake I will wryte my letter unto a ffrynd  
of myne in the temple that shall be as Carefull ouer you' Cause as  
I my self woold have donne, wherefore he dyd wryte his letter &  
seled yt and gave yt to the yongman, the yong man havynge  
Receyved the letter went with a merye harte to delyuer his Letter  
and

\* Qy. foyson = plenty. Ash's *Dict.*

† Ruddocks, Red. Money, *i.e.* gold coin. Nares, ii. 753.

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and goinge throughe powles church By hap met with his elder brother, who demanded whether he was goynge so hastelye, then said the yonger brother you have not delte well with me to preuente me in Retaynyng ow<sup>r</sup> fathers Counseler But I shall do well Inoughe ffor you<sup>r</sup> lawior hath geuen me a letter to a ffrynde of his in the Temple that shall defend my Righte. Then said the elder brother I praye you lette me see the letter, when the elder brother had Rad the superscription, he saythe to his yonger brother, Theis lawers be Craftie, therefore I pray you let us open the letter & see what is wrytten, and I will seale yt up that yt shall not be pseyvyd. Wherunto the yonger brother was not willinge till at lengthe by pswacion he opened the lette<sup>r</sup> wherin was wrytten thus, aft<sup>r</sup> hartye co<sup>m</sup>mdat<sup>o</sup> you shall undertand that there be two pydgions newlye fflowe oute of ther neste the one I have to pulle of his fethers and I sende to you the other, fare you well. When the two brethern pcyved the pretence of the lawiors, Agreed to put the matter in Controve'sye to the ord<sup>r</sup> of two honeste men: who desyded all matters betweene them & disapoynted the lawyors.

SELUAGGIO yf men would be wyse and put ther matters in Controversy to the arbytramente of two or thre of ther honest neighboures; they myght Save a greate deale of expenses in lawe And make the Lawio<sup>r</sup> go in thredbare gownes.

VIANDANTE Tomtroth \* dyd tell me the Lawio<sup>r</sup> have Robbed the phesition of thre thinges or at leaste thaye ar parttakers with them, that is to go prowdly, to lye Stoutlye, and kyll bouldlye, but is ther no extorsyon and bryberye used amonge the lawiors.

SELUAGGIO yf this be extorsyon or bryberye Judge you for I have

\* Tom Tell-truth. An English proverbial phrase. See W. C. Hazlitt, who, however, gives no example of its use.

have hard, that in ow<sup>r</sup> fathers dayes the ffee of the Atturneye was but xx<sup>d</sup> and the Counsellour vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> and nowe the atturneye tenne grotes and the Counsellour x<sup>s</sup> or xx<sup>s</sup>, And yf the matter be of great Importans, he will not come to the barre under x<sup>n</sup> or more. I think they have no Lawe to warrant this takynge, and that that is not pmytted by lawe ys extortynge, unles they have a generall pluraliter or totquot to take what they lyste. In my tyme I dyd knowe a Judge of the kinges benche that in the tyme he was A Seriante in the Lawe at the Latter ende of the terme Made up his accounte of all his Receytes and paymentes of Charges that terme and in the ballance of his accompte, he sette downe that he had clered above all charges that terme Twenty m'kes\* thanks be given to god, and the same accompte is yet to be seene, under his owne hand wrytynge.

VIANDANTE Sease to speake anye more of the Lawer, ffor the fox fareth beste when he is moste Careste, and yf they will not Reforme them selues to be more consyonable ; they will Ride Cocke hors to hell and fyll yt so ffull ; as ther wilbe no Romth for honeste poore men, now tell me what you have Seene in London that Renomed Cittie in Ingland ffor governement.

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SELUAGGIO. yt hath byn better then yt is nowe, And By a poete yt is Comended above all the Citties in the worlde, ffor that there is in yt Six notable Cōmodities, That no cittie in the worlde hath them all, and thus he wryteth. *London<sup>9</sup> habet, mons, pons, simül et fons, lana, stana, femina frisca..†* Also there remayneth  
Notable

\* The value of a mark was thirteen shillings and four pence. Roughly estimated, money was five times more than its present value.

† This quotation has not been found. In the appendix to Stow's *Survey of London*, 6th edition, p. 679, there is an ancient tract of Fitz-Stephen, an author, *temp.* Henry II., containing a description of London in his time. The Latin word *frisca* may be the old Latin *Frischa*, Ager incultus. See Du Cange, *Glossarium*.



Notable memoryes which hath byn donne by manye warthy Citizens. As twoo doughters buylded London brydge, which Reacheth from St magnes churche in London to southwark ouer the Ryver of Tameses, and hath twentye great arches Made of ffreestone, So wyde the one arche from that other benethe, and so highe, as shippes may passe thrugh. Also they buylded St Olyves church in Southwarke. Also an alderman\* of London Buylded Leden hall and gave yt unto the Cittie gratis. An other Buylded the Stockes† in London with two Romthes the one for ffyshmongers; and the other for bochers to kepe ther m<sup>r</sup>ket and stand daie.

A draper of London buylded the Churche next unto the Royall exchange,‡ An other§ buylded the mercers hall and chappell & gave yt to the Companye of mercers, And with in this ffyftie yeares Sir thomas whyte a draper bulded a colledge in Oxford called whytes Colledge|| and gave lands unto yt. A number of Suche good woorkes wer donne in and aboute the Cittie, in those dayes. And I have hard Credable Reported by Cittizens of London, That S<sup>r</sup> Giles Capell¶ mayo<sup>r</sup> of London did lend unto kynge henry the Eight (of famous Memory) Thurtye thousand pounds. And after that he  
exited

\* Sir Simon Eyer, or Eyre, Draper and Mayor, 1445.

† Stocks Market for fish and flesh in Walbrook, on the site of the present Mansion House, established 1282, "where a pair of stocks had stood for the punishment of offenders."—Wheatley, III. 316.

‡ St Bartholomew Exchange, built by Thomas Pike, alderman.

§ Sir J. Aleyn, mercer and mayor, 1525, to whom the building is usually ascribed.

|| Now St. John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir T. White, 1555. See Ingram's *Oxford*, vol. ii.

¶ This is an error. Sir Giles Capell was never Lord Mayor, but Sir William Capell was, in 1503. Both were buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew-Exchange mentioned above. The story of the loan of money to the king has been frequently told, but Sir Richard Whittington and Henry V. are usually the *dramatis personæ*.

exited\* the kinge to a banket havyng a fyer before p'pared made all of Sweete spices. The kynge ffeelyng the sent of the Sweete Spices Thanked Sir Giles Capell ffor so sweet a fyer. Then sayd Sir Giles to the kynge yt is not so sweete ; But I will make yt more Sweeter unto your grace. And went presently onto his Countynge howse and fette all the bylls of the kynges debte, and burnt them in the sighte of the Kynge, And in those dayes 95 Such men had a desyer to have yonge men beginners to growe unto welthe under them. So that yf they dyd se a yonge man to be well geuen, he could want no monye to supplie his necessitie And that was done gratis.

VIAN DANTE Then there was no userye practised in those days.

SELUAGGIO No they knewe not what yt mente, or ells they ffeared the Curs of god pronounsed by the prophete Esaias and manye other places in Scripture Sainge Cürsed is he that Laith his monye uppon userye or deteyneth his neighbours pledge all nyght by him.

Ex. 22 v. 25.  
Levi. 26 v. 37.  
Deut. 23 v. 19.  
Prov. 28 v. 8.  
Eze. 18 v. 8  
12-22.

VIAN What is the occation that the Cittyzens are nowe So altered, That when theye dye; ther is no Monūmente of ther well doynge; but ar laden with the Cursse of the people to the bottomles pitte (with oute godds mercye, Whose Judgemente passeth mans understandynge to enter into; ffor that he hath Mercye, and Condemneth as pleasethe him.

SELUAGGIO yt woold aske a longe dyscous to tell the Circomstance, But I have wrytten in a lyttell paper ffor my Remembrance which doth Shewe the occation of this alteratio<sup>9</sup>.

VIAN DANTE I praye you Let me Reade yt and I will tell you what I think of yt.

SELUAG here yt is and Marke yt well.

The

\* Invited.

The deuill hath plased his thre doughters with ther Children  
in london, vtz

The eldest is luccē	}	Usery	}	
her children ar		Bribēri		
The second Self loue	}	extortion	}	
her children ar		Couetousnes		And the' do Waight
		horedome		upon the them
		pride		Lateus odiū
The third spotted	}	periuri	}	propriū Comodum
Conscience her		Contemte		Juvenile consilium
Children ar		Crueltie		which thre hath decevyed
				manaye Comon weeles

96 VIANDANTE theis thre may wel be called the devills doughters,  
where they be accepted into a Realme yt bringeth the Whole  
state of the Common welthe into Ruine and decaye. But I  
praye you ar theis the' Systers withe ther children or Impes of  
the Devill, only planted in london.

SELUAGGIO. No no, they are Receyvid almoste into all Citties  
Townes villages and into everye mans howse, And theye Brynge  
with them, lateus odiū propriū & Juueñile Consiliū. So that the  
state is made so confuse, That unles god and ower good princes do  
Reforme yt in tyme ; yt cannot Contynue.

VIANDANTE What have you seene in the Cuntrye of Estsexe  
Southfolke and Norffolke in which places I thinke you have had  
you' moste abydyng. But ffirste tell me of essex & suffolke  
where the greateste Clothinge is.

SELUAG The corporate townes ar in better state, more pew-  
pled, And better sette on woork then in Norffolke ffor that yt is  
neerer unto London, and also more flatter Lande than Norffolke  
is,

is, And also there is more clothinge in them, But they shuld be better Sette on woorke Maynteyned, yf the clothing That is used in the Cuntrye upon villages And ffearme howses wer Reduced into Cittyes and Corporate townes. And at my beinge in the Cittie of Colchester at the signe of the Quenes picture I hard an Argument Betwene the Cittie Clothyer, The contrye clothyer; and a husbondman and a marchant, But yt will aske a longe discours.

VIANDA No fforce for that we have tyme suffyciente before we come unto ow<sup>r</sup> nexte bayghte.

CITTIE CLOTHIER, you Clothiers in the Contrye in my opinion Ar the decaye of us that dwell in the Citties or corporate townes and hurtfull to a comon welthe ffor when the artyficers Remayned in the Cetyes oure people wer well sette on woorke, and Citties well Maynteyned. Althoughe we paid Skotte and lotte to the Maynteynance of owre Cittie, and owre clothes orderlye made and vewed by the Masters of owre Companye. So as we made true and pfecte clothes. And now; you have drawn the clothinge into the Contrye and made a number of artyficers there, by that means draweth the clothing moste into the Cuntrye where you make clothes at you<sup>r</sup> pleasure, So that as I said you ar hurtfull to a co<sup>m</sup>on welthe.

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CONTRYE CLOTHYER, you gyve a hard Reporte of ouer clothing I would you lokd into yo<sup>r</sup> owne doynges and you shall ffynde as greate a falte in yower Clothinge, as in oures hath not her Ma<sup>ty</sup> apoynted alnygers to vewe owre clothes so well as yours and to sette his seale so well to your Clothes as to ouers, wherefore shuld you Invaye more agaynste ow<sup>r</sup> doinge then we do unto youres when we ar both in one predicam<sup>t</sup> and he that hurteth the eye dothe he not blemyshe the face, Therefore let us be sylente leaste we laye owre selues open to the worlde.

HUSBONDSMAN

98 HUSBONDMAN you bothe are the decaye of us in the contrye And especiall ye you that dwell in the Contrye, ffor when you kepte within you Citties all you<sup>r</sup> people wer sette on woorke and the Citties in greate welthe, and we in the Countrye had plentye of Land and Reasonably Rented and ow<sup>r</sup> plowes wer Employed harde to the Cittye gates. And ow<sup>r</sup> Cotengers wer ow<sup>r</sup> daye Laborers in hedging, dychinge, plowyng, Cartynge, harvest worke, thresshinge, And other woorkes of husbondrye, whome nowe you have made Artyfycers in Clothinge. So as we cannot get a man to daye labour but in harvest tyme, By which doynges you have made thre partes of the Realme Artyfycers, and the third parte husbondmen. So that where there be thre byers to one seller ; the Comodyte müst needes be deere that is to be sould. And for you<sup>r</sup> clothinge in this order yt is neyther good for the Cittie Towne nor Contrye. But where you speake of the Alnygers\* seale, I will not denye But it a charge to you to pay a droyt upon euery Cloth, yet is it as much to you<sup>r</sup> owne profyte The alnyger Comethe to seale the clothe when it is full drete and tacked up to the sale, And then sette on his seale, but never Loketh in what case yt is when yt co<sup>m</sup>eth ffrom the wever whether yt hath his full waight and full Length and bredthe and no Rentes nor cutts in the ffullyng nor his pfecte dye, and dressinge, And then settes on his seale ; But Referre yt to his man that dwells in the towne as Neyber among them to do his offyce, This ffellowe sometye to his ffrynd or for (Quantū Dabys) will lend his seale to the Clother to seale his owne clothes thoughe they be neuer so faltye, wherby the Quenes Ma<sup>tye</sup> her good Lawes ar made ffustrate, her marchantes hindred and the Comon people deceyed. But in tymes paste when Clothing was  
used

\* A sworn officer appointed to examine and attest the measurement and quality of woollen goods. The office was abolished by 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 20.—*N. E. Dict.*

used in Citties we had clothes made that woold Contynue a mans lyfye, where now yf yt be worne two or thre yeares yt is so thryd bare as a lowse can have no coverte.

MERCHANT how saye you Master clothiers to this discourse of this husbondman, I thinke he hath hitte the nayle on the heade, and this I have fflownde to trüe, that when I have bought a packe of x or xx<sup>u</sup> Clothes of the clothier the Clothes havyng the alig<sup>n</sup> seale at them and I have made sale of them to the M<sup>c</sup>chant stranger and have geven warantye of the clothe to be upryghte good, And as the manner is there the m<sup>c</sup>chant byer dooth open the packe and Spredethe the clothes on a beame, I have seene of Clothes to be so full of Bretches\* Rentes, myll holes And suche defalte in ther Colures That I thinke in some of those clothes there hath not bin in some Clothe not one yard in the peece but that hath had Some of theise faltes, and other that hath byn Coclye & flecte,† and others that hath byn broder by a quarter of a yard at the endes then in the myddeste And when they have byn put into the water theye have Shrunke ij or thre yardes in the hole peece whiche hath So abasshed me to se my clothes so ffaltie and aferd to have them Returned agayne into my hand that I have byn inforste to make amendes to saystysfye the marchant.

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HUSBONDMAN howe cam you by amendes at the clothiers hande when you Cam into Inglonde.

MERCHANT when I had made an ende with the marchant he gave me a note under his hande what Amendes I had made, and brought yt to the Clothyer, who Satysfied me otherwyse I wold have dealte with him by Lawe.

HUSBONDMAN. The more to blame you for by that meanes the good lawes of this ar made ffrustrate, the Comodyte oute of Credyte,

\* *Ante*. p. 67.

† Wrinkled and spotted.

Credyte, and the Alnyger neyther punyshed or ought Said unto. Wherefor as I sayd byfore yf the Clothinge wer drawne into Citties or Corporate towne the wardens of the Companye wold see to the makynge of ther clothe that they shuld beare the Length waight & bredth, then after ther fullynge to vewe them whether they be torne in the myll, Also when they be shorn & dyed and dressed up that beyng made perfecte the seale, and the seale of the Cittye or towne Corporate to be sette And that droyte that is payd to the Alnyger may be payd to the mayntennce of the Cittye or towne. Thus shall you have you<sup>r</sup> Citties well peopled you<sup>r</sup> Cuntrye well furnyshed w<sup>th</sup> husebond men and plentye of Labourers in the Cuntrye ; Things better chepe and a floryshinge Comon welth.

SELUAGGIO how lyke yo<sup>o</sup> of this discaurse ; dooth not the husbondman saye the truthe.

100 VIANDANTE yf truthe myght take place, he sayth the t<sup>r</sup>uth. But welth wayethe so agaynste tr<sup>u</sup>th That truth amonge Clothyers hath Lesse harborowe then the lowce apon a thrydbare Clothe. Therefore I will Leave them to the producer of all wyckednes. And tell me what you have Seene in Norffolke as you Traveled along the See coste.

SELUAGGIO Alonge the seecoste I have seene a number of Ruinated Townes and poore people dwellynge in them whiche semeth to me by the ould buyldyngs and monuments of ffayer howses, that the<sup>r</sup> hath byn great welthy Inhabitanes in them, And as I have hard saye they have bin so well bylte and so Replenysched with ffyssher men aboute <sup>xx</sup>iiij or a hundred yeres paste and so welthie, That in comparison ; you wold say with the ould Carthagian, *Tu ne es Carthaggo*. They be so Ruynated ouer they have byn that as I traveyled fro<sup>o</sup> london to lynne yt greued my harte to Looke upon them, And Ridinge, in my muse I marveyled what myght be the occation of this decaye, and as I Ridde in a  
domp

domp I ouertooke an owlde poore man that had byn a ffyshen to the seas, who Craved Caryte at my handes, and whilst I staid to gyve him Some Relyef, I demanded of him where he dwelte, And he said he was borne and bred in Claye upon the Coste all the dayes of his Lyfe, And thoughe I saye it (sayethe the ould) I have byn in good state to lyue by mye trade of ffyssshinge, Though nowe I am in greate pouertye And with that the Teares ffell from his eyes. Then bycause I woold understand more of the state of the coste (and seinge him to have traded in ffyssshinge alongeste the coste) I alyghted ffrom my hors and went on foote with him. Then I praid him to tell me by what meanes he cam into this poertye. Then saith the ould man, My father being a fyssher man, dwelling in Cromer And havyng dyuers Colterbotes\* of his owne ; used with his botes in Company of a number of his neigbers to sayle into the deepe Seas, as wynd and wether dyd serve, to fyshe for codde, haddock, herynge, place, Soles and all fishe that cam to the nette or hooke, And brought the same to lande where the Ryppiers† wer Redye to fetche them awaye. And that fyshe Remayned we Served the markettes aboute, And as god gave plentye ; we barryled some, dryed some, and some we sent into ffrance

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\* Colterbote.—I believe this to be the word from which the term Cutter is derived. The colter, or coulter on the plough exactly represents the sharp bow of the cutter, the type of fishing boat still used on the east coast. In the *Lex Londinensis*, 1680, the term coulter-nets appears, nets no doubt used by the coulter-boats, in the same way as we speak of trawl nets used by trawlers. The first example of the word cutter, as applied to a vessel, is given by Professor Murray in his dictionary as 1745, and it is easy to see that the word coulter pronounced broadly, as it would be in East Anglia, might soon become coulter or cutter. In the *Century Dictionary* I find "Hanging cutter, in some plows, a colter which depends from the plow beam." So that here we have the two words used synonymously.—ED.

† Rippar, or ripier. A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior.—Minsheu.



ffrance & other contryes, wherby we grewe into greate welth and ow<sup>r</sup> townes well maynteyned as you maye se the monümentes of the howses (Though Ruynated) yet Remaynynge, And as I have hard my ffather saye & I have partlye Seene Thes Coste townes have had above ffyue hundred Colter botes Belonginge to them besydes shippes and crares\* that went in trad of marchandyce and nowe I knowe not that ther is xx<sup>th</sup>, but small fyshe botes that ffysshethe neere unto the shore.

SELVAGGIO how oulde was you<sup>r</sup> ffather when you wente ffirste to the Seas with him and how ould wer you at that tyme.

(POOREMAN) As I hard my father saye, he was threskore yeres and tenne And when I went fyrrst w<sup>th</sup> my father to the seas I was not above x years And nowe I am above fowerskore.

SELUA Then you can tell me Somewhat the occation of the decay of these townes And why there is not such a trade with the Colter botes as hath byn in tymes paste.

POOREMAN, I have hard my ffather saye, that yt was neuer well with the ffysshermen, Sins that upstart gent, Called *proprium Comodum* Cam into this Countrie, ffor he fflownd oute the Newe trade for Islande which doth enryche a fewe and hathe undon manye a good ffyssherman. So that I hard my father wishe that all the shippes that went ffirst to Iseland had byn sonke in the seas.

SELUAG as you saye, I think his prayer was hard, ffor aboute ffyfty yeres paste my self being a skoller at Lynne, was at a dynner at M<sup>r</sup> Bakers† howse then mayor of Lynne where was a companye of gent<sup>9</sup> at the Table, and dyscoursynge of Iseland trade

\* Slow, unwieldy trading vessel formerly used—

“What coast thy sluggish crares

Might easiliest harbour in?”—*Cymbeline*, IV. 2.

† Edward Baker, Mayor of Lynn Regis, 1540 and 1550.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. IV., p. 586.

trade M<sup>r</sup> baker Brake oute with wepyng teares said, in the ffirste voyage that was made thether he had iiij shippes wherof the Antony a ship of thre toppes\* was one. And beinge with the whole fflete on the seas neere unto Iselande; in the nyght The maryners espied a lyght that went before them (they thinkynge yt had byn the Admyrall that held out that lighte) wherby they ffolloed so longe, that they fell amonge the Rockes with ther shippes; So that ffewe or none escaped. But do you thinke the Iselandrs trade is the only decaye of the townes and of the Colterbotes.

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POORMAN, yt is the cheffeste occation that I do knowe, ffor Syns they traded the mayntynance of the Townes stand onlye apou them, And they so fewe in Nomber and ther trade but ons in a yeere so that they do Rayther decaye the townes then maynteyne them, ffor the poore ar lyttell or nothinge sette on worke by them as that is but ons in a yere when they come home w<sup>th</sup> ther fyshe the poore ar a lyttell set on work by caryenge the fyshe to the storie† and to turne them in the drynge which is done in a moneth, and then the Reste of the yere they may begge ther bred, (oh that wycked (*propriū comodū*) I wold he had byn hanged when he cam ffirste in to this Contrye ffor where he cometh he distroyeth euerye good co<sup>o</sup>mon welth. And this co<sup>o</sup>paryson I will Make Betwene the Iselanders and the colter man And Judge you whiche of them ar most for a comon welth; as thus. The yselander maketh his voyage but ons in a yere, And before they traded; the Colterman sette to the seas euerye daye, (yf wynd and wether dyd serve), where the Iselander bryngeth a ffyshe ons in a yeere (In Comparyson) the coulterman

\* A Three-master.

† Store-house, or perhaps storey as applied to the height at which the fish were hung for cureing.

103 coulterman Brought in a hundred euery daye. Where the yslander maynteyneth a sayler a quarter of a yeere ; the Colter man dyd mayteyne a hundred Saylers all the yere. Where the Iselander taketh plowmen and other day laborers and other to lugge at an owre ; the Colterman used his trade only with Saylers. Where the yselander göth farre And bryngeth home deere ffyshe ; The coulterman is at hand and bringeth plentye of ffishe & good chepe. Where the yselander byldethe a sūmtymous house for *propriū Comodum*, the Colterman buylded numbers of houses for saylers and poore folke to dwell in. Where the Islander Can scarslye brynge up one thousand maryners or saylers to Serve the prynce in her warres, The colterman was able to ffürnyshe the prynce with x thousande Saylers. Where the Iselander ffedeth the Riche withe deere ffyshe far fette and chefelye but with lynge\* and Saltfyshe euyll for dysgestyon, The Colterman bryngethe home delycate ffishe for Ladyes and all sortes of people. Where the Iselander standeth in danger to be stayed by the enemye goynge so far from home ; the Colterman ffyssheth neere at hand oute of that danger A number of comparysons more I could make but this shall suffyce, And now I am at the ffurthest I mynde to go to nyght ; therefore I thank you for you' gyfte, and god prosper you in well doinge and good helthe.

SELUAG, and I wyshe the Lyke unto you. After he was gone I tooke my horse backe and as I Rydde thinkynge upon the oldmans Comparysons I am of the same mynde That yf the Colter botes wer agayne sette to the seas yt wold make both ffyshe and ffleshe to be a great deale better chepe And the poore Contrye man to have better plentye of Sustennce where nowe they ar drevē to eate

\* Ling, so named from its length. It inhabits the seas of northern Europe, and attains a length of four feet. They are either used fresh, or salted and dried for future consumption.

eate apples and other ffrute for fyshe That co<sup>9</sup>meth from Iseland is in so fewe mens hands that they sell as they lyst for where I have knowne a warp \* of small cod sould for viij<sup>d</sup> yt is not to be had under ffyve grotes & half a Crowne.

VIANDANTE A pyttyfull Case to here, And I think verelye that yf ther be not better foresight in theise thinges yt will breade a skabbe, and as the ould saynge is, honger Breketh stone walles. Nowe tell me what you have sene more Inwardlye in the Contrye of Norffolke.

SELUAG of the inmore parte I cannot say mŭch But that in my travell I hapned to Come to thetforde Sūntyne a Cittye, And the Seate of the Bysshope as this verce doeth shewe (*Arfectus Episcopus, Sedem Episcopalem Elmhamo, Thetfordiam Transtulit, Herbertus Episcopus, Episcopalem Sedem, Thetfordia Norwicu Transtulit*)† And as I have hard reported Thetford to have byn a Cittie of greate trade of makynge whyte wollen Clothes, as the lyke Clothynge was in lynne. And ther Clothes bare the Name of Lynne whytes, thetforde whytes And nowe there is scantlye one cloth made in bothe of them. And Specially, Thetforde is so Ruynated, that there is scarce anye Sygne of Castell Relygious howse or Clothynge. But as I saide before a poore Ruynated town voyde of trade and Replenysed with Beggars.

VIANDAN What have you seene in villages where you have Byn.

SELUAG By Reason the three Systers with ther daughters ar Come amonge the Countrye men There is such discord amonge them, as the father goethe to the lawe with the mother, the mother with the doughter, and contrary the Sonne agāst the father, the

\* A cast of herrings, or other fish ; four, as a tale of counting fish.

† Herbert Losinga obtained licence to remove his See from Thetford to Norwich, 1094.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, III. 330.

the doughter agaynst the mother etc. And all agaynste ther poore mynyster yf he tell them ther ffaltes, althoughe the mynyster never wronged them one grote. And I have knowne in a village so manye actions Comensed amonge kynsfolke; in hundred courts, that the Entryng of the accions woold have coste xxx<sup>s</sup> yf neybors had not taken up the matter, and all that they stryved for was not to the valure of v<sup>s</sup>. And there be som idell parsons in euerye towne that workethe not a Good dayes woorke in a whole yeere. But harkneth where anye Controversie is and there he plaeth leiur, demayne\* on both handes till he hath brought them in sute of lawe. And then he is Ready to lende his othe with him that will gyve moste, ye and the petite attorneis in the Lawe will have suche Varlettes to brynge them matters. And where the wryt doth coste  
 105 vj<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup> the attorneye will allow him the one half of his ffee, to incorage him to procure matters for the Lawier Thus ar the poore men Robbed By Rapax and Capaxe.

VIANDANTE where Such Contention is there wanteth the ffear of god and he that louveth not god Cannot love his neighbure, or be charytable to the poore, Therefore tell me what Relyef hath the poore amonge them.

SELUAG. They have somüch to spende in wranglynge that ther is Lyttell Relyefe ffor the poore amonge them, unles yt be an apple. And yet I must needes saye yt is greate pyttye there is no better order taken ffor the poore ffor they swarme as bees in the somer. So that manye gent<sup>s</sup> & others by suche Resorte ar dryven to breake up ther howses. And I knowe a poore parson whose Lyvings ar not aboue one xxx<sup>li</sup> by the yeere, that hathe daylye Repayrynge to his house aboue Six poore people which Maketh Two thousand people in a yeere, besydes the Rylef he gyveth to the poore in his paryshes. And the poor within the hundred, we  
 would

\* Legerdemain.

would willingly Releyve having the Justice warrant; but here Cometh the poore of v. or Six hundredds oft withoute lycence, and also there cometh ffrom Chestershire, Leyster shire, Lyncolne shire, Yorkshire, London, and other places a ffar of with pasportes to go to Yarmouth to seeke oute a frynd and under colure therof begegeth by the waye and also the Justices do aucthorise them to begge by the waye and the greater nomber w<sup>th</sup>oute pasporte or lycence wherby they Range all the cuntrythe ouer as they go And some I knowe that goeth a beggyng that hath ffortye ye a hundred pounds that putteth owte to userye and yet gothe a begginge and some that hath in houses & Landes tenne pownds a yere. So that yf this be not Redressed we shall have gent<sup>9</sup> beggers (ffor that they get) Cometh Cleere unto them without paynge subsidye to the Quene or other charges w<sup>th</sup> the house houlder muste paye. Besydes yt is made an occupation That wheras by statute the towne shuld bryng up suche pore children as ar borne in there towne, the townsmen to unburthen them selues of that Charge; Theye will pattayse \* with a begger for a peece of monye to disburthen the towne. And when suche childe hath lerned his arte of Beggyng, he then doth practyce for him self. Besyde this, under this Large skope of begging may passe, Jesyites Seminaries Espies and other lewde parsons to the greate preiudice of the Comon wele.

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VIANDANTE yt is greate pyttye they be not better Loked into ffor they seme to be lawles people Lyvyng in most abhominable vices as horedome dronkennes Thefte Inceste and Quyte oute of the feare of god, they will have a hore callynge her wyfe this moneth the next monethe they will have an other, god grant they maybe Reformed, which ther maybe a reformation in them by  
some

\* Patish, or patise. To make a stipulation or agreement. "The money which the pirates *patished* for his raunsome."—Udall.

some good lawe which cannot be donne, excepte they be drawne w<sup>th</sup>in the towne wher they ar knowne or with in ther hūndred.

SELUAGGIO ther be manye good lawes allredye made for all theis abuses, but what is yt, when they be not dulye executed.

VIANDANTE in whom is the falte.

107 SELUAG In the Justyces of the Contrye ffor yf theye woold take a Regarde to whome they graunt ther lycens to knowe Certeylye bothe the<sup>r</sup> Infyrmyte and abylyete And that they traveyled no further then the lymet of ther hundred and yf they proceded ffurther then to take awaye ther lycence and to gyve them pūnyshmente. And suche as cam a begginge without lycence, That the Cunstable of the towne where suche a one is ffound, shuld bringe him or them before the Justyce to have due punyshmente. Then shuld not the third parte of begers go aboute as do, or that ther wer a marshall appoynted as is in other Cuntryes to knyght up such straglers as Runne aboute the Contrye with oute lycence or go beyonde ther lycence. But there is a waye to Reforme all theis abuses and to put the three Sisters with the daughters \* out of the Realme yf Aucthoryte wer Joyned w<sup>th</sup> goodwill to the Reformer,

VIAN how might that be I pray you tell me.

SELUAGGIO you shall pardon me at this tyme for I muste haste me to be Redye to go with the Indyan fflete, fo<sup>r</sup> my mynde is to see what gouernem<sup>t</sup> is used amonge the Indyan infydells. And you beinge at you<sup>r</sup> Jurneys ende, I will take my leave, Praynge god ffor his mercyes sake, That as he hath delyuered This ow<sup>r</sup> good Quene ffrom the mouth of lyons, and kepte her Realme in Quyetnes; So he will preserve and defende her fro<sup>9</sup> all fforayne and domestycall enemyes and gyve her a mynde to weede oute all kockell and darnell † & weeds oute of the Lordes vyneyard and her Comon

\* See *ante*, p. 111.

† "His enemye came, and sew aboute dermel, or cokil in the midil of whete."—(A.D. 1382) Wyclif, *Matt.* xiii. 25.

Comon weelthe, that when the Lordes harvest shall come he maye  
gather the good Corne unto his barne And Caste the Cockell  
darnell and weedes into unquenchable fyer. to the same

*God father sonne and holy goste  
be all honour prayse and glori  
both now and for ever  
Amen.*











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