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1651

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ISAAC FOOT

MONARCHY 26

O R N O

Monarchy in England.

GREBNER HIS PROPHECY
CONCERNING CHARLES SON
OF CHARLES, his Greatnesse,
Victories, Conquests.

The Northern Lyon or Lyon of the North,
and CHICKEN of the EAGLE discovered
where, of what Nation.

English, Latin, Saxon, Scottish and Welch P R O-
PHECIES concerning ENGLAND in
particular and all EUROPE in generall.

Passages upon the Life and Death of the late
KING CHARLES.

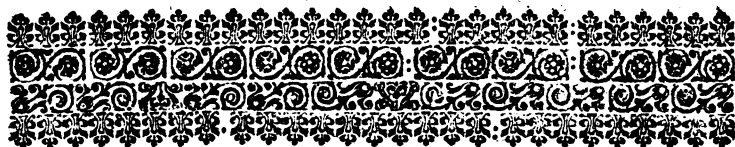
Enigmaticall Types of the future State and Condition
of ENGLAND for many years to come.

By *william Lilly*, Student in Astrology.

Venient enim illa seculorum tempora
Cum solvet imbres ignis æther aureus.
Cremabit ergo flamma vi grassans sua,
Et hic, & illic summa, & infima omnia.

Sic universitate cuncta perditæ
Vadis carebit omnis alveus suis,
Sedes requiret terra; Nec posthac æva
Gestabit ær igne vastatus levis.

~~London, Printed for Humfrey Blunden, at the sign of the Castle
in Corn-hill 1651.~~



TO the READER.

I*T* S now above two yeares since I was first resolved to fall upon the examination of an extravagant Prophecy then published, cryed up and vented under the name of Paul Grebner ; a corrupt and purely false Copy it was, dispersed into the severall Shires of this Nation by Men very subtile, but of indifferent good esteem where they lived, purposely to stir up Rebellion against this State ; the pretty Brat was hugg'd, bragg'd of, esteemed highly, and People made beleeve the Thing was as Canonically as any thing of that nature could be, or the Presbytery make it ; however, it well fitted the humour of those times in 1648. when Hamilton with his wretched Army was upon his March towards England.

In 1650. The future History of Europe comes forth : A Booke penned subtilly, the maine scope of it tending to make good, that the present

To the Reader.

King of Scotland shall be victorious, that he is The Lyon of the North, must be a second Alexander, must establish a fifth Monarchy; must conquer all where ere he comes, yea this Parliament you may be sure. I hope thou wilt easily beleewe such Prophecies as these were very graciously received and kindly accepted by the Scottish Saints; indeed they were so; and good reason; the opinion of this Tom namelesse Author agreed to a thred with the Presbyterian Treasons then hatching and on foot against our present Parliament. I know all that ever this Anonimus writes or forges, and makes us beleewe he fetches from obscure Manuscripts concealed in clandestine Libraries, is beleewed, held Catholicke, &c. and all this to terrifie the Vulgar from assisting the present Authority.

Whilst Anglicus expected some able Pen or other would have vindicated the Parliaments honor herein, and have unfeather'd this Jack Daw, such especially who have more leasure and learning then he; Behold, men generally were running into an opinion that the forged Prophecies before mentioned were reall, else they must have received Answer. This put Anglicus into a passion, to see the Parliament dishonored, and none take up the Buck-

To the Reader.

Bucklers in their Defence, which in effect might signify their Cause not worth owning; besides, an impudent prick-eared Presbyterian Priest, Ran-counters me one day; Now Lilly, what say you Mr. Merlinus unto Charles the Son of Charles the present Scottish King; heele pull the Rebels out of White-Hall by the eares; after a little modest scolding, the Man was calme, and I promised silence as to his name, &c. I cannot wash the Blackmoor white; these woful Priests have so hardened their hearts against this State, Pipe I never so melodiously unto them, or the Parliament Act never so wisely & prudently for our & their goods, they wil rebel against the State & envy me.

I may justly say, Utilius fuerat nobis nescire futura: For had my knowledge been lesse, Envie had never attended me so close at the heeles, or slander or Calumny wounded me so sore; were my person and Actions equivalent to reports, I should appear a Monster not a Man, &c.

The Presbyterians may see what their peevish invectives and vaine challenges have obtained at my hands, viz. a free and ingenuous opening of all Prophecies which are authentickall; all of which cry downe their Diana, viz. Monarchy; and

To the Reader.

and not one Prophecie is for the standing of their Presbytery.

For whatever was alleged out of Grebner I found to be false and surrepticiously rendred, and not ad Idem. What out of other Authors our Enemies had collected was spuriously delivered; so that in indeavouring to confute the Publishers of these Falshoods, I was in'orced to come to these maine Poynts and most necessary in the Controversie. Viz.

1. Whether any more Kings should hereafter reign in *England*

2. Whether this *Commonwealth* shall be established, take root or continue.

Having performed this Taske out of Scottish and English Prophecies, I intended to have acquiesced; but againe considering, that I may hereafter be deprived of such happy opportunities of the Presse as I might desire and now enjoy; I at last, overcame my backwardnesse, and have in Types, Formes, Figures, Shapes, &c. delivered very significantly the severall changes of England for many hundred of years yet to come.

I say for hundreds: The received vulgar opinion of the Worlds continuance but six thousand years,

To the Reader.

years, being of me no better approved, than the Tale of Bel and the Dragon. By the ensuing Discourse, I shall draw down upon me the malevolent influence of a number of People; with whose malice being already acquainted, I care the lesse, I can fall no lower than the Earth; and who ever thrusts me downe sooner than Nature intended, must follow me sooner than he would be willing, &c.

If any busibody Object, its besides my taske to write the Life of the late King; I say no, he being the main Subject or occasioning the whole Discourse, I could doe no lesse, I have no way injured him; there is nothing I mention of him which I had not from those persons of credit, who either saw the Actions done, or heard with their ears the words delivered. I have rather beene sparing than lavish, even when I mention his worst or foulest Actions, there are hundreds alive, who wil swear I have more Balsom than Corrasive in the Discourse. I would be sorry to belye the Dead as Mr. Fuller hath Paracellus, who delivers him unto Posterity for a Drunkard, though those who lived with him knew no such thing by him, but report him vertuous: But that Mr. Fuller may know he hath wantonly abused his Oratory, I let the Ages to come know thus much of kinselse, viz. That he
tooke

Bishop of
Saltzburg

To the Reader.

The Au-
thor saw
him take it
in the Sa-
voy parish.

Tho. Full-
ers owne
words of
Jesting.

*tooke the Covenant twice for the Parliament, in vi-
ted others unto it; yet Apostate-like ran within few
dayes to Oxford, and there whin'd to his Compani-
ons, and protested the Countesse of R. made him take
it. Let not thy Jest s like Mummy be made of
dead Mens flesh. Abuse not any that are depart-
ed, for to wrong their Memories, is to rob their
Ghosts of their winding-sheets. Tho. Fuller, in his
holy State. pa. 156. And yet this Man must cal Para-
cellus a Quacksalver, & give him besides other Bil-
lingsgate language: Doct. Charlton in his Mag. cure
of Wounds, pag 30. styles Paracellus the Ornament
of Germany, &c. Let the World and Writings of the
Man judg of the truth of Mr. Fullers scurvy language*

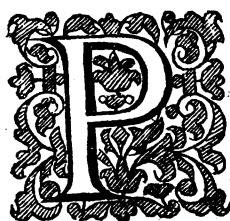
*Ile Apologize for nothing I have now Writ, onely
if in 1644 I differ somewhat from what I now write
about the White King and Eagle; I can say for my
selfe, Later Counsels ever correct the former; and
that's Answer enough; besides, the White Kings
Tragedy is now acted, it was then on the Stage. Long
live the Parliament, God blesse the Army; al happines
unto the Commonwealt, and unto all my disperfed
friends in England, Ireland and Scotl. A dieu. I am,*

*Corner-house over-against Strand-
bridge, July 23. 1651*

WILLIAM LILLY.

THE PROPHECIE OF PAULUS GREBNE-

R V S, Concerning these
TIMES.



AULUS GREBNERUS was here in England with Queene Elizabeth Anno 1582. and presented her with a faire Manuscript in Latine, describing therein the future history of Europe, here and there limning in water-colors some principall passages.

Doctor Nevil, Clerk of the Closet, being in favour with the Queen, obtained this Book of Her, and bestowed it on the Library of Trinitie-Colledg in CAMBRIDGE, where it hath been published to the view of all persons, till about five or six years ago, by much perusing and ill handling it was much flurred and defaced.

Some leaves, have been cut out of it by the Royall party, for it pleased not them;

In his Predictions

He describeth the Troubles of Russia, and the Election of a Swedish King, Sigismund by name, to be King of Polonia, by which he shall irrecoverably lose his own Inheritance.

That of the Swedish race there should be one GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS by name, that should take heart from the distractions of Germanie to invade the Empire with a small Armie, fight many Battels prosperously, but should at last perish in a pitch Field.

That about that time should Reign Rex Septentrionalis nomine CAROLUS, qui ducet Uxorem MARIAM Papisticam,

B

ex

This false Copy came out 1648. verbatim as here related, the Originall true one follows.

ex quo evadet Regum infelicissimu s. Tunc Populus ipse Ditionis eliget sibi alium Imperatorem, Comitem; qui durabit in Imperio tres annos, aut circiter. Ac postea idem Populus eliget alium Imperatorem, Equitem, non ejusdem familix nec Dignitatis, qui detradet omnia sub pedibus suis: durabit aliquanto longiore tempore: & post hunc eliget nullum.

Post hunc apparebit quidam CAROLUS à CAROLO descendens, cum immensa Classe in litore Ditionis patris sui, & cum Auxiliariis Danicis, Suedicis, Hollandicis, Francicis proster-net adversarios suos, & administrabit Imperium perfelicissimè, & longè latèque dominabitur, & erit Carolo Magno major.

Englished thus:

About that time a Northern King should Reign, CHARLES by Name, who shall take to wife MARIE of the Popish Religion, whereupon He shall be a most unfortunate Prince. Then the People of his Dominion shall chuse to themselves another Commander [*or Governor*] viz. an Earle; whose Government shall last three years, or thereabout. And afterwards the same People shall chuse another Commander [*or Governor*] viz. a Knight, not of the same Family nor Dignity, who shall trample all things under his feet: he shall endure somewhat longer time: And after him they shall chuse none at all.

After him shall appear one CHARLES, descended from CHARLES, with a mighty Navie on the Shore of His Fathers Kingdom, and with Ayd from Denmarke, Swedeland, Holland, France shall overthrow His Adversaries, and shall govern His Kingdom wonderfull happily, and shall bear Rule far and near: and shall be greater then CHARLES the Great.

This corrupt Coppy was received publicly by many for the true *Grebner*, which occasion'd the Discourse following, and publishing of *Grebners* Originall and many others never extant before.

AN

An Examination of the preceding PAPER, or
as is falsly suggested the *Prophecy of Grebnerus*,
Printed in London 1648. and dispersed into the
severall Shiers of this NATION.

THE genuine sence of the first part of this forged *Prophecie* aymes at, and onely intends to make known unto us, or that we should beleewe the *Northern King* therein mentioned was CHARLES STUART, the late beheaded King, and MARY the *Papist* his wife, who is still living in France to be the *Papist*icall Woman intended by *Grebnerus*: Whereas in truth there is no such name as CHARLES or a *Northern King* or MARY in the true Originall. How little therefore is a Daughter of Henry the fourth King of France beholden unto this blind *Prophet* or the publisher thereof; whilst he publicly avers that the late King by meer Marriage of her the said Marie, was *Regum infelicissimus*, or the most unhappy of all Kings. This is an high affront, and a superlative impudence, to maintain such things against one of the Daughters of the House of *Bourbon*, reflecting much upon the honour of the living *Queen*, whilst he endeavours to make her, yea, her onely the instrument and author of all our preceding and present Calamities which the three Nations of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* have so miserably suffered; one may sweare here is the poysonous hand of a *Presbyterians* Pen or Priest in this aspersiō; for in the true *Prophecie* of *Grebnerus*, her name is not so much as mentioned, as I shall manifest in the subsequent discourse, wherein I publish *Grebnerus Prophecie* word for word, as it is at present to be seen in *Trinitie Colledge* in *Cambridge*. I wonder who hindred his late Majesty from conceding unto those Propositions sent him at the Isle of *Wight*, in which place he had no advise from her.

In the second part of this erroneous counterfeit Peece, he acquaints us, and would have us beleewe *Grebnerus Prophecie*, that in the reign of this *Northern King* and his *Papist* wife Mary, the *English* should chuse for their *Generall* in Warre an

Grebner abused by the former paper.

The Queen abused and belyled by the Prophecy:

Earle, and so they did, viz. the Earle of Essex; and that he should continue his *Commands* three years and somewhat more, and so he did; and I doubt not but the *Publisher* of this pretended *Prophecie* knew it very well, by some eminent repulse or knocking, which some of the late *Earles Commanders* or *Souldiers* bestowed on him, which occasioned the remembrance of the time of his *Command* so exactly. After the *Earles* decease, this good man tells us and very truly, the *English* shall elect for their *Generall* a *Knight*, not of the *Family* or *Dignity* of the former; and this *Knight* should trample under his feet all those enemies which should dare to resist him. This was intended of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who was indeed elected the *Parliaments Generall*, and was at the time of his *Election* onely a *Knight*, though since *Lord Viscount Cameron*; who to the eternall griefe of the contrary Party hath performed so much as hath made good the *Prophesie*.

But now appears the *Prophet Micah* with his hornes and in his proper colors, viz. he saith, that after the *Lord Fairfax* shall lay down his *Commission*, the *English* shall chuse them no more any *Generall*. You must understand this was published in 1648. at what time this precious *Scribler*, beleaved as much as he wrote; we all know the latter part of this *Prophesie* to be a very great *Untruth*; for after the *Lord Fairfax* had laid down his *Commission*, with as much honour as ever any Man did, behold, the *Parliament* did elect *Oliver Cromwell Esquire*, for their third *Lord Generall*; who hath with as much successe and valour performed the *Command* they conferred on him as could from any man be expected, both in his severall employments in *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*; and blessed be God (if need were) we have so hopefull a Nursery of vertuous *Souldiers* in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, as out of whom we might elect many more *Lord Generals*; if need were, I could nominate foure or five my selfe, valiant and fitted for the worke. But we will prosecute our *Prophet*, who runs on and would informe us, that after when the *English* shall chuse no more *Generals*, there shall appeare one *Charles* descending from *CHARLES*; which you must understand he intends of the present

If he appeare
not before he
will never
hurt us.

present King of *Scotland*, and that he with a mighty Navie of *Danes, Swedes, Hollanders, French* and such like people, shall overthrow the *Parliament* and cut them all to peeces; and then shall govern his Fathers Kingdomes happily (he might first have put in or Prophefied whether he should ever recover them.) After which his overthrow of the *Parliament*, he shall beare rule far and neer, and be greater then *CHARLES the Great*. He may, I confesse, in person or bulke be greater then *Charles the Great*; but not in Warre or Atchievements be so happy.

This is an Answer unto this trifling Sheet, which maintaines the present King of *Scotland* to be intended in *Grebners* Prophefie, which I contradi&ct, and affirme positively, that he is not so much as hinted at therein, nor is he concerned in any thing there in the least measure. If our Adversaries second Prophefie have as little evidence for the future advancement of the *Scottish* King as this formerly repeated; I assure them they will want sufficient matter, to make even a Jury of Ideots to beleieve any such matter of the present King their Master, as that he is to be greater then *Charles the Great*.

An Answer unto a second Counterfeit *Grebner*, published 1650.

THE former erroneous *Prediction* or *Prophefie* going forth under the name of the true *Grebner*, not finding that happy entertainment and reception amongst the *English* Cavaliers and others as was expected, from those who emitted it even in that miserable conjuncture of time of 1648. to affright and terrifie the *English* Nation either from assisting the present *Parliament*, or to stand firme unto, or obey their *Edicts*. Behold, in 1650. *Anonimus*, or a namelesse Author, publisheth in Print some other *Prophefies*, pretending them more true and from more sound Authors; saying, some of them to be *Paulus Grebnerus*; others, of one *Baudensis* a Kinsman of *Grebners*: Belike the *Grebners* have the spirit of Prophefie by succession,

or it is continued in the blood. This Man tells us matter of consequence in the front of his Booke, *viz.* that it containes the *History of Europe from Anno 1650. to Anno 1710, &c.* And that he might be sure to countenance his owne opinion, and receive no contradiction in what he publisheth, he affirms beforehand in his *Epistle* that he quotes strange Authors and Bookes, and such as are not to be seen in every Library. Verily I beleieve he speaks truth; for his *Authors* I conceive lived in *Utopia*, and their Books, or such as he mentions to be theirs are no where to be seen or heard of but in *Terra incognita*. The whole scope of that his Booke being nothing else, but a slyly casting dirt upon the honour and Actions of this present *Parliament*, and a meere invention to deceive and cheat the World, and especially the *English Commonwealth*, in asserting out of his forged Prophecies, That Charles the present *Scottish King* is the *Lyon of the North*, so frequently Prophesied of, and that he and he onely shall erect the first universall Monarchy, and that England shall be under a Monarchy untill *Doomes day*, and that the present Charles shall doe wonders, &c.

I professe no envie unto the family of *Stuarts* or the off-spring of the deceased King, or any of his children now alive, I extremely lament their sad condition; with an upright heart I speak my mind & deliver my conceptions freely without gall or bitterness, hoping none will take it ill from me, who being a Subject to the *English Commonwealth*, and a constant adherer unto the present *Parliament*, knowing no other Authority but what is derived from them, doe assume so much publique Liberty, as to vindicate their honour and to affirme Truths on their behalfe, and I hope for the welfare of this whol Nation, as well as others on the opposite or Royall *Presbyterian* party assume leave in a licentious way to vent out their untruths and bittered conceptions against them, and for and on the behoofe of their own party, *viz.* *Cavaliers*, by meanes whereof thousands have miscarried in the late Wars, and yet may doe if not prevented.

I shall orderly relate the Authors own words, and then discover his Fallacies and abuses offered unto the whol Nation,

iii.

in pretending and producing forged *Prophecies* instead of true ones. In pag. 1. lin. 18, 19, 20. he saith, *We have gained no more by our Civil Wars, then instead of one Tyrant to advance a dozen over Parliament as us; and from the height of our former liberty to run up the broad way bused. to the height of slavery.* In the first place we see he confesseth the late King to be a Tyrant: secondly, he puts a great aspersions upon the honour and proceedings of the Parliament: I hope they will take such honourable Courses hereafter amongst themselves, and with their Sub Committees in every County, that no viperous Pen may take occasion in the future to blemish their justice or well manning the Publique affaires of this Nation; and that we of the *Commonwealth*, as we have equally shared in the burthens and misfortunes of the worst of times, may in the end be more then *Adventurers*. if not reall possessors of what hath been already or shall be hereafter obtained by our Swords and Purfes, viz. Publique Liberty.

The late King confessed to be a Tyrant.

In his second Page he writes, *That the first and last universal Monarchy of the Gospel of Christ upon Earth, shall begin in the year of our Lord 1710.* If this Author will have the present *Scottish King* to be the Man, as all along he maintaines, or that *Emperour* who shall be the first Monarch, or first beginner of the first Monarchy, and it or that Monarchy not to be in *Esse* untill 1710. Let us then looke into the improbability of this Mans Conjecture and assertion; the present *Scottish King* is this 29 of May 1651. fully 21. years of age; if we consider what his age may be in the year 1710. we shall finde it thus: *Natus 1630.* which subtracted from 1710. there remains 80. From hence we may conclude that the Author intended the *Lyon of the North* or the present King of *Scotland*, shall take possession of his first Monarchy when he is full fourscore years of age. Our Author may well blush at these his mistakes; for if in the *Catalogue* of the *Scottish Kings* he ever find any one to have lived sixty yeares, its a miracle; let him peruse the *Cronicle* of that Nation and he shall finde, some of their Kings to have bin beheaded, others deposed by the Nobles, most murdered; and very rarely any to dye in their Beds, nor shall he

A first universal Monarchy.

Age of the Scottish King at present.

He must be 80 years of age when he enters on the first Monarchy.

finde

The Scottish
Kings live not
80 years

finde few of them to have lived out halfe their time. But whether there shall be a fifth Monarchy yea or no, I shall handle in the latter part of this Discourse, in the interim I hold this Assertion of the fifth Monarchy to be a very ridiculous Tenet, and as probably like to be true as that *Charles Stuart* the present *Scottish King* shall live unto eighty years of age, which I assure my selfe he shall not by almost halfe a Century; yet should not I envie him such an happinesse, being he was Native of *England*, if I could see any reason in Art or Nature to confirme such a conjecture.

Lyon of the
North.

In his fourth lease, the preceding *Anonymus* mentions the Comet in 1618. and tels us of a Conjunction of $\hbar$ and ψ the 18. July 1618. which cannot be; for $\hbar$ was then in δ , ψ in π : the effects whereof, saith he, Are not confined unto Germany onely, but are fore-runners of the downfall of the Sodomiticall order of the Society of Jesuites, the extirpation of all Kingdomes and free States of Papists, (these are the Authors words) and onely to make way for the Lyon of the North in the Ashes of Germany, and this Lyon is the present King of Scotland: *Risum teneatis amici*. I onely unto this give this Answer, That in the year 1618. there was no such Conjunction of $\hbar$ and ψ ; therefore all this Mans events and predictions derived from that pretended Conjunction are vaine and idle, for the Learned doe well know, there being no cause no effects could possibly follow. I perceive this Author is very lame in this as in all other his Prooves, and so I beleeeve we shall finde him: perhaps he had the calculation of this Conjunction of *Saturne* and *Jupiter* which he saith was in 1618. in some obscure Library, or in such whereof he gave us an hint in his Epistle, that so we should not track him. The Parliament and Commonwealth of *England* may well adventure all the whol difference in question upon the Truth thereof, viz. if there were a Conjunction of the two superiors in 1618. we will yeeld and lay downe our Cause, but if no such Conjunction then was or in five years after, let our enemies be ashamed of their forgeres. This Author shal give us leave to make use of our own reason and understanding, and that assures us the Conjunction of *Saturn*

The true Con-
junction was
July 1613.

turn and Jupiter, which he would have us take notice of, was really the seventh of June 1623.

In the same fourth leaf he produces a Prediction of *John Baudensis*. *Baudensis.*

There shall happen in these our European Regions, the destruction of great Emperours, the slaughter of People, funerals of Kings, subversions of Commonwealths, mutations of Monarchies, massacres of Princes and illustrious Commanders, violent and proud Counsels, treasons and rebellions amongst Subjects; Clergie men shall finde a change of Lawes and Ecclesiasticall constitutions by those of greater power, and an insatiable desire of new things among common people. The Northerne parts of Europe shall be greatly oppressed with Warre, Sicknesse and Pestilence; rich men shall be impoverished, Princes cast out of their Dominions; the Fathers shall be banished, and after a long space of trouble, their Children shall be restored to their former Condition. This Comet also threateneth the terrible ruine of Rome, and burnings in all the Cities of Europe. The Papisticall Clergie, especially the Cardinals, shall be cast downe from their dignities; the Jesuites shall every where be drawne to death, neither shall the Spaniards or French men have courage to save their necks from the halters. Furthermore, we discern a Kingdome to arise of the most ancient Inhabitants in the Holy Land, which to Christians shall be a Miracle, and to the World a terrour; and these shall obtaine the revolution of a new Empire, under which shall be administred universall gladnesse, joy and delight to Mankinde, the Wicked being everywhere taken away. All these things shall be effected by a certaine Northern King, who shall miraculously establish Peace, Religion and Security throughout the whole World, &c.

The end why this Prophecy was forged.

He intends the Jewes.

*A meer contradi-
ction to the
former assertion.*

Thus farre he produces the Prediction, or as himselfe will have it, the Prophecy of *Baudensis*; and he conceives, if it be not *Apostolicall*, yet it far exceeds *Astrologicall* ones. And verily so it may, for if *Scotland* be the *Holy Land*, as he here intends it, I protest its unto me more than a Miracle; or if a Kingdome or Monarchy arise from that Nation; or if any of *Scottish* Race shall hereafter be produced that shall begin the fifth Monarchy; or if an Emperour or Monarch shall arise out of *Scotland* greater than *Charles the Great*, & shall administer joy, gladnes and delight to Mankinde, the wicked (not the *Scottish* Wenchies)

C

being

being taken away, and this Northern King, or present Scottish King to establish Peace, Religion and security throughout the whole World; I say, when I see this verified, I shall believe it to be more than a Miracle: In the interim, if these were Baudensis words, I doe notwithstanding conceive it as far from his sense to make the Scots such sticklers for Piety and Justice, as Heaven is from Hell. In the interim I hold this Prophecy to be in the number of those which this Author hath forged out of his owne adulterate heart, and receive it as the flattering Prediction of a meere Time-server, purposely to ingratiate with the Presbytery and Cavalry of England, to vilifie the present Government, to terrifie the English with the approach of the yong Scottish King and his Army.

In his sixt Page he runs on thus :

We in England have felt the misery of the one, and are ready stript to suffer the Calamities of the other; having for the present lost what is impossible to be regained; and seeing a new storme of Devastations hanging over our heads by the yong Kings late arrivall in Scotland (where he is received as absolute Sovereigne) which fills Mens hearts with pensive thoughts and doubtings what will be the end of these wofull beginnings. For my part I am a zealous Adorer of a Parliament; nor deserve I to censure the Actions of our Representatives; yet will not I promise the Term of an Age to our Novell Government, but thinke verily a change is neer at hand to the old Modell. It is casuall to the best Kingdomes to have Interregnums; but as we stand now, we shall neither be for six years together a body Politicke, nor a true Church of God. That excellent Astrologer of Misnia Paul Grabner, was more than an Inquisitor into the effects of Starres, being questionlesse induced from above with a Prophetick spirit, not to be desired, much lesse of all, he plainly affirms,

A blinde Prophet.

That as England ever was a Monarchy within it selfe, since it was No such thing discovered by the Romans, so shall it so continue and remaine, even in the Original then when all other Kingdomes and States in Europe are swallowed up A-meer untruth of the sixt Monarchy of the Lyon of the North. His Prophecy of Grabner never our Civill Warres, of the fate of our late King, and the restauration of mentioned the his Son to his Fathers Dominions, runneth thus, Ban. 77. late King.

Grh.

Grebner's Prophecy of our late KING and his Sonne now KING.

A second counterfeited Prophecy father'd on Grebner, Printed 1650.

PER idem tempus Rex quidem Borealis (nomine Carolus) Mariam ex Papistica religione sibi assumptam in Matrimonium conjunxerit, ex quo evadet Regum infelicissimus: inde populus ejus, ipso abdicato, Comitem quendam perantiquæ familiæ regno præponet, qui tres annos aut circiter durabit; & hoc quoque remoto, Equitem quendam bellicosum in ejus locum assumet, qui paulo amplius regnabit. Post hunc eliget nullum. Interea unus è stirpe Caroli in littore regni patris sui cum Gallicis, Suevicis, Danicis, Hollandicis, Burgundicis, & Germanicis auxiliis stabit, omnes inimicos suos cruentissimo prælio superabit, & postea regnum suum felicissimè administrabit, eritque Carolo magno major. And in Ban. 74. he saith, Circa An. 1663. Britanniarum Rex antiquum cum Belgarum Ordinibus sedes & amicitiam rumpet, ob ereptas sibi ab ipsorum piratis naviculas quasdam, qui pertrepidi ad novum Danorum Regem (nomine Christiernum) confugient, qui utrosque compositissimis orationibus, deinde maneribus in concordiam alliciet.

The English runs thus.

“ About the same time a certain Northern King, named
 “ Charles, who shall marry Mary of the Popish Religion, to
 “ his great unhappinesse; so that his People rejecting him,
 “ shall set up an Earle of a very ancient Family, who shall
 “ continue three years or thereabouts; he dying, they shall
 “ elect in his stead a Warlike Knight, who shall rule a little
 “ longer; after him they shall elect none. But in the meane
 “ one of Charles his stock shall land on the Sea-Coasts of his
 “ Fathers Kingdom, and with French, Swedish, Danish, Hollandian,
 “ Burgonian, and German Forces, in a most cruell Battell shall
 “ vanquish all his Enemies, and afterward most happily go-
 “ vern his Kingdome, and be greater than Charles the Great.
 “ And about the year 1663, the King of the most ancient Bri-
 taines

The whole Nation know this to be a lye.

"taines, for the losse of some Ships at Sea, shall breake his
 "League and amity with the States of *Holland*; who fearing,
 "shall have recourse unto the new King of *Danes* (named
 "Christiernus) for succour, and he by faire intreaties and large
 "gifts shall win either side to agreement. Nor doth he ever
 "speake of *England* in all that famous Manuscript, but as the
 "most warlike and potent Kingdome in *Europe*. Therefore
 "all good Christians ought to wish the new Warre were con-
 "cluded rather by an happy agreement and composition,
 "than by Sword and Musket, and the King placed on his
 "throne rather with the hands of his loving and rejoycefull
 "Subjects, then with the Swords of Forraigners. For if the
 "beginning of his Restauration be in blood, and tumbling
 "of Garments in Blood, the accomplishment of it will be
 "with burning and fuell of fire.

The Authors
 intention discov-
 ered.

These two Coppies are so different the one from the other,
 that I shall not spend much time in Confutation of those ma-
 ny untruths, and abusive Predictions, referring the Reader on-
 ly unto the true Originall which I hereafter publish. An easie
 understanding may perceive the severall Contradictions of the
 former with the latter; in very deed they signifie nothing at
 all that hath the least probabllity of truth; the maine scope
 of this later, being a perswasive Delusion, and a threatning
 Admonition unto the *Parliament* to compose these Differences,
 and set the King of *Scotland* in the throne of *England*, lest he
 with *Danes* and *Dutch* overthrow the *Parlament*, and consume
 us all with Fire and Sword. I cannot perswade my selfe this
 mans Logicke or Rhetorick, or farre fetched Prophecies, will
 finde the *Parlament* and Army in so willing an humour of
 giving away their Liberty already obtained with the expence
 of so much blood and treasure; or whether this Mans severe
 threats of bringing in Forreigners with the present *Scottish*
 King, to consume our persons with the Sword, and our E-
 states with fire and faggot; I say, whether this Oratory will
 be pleasing to the Commonalty of *England* yea or no; or whe-
 ther such language will make them dote on *Monarchy* I much
 fear.

fear. If any adoration of *Monarchy* be expected, it must be from the *Presbytery*; *Who would have all in flames rather than their Diana should be cast downe*; but downe it must, and they also.

In the tenth Page of his second part, he tells us of an Eclipse of the Sun in 19 degrees of *Leo* 1654. and of other Eclipses in 1657. 1658. 1661. 1663. and that these shall be formidable to *Austria, Silesia, Hungary, Holland, France and Portugal*; portending the mutations of all those several States, and that the Revolution of time is come, wherein they must give place unto the *Lyon of the North*, whose Scepter shall bruise their power to nothing, and his Gauntlet lay their Forces prostrate at his feet. This Prediction he avers to be of *Bandensis*, and delivers it in Prose, but on the eleventh side of that his second Part, he acts the Poet, and confirms all he saith for true with an old Coppy of Verses, portending as he makes us beleieve the greatnesse of the *Lyon of the North*. Take it I beseech you as he renders it:

Eclipses and their Portents.

All must yeeld to the Northern Lion.

Thy first Issue

Inolines to Warre, plague doth the next subdue;
But Lyon fierce sprung from the Northerne shore
Shall bring from deepest Hell and Waves that rore
A blazing Army e He shall men ore-run,
Cities and Cattle, yea the Moon and Sunne
Shall he remove; and Father like, the least
Make highest, and give Lawes to the weak West.

A Prophecy to no purpose, but absolutely against the Scottish King.

These Verses were a Prophecie of King *James* and his Issue, *Charles* the late King was his first issue, and he began the Wars, *Charles* the present King of *Scotland* and his Brethren are those he calls the next issue. Now if Plague shall subdue these, as the Prophecie saith absolutely it shall, I would then know how the *Northern Lyon King* can be this present King of *Scotland*, who must act such wonders, and live so long?

In the next place, he delivers us for a very Truth, that the Conjunction of *Saturne* and *Jupiter* in *Leo*, 1683. shall

bring

Jewes converted 1683.

House of Austria to be destroyed 1694.

bring forth the Conversion of the Jewes; then he proceeds to speake of Gog and Magog, and his owne conceptions of a fift universall Monarchy; as also the return of the ten Tribes, (*apud Græcos Calendas*) and the destruction of the House of Austria 1694. All which he would prove out of these words: *And the Stone which smote the Image became a great Mountaine, and filled the Earth. Ergo,* the Stone cut without hands, must needs be understood of a glorious Monarchy; and this must be the fift Monarchy. That place intends the spirituall reigne of Christ upon Earth, and dispersing the Gospell of Christ over most parts of the World. *In his 28. page, he will have us to understand, that he must not be a Moyses of the Jewes blood, but a Captaine from the North, who shall restore the Jewes, and worke the workes of God in righteousness, and make peace, and like a mighty stream overflow the whole Earth.*

I cannot understand how this Lyon of the North, or this man greater than Charles the great, can burn Cities, Men, Cattle, &c. devoure all with the Sword, and yet after that be said to performe the workes of God in righteousness.

In page 29. he mentions a Northerne Monarchy that shall arise from the Northern Sea, and pitch his Tents in the *Asbes* of the Easterne and Western Monarchies.

It seems this Lyon of the North must be a great Traveller, whilst he trots from East to West to conquer Kingdomes, Nations, Countries. *Dic & eris mihi magnus Apollo, In quibus, &c. viz.* In what Countrey shall this great Alexander be born, &c.

A fift Monarchy pretended.

In that page also he would prove a fift Monarchy out of the second of Daniel, and ve. 40. *viz.* And the fourth Kingdome shall be strong as Iron, &c. This was the Roman Monarchy, which was the greatest ever yet was in the World or ever shal be; and truly, if I had confidence to beleeve there might have been a fift Monarchy, I could have conceived the Turkish Empire to have been it, being in greatnesse it exceeds most that ever went before it, the Roman excepted. But I shall have occasion hereafter to be copious on this subject, but herein we must give credit to the many Prophecies of former ages, rather than the single

single opinion of one or two men, and they not endued with the spirit of Prophecy. Of a fifth universall Monarchy they speake not, onely of a King or Prince that shall unexpectedly breake forth into the World, and shall over-run in a few years all Nations or People where he comes; but for a continuance of his Empire there is not one word; all of these men concluding his sudden death and short time of reigning.

By the third we shall recover the needle, for at last our Author in Page 31. rejects the famous *Ambrose Merlin of Wales*, and tels us of a rare *Scotish Merlin* living in King *Lucius* dayes; and this is the onely and onely true *Merlin*, and the truest of Prophets. I verily beleve he speaks what he thinks, and by this his peremptory confidence we ken our Author to be of the *Scotish Presbyterian* faith, and also what he drives at in the maine. No Prophet pleaseth his humour, but a *Scotish Rimer*; no Monarch, no King must have the honor to begin a fifth Monarchy but the *Lyon of the North*; no man is to be admitted *Lyon of the North* but *Charles Stuart* the late *Charles* his Sonne, and the present King of *Scotland*. Who beleeves what this Relator writes, must have above three graines of *Scotish Faith*, else he will never remove a Mountaine, or those many Mountaines of unbelieve which lye in the way betwixt words and performances. But you shall have the *Scotish Merlins* owne words *Latin* and *English*, as this Author tels us he found it in a Manuscript; for you must know he dares quote no Authors but invisible ones, and Manuscripts of his owne in *Utopia* to aver this *Scot Merline*, or *Merlinus Caledonius*.

Merlinus Caledonius.

A *Scotish Merlin* much crackt of for a rare Prophet.

Illis autem temporibus revolatis, Cauda Virginis Leonem intrabit, & Sagittarii dorsum Scorpium Ascendet, Borealia regna à messoribus obtineantur, Australes principatus in statum pulvereum desinent, & insularum Monarchiarum potestates sine freno aut milite ephippiabuntur; bella atrociora ventis dissipabuntur, & pessimi iudiciali grandine, quæ per baculum ortum habuerunt, per spiritus juvenentem; Sol ipse tympanizabit miniato eblamyde indutus, & Luna cineritibus cothurnis ad mundinas totulabit. Rides O Rex? At quibus hæc supervenient, lulu & merore contabescant. Hæc omnia vix plene peragentur, quum Princeps regali origine coronatus ex Borealibus plagis

Prophecy of the Scotish Merlin.

plagis proveniet suis inexpectatus, alienigenis desideratus: qui è quod Leone ferociente insignietur, Leo nuncupabitur. Non conquesceat donec Synodo per eum convocata minisque dissoluta, victricia arma in hostes transferat & lamentabili successu vicinorum principum ditiones pessundet. Alexandrum magnum virtute, Cyrum felicitate superabit, freta transnavigabit, à multis Regibus Imperator salutabitur, & urbem quandam vetustam solo equabit. Interea ex Oriente princeps bellipotens illum praelii laceffet, contra quem Leo cum omnibus copiis procedet, & cis Euphratem positis Castris illum expectabit, si princeps flumen transibit Leo superabitur; at ipse exercitu fluvium transducto hostem cruento conflictu superabit, & universum Orientem in potestatem rediget. Dum hæc agentur, complures Reguli ex India in Syriam cum ingentibus irrumpent exercitibus, & circa vallem Jehosaphat prælibandi Leonem opperibunt, ubi ab ipso ad internecionem omnes debentur. Nec multo post Leo ipse fatis concedet, post quam regnum transfugarum miranda pietate in perpetuum fundarit.

In English thus :

“ Those times being past, the taylor of the Virgin shall enter the Lyon, and Scorpio shall ascend the backe of Sagitary :
 “ the Northerne Kingdomes shall be wasted by Reapers, the
 “ Southerne Paincipalities shall end in dust, and the powers of the
 “ Island Monarchies without either Bridle or Souldier shall
 “ be harnessed. Cruell Wars shall be scattered by the Winds,
 “ and quell'd by a revengefull Hayle; whose beginning were
 “ by a staffe, their growth and continuance by Bastards. The
 “ Sunne it selfe shall play on the Timbrell clad with a ver-
 “ milion coat, and the Moone with dun buskins, shall amble
 “ to the faire. Laughst thou oh King? But those on whom
 “ these things shall come, for griefe and sorrow shall pine away. All these things shall scarce be accomplished, when a
 “ Prince of royall stocke shall come forth crowned from the Northerne
 “ parts, as to his owne people unexpected, but desired by foreign-
 “ reighners; who because he shall beare a rampant Lyon, shall
 “ therefore be called a Lyon. He shall not rest, till having
 “ called a Synod, and after dissolved it by threats, he shall
 advance

“ advance his conquering Armes against his Enemies, and by
 “ wofull successe shall harrasse the territories of neighbor Prin-
 “ ces. He shall exceed *Alexander* the Great in vertue, and *Cyrus*
 “ in successe: he shall passe the Seas, and be saluted Emperour
 “ by many Kings. *A certaine ancient City shall be lay leuell with the*
 “ ground. In the mean while a powerfull Prince out of the East *Look to it Lon-*
 “ shall provoke him to Battle, against whom the Lyon shall *don this is*
 “ march with all his Forces, and pitching his Campe on this *of thee.*
 “ side *Euphrates* shall expect him. If the Prince shall come o-
 “ ver the River, the Lyon shall be overcome; but he shall
 “ passe his Army over the River and give his enemy a bloody
 “ defeat, and be Master of all the East. Whil’st these things *The King of*
 “ are in Action, divers petty Kings from *India* shall break in- *Scots must*
 “ to *Syria* with mighty Armies, and provided for Battle, shall *fight in Judea*
 “ waite for the Lyon about the Valley of *Jehosaphat*, where *if this Prophet*
 “ they shall by him be all wholly cut off. Not long after shall *be not.*
 “ the Lyon himfelfe deceafe, after that, with eminent piety, he *The Scots are*
 “ shall have established the Kingdome of Fugitives. *fugitives all*
 “ *over the world.*

Our Author is now ingenuous, whil’st he confessech there is
 nothing more extant of this *Scotish Merlines* but this, onely
 pcece. I would know of the wisest man living, how this Pro-
 phecy [had it not seemingly tended to his purpose, we had not
 seen this rarity; but if we admit it one,] can any way preju-
 dice our present State, or further the present *Scotish* King, for
 wherein is he nominated in this or *Scotland* it selfe; it rather
 seemes a generall Prophecy of the last times. Certainly, had
 King *James* been a warlike Prince, many things herein might *King James a*
 have been appropriated unto him, but because of his extreame *very coward.*
 cowardize, it fits not him. We know he was called the Lyon
 of the North, and that he procured the *Synod of Dort*; and
 how he was reputed righteous, &c. but it had no relation un-
 to him, nor hath it any to the present *Scotish* King; the very
 words of the Prophecie are so significant, they need no resu-
 tation or further exposition, they agreeing wholly with ma-
 ny others in the same thing, viz. That a certaine Prince shall
 in the last times arise, who shall over-run all *Europe* suddenly
 and also destroy some Eastern Princes. *A great Prince*
to appeare.

D

In

In Page 33 and 34. he labours to prove, and in his owne judgement is cleare, that neither a *Spaniard* or *Swede*, *Dane* or *French*, *German* or *English* shall be the fifth Monarch or produce the fifth Monarchy. This niggardly Prophet deales hardly with us *English*, whilest he tels us we shall extend our Limits no further, *Ex angue Leonem*. It grieves this Man our Army entred *Scotland* 1650. he would fool us out of our Conquest there; but what will this stickler say, if we live to see an *English* Army in *France*, yea, perhaps amongst the *Dutch*.

An invisible
Nation prayed
of

Proo^e of a fifth
Monarchy.

Good pitiful Prophet, let us take in as much of *Scotland* as is worth keeping. Our Authors judgement is page 34. That even a Nation which at this day is hid invisibly within the bowels of *Europe*, which seeing are not seen, and living are not known; these conjoynd with the converted *Jewes* and the Godly in every Nation, shall make the fifth Monarchy, which he would prove from *Dan. 7. ver. 27.* And the Kingdome and Dominion, and the greatnesse of the Kingdome under the whole Heaven shall be given to the People of the Saints of the most High, whose Kingdome is an everlasting Kingdome, and all Dominions shall serve and obey him.

Answer.

God ruleth in Heaven, and Man by his permission on Earth. Why the Saints, whose contemplations are heavenly, should leave an heavenly Kingdom for an earthly tabernacle, I know not, or how it can be verified or beleaved, that the Saints in every Nation of the World can be gathered together into one Body without a mixture of some fleshly, prophane or carnall people, I understand not. For the invisible people he mentions, they cannot hurt us; I hope he means not Devils and Spirits: Let us but see our Enemies face to face and we shall doe well enough. But if the present King of *Scotland* must wait with patience for his advance unto an Empire whilest the *Jewes* are converted, and untill there be a conjunction of the Saints with the converted *Jewes*, and that these united Saints and *Jewes* shall make up his Army; or if his Souldiers shall be compacted of such pure Blades, let us I say, even goe sleepe an age or two, and let the present *Scottish* King take a sound Nap of about one hundred yeers long or thereabouts; for I assure

assure the *English* if he never hurt us untill the scattered *Jewes* Scottish King are converted, we may safely take our rest and sing lullaby. ^{never is to conquer the Parliament.} Oh that our Prophet might cry *Probatum est*, as to that part of his Prophecie, which affirms this Kings Army shall be of invisible Saints. But what is all this or the seventh Chapter of *Daniel* to prove a fifth Monarchy, or the *Scottish* King to be this Monarch? We may smile at the willing application of this Man unto his own indulgent fancy, & pitty his credulity that can be contented to swallow such contradictions in his story; as first to make this present *Scotish* King to be the great restorer of Monarchy, to be so great yea greater than *Charles* the great; and yet in many places he affirms the Northern Lion shall doe no action of moment untill 1700. in other places he must act about 1710. from which account this Northern Lion must of necessity be 70 or 80 years of age. And otherwhile this great Prince must stay till the conversion of the *Jewes*; then afterwards he must have an Army of Saints invisible; and with these he must domineer and fire Cities, Towns and Castles: *Qui Bavium non odit amet tua Carmina Mevi.*

If any man of *English* blood shall be so stupid, or such an *Admonition to the English.* *Admonition to the English.* finego as to credit these far-fetched fooleries and Nonsences, and upon beleefe thereof, become rebellious to this present Parliament, let him for ever be tormented with Informers as to his Estate, and his body and indiscretion left to the mercy of the Keeper of *Bedlam*.

Lastly, he tels us in page 36. that the *German* shall be servitors to the King of the North in 1700. and that this Northern King shall bring *Paris*, *London*, *Antwerpe*, *Venice* and *Prague* to sit in the dust of eternall destruction. Hereafter in this Discourse I shall make it plainly appeare out of authenticke Prophecies, that the *Lyon* of the North shall be of the *German* Nation, and that he shall curbe the shaven Priests, and over-run most Countries of *Europe*, yea and conquer the *French* Nation, and surely then will *Paris* come unto destruction, *Antwerpe* long before that time, *Venice* by the *Turke* or one of *Mahomet's* Religion, *Prague* in *Bohemia* long after *Venice* by the *German's*, *London* is *London* yet. However by this Prophecy, the

Five great Cities to be fired by the Northern Lyons.

Paris, Prague, Venice, Antwerp and London to be destroyed.

London ad-
monished.

Londoners and their stickling Presbyterian Monkes may see what they must expect by being friends to the Northern King, or continuing disaffected Rebels to the present State, viz. Fire, Warre, Famine, and devastation of their Estates; and lastly, eternall destruction to this famous City. Possible it is, many rebellious sons of this City, with all in flames rather than any good to the Parliament; but of this hereafter, and of the invisible Nation which must doe wonders.

These are the Prophecies, and these constructions the Author hath made upon them in favour of the Northerne King, viz. the present *Scottish* King, whom he will have to be signified by the *Northern Lyon*, or *Lion of the North*. And for his Authors he produces *Grebnerus*, *Baudensis* and the *Scottish Merlin*; somewhat he brings out of *Nuntius Propheticus* also to little purpose; for the Author thereof professeth himselfe an enemy to Prophecies and Predictions; and though he relate other mens, he makes no paraphrase on them.

The true origi-
nall of Greb-
ner.

We have wearied our selves too long in reciting the falsehoods and forgeries of these men. I shall now publish a most exact Coppy of *Paulus Grebnerus* his Prophecy or Prediction, as it is *verbatim* in the *Originall* in *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, that so the Reader may see the juggling of some, and the imposture of others to foole the *English*, and make them beleieve such things as were meerly devised to uphold a malicious and stifnecked faction against the present Parliament. The Coppy of *Grebnerus* which I publish, was given me in *Manuscript* about twelve years since by Sir R. M. Knight. In the year 1648. when the former corrupt Coppy came first abroad, I sent my Coppy unto *Cambridge* to be there examined by the *Originall*; you shall heare part of the Gentlemans Letter which he wrote unto me after he had received my Coppy and kept it sometimes and examined it with the *Originall*.

S I R,

The Prophecy of *Paulus Grebnerus* which you sent me long since, I have compared with the *Originall*, and also with two other Coppies taken out from thence 1639. which all agree together unto a point.

Cambridg 1. Mar. 1649.

De

*De nova acri & strenua Germanica, Bavarica
cruenta Leonum pugna & Conflitu.
vexillum 173.*

Grebneri vera
Copia.

Romano sceptro & diademate ab Austriaca domo fatali necessitate deposito & ablato, eaque à Germanis & exteris Gallis, Anglis, Danis, & Suecis hinc inde Confluentibus oppressa, horribilis inde cruenta ac acerrima pugna exorietur, qua universa Europa gravissime Concussa contremiscet, & varie dilacerata & vastata insignibus mutationibus obnoxia erit. Adeam pugnam & ad faciendas irruptiones in Pomeranorum, Megapolensium, & Danorum Provincias, hujus temporis Rex Sueciæ invitabitur, Scriptis atrocium Romanæ sedis Legatorum, quibus si ille obtemperaverit, Socius belli sed malè & inauspicatè sit, ipsi propinquitate Conjunctissimus. Quamobrem suadeo Sueciam in eo statu quo eam acceperit, relinquat. Sic ipse stirps, & posterij ejus tranquillè pace & quiete fruuntur, suis contenti quibus imperant ditionibus, gentem & subditos suos reservabunt, & sibi devinctos in officio retinebunt. Si verò secum Corde suo constituet, populum suum persuadere ac in devia abducere, dominus eum è medio tollet. Et sic è Carolo Magnus Carolus regnans sit, qui magno successu & fortuna septentrionalibus populis dominabitur. Et feliciter Classe sua contra Hispanicam potentiam & tyrannidem, ac eorum Classem seu Armadam ut hostis pugnabit. Et una cum Christianis junctis viribus fortiter & acriter dimicabit; Deus autem Regis conjugem Papisticam ex hac vita evocat, unde Pontifex Romanus magnum concepit terrorem, qui postea magis ingravescet cum Carolus Rex ipse Amicristo sese opponit, ei que adversatur, & Germanorum ac vicinorum manui & robori suas copias conjungit, & oppugnat Hispanicum Diadema. Et tunc Suecus felicissimo successu, Classe & suo populo terra marique in hostem utitur.

Ex Manuscript. Pauli Grebneri Snebergensis in Bibliotheca
Col. Sanctæ Trinitat. Cantabrig. ex dono Eliz.
Reginæ Angliæ.

Banner 173

*Of a fresh Fight and conflict sharply and fiercely
maintained by the bloody Lyon of Germany
and BAVARIA.*

The true Prophecy of Grebner in English

A Fatale necessity having torne and pull'd from the House of *Austria* the old *Roman* Scepter and Diadem, and after an oppression of the same *Austrian* House by the incursions of *French, English, Danish, Swedish*, making their irruptions on all sides; there shall arise a horrid, bloody, sharpe contest in *Europe*, which shall cruelly shake and breake away part thereof, yea shal expose the same being strangely spoyled and dismembred to egregious alterations. A *Swedish* King then reigning shall be invited to that quarrell to breake in upon *Pomerane, Mechlenburge*, and some Provinces belonging to *Denmarke*, being provoked by some offensive Papers of the *Romish* See: whereunto if He shall harken, He shall unseasonably and very unprosperously become an Allie to one that is most neer and intimate to Him. Wherefore I advise the *Swede* to leave him in the same state wherein He findes him. By which meanes He, his Family and Posterity remaining contented with the bounds of their owne naturall Dominions shall preserve intire, and keepe in good order and allegiance their owne Subjects officiously disposed to peace and tranquillity. But if He shall in his heart propose to pervert his Subjects by faire persuasions, God shall soone cut him off. And then from a *Charles* a great *Charles* shall obtaine the Scepter, who with great successe and prosperity shall reigne over the Northerne parts of the World; yea, the same *Charles* shall much breake the power and tyranny of the *Spaniard*, and obtaine a signall Victory over his Navie and Armadoe. And after the conjunction of his Forces with the States of *Christendome* He shall win a difficult, cruell Battle. After this, God shall remove his Popish wife, to the great terror of the Bishop of *Rome*, who being incensed and stirred thereby, King *Charles* shall professe hastily against *Antichrist*, and joyning Forces with the *German* and

Charles of
Charles.

and other Allies shall become Enemy to Him, and the Crown of *Spain* both. At that time shall the *Swede* be very successfull and performe admirable service against the Enemy with Men and Ships, as well by Land as by Sea.

Out of the Manuscript of Paul Grebner of Sneburgh remaining in the Library of Trinity Colledge in Cambridg, given there by Queen Elizabeth.

The Title of Grebners Manuscript, is,
Sericum Mundi Filum, sive Vaticinium
Quo subita mutatio Antichristi, &c.

The World's
filken string,
or a Prophe-
cy of Ante-
christ's sudden
confusion.

At the end of the Epistle Dedicatory to *Queene Elizabeth*; He closes with these words:

This Worke was finished by the Author at *Magdeburgh*,

Jan. 8. 1574.

This *Grebner* was a Protestant, and hath extant in Print a Translation of the *Proverbs* and *Canticles* in Latin Verse.

His Predictions are not avowed by Him to be from *Astrology* but *Revelation*.

Every Prediction hath a Banner before it, called *Vexillum*.

He was in *England* 1582. and his Booke presented to *Queen Elizabeth* was about two hundred sheets. Doctor *Nevill Clerk* of the *Queens* Closet obtained the Booke of her, and gave it to *Trinity Colledge Library*.

This is a true
and exact ac-
count of Greb-
ners Prophecy.

The preceding Coppy having lain long by me, it hapned a Gentleman in the North parts, of a Noble Family, in the year 1649. perused his Fathers Library, found therein the Prophecy of *Paulus Grebnerus* coppied faire, and translated by his Fathers Tutor, at what time he was a Student in *Cambridge*, which was in *Anno* 1618. or 1619. and because in the same Paper there are some other Predictions collected by the same Tutors hand, I publish them all as they came into my hands, and am willing to shew the Originall unto any one; which was most carefully preserved by the Noble Man and his Tutor, untill by accident it came into my hands.

Another Coppy of *Grebnerus* his Prophecy taken from the Originall in 1618. or 1619. by a learned hand.

Paulus Grebnerus.

Paulus Grebnerus of Missinia the German Astrologian, in his silken thred of the World, which is perfected at Magdenburgh, Anno Dom. 1574. taken out of the Originall Booke that is in Trinitie Colledge Library in Cambridge, left there by Doctor Nevill Mr. of the House, which he had out of the Queens Closet.

Foretelling divers strange things long agoe, which are fallen out already, as namely the destruction and dissipation of the Spanish Fleet; the Murther of Henry the third King of France; the preferment of Henry King of Navarre to the French Crowne. The besieging & winning the strong Towne of Groening in Friesland, & the death of Philip the second King of Spain, in his Book called *Sericum mundi filum*: where he delivers also, that the Lyon having the Rose, shall utterly destroy the Pope; so that after there shall be never any more Popes. Thus far by Mr. Clarke.

A Banner l. 173.

This out of the originall booke of Grebnerus.

The Roman Scepter and Diadem being laid down, or taken away from the House of Austria by fatall necessity, and that being opposed of the Germans and Forreigners, as French, English, Danish and Suevians, flocking and flowing together here and there; whence shall arise a most horrible, bloody and sharpe Battle. When all Europe being grievously shaken shall tremble, and being sundry wayes rent and wasted, it shall be obnoxious to notable mutations and changes. To this Battell and to the making of eruptions into the Provinces of the Pomerans, Negapalentions and Danes. The King of Suevia at that time shall be invited and drawne by the writing of the Roman State; to which if he shall obey he becomes the neereft companion and fellow of Warre; but evilly and unluckily by the propinquity and nearnesse. Wherefore I counsell him to leave Suevia in the estate he had received it; so his stocke and Posterity shall quietly and peaceably enjoy it, being content with their owne conditions wherewith they doe governe, they shall reserve their Nation and their Subjects, and keepe them bound to

Read the French Inventory or Cronicle fol. 9. 9. 22 years since was this Prophecie fulfilled.

to them in duty. But if he shall determine with his heart to perswade his People and draw them away, the Lord shall take him away by death, and of or from a *Charles*, a great *Charles* reigning is made, who with great successe and Fortune shall rule the *Northerne* People, and as an enemy shall fight luckily with his Navie against the *Spanish* Power and Tyranny, and their Navie or Armado, and together with other Christian Forces conjoynd shall fight stoutly and fiercely.

*You see if the
Scotts King be
this Charles,
he must marry
a Papist, and
she must first dy
before any such
great acts can
be done.*

But God doth call out of this life the Popish Wife of the King; whence the *Romish* high Priest shall conceive great terror, which shall the more encrease and presse, when the King himselfe shall oppose *Antichrist*, and be adverse, and shall joyn his Forces to the Bands of the *Germans* and other neighbours, and shall fight against the *Spanish* Diadem; and then the King of *Suevia* shall use with happy successe his Navie and his People both by Land and Sea against the Enemy.

*Loe, here the
Lion of the
North, as Greb-
ner thinks.*

238.

Bohemia doth feelee tumults and warlike noyses, with a great falling away of her People; and at that time the last *Cesar* of the House of *Austria* shall put on the nose of the Elector of *Saxonie* *Spanish* deceitfull and treacherous Spectacles, the nature of which at last he knowes, and by experience is taught, that these Spectacles of the House of *Austria* are encouragements, or flattering and glozing words, wicked and treacherous practises: If he goe on further to give credit unto them, he shall cast headlong himselfe, Wife and Children, and all Christendome into pernicious Destruction; whence the People of *Rome* shall take up a great laughter.

*This Prophecie
was also in the
Paper with the
former.*

But the Lord doth raise up an Elector, which shall throw down and root out the *Roman Antichrist* with all her Members and Ayders. In this violent, headlong and Sea-tumult, and in the despaire of the *Roman Cesar*, the Exiles of all the Kings and Princes of *Europe*, the *Bavarians*, *Bohemians*, *Burgundians*, the *French* and the *Portugals* shall be restored to their former Estates. And a Noble and stout *Bohemian* Lord doth possesse and recover his Jurisdiction the meeting together of

E

Armies,

Armies, and their Diffipation. These being expelled, shall seeke their recovery, and the Heires of them shall contend and labour, that by the bounty of the new Emperour of Germany they may be set againe in the place of their Ancestors.

There arises a new fortunate *Bohemian Zisca*, most strong famous towards or against the *Bohemian Warre*; who shall breake the heads of the *Jesuites* in *Germanie*, and drive them out of *Bohemia* and *Austria*; and shall subdue to himselfe the *Bohemians*, and all the tract through *Austria* and *Pannonia*, even to *Constantinople*, and all those People; and therefore it is meet and requisite that a glittering, precious, golden Diadem burning be set upon the Head of this *Teutonicall* or *German Zisca*. *Zisca* is the head of the *Storke*, who being a great and stout Warriour, doth come forth of the stock of *Mars Rentecer* the sixt; and he shall be called a worthy Noble Man. He shall rule victoriously, and shall doe these famous things, and shall happily finish them with his other Tribunes and Captaines.

After these Changes, a subtile exercised Interpreter of the *Revelation of Saint John* may more easily be understood, and more easily decipher the same; the ninties being past by little and little between the six hundred and six years. Then shall be a most lively explanation of those things which *Ezekiel* and *Daniel* have Prophefied of the last A& of the old age of the World.

In which seventh year M. Brightman writ his book of the Revelation.

There is another ancient Prophecie of one Capetranus, found in the Records of Canterbury,
to this effect,

The Lyon of the House of *Burgundie*, having gotten the Empire, will seek to build a sure nest for his yong, but it shall not be; for there shall arise a certaine grave and constant Man neer *Aquisgrave* of the *Rhine*; who being chosen, shall restore the Apostolicall Discipline. And in the third Incurfion of time, shall prevaile and do great things; and there shall be of his Race to the day of Judgment.

Divers

Divers Predictions upon the Conjunction of *Saturn* and *Ju-* *piter*, *Iuly 1623.*

1 Divers sinister events shall seeme to conspire together for the crossing of a great Prince, who by oppressing the common People, shall in the end drive them to Sedition. *This came to passe accordingly in King Charles his reigne.*

2 The Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Saturne* in the House celestiall, called that of Death, doth portend that some Prince shall be detained prisoner, to the great disadvantage of his affaires of Estate.

3 Upon the first quarter of the Moon, *King Charles his success-lesse journey into Spain.* which shall be the 27. of *February*, is foretold, That some King or Prince shall undertake a voyage of great consequence without certainty of return, which at the best shall be both later than expectation, and after the enduring of many miseries.

4 He which shall stand on the top of Fortunes wheele, let him looke warily to his feet for fear of slipping; because so great a fall is threatned him, as shall procure his utter ruine; which shall astonish those who have climed up into the seats of honor unworthily. *Read the Annals of 1624. 1625. and 1626.*

5 A Monarch that hath betrusted his affaires of great Consequence to the direction of one, who was no way capable of so weighty a charge, shall be sensible of the great fault he hath committed, whereof he shall too late repent. *King Charles relying on Canterbury and other silly fellows makes this good.*

6 The stirrers and Incendiaries of Sedition shall make residence in the Houses

of Kings and Princes.

7 War defer'd through want of Money.

London here is intended.

8 The Land and Towne *Geminist* shall bewaile the want of her Sun.

It intends the private raising of Horse in Germany which were to have into England.

9 There shall be great levying of Soldiers for the execution of some Stratagem, but all shall turn to nothing; for the sudden departure of a great Personage shall cause much Murmuring and Discontent.

10 Men disguised shall desire that their outward semblance may make shew of that which they are not, and shall be the Authors of many particular Combats in the Land *Geminist*. Thus much

was in the old Manuscript.

Grebnerus cleared of intending the Scots King to be the Charles here mentioned

Grebnerus here in this Prophecy (if it prove one) doth not so much as mention a King of Scotland or Scotland it selfe. Its the whole scope of *Grebner* to informe the Germans, after a long series of time, of the Swedish Nation, and their many conflicts with the Germans; nor hath he the least relation unto any People or Nation else. And whereas he saith from a Charles a great Charles shall arise or be derived and rule the Northern people, this may very well be after many ages from this yeer 1651. for Sweden is more North than Scotland, and hath greater North Latitude than Scotland; and besides, many of their Kings have been named Charles; the late *Gustavus Adolphus* was the Son of a Charles, yet cannot he be the very Charles intended here, for he never fought with the Spaniard at Sea; however, it is most apparent, that the great Charles intended by *Grebnerus* must be Native of Sweden, and so no Native of England or Scotland. This I write, to make it appeare unto the World, that those who would have *Grebnerus* to intend Charles Stuart the present King of Scotland to be Charles the Son of Charles, and to be signified here by *Grebnerus*, and that he shall achieve such Miracles, are meerly mistaken, and do nothing but vent lyes and untruths;

Stockholm in Swevia hath 59. 30' of North Latitude

truths; when as in truth there is no such thing intended, or can by any judicious Man be evinced to be apparent in this Prophecy, but the quite contrary. The *Charles* of *Charles* to be descended, is not yet visible or alive; And before any such *Magnus Carolus in rerum natura* can be, the House of *Austria* must be over-thrown, and the *English, Danes, French* and *Swedes*, must be the men who must, as *Grebner* saith, overthrow the Dominion and power of the *Austrian Family*. This is the year 1651. and yet we know the Emperour hath not lost his Dominion, nor have we the *English* as yet united with other Nations against *Austria*; Therefore the time of fulfilling this Prophecy, if we may call it one, is not come; and besides, *Grebner* positively affirms this *Carolus* to be of the *Swedish Race*, and the Son of *Charles*; at present there is a Queen in *Sweden* and no King; her Fathers name was *Gustavus*; if this Queen marry one whose name be *Charles*, and she turn Papist, a thing very unlikely, then her Husband may be the Father or Predecessor of such a great *Charles* as *Grebner* dreames of. However, the Prophecy hath no relation to the present *Scotish King*, who is no more concern'd herein than the King of *China* or *Prefter John*. So that from hence I conclude, neither a fifth Monarchy, or any Power, Dominion or Empire is Prophecied of unto the *Scots*, or that any danger can from hence be collected to befall unto the present or future *English Parliament*.

Because I would give full satisfaction unto the three Nations of *England, Scotland* and *Ireland*, and beat all our Enemies with their owne weapons, viz. with reall Prophecies, give me leave to repeat a *Scotish Prophecy* or two, reall ones, not corrupt or counterfeit, or such as are in private hands or Libraries, but such as were publique and printed at *Edenborough* by *Andrew Hart* 1617. in which you shall see the sad fate of the present King, and their now present miseries long since predicted; the arrivall of our Men and Ships. These were Dedicated unto King *James*, and are intituled thus:

Scotish Prophecies tending to the overthrow of Monarchy and its extermination, and the present invasion of our Army

Priscae Scotorum Prophetiae.

They begin, *Scotia mesta dole, &c.*

E 3

I will

I will only repeat them *Englisht* by a *Scotish* Man, at that same time, when they little dreamed of our invading them.

Old *Scotish* Prophecies.

- Hark *Presbyter* to the *Scotish* faith.
- Not too much of truth in a *Scot.*
- Observe this part of the *Rimer.*
- Oh excellent Poet.
- Scotish* versus Excellent Gospel.
- 1 Scotland be sad now, and lament thy child whom thou hast lost :
Bereft of Kings, falsly undone by thy owne kindly hoste.
 - 2 Alace, the free, bond is become, and deceit is thy fall;
Thy falshood to the Brutish race bes broght thee into thrall.
 - 3 The grave of the most noble Prince to all is great regrate,
Not subject to Law, who doth leave the Kingdome and estate.
 - 4 Oh Anguish great, where every kinde and age doth lament,
Whom bitter Death bes tane away, shall Scotland fore repent.
 - 5 Lately a Land of rich increafe, a Nation stout and true,
Hes lost their former dear estate, which they did hold of due :
 - 6 By hard conflict, and by chance of Mobile fortunes force
Thy hap and thy prosperity is turned into worse.
 - 7 Thou wont to win, now is subdude and come in under Yoke :
A stranger reignes, and doth destroy what likes with sword stroke.
 - 8 The English race, whom neither force nor manner doe approve ;
Woe is to thee, by guilt and flight is onely win above.
 - 9 The mighty Nation was to fore invincible and stout.
Hes yielded low to destiny, great pity is but doubt.
 - 10 In former age the Scots renown did flourish goodly gay,
But now alas! is overcled with a great darke decay.
 - 11 Then marke and see what is the cause of this so wondrous fall ;
Contempt of Faith, falshood, deceit, the wrath of God withall ;
 - 12 Unsatiabie greedy of worlds gaine, oppressions, cries of poore
Perpetuall, a slanderous race, no justice put in are.
 - 13 The bawty pride of mighty men, of former vice chiefe cause ;
The nurriture of wickednesse, and unjust match of Lawes.
 - 14 Therefore this case the Propbets old, of long time did presage,
As now has happened every point into this present age.
 - 15 Since fate is so, now Scotland learn in patience to abide
Slanders, great feares, and sudden plagues, and dolours more beside.

16 For

- 16 For out of thee shall People rise, with divers happinesse :
 And yet a Pen can scarcely write thy hurt, skath and distresse.
 17 The English Nation shall invade, &c.

So our Army
 of English did
 invade in
 1650.

Out of the *Scotish Merlin*, concerning the Invasion.

Then shall a Hunter in haste come forth of the South
 With many Ratches in row ruled run right
 And shall goe on his foot over the water of Forth ;
 And in Fife shall be fight, and the field win.

Our Army pro-
 mised victory
 in Fife.

Of our Horse Boats or Barges and Ships arriving at the
 Basse, hear Berlington the Rymer. Our Boats or Barges and Ships
 arrived about May 1651. Every Barge was to carry fifty Horse
 and fifty Men, they were flat bottomed. A *Scotish* Pro-
 phet or Rimer

Betwixt Temptallon and the Basse,
 Thou shalt see a right faire fight
 Of Barges and Bellengers, and many broad sail,
 With three Libberts and the Fowerdeluces bye upon hight.

And afterwards thus :

There shall come a Hound out of the South,
 And with him a Rayment of Ratches ruled right.
 And Aſtor for the Keinty shall be come,
 And in Fife shall fight and the field win.

Successe of the
 English if they
 get into Fife.

Next comes Thomas Rimer a *Scotish* Prophet, upon whose
 words they build very much, though to no purpose.

He saith,
 Our Scottish King shall come full keene,
 The red Lyon beareth be.
 A-feddered a arrow sharpe I weene
 Shall make him winke and warr to see :
 Out of the field he shall be led,
 When he is bloody and woe for blood :
 Yet to his Men he shall say,

Why not a
 Bullet.

Turns againe,
 And give those Southern folke I fray,
 Why should I lose.

Beware O K,
 of Scotland,
 this concerns
 thee.

And

And presently after.

A sad Prophe- Our bloody King that weares the Crowne,
cie for that Full boldly shall bee battle bide,
present King. His Banner shall bee beaten downe,
And bath no hole his head to hide.

Towards the latter end of his prophecy hee sayth :

A French Wife shall beare the Sonne
Shall rule all Brittain to the Sea.

This was fullfilled in King James, whose Mother was the
Widdow of the French Kings eldest Sonne.

Heare what Waldbave prophesied of the late King and his
posterity.

A Prophecie
that none of
William the
Conquerours
issue to reigne
in England.

The Bastards blood left is for ever.
Then in Brittain, that day see who so will,
Shall never Bastards broock a foot broad of earth,
Hee shall bee buried, and harled, and basted to death,
With a Wolfe out of Wales, and bring him out of dayes,
And conquest the clean Crowne of Englands right,
Hee shall bring all England into good peace.

The Scottish
Sybilla of the
year when Mo-
narchy should
down.

The Bastards blood in the off-spring of William the Con-
queror, the tittle King James had to the Crowne was derived
from a daughter of Henry the VII, and his right from the issue
of William the Conqueror, who was a Bastard; many conceive
the Wolfe of Wales, to bee a person of quality now living,
who had a speciall hand in bringing the late King to Justice,
and if you will know the time of the extirpation of Monar-
chie, hear Sybilla the Prophetesse: Take a thousand in calcula-
tion

And the longest of the Lion
Foure Crescents under one Crowne

1000

0050

400

100

With St. Andrews crosse thrice
Then three score and thrice three

30

69

In that year there shall a King,

1649

A

*A Duke and no crowned King,
Because the Prince shall bee young,
And tender of yeares.
Much sorrow and strife,
Shall bee in Lowthian and Fife.*

King Charles was beheaded in Jan. 1648. his Soon King Charles wrote King of Scotland presently after, and all 1649. but was not crowned that yeare; wee also know the Duke of York was abroad all that yeare.

These are all the Scottish Prophecies, which ever I could attaine sight of, and yet none of these make any mention of a fifth Monarchy, or the Lion of the North, or do any other-ways mention that so great a King as Charles the great, nay greater then hee shall bee borne of Scottish Race, or in Scotland, or shall come from Scotland. Certainly, these Scottish Prophets would have piped, rimed, ballated, and chanted out such a thing to purpose in honour of their Nation, and to comfort their miserable Contrimen, if their *Demon* or *Angells* had foreseen any such things. From all which I only conclude thus much: That the present King of Scotland is not that great Lion of the North, or hee that must conquer the English, or the present commonwealth of England. I shall now peruse our English and Brittish Prophecies, and examine their successes, or whether they speak of any such great power and Dominion, but first you shall observe an exact verification of the *White Kings* Prophecy in Charles the late King.

*Severall English Prophecies, relating to the life
and death of Charles Stuart, late King of Brittain,
and unto the finall extirpation and rooting
up of Monarchy in England.*

WE usually say Prophecies and Oracles are best understood, when they are performed, - many having complained of the ambiguity of Oracles, and their Ambodextrous interpretations; as many also finding fault with the ob-

F

scurenesse

Verity of Ancient Prophecies.

incurenesse of Prophecies, imagining no mortall men can give the proper sence of any Oracle or Prophecy, except indued from above with the same Divine spirits as were given unto the first Authors. Were I to meddle with divine Prophecies, I could transcend a volum in discourse of this subject; but I have confined my present indeavours in the ensuing *traitise*, onely to manifest unto the whole World, and this Nation principally, the certain and unquestionable Events, of very many *English* Prophecies, long since delivered unto us, and still remaining amongst us, which have so clearly and manifestly declared the Actions of these present times wherein wee live, and with that lively portratur, that it were the highest of incredulities to question their abilities in the guist of Prophecyng, or by unnecessary & ambiguous *Queries* to make the World beleeve there can bee any other interpretation rendred of their sayings, then such as wee have visibly with our eyes beheld even in this very age and tyme wee now live in: And if any curious impertinent shall bee so nice as to question by what divine Furie, or heavenly Rapture infused into them either by *Dreames*, *Visions*, or any other nocturnall Revelation these reverend Persons became so wise so foreknowing; I must first intreat such *Criticks* to acquaint mee how, and by what meanes either the *Sybill*s or many others, and especially *Balaam* the Prophet came so truly to prophecy either of *Christ*, as the most learned beleeve hee did, or of the Kingdom of the *Jews*, or of both, in Num. 24. vers. 17. *Then shall come a Starre out of Jacob, and a Scepter shall arise out of Israel.* I willingly consent with the severall expositions of the learned upon those words, yet do thinke it no heresie, if I say *Balaam* intended by the Starre there mentioned, *Jesus Christ*, and by the Scepter, that the people or Nation of the *Jews*, should in future time become a great and mighty people, and have Kings to rule over them as other Nations had at that present; whereas the *Jews* were onely governed by *Moyse*s at that time; yet wee know *Balaam* was not of the people of the *Jews*, and yet in the 16 vers. of that Chap. hee plainly sayth: *Hee heard the words of God, and knew the know-*

ledge

ledge of the most High : Wee must acknowledge that hee prophesied very truly ; for the Scripture, against whose evidence there is no Appeal to bee made , confirms it : But if *Balaam* loved the wayes of unrighteousnesse , and laboured with that continued infirmity of the *Clergy* and *Priesthood*. viz. *Covetousnesse* let us lament and pittie human kind , that so excellent a man as hee in many things , should blemish all his rare parts , with those filthy but pleasing Mineralls Gold and Silver.

If God Almighty , in those times of so great darkenesse of *Heathenisme* , did not leave some Kingdomes destitute of Propheticque spirits , though the true causes by which they did prophecy, lye concealed unto posterity, or are manifested unto very few at present living, shall wee now thinke that in the purest tymes of *Christianity* , God either hath been or is lesse mercifull then unto former ages hee was , or that hee is not as able or willing to infuse into some Christians the spirit of Prophecy as into some Heathens of old. How truly did *Homer* deliver that Prophecy of *Aeneas*, many hundred yeares before it came to passe :

*At Domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur Oris,
Et Nati natorum, & qui nascentur ab illis.*

A Prophecy it was of the greatnesse of the Roman Empire; which wee all know was fully verified. How true is also that of *Seneca* :

————— *Venient Annis
Secula seris , quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, &c.*

Which was a Prophecy of the discovery of the *West-Indies* and *America*, never known to the Ancients, & to us not above 150 yeares since. But I leave mentioning of Heathen Prophets, &c.

What shall wee say of that Prophecy of *Henry the VI*, King *Henry the first* of England , which hee delivered so positively upon *Henry the* *his Prophecy.* *VII.* then a boy, and holding water unto him :

This is the Lad or boy, saith hee, that shall enjoy the Crowne, for which wee strive.

David Vpan
of the pulling
down of Charing-Crosse:

Or of David Vpan or Unanibony, who many yeares since prophecied of the pulling downe of Charing Crosse, his Prophecy was printed 1588. the words are these :

To tell the truth, many one would wonder,
Charing Crosse shall bee broken a sunder :

P shall preach. R shall reach, S shall stand stiff.

R signifies Round-head : P Presbitery : S the Souldier, &c.

Charing Crosse, wee know, was pulled downe 1647. in June, July and August, part of the stones converted to pave before White-Hall, I have seen Knife-hasts made of some of the stones, which being well polished, looked like Marble.

But I leave further determination of these things, unto some other pen or discourse, and come unto the present intended discourse it selfe, wherein I shall make it very clearly to appeare, that all, or most of our Antient English, Welch, and Saxon Prophecies, had relation to Charles Stuart, late King of England, unto his reigne, his Actions, life, and death; and unto the now present times wherein we live, and unto no other preceding King or times whatsoever; Which I prove onely by this undeniable argument, viz. no King or Queen reigning in this Nation or Kingdome did ever write or stile, him or her selfe King or Queen of Britaine before King James, who beeing naturally King of Scotland, and successively of England and Wales, was the first that ever really was King of all Britaine, or that did so intitule himselfe; nor was ever any King crowned in White apparell but King Charles, besides there is a Prophecy extant and printed long before Queen Elizabeth died, viz.

King James
first wrote King
of Britain.

Viz. after Elizabeth dyed,
King James
wrote King of
Britain.

When H E M P E is sponne,
Englands donne.

O R

O R

When H E M P E is come and also gon,
Scotland and England shall bee one.

King James u-
nited both King
domes into one.

Which words intimate, that both *Henry the VIII*, *Edward the VI*, *Mary*, *Philip*, and *Elizabeth*, Kings and Queens of *En-land*, must first have reigned, before *Merlines Prophecy* could take place, in *King James* both Nations were united, and not before. Let mee also add unto this, a very Antient Prophecy of the *Welch*, viz.

Karonog fab Anë y' wna diwedh ar y drogane.

A Welch Pro-
phetic.

In English thus :

The Sonne of *Ann* crownd, ends all our Prophecies.

We never had yet any King whose mothers name was *Ann*, but King *Charles*, his mother was *Ann*, Sister to the King of *Denmarke* late deceased.

The putting to death of the late King was Prophecied, of *Nostradamus* above 80 yeares before it was done by *Nostradam*, the booke *Prophecies* of it selfe was prin-ted about 1578. as I remember in *Century* the late Kings death.
9th. these are the words :

Senat de Londres mettront a mort leur Roy, viz.

The Senate or Parla ment of London, shall put to death their King.

These examples shew that Christians have had the spirit of Prophecy, & foretold plainly many ages before what should succeed.

The King put
to death, Jan.
1648.

The most significant of all our *English Prophecies*, is that of *Ambrose Merlin*, which I have made choyce of in the first place, repeating orderly a *Verse* of the Prophecy, and then how it was fulfilled.

A

A Prophecy of the *Wite King*, wrote
by AMBROSE MERLIN 900. years
since, concerning CHARLES the
late KING.

Prophecy.

*when the Lyon of Rightfullnesse is dead, then shall rise
a White King in Brittain, first flying, and after riding,
after liggig downe, and in this ligg down, hee shall bee
lymed, after that hee shall bee led.*

Verification.

King James
had not the pi-
ctur of a Lion
on his breast,
but a naturall
mole, the rea-
sons thereof in
Astrology.

Wee have seen with our owne eyes and thousands besides,
first King *James*, who raigned peaceably, and was therefore cal-
led *Jacobus Pacificus*, is dead, viz. that stiling himselfe King of
great Brittain, and reigning 22. years, dyed 1625. the 27. of
March. Many affirmed he had the picture of a Lyon on his brest
or side, but its probable he had some eminent naturall Mole
there, which might cause that error; because in his Nativ-
ty he had both *Saturn* and *Mars* in *Leone*. In regard of the
great tranquillity and peace we enjoyed in King *James* his
time, and the little or no blood-shed in his reigne, and in con-
sideration of the propagation and free admittance of the
Gospel all over this Kingdome, he was rightly by the Pro-
phet stiled, *The LYON of righteousnesse*. But if the Prophet
had given him the name of *LYON* in any other sense, he
had notoriously failed, being King *JAMES* was the most
pusillanimous Prince of spirit that ever we read of, and the
least addicted unto Martiall discipline. But in judgement ei-
ther in things Divine or humane (whilest sober or unbiassed)
the most acute and piercing of any Prince either before or
since. He was admonished of his Death by a Dreame. He Dream-
ed that his Master *Buchanan* appeared unto him in his sleep, and
gave him these two Verses: I thought good for the rarity ther-
to repeat.

Admonished of
his death in a
Dream.

Sexte

*Sexte Verere Deum, tibi vita terminus instat,
Cum tua candenti flagrat Carbunculus igne.*

English whereof is :

Thou *James* the sixt of that name King of *Scots*, fear God, the terme of thy life is neer or at hand, when thy Carbuncle stone burnes in the hot fire. *King James his rich Carbuncle.*

The King told his Bed-chamber men and some other Lords of these Verses next morning, relating them really, and averred he made not the Verses, nor could his Master *Buchanan* ever almost get him to make a Latin Verse; the successe was thus. The King had a very large and faire Carbuncle stone usually set in his Hat, and we have seene him Pictured many times with such a Carbuncle fixed to his Hat: But thus it happened, Sitting by the fire, not long after, this great Carbuncle fell out of his Hat and into the fire; a *Scotish* Lord tooke it up, and observed the KING sickned and also dyed very shortly after. *King James dream proved true.*

After King *James* was dead, *Charles Stuart* his then onely Sonne was proclaimed King of great *Brittaine*, by a generall consent of the people, his tyle being inquestionable. The occasion of the Prophets calling him *White King* was this, the Kings of *England* antiently did weare the day of their Coronation purple clothes, being a colour onely fit for Kings, both Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and all their Ancestors did weare that colour the day of their Coronation, as any may perceive by the Records of the *Wardrobs*; contrary unto this custome, and led unto it by the indirekt and fatall advise of *William Land Archbishop of Canterbury*, hee was perswaded to apparrell himself the day of his Coronation in a *White Garment*, there were some dehorted him from wearing the white apparrell, but hee obstinately refused their Counsell. *Canterbury* would have it as an apparrell representing the Kings innocency, or I know not what other superstitious devise of his. And

And of this there is no question to be made, my selfe though not ocularly seeing him that day, yet have had it related verbally by above twenty, whose eyes beheld it, one or two were workmen that caried his *Majestie* apparell that day, so that, I challenge al the men upon earth living, to deny his wearing *White* Apparell that day of his *Coronation*, &c. It is also reported, and I beleeeve it to be true, that such was his haste to have the Crowne upon his head, that hee had not patience to await the coming of the Archbishop, whose office it was to do it, but impatiently in great haste, hee placed the Crowne upon his head with his owne hands, which mooved the *Spanissh Embassadour*, who was then present, to say; the Kings putting the Crown upon his head so rashly with his own hands, was an ill Omen.

Charles put
the Crown on
his head with
his own hands.

Prophecy.

First Flying.

Verification.

Londoners in-
constancy.

They affront
the Bishops
and Lords.

King Charles summons a Parliament Novemb. 1640. the troubles of *Scotland* arising in 1641. hee left the English Parliament sitting, and went in person himselfe to settle the disturbed affaires of *Scotland*, hee came home to *London* about Novemb. & was himselfe & Queen royally entertained by the Citizens, who cryed then *Hosanna*, &c. But see how suddenly many of the same Citty cry *Crucifie*, *Crucifie*. For loe in January 1641. the Citizens of *London*, and other rude people in great numbers flock downe unto the Parliament, and affront the King, the Bishops, and other temporall Lords, which rudenesse and sawcinesse of theirs, as himselfe pretended, mooved him the 10 of Januar. 1641, first to fly or remoove unto *Hampton-court*, then to *Windsor*, then into *Kent*, from thence into *Yorke-shire*; so that all the remainder of his life, untill hee surrendred his person to the *Scotts*, was running and flying from one place to another. I must ingeniously acknowledge my eyes were witnesse of very great rudenesse in the Citizens, & of as great a defect of civility and judgment, in some *Courtiers* unto those ill bred Citizens.

And

And after Riding.

Prophecy.

The first Horſe his Maieſty raiſed, were in *Yorkſhire*; and theſe in or about *July*, *Auguſt*, and *Sept.* 1642. pretending they were for a Guard for his perſon, from which time, untill the very time hee rendred himſelf to his Country-men the *Scots*, which was *May* 1646. hee had an Army of Horſe, and was frequently himſelfe amongſt them, though its not once reported himſelfe ever charged, as hee was ſome times invited unto it by the Lord *Charles Gerrard*, a moſt gallant man, who would ſay unto him many times, *CHARGE SIR*, &c. And indeed who would have loſt three Kingdomes, without firſt loſing ſome blood in the quarrell.

After Ligg downe.

Prophecy.

From the time of his owne voluntary rendition unto the *Scots* untill his dying day, hee was never in the head of an Army, but did ligg downe or lye ſtill, and was carried up and downe from one place to another as a Priſoner, yet had hee very great liberty untill hee diſcharged himſelfe of his owne word or Paroll at *Hampton-Court*, and immediatly eſcaped to that fatall place the *Iſle of Wight*.

In this ligg downe hee ſhall bee lymed.

Prophecy.

During the time of his Imprifonment, or from that time the *Scots* ſold his perſon unto us for two hundred thouſand pounds, it may properly be ſaid, (*In this ligg downe hee ſhall be lymed*) that is, He was attempted and allured firſt by one ſide, then an other, or hee was ſeverall times, and by ſeverall occaſions tempted or treated withall (every one thinking themſelves ſureſt who poſſeſt his Perſon) ſome times by the *Scots*, other times by the *Engliſh*, as well *Parliament* as *Army*, but notwithstanding all overtures, his Perſon was ſtill ſafe looked unto, &c.

G

After

Prophecy.

After that He shall be led.

Verification.

After that Propositions had been presented unto him at *Hampton-Court*, and last of all at the *Isle of Wight*, he refusing to Signe them, or give such satisfaction as was required; From that time, viz. from Decemb. 1648. untill his death, he was led, viz. He was more strictly guarded and imprisoned than ever, nor from that time had the benefit of his liberty as formerly he had had, but was removed first to one *Castle*, then to another, then to *Windsor*, then last of all to *White-hall*. So that most properly He may be said to be now led. For I dare sweare hee went and came into all these places most unwillingly.

Prophecy.

And there shall bee shewed whether there be another King.

Verification.

Since King Charles did retreat from his Parliament, they on the behalfe of the *Common-wealth* acted as Kings, using regall Command, raising Armyes, Moneyes, Taxes, & *quid non*, breaking his Majestyes great Seale, making a new one of their owne, and since have altered the frame of Government, and converted *Monarchy* into a *Common-wealth*.

Prophecy.

Then shall bee gadered together much folk, and He shall take helpe for him.

Verification.

How many of the *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Clergy*, and what numbers of the *commonalty* assisted him, we know, and they who were his Assistants do well to their Cost remember; for indeed, the greatest part of the *Nobility*, and *Gentry*, and *Priesthood*, most cordially and unanimously followed him, and assisted him to the hazard of their lives, and consumption of Estates: And wee know even whilst he was in *Carisbrook Castle*, what a rebellion was raised by *Coring* and others, &c. in *Kent* and *Essex* 1648. besides that great Army of *Scots* and *English* routed in *Lancashire*.

And

*And there shall bee Merchandise of Men, as of an Prophecy.
Horse or an Ox.*

This part of the Prophecy was exactly verified in King *Charles*, or the *White Kings* time, for in 1648. after the defeat of the wretched *Scots* in *Lancashire*, the *English* Merchants did give money for as many of the common Soldiers as were worth any thing, and sent them for *Barbados* and other forraigne Plantations: Some were sold deare, others cheape, according to the quality of the person or profession he was off: ~~his~~ reported, that many of those miserable wretches, since their being at the *Barbados*, do say, they have left *Hell*, viz. *Scotland*; and are arrived into *Heaven*. There was in 1644. 1645. &c. exchanging of Soldiers and Prisoners, but in 1648. absolute Merchandising of Mens Bodies, and not before; what price the *Scots* were sold for I know not, hee that gave but twelve pence a peece for any of that nasty people, gave too much.

*There shall bee sought helpe, and there shall none arise, Prophecy.
but bed for head.*

What Prince or State of *Europe*, was not attempted since *1642.* unto *1648.* to assist his late Majesty, but in vaine, Providence being not to be deluded by any mortall man, each man that assisted, had onely a bed for his head, viz. a grave or peece of earth for his buriall: And how many Royall *English* families, both of *Gentry* and *Nobles*, I pittie to relate, who have miscarried for his sake.

*And then shall one gone there the Sun ariseth, another Prophecy.
there the Sun gone downe.*

Intimating no more, but that the feare and sadnesse of those times should be such, as should cause severall persons to leave this Kingdome or Nation, for their safety, as many *Nobles* and *Gentry*, who tooke part with him did, some going

to *Holland*, others to *France*, others to severall Countries, as their fancies or occasions led them; or it may import his Majesty should go Eastward or Northeast, as he did when he went first to the *Scots*, and the Queen before went Westward or Southwest, viz. to *France*; I pittie exceedingly the sad condition of many Noble families, which still to this day continues in forraign parts, poore, beggerly, and in a most uncomfortable condition.

Prophecy. *After this, it shall bee said by Britain, (King is King,) King is no King; after this bee shall raise his head, and he shall betaken him to be a King.*

Verification. After he went to the *Scots*, and whilest he was in durance, he was treated with both, by *England* and *Scotland* as a King: yet afterwards it appeared hee had not the power of a King, to conclude any thing; nay afterward our *Parliament* made a Vote,

That no adresses should bee made unto him any more.

But that Vote was repealed and Adresses were made, but to no purpose. So that the Prophet said well, (sometimes King is King) after King is no King, &c.

Prophecy. *Bee many things to done, but wise men reading, &c. and then shall a rang of GleeDs, and ever each hath bereaving, hee shall have it for his owne.*

Explanation. I conceive this intimates no more than the multiplicity of affairs in these times; but whether by the Range of GleeDs, hee intend either the *Parliament* themselves, or the Army, or the *Parliaments* Subofficers, I know not. I conceive here are some words wanting in the Coppy, which might lead to explaine these words, viz.

And hee shall have it for his owne.

Unlesse it be intended, those meant by the Rang of GleeDs, viz. great Oppressors, or those who then Rule or Command, shall have all for their owne; the *Latin* Coppy hath no more, but

Pist.

Post hæc erit tempus milvorum, & quod quisque rauerit, pro suo habebit.

Viz. After these things, it shall bee a time of Kites or GleeDs, and what every man can get or purloyne, hee will take it for his owne. And this seemes to bee the genuine sense of it, for how many very poore men have we known to arrive unto great estates, since these times, even to thousands a yeare and more. Some, I know my selfe, were men of very mean fortunes in the beginning of this *Parliament*, that are now so elevated, so proud, so rich, so arrogant, having had a hand in some Publick employments, they scorn their Kindred & Country, forget their birth and that neighborhood, which brought them to this height of honour; & although like poore Sneaks they came to *London* in lether breeches, and in 1642. were but vulgar fellows, yet now Coach it with four or two Horses, are impudent, because in Authority; yet to require some of these, to write true *English* or speake sense, were to command a Fi from a dead man; but such as these must know, if they have good Estates as that they have, we of the Commonalty must have an account of our Treasure.

And this shall last seven yeares, loe Ravening and Prophecy. Shedding of blood.

If wee consider that our Wars began in *Anno* 1642. wee *Verification.* shall then find that our distempers and Wars have continued seven whole yeares, within our owne Kingdome; for one Coppy hath it,

Et septennio durabit guerra intra.

The Warre shal indure seven years within the bowels of the Kingdomes; and whereas he mentions *Ravening*, I conceive where the Soldier is quartered, that action of *Ravening* cannot bee avoyded. *England* hath felt free quarter, both of her owne Country men, and of the *Scots* and *Scotish Army*, who were the truest Harpies that ever lived, stealing and purloynning where ever they came, even unto a Dish-clout. You shal have one example of two *Scots* in *Lancashire* 1648, quar-

tered there in a poore house, where they got a kettle of Brasse, being all their poore Landlord had, and having it on the fire with Oatmeale boyling in Ale or Milke, an *Alarum* com's; and one of their owne Countrymen passes by and invites these two Soldiers to runne away, for all was lost; but see their villany, and present reward of these two fooles, away they trudge, but carry the Kettle and porridge on a staffe betwixt them, their Landlord in vaine crying out for his kettle, but it pleased God an honest trooper of ours making hast to pursue the knaves, slue both these Gluttons, and so returned the kettle to the right owner.

Prophecy. *And Ovens shall be made like Kirkes or Churches.*

Verification. If it were not publickly done in many places of this Kingdome before 1646. viz. that Churches were many times as beafty as Ovens, yet in 1648. and 1649. *Pauls Church* was made a Horse garde, and so continued untill of late.

Prophecy. *After, then shall come through the South with the Sun, on Horse of Tree, the Chicken of the Eagle sayling into Brittain, and arriving anone to the house of the Eagle, bee shall shew fellowship to them beasts.*

Here the Coppies vary exceedingly, one saying onely:

Deinde Pullus Aquila veniet super ligneos equos anno & senio & erit guerra in Britannia.

Viz. After the Chicken of the Eagle shall come upon wooden horses within a yeare and a halfe, and there shall bee War in Brittain.

An other Coppy hath it thus:

Deinde ab Austro veniet cum sole super ligneos Equos; & sunio spumantem inundationem maris, Pullus Aquila navigans in Britanniam, & applicans statim tunc altam domum Aquila sitiens & cito aliam sitiet, viz.

pro ut fol. 24. Afterwards the Chicken of the Eagle shall come with the Sun upon wodden horses, &c.

Verily

Verily in a former Treatise of ours, wee were not much estranged from verity, yet our modesty was such, and our respect to his Majesties person, we were in many things silent: But upon further consideration, this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* will prove one of his Majesties Children; and we remember that the present *Scots King* did about July 1648. upon the South or South-east Coast of *England* come in person unto the revolted Ships; hee landed or was victualled at *Yarmouth*, and then sayled towards *Kent*, but without successe; he also after that attempted *Yarmouth*, but that attempt proved successelesse; but, whereas, the *Prophecy* mentions, hee should shew (*fellowship unto them Beasts.*) These words are in no *Latin* Coppy that I have seen, however at that time of the *Prince* his being at Sea, here was no Treaty or Overture either offered by him unto the *Parliament*, or by them unto him, onely the rest of the Ships, which revolted not, were severall wayes dealt with to deliver them up unto him.

Chicken of the Eagle, the present King of Scots.

If the *Eagle* be intended King *Charles* lately dead, as doubtlesse he was, the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* must of consequence then be one of his Children, and the present King of *Scotland*; and then the words may have this sense; That the *Prince* at that time should be desirous of getting some Footing or Landing-place in *Kent* (called here the high House of the *Eagle*) in regard *Dover Castle* standeth in *Kent* on a *Rocke*: but failing there, he made his journey to *Yarmouth*, and so was desirous to procure that Towne; but herein he also was deceived. It is evident that the late King was the *Eagle*; for he did nothing but flye or ride up and downe during some years before his restraint; and it must of necessity then follow, that the *Chicken* here mentioned is the *Scots King*; for the *Chicken* is mentioned before the death of the King to come from the East, and so the *Prince* did upon wodden Horses, viz. Ships; its true, the *Prince* got a *Cattle* or two in *Kent*, but to no purpose.

King Charles the Eagle intended by Merlin.

After a year and a halfe shall be war in Britain.

Prophecy.

This shewes a continuance of the Wars, either abroad or at

at home for some certaintime or severall years. And we know in 1646. that most excellent Man the Lord *Fairfax* had even ended our Wars; but loe in 1648. severall Revolts & Rebellions appeared against the Parliament; besides, the *Scottish* treacherous Invasion; all which manifest a continuance as it were of the Wars: nor are we yet quit of Wars, or shall be for some time hereafter.

Prophecy. *Then shall a sooth be nought worth, and every man shall keepe his thing, and gotten other mens goods.*

Its in Latin, *Tunc nihil valebit Mercurium.*

Explanation. These words lay only thus much, that after that time when the Chicken of the Eagle or Prince of *Wales* at that time should either personally land himsele, or set on shore some Forces of his in any part of *England*, which was in *July* 1648. or *August*, that then, and from that time, there would be no faith given to words, or any peace come from Treaties; and we well know with what difficultie the last Treaty with his Majesty was obtained. The Parliament had just cause to feare no good would come from thence; the *White King*, who ever loved to fish in troubled waters, gave such ambiguous Answers unto the *Parliaments Propositions*, as signified Nothing. Whereupon, considering the great engagement which lay upon them, they at last resolved,

Immedicabile vulnus ense recedendum. And so it was.

For verification of the latter part:

Sed quisque curabit quomodo, &c.

That every man who under the Parliament hath pillled, poled or cheated the People; or any Parliament man who hath by the ruine of the Commonwealth enriched himsele, will be carefull to preserve his ill gotten goods, I doe as verily believe as I doe that there is a God in heaven.

Prophecy. *After the White King feeble shall goe towards the west, beclipped about with his folke to the old place been running water.* Its in the Latine:

Ibit Rex debilis versus occidentem.

At

At what time his Majesty went from *Hampton Court*, he went feeble, viz. accompanied with no more than two or three (a feeble company for a King) and he then went to the *Ile of Wight*, & there surrendred himself to one *Hammond* Governour of *Carisbrough* Castle in the *Ile of Wight*. That Castle stands neer or upon the water. From this time of his surrendring himselfe unto *Hammond*, hee was beclipped or straitly lookt unto by the Soldiers; this is that *Hammond*, as the King himselfe acknowledged at *Windfor* unto *Ad. A.* who furnished him with that smutty sheet *Elencticus*, which accused me of Connivance with one *Hew* of *Glocestershire* about *Arabella Scroop*, one of the naturall daughters of the Earle of *Sunderland*. I challenge the whole World, and both *Hew* and his Wife, and *Hammond*, to declare publiquely, if I had the least engagement, or did give the least advertisement of any meeting of theirs in the *Spring-Garden*, or had any Connivance or plot in their designe; all that ever I did, was a resolution of two or three Horary questions, which promised the enjoyment of the woman: Not having met with a fit opportunity of the Presse, since that *Slander* cast upon me, I took liberty herein to repeat this matter; giving that Cavalier my most hearty thanks that in publique tooke the paines to vindicate my reputation; & although I never had the happineffe since that his vindication of me to see him; yet let my acknowledgmt of that his courtesy be accepted from him: Indeed, that Oracle of the Law, whilest he lived, *St. Robert Holborn Knight*, and my singular freind, both acquainted me of the man, and his great labour to sift out the matter wholly, ere committed to the Presse. The Lord guide me in my wayes, for I seriously protest unto posterity, I never received such Injurious aspersions or Calumnies, from those who in reason had cause to be my enemies, viz. the Royalists, as from many of our owne party, or such as will or would be called *Roundheads*, and had not the Virtue & Honour of one not to be Parrallel'd member of *Parlament*, been ever my support and Defender; I had buried my Conceptions in silence, & smothered my indeavours in deepe obscurity. For really, so great is my respect and affection

The Author
vindicated of
a Slander.

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tion unto this honorable Person, that were my fortune necessitous, (as God be thanked it is not) I durst not, nay I would not do any dishonest or unbecoming Action, fearing it might trench upon the honour of that all and nothing but all Gentleman, who lives onely, and desires to live no longer, than he may serve this Commonwealth, without doing injustice to any particular person or oppression, or any thing that is dishonorable to the Commonwealth, Parliament, or Army. Oh I abhor the incivility and absurdity of one now in some Authority for the Parliament, who hearing a scandalous aspersion against me, without further inquiry, protested he would be mine enemy, if I ere came before him, &c.

Prophecy. *Then his enemies shall meet him, and March in her place shall be ordained about him, an Host in the manner of a shield, shall be formed, then shall they fighten on Oven front.*

Verification. When his Majesty was brought from the Isle of Wight to Windsor, he was guarded, before and behind, and on every side, with severall Troopes of Horse; so that it was impossible He should escape; so that it might well be sayd, *He was in the midst of an Oven, &c.*

Prophecy. *After the White King shall fall into a Kirk-yard, over a Hall.*

Verification. We may justly wonder, how exactly this was fulfilled in the Death of King Charles, or the White King; the truth of it was thus, that some few nights before his Death, He was brought to White Hall, the Regall seate of his Progenitors, against the day of his Death a Scaffold was framed over against the new Banqueting-house built by King James, and when the King went unto Execution, a way or passage was made out at one of the West-windowes for Him, to passe out unto the Scaffold, where his Head was cutt off. So that very pertinently it was prophecied, He should fall into a Church-yard, over a Hall. It is affirmed for a certain truth, that neare the place:

place where himselfe was executed, that impertinent Citizen lost his life, occasioned by his crying, *No Bishops*, Just as He passed by that very place. After the execution, his Body was carried to *Windsor*, and buried with *Henry the VIII*, in the same vault where his Body was lodged. Some, who saw him embowelled affirme; had He not come unto this untimely end, He might have lived, according unto nature, even unto the height of old age. Many have, curiously inquired who it was that cut off his head, I have no permission to speak of such things, onely thus much I say, he that did it, is as valiant and resolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune, &c.

There is an other Antient Coppy extant, which is not so full as the *Lady Postons*, and its in *Latin*:

Mortuo Leone, &c.

Its verbatim thus in *English*.

The Lion of righteousness being dead, there shall arise in *Brittain* a *white King*; first flying, then riding, then descending, & in his descent he shall be insnared.

Another Prophecie of the White King.

Then men will point with their fingers, and say, Where is this *white* and *Noble King*.

At that time there will be chaffering of Men, even in the same nature as we do with Sheep and Oxen, and it will be publicly by some reported, There is a *King*; others shall say, There is no *King*.

After these things, he shall lift up his head as a *King*, or shall manifest himselfe to be *King*, it will be a time of Gleads or Kytes, and seven yeares shall this War continue within the Kingdome.

After that the young one of the *Eagle*, or his *Chicken*, shall come upon wooden Horses, within a yeare and a halfe into *Brittain*, and then there shall be Warre in *Brittain*, at what time little shall be the Charity of

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most

most men, for what a man is M^r. of overnight, shall be taken from him in the morning.

After that the *white King* shall go towards the West to an anrient place, neare to a running water. Then his enemies shall make haste to meet him, and their Army shall be formed in shape of a Buckler, the *King* shall be straightned before and behind, & on every side. And then the *white* and *Noble King* will slide into an *Hall*.

After the young one or *Chicken* of the *Eagle*, shall build in the highest of the Rocks; nor shall he be slain young, nor shall he come to old age. Then the glorious *Gentry* shal suffer no injury to be done unto him, who shall slay all; the Kingdome being pacified, then shall come the day of Judgment.

Thus ends the Prophecy, rubricated and not glossed upon. What remaines unfullfilled, is in these words:

After the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* shall nestle in the highest Rooch (*I conceive mistaken for Rack*) of all *Brittaine*: nay, he shall nought be slain young: nay, he nought come old, for then the *Gentileworthinesse* shall nought suffer wrong be done to him, but when the Reame is in peace, then shall he dye, and two yeares after shall come a new Rule from Heaven, and settle holy Kirk, as hit shall ever more stand, and bring three Countrys into one, *England*, *Scotland* and *wales*, unto the day of Doom, and the holy Crosse be brought into Christian mens hands, and there shall be made a Temple that never was made, such none.

One Latin Coppy hath it:

Deinde Pullus Aquila, nidificabit in summo rupe totius Britanniae, &c.

An

An other Coppy hath it :

In summo rupium, viz.

After the death of the *White King*, the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* shall build in the highest Rock of all *Brittain*, &c.

An other Coppy, hath it, *In the highest of Rocks*, and mentions not *Brittain*.

These words acquaint us with what this Nation must expect to ensue after the death of *Charles Stuart*, late King of *England*, the true and unquestionable *White King*. Its very observable, that the Prophet mentions not the *Chicken* of the *Eagle*, who is the present King of *Scotland*, with any Kingly Title, nor doth he say :

NOTE.

He shall acquire his Fathers inheritance, or in plain termes obtaine the Kingdome of *England*, or be Crowned King thereof; he onely sayth, *He shall nestle*, (in the *Latin* *nidificabit*) he shall build his nest in the cheifest Rock of all *Brittaine*.

NOTE.

Which imports no more, but that like a flying Fowle, or as a Man chased from one place to another, so shall his worldly condition be in this world; he shall be inforced to betake himselfe into some Mountainous Island or Countrey adjacent, or belonging to the Dominion of *England* or, elsewhere, where either by consent or connivance of the *English Parliament* and *Governors*, all that time, or perhaps by the inaccessableness of the place, which they cannot well inforce or come neere, he shall remaine for some years in safety at least free from them. For it cannot be eviuced that this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* hath any command or power in this Nation, by reason the Prophecie runs thus; Then the *Glorious Worthinesse*, viz. either the present House of Commons or Parliament then, or now, or hereafter governing, shall suffer no wrong be done him. Its possible and more than probable he never intends to come neere them.

H 3

The

*Chicken of the
Eagle to dye
young.*

The Prophecie doth in part intimate that this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* will at last be either slaine neer the middle of his age, or come to an untimely end ere he shall attain those years; and then the Prophet mentions A NEW RVLE FROM HEAVEN, which I am assured shall most certainly come to passe.

*All Prophecies
against Monar-
chie.*

*All Kingship
ending in the
late King.*

By all which hath been said, its evident this Prophecy as all others are absolutely against *Monarchy*, shewing that it ended in CHARLES. It also relates that this very present Government, as now established, shall not for many years continue (*Modo & forma*) viz. in that Frame and posture its now in. For although God hath made this very *Parlament* & *Army* instrumentall to begin the great Works intended by him, yet in regard of the many failings both of *Parlament* and *Army*, they shall neither of them have so much honour as to build unto God that perpetuall and heavenly Tabernacle of Glory, which must be ere long erected, or that Earthly structure upon Earth of humane Government shortly to appeare. No, some of these Men have been men of Blood, of Covetousnesse, of *Selfe-ends*, of *Oppression*, of *Bribery*; others so full of *Corruption* and *Selfe-interest*, they shall have no honour in the acting of such high matters, as in a few years must be performed. For Almighty God indures no corruption in his Servants, being himselfe all Purity and Holinesse. And furthermore, I say, that heavenly RULE he intends both for the Commonwealth of *England* and CHURCH, shall be wrote downe in innocent and plaine CHARACTER, and put in execution by plaine men, and sincere; upon whom the Spirit of the Father shall miraculously descend, and potentially inable them to that great worke of converting soules, without expectation of worldly perferment, a thing now meerely in request; the same great Spirit of God shall also then in a wonderfull measure fall upon the people of this Nation in generall, so that they shall unanimously embrace those holy *Lawes* and *Distates*, which then shall be tendred them, without murmuring or repining; the Magistrate shall not then any more execute his sharpe *Lawes*, which from thence

thence shal be totally layd aside, for then universally men shall embrace this Commandement, and fullfill it :

Love thy Neighbour as thy self.

And when these times are, or not long before or after, we Christians shall recover the *Holy Land*, viz. the terrestriall *Jerusalem*, out of the hands of the *Turkes*; then also shall Almighty God, by miraele withdraw the people of the *Jews*, from their hard-heartednesse & unbelife, & from the severall parts of the World, where now they live concealed, and they shall beleve in the true *Messias*, *JESUS CHRIST*, and by their meanes and preachings innumerable people, both of *Asia* and *Affrick*, shall be converted unto Christianity, yea as well *Turkes* as of all Nations besides, and this I do say, that after the *Conversion* of the *Jews*, we shall farre better understand the Scriptures than now we do, for we are in great darkenesse, and see very little, and pittie it is, we see so little and understand lesse verity: All these things I mention, or most of them, are very neare approaching, and admit not of Centuries of yeares before their performance.

*Conversion of
the Jewes and
recovery of Je-
rusalem.*

Severall ancient English Prophecies, affirming there shall be no more Kings in England, or all of them tending unto the abolishing or finall extirpation of Monarchy.

First Prophecy.

Above two hundred yeares since, there was this following Prophecy delivered into the hands of many then living, and afterwards reserved in severall Libraries of this Nation, even unto this day : viz.

Carolus Anglorum, ultimus Britannorum Rex.

When one, named *Charles*, shall be King of the *English*, he shall be the last King of the *Brittans*.

So

So it plainly appeares after his death, there may be a King of Scotland, as we now well know, but it is denied any King shall ever hereafter be absolute King of Brittain, or in actuall possession of England.

Second Prophecy.

Mars, Puer, Alecto, Virgo, Vulpes, Leo, *Nullus.*
Henr. 8. Ed. 6. Mary, Eliz. James, Charles, None.
 after Leo should rule this Nation, there shall be no more Kings in England.

The late King *Charles* was he signified by the *Lion*. After him is imported there shall no more Kings succeed in England. He had the signe *Leo* ascending in his Nativity, one maine cause, which made him so obstinate.

Third Prophecy.

In the Acts and Monuments of *John Fox*, his second Book, pag. 1191. In the raigne of King *Edward the sixth*, he mentions a Rebellion in the North, and tels the causes of that Northern Rebellion in July 1549. were a Prophecy, the Tenor whereof was.

That there should no King raigne in England, the Noblemen and Gentlemen to be destroyed, and the Realm to be ruled by four Governors, to be elected and appointed by the Commons, holding a Parliament in Commotion, to begin at the South and North-Seas of England.

These are the very words themselves in the Originall.

Fourth Prophecy.

None of *Merlins* Prophecies say: After the death of the *white King*, who was *Charles* our late King, that there shall be any more Kings in England.

Nay

Fifth Prophecy, Mother Skipton.

When *York* shall be besieged, &c. and the *Mayor*, *Sheriffes* and *Aldermen* hanged: While the World indureth, after that there shall be no more *Kings* or *Queens* in *England*, but three *Lords* or *Governors* shall rule the Nation.

This prediction was in part fulfilled, when our Army besieged York: All the Aldermen being at the Parliaments mercy.

Sixth Prophecy.

Accurst in E. (*viz.* *Queen Elizabeth*, who had no issue) *Normans* heire, *Englands* Crown shall never weare.

All the *Kings* that have reigned in *England*, since *William the Conqueror*, who was a Bastard, have descended from his issue; but this Prophet sayd, there should be an end of his line also, and that his posterity should faile of enjoying the Crown of *England*.

Again,

Remember M D. C. L X,
V and I, then near a R E X.

None to write King of England after 1666.

viz. In 1666. there will be no King here, or pretending to the Crowne of *England*.

At present the *Scotish* King writes King of *Brittain*; but our *Commonwealth* are in possession; and its a hard matter to beate them out of their Atchievements.

Seventh Prophecy.

C. the White King of *Brittains* Diadem,
Shall most unfortunately lose his Realm
By evil Counsell; and his Kingly head
And life shall part from body, not in bed.
His wife shall flee unto her native Nest,

I

His

*His Bearn's both rob'd of honour, meanes and rest.
His Sonne, successive to the Crown, shall be
Enforced unto forreign parts to flee
For ayd, his right and Crowne for to regaine,
Many shall promise helpe, yet prove all vaine.
And false to him, for thus it is decreed,
No King from hence shall rule on this side Tweed.*

Eight Prophecy.

An Irish one, speaking of King James and his issue, he bursts out,

*The late Kings
issue to wander
poore in other
Countries.*

Et semen Regis erit mendicum in terra aliena in eternum. viz. The Off-spring of the King shall be poore, and for ever after live in a strange Country. Then not in England.

So also Merline in an antient Prophecy of his in Policronicon sayth :

His seed shall become fadrellesse in strange land for ever more.

In another place :

*An astrologi-
call prediction
of Merlines,
concerning the
extirpation of
Kings.*

The Crabb shall contend with the Sunne, and the twelve houses of Heaven shall bewail the absence of the Planets.

From these Prophecies of our owne Countrymen, you see plainly neither corrupted or counterfeit : We conclude,

Here are no more Kings to be expected to reigne in England.

*No more Kings
in England.*

We have much reason to believe their sayings shall prove true, having evidently beforehand knowne all or most of what they have prophesied to have exactly come to passe, even in our owne dayes, and not before : I do neither add or diminish unto them, I sparingly deliver my own conceptions;

or

or do I paraphrase upon the *Prophecies*, they are so plain and significant; there is not in any of these any the least mention of this present King of *Scotland*, or is he called by the name of the *Northern Lion*, or is he designed to be the Man, who shall raise a fift universall *Monarchy* upon the Earth. These are untruths and the fantasies of leud men. I know it will be expected I should say somewhat concerning this *Northern Lion*, who most assuredly shall appeare unto the World, the *Prodromus* whereof was that *Starre*, which appeared 1572. *The Star in Cassiopea 1572, the forerunner of some great Prince.* Many Authors or Manuscripts mentioning such a *Lion*, such a *Northern Prince*, or the *Eagle of the North*, the wonderfull *Eagle*, or such a Man that shall in the latter times, or declining age of the World, do wonderfull Acts in Warre, equaling, if not transcending, all those we read of in preceding Histories, either Prophane or Divine; but they all unanimously proclaime a short reigne and a violent death, or in his younger yeares; and to say the truth, there is scarce a Prophet or Man of any Nation in *Europe*, who hath been indued with Prophetick spirit, but he in some part of his workes, or other, hath hinted at such a *Person*, *Emperor*, or *King*; nay some *some Karolus, others Carolus.* have not been wanting to affirme his name, as you may see in the *Chronicles of Magdeburg*, testified by *Carion* in his third Booke:

Ex sanguine Caroli Caesaris & Regum Gallia Imperator orietur, Carolus dictus, dominabitur is in tota Europa, per quem & Ecclesia collapsus status reformabitur, & vetus Imperii gloria restituetur, &c. *Church restored and reformed by a Charles.*

Of the blood of the Emperor *Charles* the great, and of the *Kings* of *France* shall arise an *Emperor* named *Charles*, who shall rule imperially in *Europe*, by whom the decayed estate of the *Church* shall be reformed, and the antient glory of the Empire again restored; for there shall come a people without an head, and *A people without a Head.* then woe shall be unto Priests: Horrible mutations of

- all Kingdomes are then at hand ; The beast of the *West*, and the *Lion* of the *East* shall beare rule over all the World.

King of Scotland not that Charles.

This in no wayes points out the King of *Scotland*, though his name is *Charles*.

An Archbishop of *Ravenna* prophesied thus of a certain Prince or great Person by the name of a *Lion*.

Padoa.

Woe unto the Citty of Philosophers, woe unto thee *Lombardie*, for thy Towers of joy shall be broken downe ; all the Tyrants shall be put out of Gods Church, and there shall be made a generall Conversion to the faith of *Christ* by the great *Lion*.

And the above named Prophet further sayth, that the *Lion-King* should convert other Nations.

Sybilla Erithræa,

And *Sybilla Erithræa* sayth in an Imperiall Manuscript, that the *Lion-Monarch* shall be made famous unto all, and shall subvert Kingdomes, People and Nations.

Frier Vincent, their Prophecies.

Frier Vincent of the Order of *Dominicans*, he speakes of three Armies from the *West*, *East* and *North*, and these to fight together in *Italy*, and that the *Eagle* shall take the Counterfeit King, and all things shall be made obedient unto him, and there shall be a new Reformation in the World ; Woe then to the *Shaven Orders*, viz. of *Monkes* and *Friers*, whose Crowns are shaved.

Northern Eagle, enemy to Monkes.

In order to this Prophecy *Cyrill the Hermite*, will needs have an Emperour of *Germany* to be the man that must trusse up these *Priests* and *Monkes*, and do so much harme unto *Rome* : Yet in the end sayth *Abbot Joachim*, when the *Thornes* and *Brambles* are rooted up, viz. the *Priests*, then sayth he, an holy Man shall pacifie the *Eagle*.

*Par la puissance de trois Roys temporels,
En autre lieu sera mis le saint siege.*

Nostradamus.

There shall three temporall Princes translate the Holy Sea, viz. the *Popedome* else where. Thus *Nostradamus* in his 8. Century and 99. *Quadrin*.

There:

There shall arise in the last times a Prince, sprung from the *Severall Pro-*
 Emperor Charles; which shall recover the Land of Promise, and *phesies, who*
 reforme the Church, and shall be Emperor of Europe. Thus *shall be the*
 tinger the German, &c. And no lesse then the same thing is in- *Northm*
 timated by *Jobannes Amarn, viz.* In the latter dayes there shall
 be great Warres and bloodshed, the furie of the Warres shall
 last a long time, whole *Provinces* shall be left naked of Inha-
 bitants, many Cities forsaken of People, the Nobility slaugh-
 tered, principall Persons ruined, great changes of Kings, Com-
 monwealths, and Rulers.

The North prevaieth against the South, a learned and elo-
 quent Prince, by little and little, shall attaine the Sovereignty
 or Empire: There shall be a new King shall surmount all the
 rest, shall make change of Religion, when he holds the reynes
 of the Empire, viz. of Germany.

There shall come a time, sayth *Gamaleso*, when the Germans *with what let-*
 shall chuse one of their owne Princes, whose name shall begin *ter his name*
 with one of these eight letters, B. C. D. E. G. P. Q. T. and *shall begin.*
 he shall arise out of a certain *Highlandish* Country of Germa-
 ny, &c. then shall the thunderbolts of the Bulls of Rome be in *The place from*
 no force. And these things shall happen at what time the Pope *whence he shal*
 dome shall be translated unto *Mentz*. Neare unto which time, *come.*
 the Divisions of Christians shall be so great, that the Turk shall *Germany*
 overrun a great part of *Christendome*, all which Divisions do *named for the*
 onely prepare matter for that Prince of Germany, who shall *place.*
 both beate Turk, Emperor, and Pope. Now when you see a *Popedome*
Sabinian elected Pope, know all these things draw neare to per- *translated*
 formance, and the desolation of Italy, and of the Roman Church. *when the Ro-*
 is then at hand; great Divisions there will then be amongst *man Church.*
 the Cardinals, and seven years after that never any more. For *shall be de-*
 then a generall Conversion shall be made unto the Faith of *stroyed.*
 Christ, by meanes of the great Lyon. Somewhat neere these
 times also shall a great Eagle arise, and who shall be able to
 resist him? having power given him of the most high: He
 shall carry with him by Conquest three Kingdomes: He shall
 soyle the Lillies in the Land of Virgo; the Sunne it selfe shall
 mourne with the Lyon, &c.

*Discord of
western
Princes.*

*The Turk to
hurt Italy.*

*The English
and Venetians
joine in expel-
ling the Turk.*

*Venice to be
taken by the
Turkes.
Zealand, Hol-
land, Brabant
too scourged.*

*Venice her
hard fate.*

*France threat-
ned: their
Monarchy to
fall.*

The discord of the *Western Princes* shall give hopes unto a great *Prince* of the *East* to conquer them ; but the *Eagle* and the *French Cock* at that time shall resist this mighty *Easterne Prince* , having helpe and assistance of the *Lion* of the *Sea* ; by this *Eastern Prince* they meane the *Turk*, and have prophesied, that he shall destroy many *Cities* of *Italy* , yea and waste *Rome* her selfe; the first letter of this *Eagles* name shall begin with *H* or *F*. I meane of him, who shall overthrow the *Turk*, or the *Easterne Prince* before recited. And there is one *Juvenis Anglicus* foretelleth , that the *English* and the *Venetians* , being in League together, shall unite their *Sea forces*, and have a principall hand in overthrowing , vanquishing and chasing the *Turk* out of and from the confines of *Italy*. Yet after that the *Turk* shall take *Venice*; nor shall *Brabant* , *Flanders* , *Zealand* , or *Holland*, escape severall very great inundations of waters, innumerable seditions, slaughters, tumults, firings, and desolation of many their principall *Cities* and *Townes* , nor shall they be able in the least measure to resist that powerfull enemy, who shall come against them in very short time. And were their civilities unto our *Commonwealth* worth taking notice of, I would informe them of the *Nation* that must slaughter them, and the year when they shall be butchered.

When I looke upon the fate of the *City* of *Venice* , I tremble to thinke or foresee , that so noble and so glorious, and antient a *City* , shall be even quite destroyed by a mercilesse enemy, even by that same fearefull messenger of *Gods* wrath, who shall overspread all or most of the *Mountainous* parts of *Italy*.

Were I intended to weary my selfe in relating the wo-
full calamity, which shall in lesse than halfe a *Century* of
yeares befall the *French Nation* , I might write a large *Volume*
thereof, and tell them a certaine *Prince* as religious as a *Turke*,
shall overspread that peoples most fruitfull *Territories*; and all
these *Wars* and desolations will be occasioned by the unruly
Nobility , who by their civill dissensions shall occasion the
ruine of the *French Monarchy* ; and if you will know neare the
time of this great mutation, it shall bee, when a certain *King*,
called

called Henry is twice made King, and a Duke of Florence turned Protestant.

Vide Capitulum.

● Duke of Florence turned Protestant.

Rex Franciæ depelletur à suis finibus à propriis subditis, exercebit enim in eos tyrannidem in gentem & contra Ecclesiam Christi, instigatus ab Episcopis & Pontificibus, qui proditoriè apertâ pecuniâ oppugnati eum seducent & tradent: ipse vero videbitur hæc facere in gratiam affinium: verum cum fuerit amotus & falsus solus relinquetur in exilio, ab his in quibus erat confisus: in fine autem secundi incurfus hoc fiet, sic pendet clipeus in stipite.

The King of France shall be driven from his owne Coasts and Confines, by his own Subjects; for he will exercise very great Tyranny against his Subjects and the Church of Christ, being instigated or stirred up thereunto by the Bishops and Romanists, who shall seduce him and betray him trayterously with bribery of Money. But those misdemeanours he doth, shall seeme to be done in favour of his Kinsmen or Allyes. But when he shall be removed, and false Man shall be alone banished, or all alone in Exile, a part from those he confided in, these things shall come to passe upon his second ingresse into the Kingdome.

King of France driven out of his Kingdome by his owne subjects.

The Mahumetans very neer that time shall possesse Venice, and the Northerne Eagle destroy the Monasteries of Germany. Then the greedy Hollander shall enough repent his dissertion and falsehood to the English, when the French and other People besides are embroied in the blood of their best and most able Citizens. Whilest the Hollanders continue a People hated of all their neighbours, and though in extreme necessity, succoured by none, or pittied by any. Such shall the Downfall of those industrious but self-ended Christians be.

Monasteries of Germany destroyed by the Northern Eagle.

An Eagle shall appeare from the most high Rockes of Germany, accompanied with many fierce Griffons, and shall bend his Forces Eastward; he shall make the Pope to leave Rome, and shall bring confusion to all Italy.

By

By what I have delivered out of many reverend mens Prophecies, I onely evince thus much :

King Charles
not the Lion
of the North.

That the late King *Charles* was not the *Lion of the North* ; or that his Sonne, the present King of *Scotland* is that *Charles*, or that *Eagle* which the Wise Men of former times Prophefied of ; or that he shall act either such wonderfull Deeds in War or Peace, as the admirers of *Grebners* false Printed Prophecy would fasten upon him.

Sybilla Tibur-
tina.

To make an end of this Story, I shall conclude with the Prophecie of *Sybilla Tiburtina*, long since made Publique unto the World. Which Prophecie of Hers, tels another manner of Story. Her Prophecie is thus :

Orietour Sydous in Europa Soupra Iberos ad Magnam Septentrionis domum, &c.

The English of it is thus :

A Starre shall arise in *Europe* over the *Iberians*, towards the great House of the *North* ; whose beams shall unexpectedly enlighten the whole World.

Sybilla her
Prophecy.

This shall be in a most acceptable time, when as mortall men being wearied with War and Armes, shall unanimously be desirous to embrace Peace. Certainly in those times it will be stoutly controverted, who shall be the best Man, or unto whom the greatest Dominion may befall ; during a *Vacancie of a Governour*, and whilest there is an *Interregnum* or *discontinuance* of some Prince. But at length the off-spring of a most ancient Family prevails, and will proceed in a course of War, untill contrary Fortune overthrow him. For even at the same time or near unto the setting of this *Starre*, or dying of the Prince, signified by that *Starre*, a light as ancient as the former shall breake out, burning with more eager flames of War,

Warre, shall inlarge his *Dominion* unto the Coast of the *Antipodes*.

But first *France* must submit or be overcome by this Prince. And *Brittanie* shall most humbly in Ships cast her selfe at his knees, imploring his assistance. *France overcome.*

Italy musing in the meane time at these his high enterprises; will contribute little ayde unto him.

But even this second great Starre or Prince shall a long time ere expected conclude his dayes, greatly to the sorrow of Mankinde. When this Person is layd in his grave, and after the appearance of many Signes of Gods anger, and prodigious Comets, and strange Apparitions in the Ayre: Little safety will be amongst mortall men in any place, untill the firmament of Heaven with its *Creatures*, and the *Planets* in their contrary motions shall vanish away. *Death of the great Prince or glorious Starre.*

One Orbe shall contend with another; the fixed Stars shall in motion run faster than the wandring *Planets*; the Seas shall rise leuell with the Mountains. *Civill wars amongst the Commons.*

In a word, night, destruction, ruine, calamity and eternall darknesse shall conclude all these miseries.

Here we see this *Sybill* very long since Prophesied of a *Northerne Starre* or Prince that should arise in *Europe*, and doe famous *Acts*; and he to be borne very farre Northward neere the *Iberians*; but concludes him, or tels you his end shall be sad and wofull. This Star or Prince shall no sooner be dead, but another Heroicke Prince equall in blood with the former appeares, he also dyes untimely in his youth. Unto this last Man, if he who writes himselfe *King of great Brittain* shall apply and supplicate for assistance (as *Sybilla* saith he must) he himselfe or this King or any King of *Scotland* cannot then be this great Man in expectation, or greater than *Charles* the great. Besides here is a place named from whence he shall either personally come, or whence he shall first appear, viz. neere the *Iberians*, or very far Northward. *A great Prince to be borne neare Iberia.*

It hath been the onely labour of this Discourse all along, *The intention of the Author in to this discourse.*

*Present King
of Scots not
Charles the
great.*

to manifest unto this Nation, first, that the present King of Scotland is not that *Great Charles* intended in *Grebner*, or any other Prophecy extant either in Manuscript or in Print.

Secondly, we have shewed from the writings of very famous men, of what Nation the *Great Charles* or *Lyon* of the North shall be, or Native of.

Thirdly, we have examined the Prophecies both of the *Scottish*, *Welch* and *English* Prophets, and from their Writings have discovered,

*England to
have no more
Kings.*

*Parliament not
to be overcome
by Scots.*

That *England* shall no more be Governed by **KINGS**, or that this **PARLIAMENT** shall be subdued by any of the Issue or Race of the late **KING**.

Fourthly, we have in severall places delivered many assured Predictions concerning the Changes and alterations of the most eminent People, Cities, Nations and Kingdomes of *Europe*.

And now lastly, we doe deliver one other very ancient Prophecie concerning the later times, and that concerneth *Europe* in Generall. Afterwards we plainly manifest the quality or kinds of such Actions as shall happen Monthly in that very year before the great and admirable *Grand Catastrophe* of this World; as a warning unto those whose eyes God hath opened with cleer manifestations of his spirituall Visions.

An auncient *Saxon* Prophecie of the last **TIME**.

IN the Northerne parts of the *World* there is situate a *Forest* *Trianglewise*, invironed with a Wall of *Brasse*; from the which *Forest* shall flye a fortunate *Fowle*, that shall swim even to the Borders of *Africa*, and there light upon a *Golden Tree*, from whence he shall pull three branches of *Gold*, and so triumphantly return unto the *Forest* againe; at which there shall

shall an *Eagle*, that buildes her nest upon a *Golden steeple*, very much repine, and therefore send forth many secret fires to burne and waite the sayd *Forest*; but every secret fire how great soever intended shall be quenched and quite extinguished, before the *Blaze* be kindled; many *Princes* of the *Earth* shall seeke by *Policy* to hunt therein, but at the *Gates* thereof shall suffer a great repulse; so fortunate and fruitfull shall this *Forest* be, and invincible her *Towers* of *Brasse*, that all the *Kingdomes* of the *Earth* shall admire her fortitude, and grace her with the title of the blessed *Paradise*, which God gave *Adam* at the *Worlds* creation.

After this the *Sea* shall bee mightier than the *Land*, for therein the *Corners* of the *World* shall meet and fight a terrible battle, wherein a mighty *Man* shall be overthrown.

In the *West* shall lurke a bloody *Serpent* in a *Denn*, which hath not seen the *Light* this many yeares, but yet this *Serpent* shall have many stings, which shall stretch into all the *Corners* of *Europe*, and be annoyance unto the whole *State* of *Christendom*; then from the *North* part shall come a *Dragon*, that shall break out the *Serpents* teeth, and pluck forth his stings, that he shall neither bite or sting, yet shall the *Serpent* keep his *Denn*, and receive succour from the *Eagle* in the *Golden steeple*.

In the *South* shall live a *Wolfe* of the *Commons* blood, and gnall downe *Townes* into his thirsty *Throat*, but in the midst of his bloody banquet, he shall choake himselfe and dye: Out of the *East* shall come a dismall black *Dogg*, that like a theefe by night shall enter *Germany*, in which enterprife he shall lose one of his limmes, and so depart with such a yelping sound, as that upon the noyse thereof the limits of *Africa* and *Asia* shall quake.

This *Dog* shall afterward forsake his Master, and chuse him a new Man, whereby the *Scripture* shall be fulfilled. This *Dog* shall signifie the *Turke*, which shall forsake his *Mahomet*, and chuse unto him the name of a *Christian*, which is a signe the day of *Doom* is at hand, when all the *Earth* is subject unto one God, or that all people acknowledge one onely God.

France in danger.

Spain also.

Rome also.

The *Flower de Luce* and *France* shall live long at variance, but at the length agree. The bowels of *Spain* shall be split in sunder, and divided for want of *Gouvernement*, in those dayes when the *Golden-people* shall be consumed with fire, even then the seven headed Citty, now more brave than *Jerusalem*, shall be a place more desolate than *Jerusalem*; then shall the cleare Word spring forth & flourish through the World, which never shall be taken away.

White Dove.

After this shall a milke white Dove be lifted up to honour with two golden *Lams*, and receive a *Crown of Gold*; but after all these things the end of the World shall approach, and there shall be heavy and pittifull dayes, with much Warres and other alterations of the World, &c. and not long after universall peace, &c.

Saxon Prophecy.

This Prophecy following, was found by chance in a wast Paper, wherein was wrapped a paire of gloves, that a Man bought upon the Exchange, written in an old Saxon hand in red letters above threescore yeares agoe.

Draco maximus & fidelis potentissimo brachio amulos Proditores exterminabit, terram superbia inculcabit, Galliam etiam comprimet, multa regna inviset, tota vita victoriosus erit, & tandem cum Rege ut Caesar venerabitur.

A great Dragon.

A great and faithfull Dragon shall banish by his most powrefull Arme envious Traitors, in his pride he shall enter by force their Land, he shall oppresse France, he shall visit many Kingdomes, all his life he shall be victorious, & at length with the King shall be saluted as *Cesar* or *Emperor*.

I thought good also though out of order, here to repeat Mr. Williams his Prophecy, about the fourteenth yeare of King James, in regard of the strangnesse of it.

Mr.

Mr. Williams his Prophecie about the foure-
teenth year of King James.

Christ went to Court some seven yeares since,
and there he left his Assse.
The Courtiers Kickt him out of doores,
because there was no grasse.
The Beast went mourning ever since,
and thus I heard him Braye:
Although there was no grasse at Court,
they might have given me Hays.

Though it's no-
thing to the
purpose in
hand, yet I held
it not unfit to
relate it.

But sixteen hundred forty one,
who ere shall live that day,
Nothing shall see within that Court,
But onely grasse and Hay.

And then you may be sure,
The yeare that next ensues,
One silly Assse shall be more worth
Then all the Horse ith' Mewes.

In 1642. the
King had no
Horse ith'
Mewes.

Some conclude it thus.

The time shall come, when onely men shall see
nothing at Court, but onely grasse shall be.
But now of late, my Mr. told me that time shall not be
untill 1643: the first day of September.
Let him that so despise this Assse, this Assses words remember.
And if not then, before the midst of March ensues,
he will not give his Assse, for all the Horse ith' Muse.

Written by Sr. James Oxenden, a Knight in Kent, with his
owne hand, in a Book the yeare aforesaid, and a Coppy
thereof sent lately to Mr. B.

K 3

Divers

Divers Gentlemen then Courtiers remember this *Prophecy*, then contemned as likely never to come to passe. This *Williams* above said was executed at *Charing Crosse*, for saying, that King *James* his escape from the powder treason, was not a preservation, but a reservation for a worse turne.

Have a little patience to reade the following *Prophecy*, delivered long since in *Saxon* metre.

Dragon Hoord that Hill so high,
The mettle mold that there doth lye,
Is able for to ransome home a Prince,
To find it out go get thee hence,
If thou wilt learn how for to know
The Hill wherein this Mettle doth grow,
Mark my words, I have good skill,
And Ile teach thee to know the Hill.
In great Brittain there it is,
On Malvern Hill withouten mis.
Go to the top, mark well the taylor,
Let three points passe, it will not prevaile,
But measure it truly with a line,
And keepe it duly in thy mind.
And thou shalt find it fall as right,
As Moon and Starres do serve the night.
If thou do hap to find that ground,
Tell it not for many a pound.
But digg and delve, and gett thee health,
And lay up daily Worldly wealth. Calidon Martyn Silvery.

*These Hills
ly in Worces-
tershire.*

The certain yeare of these monthly predictions is
not to be revealed, but such there will be in that great
yeare, before the wonderfull Catastrophe of this world
shall happen.

*The wonder-
full yeare of
the world.*

JANUARY.

A showre of blood shall raine continually for one howres
space.

space, in one Land of *Europe*, that *Region* or *People* thereof shall first come to destruction.

FEBRUARY.

All *Nations* troubled with rumors of *Warres*, every *Region* preparing *Armies*, and mustering men, traffique generally prohibited by Land and by Sea, every *Country* inforced to live of their owne stock and commodities.

Quere: What will become of *Scotland* then.

MARCH.

The main Sea shall hugely swell with mighty tempests and windes, so that the Sea-bankes in many places shall overflow their accustomed bounds, inundations univerfally or in every Country; one *Island* shall be quite overflowne with the Sea, where the double *Crosse* hath Government, the finnes of the *Prince* or *Rulers* thereof being so extreme high against the Majesty of *God*.

APRIL.

A terrible Sea fight, such as hath not been before, occasioning the water to look more red than the red Sea, the water all turn'd to blood; *England* thou wilt have a share in this fight, *God* of his great goodnesse make thee victorious; after a hard fight thou shalt overcome.

MAY.

War and bloodshed over all the Earth, one *Nation* shall send so many men to the *Warres*, that it shall for a time even be desolate of men, so that twelve *Woemen* will be glad of one *Man*: Nay hardly procure one young *Man* for them all.

JUNE.

In the Eastern parts of the World, a whole *Nation* shall fight a great battle in a wrong cause, and defend an evill *Man*; but the vengeance of *God* will raine downe a showre of fire from the throne of Heaven, and consume that *Army* wholly with

with all their wealth and treasures, even as they lodge in their Tents, &c.

JULY.

*Great drought,
and want of
w^a. cr.*

So great a drought, so great want of water will appeare, that multitudes of people shall dye in many places, for meere want of Water; Soldiers shall not be able for heat to carry their Armes; the Earth shall be so dry and so parched with the Sunne his hot beames, it shall yield no fruit to feede Cattle.

AUGUST.

Mortality Plagues.

Noysome flies.

Great Plagues and Mortality will cover the whole face of the Earth, and so destroy Man kind, that there will not be sufficient Labourers to get in Harveft, or the fruites of the Earth; in this Month, such swarmes of Noysome fowles and flies shall come from the East, as they shall devour the Corn on the ground, the Fruite on Trees, that all shall be barren. Men living in those times and in this Month, shall have more sorrow and more woes, and more famine, and distresse, than was in Jerusalem, when Titus besieged it.

SEPTEMBER.

*The Earth em-
poysoned.*

The season of this Month will be so unnaturall, and the Earth so unfit for tillage, that all manner of Cattle will rot on the ground, which will breed such store of flies and vermine, that the Earth will be empoysoned, and receive no Fruit to increase.

OCTOBER.

*Dearth of
Corne.*

A generall famine and dearth of Corn, will overspread most Nations of Europe, so that the Child shall sterve at her Mothers breast, the Mother having no food to nourish her selfe or Child.

NOVEMBER.

*A great Con-
queror ap-
peares.*

One appeares suddenly and unexpectedly a great Conqueror, the

hereafter in England.

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the World filled with the fame of this Man , who suddenly,
like *Augustus*, gives peace unto the whole Earth.

DECEMBER.

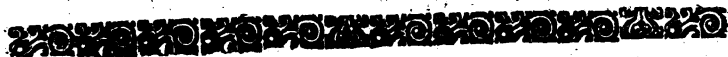
All Warres end , *Religion* truly preached universally over
the World, a generall *Peace*, no more treason or *Rebellion*; not
long after the Trumpet sounds , and *Christ* appears.



The late *King* being the principall occasion of our
whole Discourse , I thought to leave unto posterity
some Characters , of his Life and Actions as follow :
Not vulgarly knowne.

L

SEVE-





SEVERALL
OBSERVATIONS
upon the LIFE and DEATH of
CHARLES late King of
ENGLAND.



CHARLES STUART, late King of England, was borne at Dumferlin in Scotland, about fifteen miles from Edinburgh, 19. Novemb. 1600. he lived 48. yeares and about 72. dayes. He died in the beginning of his Charactericall yeare, fatall many times where killing dire-

Died in a Charactericall yeare.

well educated in his youth.

Noted to be wilfull. His Mother, Queen Ann her presage of him.

ctions in the Nativity threaten. Severall Characters are given of him; some do too much magnifie him, others as much vilifie him: He was well educated by his Father under carefull Tutors, men of great knowledge in all manner of qualities, fit for education of Princes; and came to the Crowne being aged 24. yeares and about 4. monthes, even in the flower of his age; of his infancy we have little to mention, onely he was noted to be very wilfull and obstinate by Queen Ann his Mother, and some others who then were about him; his Mother being told he was very sick and like to dye, sayd, He would not then dye, or at that time, but live to be the ruine of himselfe, and the occasion of the losse of his three Kingdomes, by his too much wilfulness. A sad prediction from his Mother, who most intirely loved him, but it proved very true in the sequell. Some affirme she had that foresight of his conditions from a stranger, who had not onely great judgement in Nativities,

vities, but in the more secret learning; others that one *English* a *Scot* informed her thereof first. *Queene Ann* may be thought to have the spirit of *Prophecy* in judging so rightly on her Son and Daughter; for she so much scorned and undervalued the *Palsgrave* for a Husband unto the Lady *Elizabeth*, that in most of her language after and before the marriage, she would call her *Goodwife Palsgrave*, a name and title shee thought good enough for any Woman should marry that dul and unfortunate Man; and indeed her feares and predictions proved most true. The old *Scotish* Lady his Nurse was used to affirme as much, and that he was of a very evil nature even in his infancy; and the Lady, who after tooke charge of him, cannot deny it, but that he was beyond measure wilfull, and unthankful; Yet while he was young, he followed his Booke seriously, which his elder brother *Prince Henry* could not indure, and therefore King *James* would frequently blame *Prince Henry* with the neglect of his Booke, and tell him how his Brother *Charles* followed it; whereupon the *Prince* would reply, when that he himselfe should be King, he would make his Brother *Charles* *Archbishop of Canterbury*. And to speake truly of him, he had many singular parts in nature; he was an excellent Horseman, would shoot well at a marke, had singular skil in Limming and Pictures, a good *Matbematician*, not unskilful in *Musicke*, wel read in *Divinity*, excellently in *History*, and no lesse in the *Lawes* and *Statutes* of this Nation; he had a quick and sharpe conception, would write his mind singularly well, and in good language and stile, onely he loved long *Parentbesis*; he would apprehend a matter in difference betwixt party and party, with great readinesse, and methodise a long matter, or Contract it in few lines; in so much as I have heard *Sir Robert Holborne* oft say, He had a quicker conception, and would sooner understand a Case in *Law*, or with more sharpnesse drive a matter unto a head, than any of his privy *Councell*; inso much, that when the King was not at the *Councell Table*, *Sir Robert* never cared to be there. He had also amongst other his special Gifts, the Gift of *Patience*, inso much, that if any offered him a long discourse or speech, he

Queen Ann of the Palsgrave.

Charles learnt his Booke well.

Many good parts in the King.

Sir Robert Holborne of the King.

*A great lover
of the Queen.*

*His Letters to
the Queen.*

would with much patience, and without any Interruption or distaste, heare a speech or story out at length; but then he would expect the same civility from others. He was a great admirer of his Queen (if he dissembled not) very uxorious, seldom denying her any request, and for her sake was very civill to the old Queen of France her Mother; the height of his affection unto the Queen, fully you may perceive in those transcendent expressions of his, in Letters sent unto her, the Copies whereof were intercepted at *Naseby*, and since Printed; his conclusion being alwayes:

*Thine Eternally,
or, Farewell Deare heart.*

*She thought
him a dissem-
bler.*

*A provident fa-
ther for his
Children.*

*An enemy to
blood before
the Wars.*

He communicated his weightiest & most private designs unto her, nay there was very little of any moment, but she was advised with concerning it; and yet, what reason the Queen knew to the contrary, I could not learne, but she more then once twit him in the teeth with dissembling, &c. A quality which indeed he was as sufficiently Master of as any Man living, and which questionlesse he had partly from his Father, and partly from the *Climat* he was borne in, viz. *Scotland*. An indulgent Father, carefull, if not too too Covetous to have provided Patrimonies for his Children; for he would often say, when some beggerly Courtier propounded a *Monoply* or *Project* unto him, affirming it would produce unto his Coffers so many thousand pounds a yeare, or much increase his revenue; he would presently send for the *Judges*, or some of his *Councell* at *Law*, and if they affirmed and consented he might by *Law* grant the thing desired, he often would say, he knew no reason, but that he might grant the Matter in question, sith the thing it selfe was just and lawfull, for he had many Children to provide for. Before the Warres he was a great enemy to bloodshed or willfull murder, insomuch, that when one *Stamford* had in an insurrection in *Fleetstreet* killed a man, he could by no meanes be drawne to signe a pardon unto him, though *Stamford* had been *Buckinghams* favorite and Countryman, and very great intercession had been made unto him for his pardon. Where he once really affected, he

was

was ever a perfect friend; witness his continuance of affection unto all *Buckingham's* friends after his death, yea untill his owne last decay of fortune. He was a great lover, if not too much, of the *Clergy*, and highly advanced them, in so much as under him they grew first insolent, and then saucy; and indeed his indulgence unto them did in part procure unto him selfe the peoples hate. Whether his indulgence unto the *Clergy*, proceeded from a religious affection rather to advance the wayes of righteousness or Gods cause, then his owne private delignes, it hath been by many controverted; but by judicious men adjudged, that his owne *Selfe-ends* were therein more sought after then propagating the *Gospel*; so that he served him selfe by pretending to advance the *Clergy*. He erred extremely in this one businessse, when divers godly Christians in *Norfolke* delivered him a Petition against the Tyrant *Wrenn* their Bishop, he sent for *Wrenn*, and bad him answer it. Novelities in Doctrine he hated as much as in Ceremony. He loved not greatly the antient Nobility or Gentry of this Nation, but did rather prefer Creatures of his owne or Fathers making. How much he loved any of the Nobility or Gentry, but for his owne ends, he made it plainly appeare at *Oxford*, where he procured sundry of the *English Nobles*, and many Gentlemen Members of the House of Commons, to recede from the Parliament at *Westminster*, and convene at *Oxford* where him selfe was; and after, that this Mock Parliament to satisfie his desire had convened and assembled, done what they could, and thereby engaged their persons and Estates for him, yet because they would not in all things comply with his tyrannicall humor, in a letter of his unto the Queen, he complaines of them unto her, and said, he was so troubled with a *Mungrell Parliament*, he could doe nothing, &c. This scornfull Epithite or Badge of disgrace, was all the reward any of those unfortunate Gentlemen had from him; but it was just they should be so paid their wages, that in so trayterous a way deserted the Parliament at *Westminster*, which sits to this day, &c. He cared not much for the *Common Law*, or very much for the *Long Gowne* men; he learned that disaffection of his from

A perfect friend where he tooke.

Ruined by his love to the Clergy.

Bishop Wrenn a pestilent fellow.

The King abuses the Nobles.

Loved not the Law.

his Father *Jemmy*, who could not indure the *Lord Chief Justice Cook*, because he ever said the *Prerogative* was bounded by *Law*, and was limitable; but that excellent *Patriot* was worsted for his deare affection to his Country, by *Egerton the Chancellor*, who maintained the contrary, and was worthily as well rewarded by the *old Scot* for his labour, *Jemmy* taking the great *Seale* from him before he was dead; yea in a disgraceful manner. The *Commonalty* of *England* he neither cared for, took much notice of, or much disrespected, holding this opinion onely, because he was *their King*, they ought in duty to serve him. The *Citizens* of *London* though they much courted him with their flatteries and large gifts, and in his latest extremities releevd him with considerable sums of money, yea even at *Oxford* in Soape Barrels, yet he slighted them, thought them ever too rich, and intended for them a severe revenge; had he ever mastered the *Parliament*, he was advised, by one I well knew, to have demolished halfe the *City*; what he would have done had he been *victorious*, *God knows*: He would often say, it was the *Nursery* of the present Rebellion, for so he called the Wars, &c. and that the body of the *City* was too large for the head; I have heard it from the mouths of many very worthy *Gentlemen*, whose hap it was to serve him in the late Wars, that they did beleve, had he, viz. the *King*, by Armes conquered this *Parliament*, he would have proved the greatest Tyrant the *English* Nation ever had to rule over them, and therefore they did stil pray for a reconciliation betwixt *Parliament* and Him, but could never indure to heare he should conquer our Armies, &c. And so much in a manner dropt out from the mouth of *Rupert*, who giving command for executing some things contrary to the *Laws*, and being acquainted with his mistake, Tush quoth he, we will have no more *Law* in *England* henceforward but the *Sword*. He had a natural imperfection in his Speech, at sometimes could hardly get out a word, yet at other times he would speake freely and articulately; as the first day of his comming before the *High Court of Justice*, where casually I heard him, there he stammered nothing at all, but spoke very distinctly with much

Cared not for
the people.

His love or
hate to the
Citizens.

Likely to prove
a Tyrant.

Rupert a
young Tyrant.

Defect in the
Kings speech.

much courage and magnanimity. As a Man he had his imperfections, for he was very covetous and gripple, and sparing of his treasure, (qualities nothing commendable in a King) & if at any time liberall, it was rather to the undeserving or boysterous fellowes than well meriting; by how much the more humbly any made their adresses unto him, by so much the more was he imperious, lofty, and at a distance with them; wherenpon it most an end happend, that the *impudent* and *bold* were rewarded, and the *verinuous* slighted, which imperfection of his inforced a bold spirited *Courtier* to say, there was no way to get any Boon from him, but by impudence and *Cajoling* him with unbecoming language. Yet he himselfe was never obscene in his speech, or affected it in others. I have onely met with or taken notice of two passages, which argue him guilty of unbecoming language; first, in all or most of his letters unto the Queen, he tearmes the *Parlament Rebels*, though they were Lawfully convened, and not dissolved or to be dissolved without their owne consent; but time and their *Victories* acquainted him with more civill language, and taught him to style them a *Parlament*. In an other Letter of his unto her, he calls the Lord Generall *Fairfax*, who was then the *Parlements* Generall, their *Brutish* Generall; a most unbecom vill Terme and Epithite to bestow upon so brave a Man, so civill, so valiant, and so much a *Gentleman* as *Fairfax* was and is, assuredly the *Progenitors* of the Lord *Fairfax* were *Gentlemen*, and of good estates, then and at what time the *Ancestors* of the *Stuarts*, were but poore *Stewards* unto a family in *Scotland*; and what a preferment it is now, or was some three hundred yeares since to be *Bailiff* or *Steward* unto a *Scottish* Family, let the whole World judge, for this was the true originall of the rise & growth of the Family of *Stuarts* and no other, though since by marriage they came to be *Kings* of *Scotland*, (as their owne *Chronicles* relate.) He did not greatly Court the *Ladies*, nor had he a lavish affection unto manys, he was manly and well fitted for Venerious spoarts, yet rarely frequented illicite Beds; I do not heare of above one or two naturall Children he had, or left behind him: He had exquisite judgment.

He was covetous.

Rewarded the vicious.

Called the Parliament Rebels.

Abuses the Lord Fairfax.

Rise of the Family of the Stuarts.

*Judgment in
Physiognomy*

ment by the eye and *Physiognomy*, to discover the vertuous from the wanton ; he honored the vertuous, and was very shy and choice in wandring those wayes, & when he did it, it was with much cautionsnesse and secrecy ; nor did he prostitute his affection, but unto those of exquisite persons or parts ; and this the *Queene* well knew ; nor did she winke at it. Hee had

*A selfe-ended
Man.*

much of *Selfe-ends* in all that he did, and a most difficult thing it was to hold him close to his own promise or word ; he was apt to recede unlesse something therein appeared compliable either unto his owne will, profit or judgement ; so that some

*Ill Characters
of him.*

foraigne Princes bestowed on him the Character of a most false Prince, and one that never kept his word unlesse for his owne advantage. Had his judgment been as sound as his conception was quick and nimble , he had been a most accomplished *Gentleman* ; and though in most dangerous results and extraordinary serious consultations and very materiall ,

*A uncertain
Prince.*

either for State or *Commonwealth*, he would himselfe give most solid advise and sound reasons , why such or such a thing should be so, or not so ; yet was he most easily withdrawne from his owne most wholesome and sound advice or resolutions , and with as much facility drawne on inclined to embrace a farre more unsafe and nothing so wholesome a Counsell. He would argue *Logically*, and frame his arguments *Artificially* ; yet never almost had the happinesse to conclude or drive on a designe in his owne sence , but was ever baffled

*His feares of a
Parlament.*

by meaner capacities. He feared nothing in this World , or disdained any thing more than the Convention of a *Parlament* , the very name was a *Bugbeare* unto him ; he was ever refractory against the summoning of a *Parlament* , and as willingly would embrace an opportunity to break it off ; this his avernesse being well knowne to some grave Members , they contrived at last by witt & the necessity of the times, that his

*Grants a Tri-
enniall Parla-
ment.*

hands were fast tyed up in granting a Trienniall sitting, or a perpetuity as it were unto this present *Parlament* , a thing he oft blamed himselfe for subscribing unto, & as oft those who importuned him thereunto. And therefore I wonder at that passage of his, (if it was his , which I doubt of) in that booke published

published under his name and called his Portraiture, wherein he maintaines this Parliament was called as much by his owne choyce and inclination, as advise of others; whereas it is manifestly knowne even unto all, it was onely necessity and the importunity of the English, who would not fight with the Scotts, and this onely cause was it which gave occasion for calling of this Parliament: The Scotts at that present being possessed of Newcastle: For the booke it selfe, it maintaines so many Contradictions unto those things manifested by his owne Letters under his owne hands unto the Queen, that I conceive the most part of it *Apocrypha*; the *Meditations* or *Psalmes* wholly were added by others; some loose Papers he had, I do well know, but they were nothing so well methodised, but rather Papers intended after for the Presse, or as it were a *Memoriall* or *Diary*, than such a well couched peece and to so little purpose. But it is answered by the learned Milton. He was seldome in the times of War, seen to be sorrowfull for the slaughter of his People or Soldiers, or indeed any thing else, whether by nature or custome his heart was hardened, I leave for others to judge. When unfortunately the Parliament had lost some of their men in the West at Marlborough, and the *Devizes*, and they brought in a miserable condition without hose or shooes, or scarre clothes, into Oxford as a Triumph, he was content to be a Spectator of their calamities, but gave neither order for their reliefe, or commands for ease of their sufferings, nay it was noted by some there present, he rejoyced in their sad affliction: So afterwards, when Hambden was wounded, or neere that time in Buckinghamshire, it happened a very valiant Soldier of the Parlements side to be taken, stript stark naked, his body being shot in many places, and his shoulder broke, this poore soule in this condition and pickle, was set on a poore leane Jade, and brought as a triumph before the King, where he stood accompanied with many Nobles; it would have pittied any ones heart, to have heard how this poor man was reviled and upbraided by lewd people, even as he passed close by the Kings presence, who neither pittied the man, rebuked the unruly people, or gave order

The King necessitated to call this Parliament.

The late Book under the Kings name, forged, not his.

Not sorrowfull for the slaughter of his people.

Two examples thereof.

A story of a Parlements Soldier abused.

M

for

for cure of his wounds; but *God* cured the Soldier instantly, for he died ere he was 40. paces from the Kings presence, and notwithstanding the misery of the man, and sharpnesse of his wounds, yet was the greatnesse of his spirit and courage undanted, that he rode very upright upon the poore Jade, nothing danted either at his owne present condition, or presence of the King; it was observed, that a lewd Woman, as he past by, calling him *Rebell*, he onely lookt sternly at her, and sayd, *you Whore*; some Nobles seeing the hard heartednesse of the King upon this sad accident, and how little he valued those who either fought for or against him, upon this meere occasion, deserted him, and came for *London*, &c.

Even the lookes and gestures of *Princes* are observed you may see, & severall either good or ill Construptions grounded thereon. He was observed in his diet to feed heartily, and would drink Wine at meales freely, but not in excesse; He was rather violent than moderate in excercises, when he walked on foot, he rather trotted than paced, he went so fast. He was nothing at all given to luxury, was extreme sober both in his food and apparell, in the latter whereof he might rather be sayd to go cleanly and neat, than gaudy or riotously; and as to the former, he rather loved sober, full and substantiall dishes, than *Kickshawes*, which the *Extravagant Nobles* feed for their wantonnesse sake; though many times ere they are satisfied with curiosities in diet, their estates lye pawned for them. In the generall he was not vitious, & yet who ere shall say he was vertuous extremely erres, he was a Medly betwixt vertue and vice: He was magnificent in some measure, and was the onely cause of the building that miracle of Ships called the *Royall Sovereigne*, and when some of his Nobles acquainted him with the vast charge thereof, he replied, why should not he be admittid to build that Ship for his owne pleasure, and which might be upon occasion usefull for service of the *Kingdomes*, as well as some Nobles prodigally spent their *Patrimony* in riotous and ungodly courses, nothing either for their Credits or reputations, or any way beneficiall to the *Kingdome*. It was wisely sayd of him at that time, Every

man

Great courage
of the Soldier
even just be-
fore his death.

The King bad
beared.

Temperate in
his diet.

Sober in his
apparell.

Not very vi-
tious, nor ver-
tuous.

Built the
Royall Sove-
raigne.

His wife say-
ing about that
Ship.

man had his proper vanity, and that was his, if the people accounted it so. He was ill thought of by many, especially the Puritans then so called, for suffering the Chappell at Sommer-set-houſe, to be built for the Queen, where Maſſe was publiquely ſayd: Yet was he no Papist or favored any of their Tenents, nor do I remember any ſuch thing was ever objected againſt him: My ſelfe was once there to gaz, whileſt the Priest was at high Maſſe, the Sexton and others thruſt me out very uncivilly, for which I proteſted never to come there again.

chappell at
Sommerſet-
houſe.

The Actions of Kings and Princes are lookt upon with many eyes, whereof ſome ever prove either ſquint or purblind: So long as we live in this World, our converſation cannot be with Saints, but with the Sonnes of Adam, who ever ſmell of ſome corruptions. Many alſo have blamed him for writing unto the Pope, when he was in Spain; others think ill of him for the many Reprieves he gave unto ſeminary Priests, and Mr. Prim ſweates to purpoſe in aggravating his offence thereby. Why he might not as well in a civill way write unto the Pope, as write and ſend his Embaſſador to the great Turk, I know not; & for his mercy to thoſe Priests, who had not occaſioned Rebellion in his Dominions, truly Charity bids me to make rather a good than ill Conſtruction. And were not the Common-Law of this Nation more in force than that Canon of Scripture, thoſe things could not be juſtified, putting men to death for Religion, or taking Orders beyond Sea, &c.

The King not
blameable for
writing to the
Pope.

He was ambitious and diſdained in his youth to match with any of the Engliſh Ladies, and therefore upon hopes of a marriage with the preſent King of Spaines Siſter, Monday the 17th Feb. 1622, he ſet forward for Spain, went firſt into France, and from thence with his high thoughts paſſed the Mountaines; neither had he ſucceſſe in the marriage deſired, or did he get honour by that journey; although moſt magnificently entertained in Spain, ſome private diſguſts happened there and in that voyage, inſomuch as he never, after his returne into England, much cared for the Spaniard, which he made publiquely knowne in ſeverall yeares of his reigne: He was accompanied to Spain with the Duke of Buckingham, one

Ambitious, ſet
forward for
Spaine, no ho-
nour by that
journey.

Buckingham
his favorite.

Kings journey
conferred.

whom formerly he extremely hated, but after that journey as extremely fancied, being his only great favorite. People generally were nothing satisfied with that his journey undertaken so rashly; yet many sober men judged very well of the marriage it selfe, and those did publickly averre, the *Spaniard* was rich, and a brave man, would not be troublesome unto us with unnecessary visits, would ever bring gold in his pockets; was a people, with whom the *English* Merchants had a great and rich Trade, and with whose naturall conditions the *English* did pretty well Sympatbize; and for the *Infantas* strictnesse in the *Roman Religion*, there was by many prudent men very little question made, that it would produce any ill to this *Natiap*, which now had been *Protestant* above 60. yeares; & they did also consider that the *Prince* was very surely grounded in his owne *Protestant* faith, & that the *Common Law* would well provide for the multiplicity of *Priests*, who might presume to come upon her account. The 27th of *March*, being Sunday 1625. King *James* died. All that whole yeare a most furious plague afflicted the City of *London*, there dying above fifty thousand people, amongst those, whose misfortune it was to abide in the City, during that pestilent Contagion, my selfe was one, and therein beheld Gods great mercy unto me, being nothing at any time visited, though my conversation was daily with the infected: And I do well remember, this accident, that going in *July* 1625. about halfe an houre after six in the morning to *St. Antholines Church*, I met onely three persons in the way and no more, from my house over against *Strand-bridg* till I came there, so few people were then alive, and the streets so unfrequented.

King James
death.
Plague in
London.

The Queens
comming over.

The King
married.

In *June* 1625. *Marie*, daughter of *Henry the fourth*, King of *France*, came over, and was married to the King the same Month: Severall Contractions were made upon this marriage with *France*, and many disputations in private were had, whether she or the *Infanta* might have been better for this Nation, however the *Parlament*, in regard of the sicknesse, was translated to *Oxford* 10. *August*. 1625. and the 12th of the same dissolved; there are two main reasons given for its dissolution,

lution, one was, because the *Duke of Buckingham*, his owne favorite, should not be questioned concerning King *James* death; and the second was, his Majesty made severall propositions unto the people, which they would not consent unto: That King *James* was really and absolutely poisoned by a Plaster, applied by *Buckingham*s Mother unto King *James* his stomach was evidently proved before a Committee: But whether *Buckingham* himselve, or the late King, was guilty either in the knowledge of, or application of the Plaster, I could never learne, many feared the King did know of it, and they gave this reason; because when the *Parlament* did order to question *Buckingham* for it, and had prepared their Charge or Articles, to present against him in the *House of Lords*, and to accuse him thereof, His Majesty, contrary to all expectation, and as in affront of both *Houses*, and in the *Upper-house*, when the Articles came up, gave *Buckingham* his hand to kisse, carried him away with him, &c. This Action lost him the present *Parlaments* affections; even the most sober of his friends held him very much overseen to deny a *Parlament* justice in any matter whatsoever, but in matter of poyson, and the party poysoned being his Father, in that to prohibit a due course or a legall proceeding against the party suspected, it was to deny justice with a refractory hand. But at that time he was lusty and young, and in his infancy of *Convening Parlements*, thought to make himselve sure ever after, or to master the *Commons* of *England*. There is no pen, how able soever, can take off the blemish that will ever hang on him, for falling out with his *Parlament*, because they questioned, how and by what meanes his Father came to his death.

Reasons of the Parlements dissolving.

King James poisoned by a Plaster.

The King refused to question his Fathers death, is therefore suspected guilty himselve.

The second of February 1625. he was Crowned at *Westminster*, *William Laud* altered the old *Coronation oath*, and framed an other new, and in *March* following was a *Parlament* againe summoned, and therein *Mountague* questioned for *Popish* & *Arminian* Tenents; and *Buckingham* was againe also put to it by the *Commons*. In time of this *Parlament*, he sent for the *Bishops*, & blamed their backwardnesse, for that they did not informe him, how he might promote the cause of the *Church*: Indeed,

The King Crowned. A Parliament Mountague questioned.

The Bishops
fawning fel-
lows.

Buckingham
and Bristol as
olds.

Diggs and El-
lotted committed.

Parliament
dissolved.

Tilley over-
throws the
King of Den-
mark.

Isle of Re bu-
jessesse.

he did well know what fawning *Jacks* most of them were, and how easily he might with hopes of profit winne them to his side, they made up a good part of the *House of Lords* in number; here again the houses of *Parlament* were troubled with *Buckingham* and *Bristol*, who was the wiser man of the two, but had least friends, these framed bills & accused each other of *Treason*; at that time most men pittied *Bristol*, and thought him ill rewarded for all his service in *Spain*, for it was conceived he acted not but according to commission. In this *Parlament* he committed *Sr. Dudley Diggs*, and *Sr. John Elliot*, Members of the *House of Commons*, because they most rigorously had managed an accusation against *Buckingham*: An high affront it was to the *Parlament*, & a great breach of *Priviledge* to commit a Member of that *House*, without the *House* consent; that matter was much resented and very ill taken; by those and other his high miscarriages unto both *Houses*, they began to mistrust him, many gave sad conjectures of his actions, and thought that in the end he would either have or lose all. *June 15. 1626.* he dissolves the *Parlament*, onely because they should not prosecute *Buckingham*. An argument of sound affection unto his favorite, to hazard the love of millions onely for him, but a deepe imprudence and high oversight, to slight a whole *Nation* for love onely of one Man, and he but of yesterday, or a new Creature, of but his Fathers meere stamping, and his owne continuing.

It was in *August* this yeare, that *Tilley* overthrew his Unkle the *King of Denmark* in a pitcht field, how the *King* carried the businesse with his Unkle, or what treasure he promised to supply him with, and did not performe, I know not, sure I am the old *King*, after this fight could never indure our *King*, but would sweare he endeavored what in him lay to make him lose his *Kingdome*; this I had from the mouth of *Dr. M.* who heard the *King of Denmark* speake what I write.

In *Anno 1627.* he set forth Men and Ships to the *Isle of Re in France*, under the conduct of *Buckingham*, we lost our best Men in that scurvy designe, who were no better than butchered by the *French*, through the indiscretion of some that
had

had principall command therein ; but give me leave before I proceed further , to relate what I had from the mouth of an eminent Collonell , imployed in that successe expedition , and one of the Councell of Warre , and a sworne enemy to the Duke, Buckingham I well know was extremely blamed about the losse of our Men , the day of their retreat unto the Ships: The matter was thus carried, the night before the Retreat, the Duke called a Councell of Warre , and there shewed them the necessity of their Retreat the next day , and that himselfe in Martiall discipline being wholly unexperienced , he left the manning of the next dayes Action to the ordering of the Councell of Warre, offering the service of his owne person unto any hazard what ever as farre as any private Soldier. The Councell committed the manning of their Retreat by a free consent unto old Sr. William Courtney , a heavy dull covetous old Man , who having been 20. or 30. yeares a private Captaine in Holland, was by Sr. John Burrows meanes made Collonell in that expedition , and Burrows being now dead, and Courtney the oldest Collonell, it was referred unto him how with safety to bring off our men, but he either through want of judgment or forgetfulnesse , having not sufficiently provided for security of our Reare, our men were most unfortunately many of them cut in peeces , and had not Sr. Pierce Crosby with 800. Irish made good the Retreat, all our men had been lost ; Courtney himselfe fell into a Salt-pan in the defeat, and was saved by meanes of his man Antonies, crying, Oh save my Captaine, but the poore fellow lost his owne life, and saved his Masters.

Buckingham
excused for our
losse of men in
the Isle of Re-

The truth of
that defeat, &
who was
faulty.

Buckingham
his offer.

Courtney the
cause of our
losse.

Crosby his
good service.

A bullet by chance , during their stay in that Island , was shot at the sayd Courtney , and he having a peece of Gold , of 21. shillings price in his fob , the buliet light there , bent the Gold, and so he was preserved; Courtney at his returne shewed me the Gold and told me the story. The King hearing of our losse at the Isle of Re, & landing of the Duke, in stead of being angry at the losse of so many gallant Men , or calling him to account, sent to comfort the Duke, desiring that he should not be troubled at the losse , for the chance of Warre was casual.

And

The Kings love
to Bucking-
ham.

*Rochell busi-
ness.*

*The King the
only cause of
its losing.*

*Sr. John Pen-
nington his
gallantry.
Scornes the
French prof-
fers.*

*All French
Protestants
hate the King.*

And now we are speaking of *Rochell*, let me acquaint the World, that his Majesty was the sole cause of its losing, for he lent the *King of France* eight or ten of his owne *Navy*, by which meanes the *Rochellers* Ships were sunke and destroyed, who before were ever able to releevv themselves with their owne Ships, against all opposition the *Kings of France* could make. And that it may appeare, he willingly lent these Ships unto the *French*, and was not forced unto it by *Buckingham*, as many have affirmed; I will relate this passage, perhaps not vulgarly knowne. *Sr. John Pennington*, being *Vice-Admirall*, had commission to carry eight or more *Royall Ships* into *France*, when he arrived there the *French* acquainted him the Ships were to serve the *French King* against the *Rochellers*, and if that he the sayd *Sr. John* would serve in that employment, he should be honorably rewarded, but this gallant Man being truly *English* scorned the proffer, and utterly refused the employment, and ere he would resigne the Ships unto the *French*, came privatly himselfe to the King, and informed the King of the *French* intentions against *Rochell*, but the King sayd onely thus much: *Pennington* go and deliver your Ships, and leave them in *France*, and then gave him a particular or private *Warrant* under his owne hand for his discharge, &c. He had much a do to get his Ships again from the *French*, and then was inforced to send *Sr. John Pennington* amongst the *French*, who seized above hundred *French Ships*, and kept them untill ours were delivered; one thing is observable, that we had onely two saylors assisted against *Rochell* in our Ships and no more; this I relate in honour of the Sea-men.

The destruction of *Rochell* is wholly layd upon our Kings score, as well and justly it may be to his eternall dishonour and blemish; For had he not furnished the *French* with Ships, *Rochell* could not have been taken as it was: And verily I beleevv the sad groanes and miseries of those poore *Protestants*, powred out unto Allmighty God in their hight of calamities against our King, were extreme instrumentall in hastening downe the anger of God against the late King. However this Action of his, lost him the love of the *Protestant Princes* in all parts

parts of the World, and his owne Subjects could after that Action never well brooke him, but daily were alienazed in their affection from him, supposing him either not well grounded in the *Protestant-faith*, or else a meere state *Jugler*. and no other. I know some have accused *Buckingham*, to be instrumentall about the lending those Ships, its possible he was: However in March 1627. a *Parlament* was summoned, againe *Buckingham* articted against, and in June prorogued untill *October*, after in March dissolved, because *William Laud* was remonstrated against by the *Commons*, his ruine laboured; there were also Articles exhibited against *Buckingham* in the *Parlament*, but the later of the two, viz. *Buckingham*, was stabd the 23. of *August* 1628. he being ready to go unto Sea for reliefe of *Rochell*, then besieged. Many complained of the King in this his various Action about *Rochell*, viz. in first ayding the *French* to destroy the *Rochellers* Ships, then to take part with them against the *King of France*, but to no purpose, some therefore compared him to a *Black Witch*, whom they say can bewitch and hurt Cattle, but hath no ability to cure them again, it was an act of great inconstancy and much dishonour to himselfe and whole *Nation*, though the *Nation* had no hand in it. When first the news was brought unto the King of *Buckinghams* death, he was at a *Sermon*, or in a *Church*, or at ser-vice; he did not seem much troubled at the news, but stayed out the *Sermon* with much patience, onely gave *Maxwell* present directions to seize the *Dukes* Cabinet, wherein his Letters and private instructions were. All men generally, except a few Court *Parasites*, were glad of *Buckinghams* death, yet nothing was bettered in the Court or *Common-wealib* after his death, which moved many to affirme, that all the misgovernments in the *Realme*, proceeded not from *Buckinghams* ill advise, but most from the corrupt and depraved nature of the Kings owne hake. Syth I am upon the death of *Buckingham*, I shall relate a true story of his being admonished often of the manner of his death he should dye, in this manner.

Another Parliament called.

Buckingham and Laud questioned.

Buckingham stabd to death.

The King not moved at it, seizeth his Cabinet.

Nothing amended after Buckinghams death.

An aged Gentleman, one *Parker* as I now remember, having formerly belonged unto the *Duke*, or of great acquaintance with the *Dukes* death.

N

A Dæmon appears to Parker, relating the Dukes death.

Speakes to Parker.

who forbears to acquaint the Duke.

The Dæmon appears againe.

Parker resolves to tell the Duke.

the Dukes Father, and now retyred, had a *Dæmon* appeared severall times unto him, in the shape or image of *Sr. George Villiers* the Dukes Father; this *Dæmon* walked many times in *Parkers* bed-Chamber without any action of terror, noyse, hurt, or speech, but at last one night broke out into these words: *Mr. Parker*, I know you loved me formerly & my Son *George* at this time very well, I would have you go from me, you know me very well to be his father old *Sr. George Villiers* of *Leicestershire*, & from me acquaint him with these & these particulars, &c. and that he above all refrain the Counsell & Company of such and such, whom he then nominated, or else he will come to destruction, and that suddenly. *Parker* did partly, though a very discret Man, imagine he himselfe was in a dream all this time, & being unwilling to proceed upon no better grounds, forbore adressing himselfe to the Duke, for he conceived if he should acquaint the Duke with the words of his Father, & the manner of his appearance unto him, (such apparitions being not usuall) that he should be laughed at, and thought to dote being he was aged; some few nights passed without further trouble to the old Man, but not very many nights after, old *Sr. George Villiers* appeared again, walked quick and furiously in the roome, seemed angry with *Mr. Parker*, and at last sayd: *Mr. Parker*, I thought you had been my friend so much, and loved my Son *George* so well, that you would have acquainted him with what I desired, but yet I know you have not done it; by all the friendship that ever was betwixt you and me, and the great respect you beare my Son, I desire you to deliver what I formerly commanded you unto my Son: The old Man seeing himselfe thus sollicitated in this manner, promised the *Dæmon* he would, but first argued it thus, that the Duke was not easy to be spoke withall, and that he would account him a vain Man to come with such a message from the dead; nor did he conceive the Duke would give any credit unto him; whereunto the *Dæmon* thus answered: If he will not believe you have this discourse from me, tell him of such a secret (and named it) which he knows none in the World ever knew but my selfe and he. *Mr. Parker* being now well satisfied, that he

he was not asleepe, or that the Apparition was a vaine Delusion, tooke a fit opportunity therefore, and seriously acquainted the Duke with his Fathers words, and the manner of his Apparition. The Duke heartily laughed at the relation, which put old Parker to a stand, but at last he assumed courage and told the Duke, that he acquainted his Fathers Ghost with what he now found to be true, viz. scorne and derision, but my Lord sayth he, your Father bad me acquaint you by this Token, and he sayd it was such, as none in the World but your two selves did yet know; hereat the Duke was amazed and much astonished, but tooke no warning or notice thereof, keeping the same Company still, advising with such Counsellors, and performing such Actions as his Father by Parker countermanded. Shortly after, old Sr. George Villiers in a very quiet but sorrowfull posture, appeares againe unto Mr. Parker, and sayd: Mr. Parker, I know you delivered my words unto George my Son, I thanke you for so doing, but he slighted them, and now I onely request this more at your hands, that once again you repaire unto my Son, and tell him, If he will not amend, and follow the Counsell I have given him, this Knife or Dagger (and with that he pulled a Knife or Dagger from under his gowne) shall end him, and do you Mr. Parker set your house in order, for you shall dye at such a time. Mr. Parker once more engaged, though very unwillingly, to acquaint the Duke with this last message, and so did, but the Duke desired him to trouble him no further with such messages and dreames, told him he perceived he was now an old Man and doted, and within a month after meeting Mr. Parker on Lambeth bridge: Now Mr. Parker, what say you of your dream? who onely returnd, Sr. I wish it may never have successe, &c. But within six weekes after, he was stabd with a Knife, according to his Fathers admonition before hand, and Mr. Parker died soon after he had seen the *Dreame or Vision performed.*

The 29th of May 1635. being Saturday, neare unto one in the after noon, the present King of Scotland was borne, the next day the King came to Paules Crosse, to give God thanks for the birth of his Son, where were presented unto him these Verses:

N 2

Rex

Many supposed there had appeared a new Starre at his birth, whereas it was the Planet Venus, who is usually seen in the day time.

The Eclips was the Monday following. The King in danger of drowning.

Faction in the Court.

Ship-money.

Generally disliked.

Voted down in Parliament.

*Rex ubi Paulinias accessit gratus ad aras,
Immicuit medio lucida stella polo.
Dic divina mihi tractans enigmata cœli,
Hæc oriens nobis, quid sibi stella velit?
Magnus in occiduo princeps modo nascitur orbe,
Moxque sub eclipsi regna orientis erunt.*

About May 1633. he went into Scotland, and was Crowned there the 18. of June, ☉ in 7°. ☿, ♃ in 7. ♎. In July he had a dangerous passage from Brunt Island, and hardly escaped drowning; some of his householdstuffs or plate was lost.

In 1634. he was infinitely troubled with faction in his Court, which much displeased him, but by little and little he put all things into order againe; then also he levied a generall great Tax upon the whole Kingdome, vulgarly called *Ship-money*, because it was pretended it was for maintenance of the Navy, and truly much of it was that way expended, and the Saylor's well payd their wages, which occasioned for two yeares together a good Fleet of Royall Ships to be set forth, much for the honour of the Nation.

This *Ship-money* was generally disliked, being a meere Innovation, and a cleanly trick to poll the subjects, and cheate them into an Annuall payment; my selfe was then a Collector for it in the place I lived in, I remember my proportion was 22. shillings and no more; if we compare the times then, and the present in which I now live, you shall see great difference even in Assessments, the necessity of maintaining our Armies requiring it, for now my Annuall payments to the Soldiery are very neare or more than 20. pound, my estate being no way greater than formerly; against this *Ship-money* many gallant Men opposed, and at last in Parliament it was voted downe.

In July 1637. viz. 23. day, there was great disturbance in
Edin.

Edinburgh, about a new *service Booke*, indeavöred to be obtruded on the Scots by the King and Canterbury; I have heard an old Woman begunne the quarrell by casting her stöole at the Priest, when he read the *Service Booke*. Many very modest Divines exceedingly blame both the King and Canterbury for that Booke, it admitted unto the people, as I remember, the *Communion* but in one kind, however, by the prudence of some grave men, being then privy Counsellours in Scotland, matters were slubbered over all that Winter in Scotland; but in May or Aprill new tumults arose, and truly I may almost say, that that corrupt *Common-prayer Book* was the sole and whole occasion of all the miseries and Wars that since that time have happened in both Nations: Had his Majesty first indeavored the imposition of that lame Booke upon the English, most men did beleewe we had swallowed it, and then the Scots must have done it afterward, for the Clergy at that time generally were such idle and lazy Lubbers, and so pampered with Court preferment, and places temporall in every Shire of England, and such flattering Sycophants, that doubtlesse the great hand of God was in it, that those rude Scots first broake the Ice, and taught us the way to expell an insulting Priesthood, and to resist the King, he indeavoring by unwarrantable meanes to intrude things contrary to the *Divine Law* of allmighty God upon our Consciences.

Disturbance in Scotland about the service Booke.

New tumults in Scotland.

In Anno 1638. the Queen Mother of France, and Mother unto the English Queen, Widdow of Henry the fourth, King of France, landed in England, and came unto London the 31. Octob. She was very meanly accompanied, and few of quality attending her; the King most humanely and generously receives and entertaines her, though all men were extremely against it, for it was observed, that where ever, or unto what Country this miserable old Queen came, there followed immediately after her, either the Plague, War, Famine, or one misfortune or an other; strange it is unto me, how she could be so fatall to any land she entred into; true it is, and I do very well

Queen Mother comes over.

Received civility by the King.

Some people naturally unluckily.

know, that some people borne under an unfortunate Constellation of Heaven; (without this that they live above nature, and live wholly in the Spirit) are so extreme unsuccessful in every thing they undertake, that let them use the greatest industry they can to be rich, all will not amount to obtaine a poore living, though they are assisted not onely with a good stock of money to beginne their Profession with, but have also many very profitable and assisting friends and meanes for their better encouragement and furtherance. It is very possible, that such like ill fortune from her infancy might attend this old *Queen*, as to be thought an unlucky *Præsa*ge of what mischiefe presently followed her in those Countries she resided in.

Indeavouris to dissolve the assembly in Scotland.

In November Proclamation was made to dissolve the great assembly in *Scotland*, but to little purpose, for the *Scots* have this privilege belonging unto them, that where, & when they please, to obey no *Edicts* or *Commands* of their *Kings*, except those *Edicts* fancy their owne humors: This Proclamation was laughed at and slighted by the *Scots*, who made it appeare they were in good earnest, and began to raise an Army for their owne defence, by no meanes induring the halfe *Papist Common-prayer book*. This raising of an Army by the *Scots*, in opposition of the *Common prayer booke*, made our *Prelates* prick up their eares, and the lazy *Bishops* most of all, who convened, and raised amongst their owne *Leviticall Tribe* great summes of money towards the maintenance of an Army against the *Scots*, whom they now hated worse than *Turkes*. Severall particular men are summoned to appeare at Court, & inforced to lend vast summes of money, towards the maintenance of an Army. I have heard some affirme, the King had in his Coffers at that time above fix hundred thousand pounds, no great summe for so provident a Prince, and such large incomes as he had.

The Scots raise an Army.

Our Priests are angry.

Much money borrowed on particular men.

The King raises an Army.

In or about the 27. March 1639. the King set forward towards *Scotland*, his Army followed immediatly, the *Earle of Arundell* being made Generall, a Man of great Nobility, courage, and

and resolution, and one whose *Ancestors* had been *Generalls* severall times against the *Scots* with excellent successe. There attended the King in this expedition most of the *Nobility* of this Nation, but with great unwillingnesse, for the *English* and *Scots* having now lived like Brethren, or Natives, or people of one Nation, one amongst another for almost fourty yeares, & having entermarried one with another, both the *Nobility*, or *Generall*, *try*, and others, they thought it a very strange thing, and not Lawfull or convenient, that this Nation should now take up Armes, and engage against the *Scots*, onely to satisfie the insatiable lust of a few domineering *Priests*, and halfe *Papish* *The Priests do.* *Bishops*, as also of an obstinate King, wholly led by the Nose by these *Snaffling Priests*. The *Common Soldier* was nothing well pleased, and marched most unwillingly upon this service. At last both Armies for many dayes accosted ech other, yet I never heard of so much as one lowse killed by either Army, the *Scots* being very tender of provoking the *English*, and they as willing to give no offence unto the *Scots*. In June of that yeare a peace was concluded betwixt both Nations, the *English* *Peace concluded.* *Nobility* much desiring and furthering it.

The King himselfe was most greedy above all men of this *The King* *Union* with the *Scots*; as will appeare by this ensuing story; *greedy of a* That day which was assigned for certain of the *English Nobility* *peace.* *ty* and *Scottish* to treat about those Articles of agreement or Pacification the *Scottish Nobility* were to produce, the *Nobles* of each Nation being set, the *Earle of Arundell* began with much *Arundell's* gravity to rebuke the *Scots*, for their unadvisednesse and rebellion in raising their Army against their Lawfull King, and disturbing the peace of both Nations, and yet he commended the good nature of the King, who was, notwithstanding their high provocations and misdemeanors, very inclineable to heare their just grievances, and to that purpose had appointed himselfe, being *Generall* of the *English* Army, and some other select *Nobles* of his *Counsell*, to meet them that day, to treat with them, & to heare their grievances, & what they could say for themselves. This gallant Man was proceeding further in his *Arundell's* *Speech to the* *Scots.*

King Charles
his rashnesse.

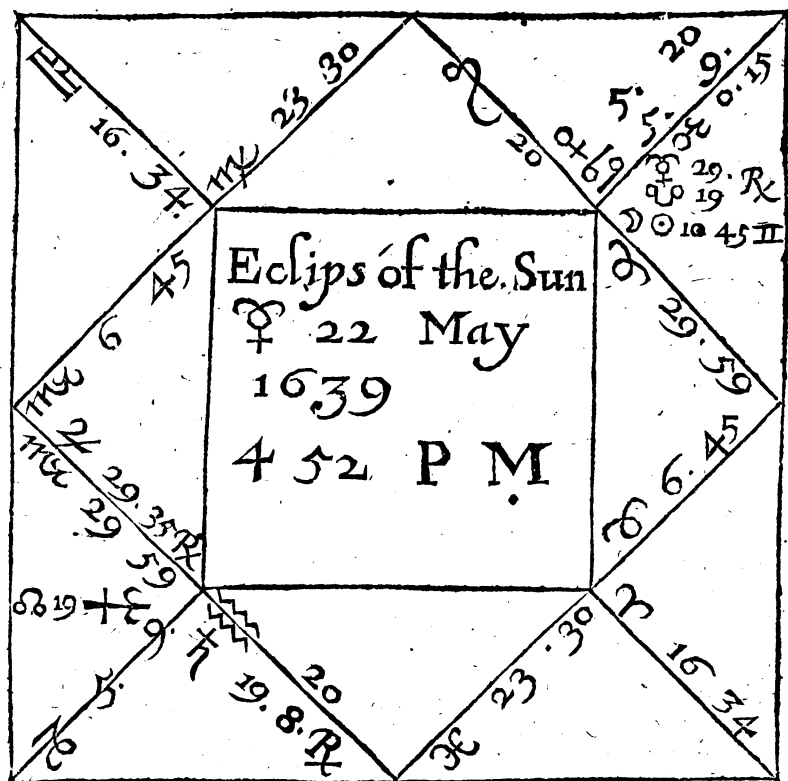
English Nobles
displeased.

his speech, and aggravating the *Scots* offences, when loe unexpectedly his Majesty entered the Roome, called for the Articles the *Scots* desired to be ratified, or consented unto, read them scarce over, but tooke pen and inke immediatly, and signed them, without ever advising with any of his *Counsell*; which so displeased the *Nobility* of the *English* Nation, that the very next day after signing the *Scots* Articles, they all hastened home to their owne habitations, the King staying behind, and for his dayly exercise, played at a scurvy game called *Pigeon Holes*, or *Nine pinnes*; his fellow gamsters also were equall to the Game, viz. *Lackyes*, *Pages*, and such others *ejusdem generis*. He againe no sooner came to *London*, but as I remember, caused those Articles to be burned by the Common Hangman, making himselfe as ridiculous in doing the one, as he was reputed weake and simple of judgement in doing the other: But at that time most imputed the burning of the *Scots* Articles, unto the advices given him, and importunity of the proud *Clergy* and *Bishops*, who humored him in every itching desire, of his, even to his ruine.

Eclips of the
Sunne 1639.

There happened many memorable accidents in this yeare 1639. as first five Eclipses of the Sunne and Moon; three of the Sunne, two of the Moon; none was visible in our *Horizon*, but that Eclips of the ☉, which here began with us at *London* the 22th of May, being Wednesday, at 3. houres and 52. min. afternoon, its midle was at 4. houres and 52. min. and its end at 46. min. after 5. The Digits eclipsed were 8. 51. min. 41. secon. the whole time of its continuance was 1. houre & 54. min. of times: The Scheme of Heaven follows.

His



His Majesty was in the field against the Scots at the very time of the Eclips, and some that were there with him sayd, they felt not a more sharp cold day in all their lives than that was, the season of the yeare, and height of the Sunne considered. Ple meddle little with the Prognosticque part of this Eclips, yet I might tell you, that Mercury, at the time of the beginning of the Eclips, represented the Clergy, & he was retrograde neare to Conjunction with Mars, one ill Omen unto the Clergy: At the middle of the Eclips the Moon was their significator, and she combust and neare the Dragons-tayle, which signified

Clergy threatened by the Eclips.

Treachery to
the King.

signified much calamity unto the *Priests*. This Eclipse signified unto the King much treachery, and dammage by his friends the *Scots*; the degree eclipsed was in the opposit degree, almost of the ☉ in his Radix. As this Eclipse shewed his troubles or their beginning, so the ☽ her Eclipse in 8th. in 1648. ended his afflictions, &c.

Eclipse portended ill to Spain
the reason why.
Spanish Fleet
defeated.

The effects of this Eclipse had most influence upon the King of Spain, it falling even in the very degree of his *Seaventh house*, so that upon the 11th or 12th of *October* 1639. upon our *English Coast*, and under our *Noses*, almost in our Harbour, the *Hollander* burnt and sunke a great Navy of his, with many miserable soules in the Navy, which were to be landed in *Flanders*. I know some have not stuck to affirme, that the 8000. men, transported in the *Spanish Navy*, were intended to have been landed here in assistance of his Majesty, but it was a meer untruth, for who could have hindered their landing in *Kent*, if his Majesty had commanded it? sure I am, the *Spaniard* tooke it ill at his Majesties hand, that he suffered them to perish so neare our Harbour, they also tooke exception, that his Majesty having promised them Amunition and Powder, which it seemes they wanted, it came not at the place for them, either by neglect or treachery of our Officers, untill they were worsted. The truth of the story of those 8000. *Spaniards* in the Navy was thus: There was a part of that Country where the *Walloons* inhabit, under the Dominion of the King of Spain in the *Netherlands*, which was taken notice to be very disaffected unto him, now upon the landing these amongst the *Walloons*, so many of that people were to have been transported into *Spaine*, &c. When his Majesty first heard of the *Spanish and Dutch Fleet*, and their neare approach, he sayd to one standing by him, *I would I were well ridd of both Navies*. To speak the truth of him, either as he was vertuous or vicious, is not to wrong him, but in every triviall miscarriage to make him the Author of it, I hold it barbarous, and not the part of an honest morall Man.

Story of the
8000. Spaniards.

In this memorable yeare, the *Scots*, by Act amongst themselves, thrust out all *Bishops*, who after came sneaking hither, and

and had by *Canterburies* meanes large and plentifull exhibitions for their maintenance; his Majesty tooke the expulsion of the *Bishops* so ill, as that he resolved to check the sawcinesse of the *Scots*, his deare Country-men, and caused their trade with us to be prohibited, and their Ships to be seized, which so enraged the *Scotish* Nation, that they were againe in 1640. in Armes; the King summons a Parliament in Aprill about the *Scots*, which Parliament would not give a farthing unto him towards maintenance of his intended Army against the *Scots*, therefore in May he dissolves the Parliament, which gave great discontent all over the Nation, and great encouragement unto the *Scots*, whereupon their Army was suddenly ready, and their presumption such, as without invitation they the 17th. August 1640. entred England. The King prepares an Army of *English* to resist them, but such was the generall inclination even of the *Common* Soldier, and so great an Odium or hatred was cast upon *William Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that nothing would serve the *Common* Soldier but a Parliament, not a man of the *English* would fight against the *Scots*, who were now crept into the strong Towne of *Newcastle*; our Soldiers were mutinous, the Officers generally disaffected to the service, in some Countries the new raised Soldiers flue their Officers, and would not go: All these commotions moved the King little to desist from the War, being continually furthered by the *Bishops* and Clergy, who in their Convocation gave a large benevolence towards the maintenance of those Wars, and commanded their Tribes in their severall pulpits to inveigh, and cry aloud against the prophane *Scots*, and to perswade the people to assist as willingly as against Infidels or *Turkes*. His Majesty againe commanded the *Nobility* to attend him in this *Northren* expedition, who leasurely, and rather unseasonably or unwillingly than otherwayes, attended him at *York*.

All men knew this War was promoted by the Clergy, whom the *Nobility* began to disdain and scorne, and the Gentry and Yeomanry of *England* extremely to hate, for at this present time the *High Commission Court* and other bawdy Courts

Bishops thrust out of Scotland

Scots in Armes.

A Parliament called:

Dissolved:

Sawcinesse of the Scot, who enter England

Obtaine Newcastle.

English will not fight.

The Priests willing and forward.

The Episcopall war with the Scots.

Bishop Wrenn
abusive Priest.

Abuses the
Clergy.

Laud his judg-
ment of Wrenn

did most horrible injustice against the persons and estates of any Gentleman, who by misfortune came thither; there was also one *Wrenn* Bishop of *Norwich*, borne in *London*, a fellow whose Father sold Babies and such Pedlery ware in *Cheap side*; this fellow very peremptorily one day as he sat in *Judicature* in the *High Commiffion Court*, sayd openly, he hoped to live and see the time, when a *Mr. of Arts* or a *Minister*, should be as good a man as any *Jack Gentleman* in *England*. And verily the pride of this sawcy Citizens Sonne, hath been one main cause of the ruine of the *Clergy*. Concerning this *Wrenn*, I know *Canterbury* preferred him, and brought him to those Ecclesiasticall advancements in *Court* and *Church*, which he enjoyed; I do also know, and have heard it from some who waited on *Canterbury* in his Chamber, that he would oft say, that the rash Actions and unwarrantable proceedings of this *Wrenn* would undo the *Clergy*; but in regard he had been the sole meanes of his advancement, he could not well do any act prejudiciall against him, but it would redound to the dishonor of himselfe, and the *Clergy* in generall; also he had many reluctancies in himselfe, for preferring so unworthy a scornfull fellow, who proved the scandall and scorn of *Church-men*, and an extraordinary plague to the whole *Nation*: for upon his plaguing and punishing many godly Clothiers in the Countries of *Norfolk* and *Suffolke*, they were inforced to leave their native Country, and betake themselves and Families into the *United Provinces*, where they have taught the *Dutch* the Art and Manufacture of Cloathing, even to the utter impoverishment of this whole *Nation*, &c. and yet this wretched *Wrenn* lives, &c.

The London-
ners tormented
by one Phillips
neere this year.

As I remember, neer upon or in this year 1639. or 1640. the Citizens of *London* were miserably abused by a beggerly Knight one *St. Phillips* of *Ireland*, who exhibited his bill against them, for certaine misdemeanors pretended to be committed by some of their sub-Officers in *Ireland*, about the parts of *London Derry*. True it is, the Citizens of *London* very gallantly about the coming in of *King James*, or not long after, sent Colonies of their owne in great numbers, and at their

their owne extreme great charges, to settle a civill Plantation in the North of Ireland, they had a large Patent from King James, and many Privileges granted unto them for their so doing and planting; above 30. yeares they had quietly possessed their owne lands there, had built many beautifull Market Townes, one or more City or Cities, many Churches in the Territories assigned them; but neere these yeares of 1639. or 1640. this Sr. Phillips demanding some unreasonable things of the Citizens, and being denyed them, he in malice exhibites his bill for misdemeanors of their Officers against the Londoners in the Starre Chamber, brought the cause unto a Hearing, the Court of Starre Chamber fined the Londoners deeply, adjudged their Plantations forfeited to the King, who as eagerly and greedily swallowed them for his owne. This very Act in or neare this exigence of time so imbittered the Spirits of the Citizens, that although they were singularly invited for loane of moneys, and had as great plenty in their possessions as ever, yet would not contribute any assistance or money against the Scots, or advance of his Majesty in this his Scottish expedition. And though I do not attribute these casualties and losses of the Cities, to be derived or caused from the Eclips of 1639. although the Eclips was in II, which signe is the Ascendant of London; yet certainly, that Eclips did in a naturall way threaten or portend much dammage unto them, and did manifest the casualties, but was not the cause.

The noble performances of the Londoners in Ireland.

Abused and fined in the Star chamber

Loose their Land in Ireland.

will not assist against the Scots.

The Eclips not the cause of evil, but a signe to shew the evil.

There was at last a cessation of Armes by consent of both parties Scots and English, some petty scuffling there was to no purpose; the King when he saw no other meanes could be thought on for to serve his turne, and that the Common Soldier unanimously refused engaging with the Scots, by the constant and earnest desire of the English Nobility, which attended him, he with much unwillingnesse at length was content to give summons for an other Parliament to be convened the third day of November 1640. But you must understand in the mean while, when the King saw he could no wayes engage the English against the Scots, he had sent unto Ireland for the then present Lord Deputy, the Earle of Strafford, formerly Deputy of Ire-

another Parliament call'd.

Deputy of Ireland sent for.

A Man of rare parts.

Poysoned with Prefement.

People in love with Parlame.

decline the King

Strafford accused.

Sentence to dye.

The King signs a warrant for his death.

Accused for it.

who invited the Scots to come into England.

Sr. Thomas Wentworth, a Yorkshire Gentleman by birth, and one who had formerly been a great Stickler against him, untill poysoned with Court perferment, he turned Royalist, and so was made Lord Deputy of Ireland; a Man of the rarest parts and deepest judgment of any Englishman living; I say, he sent for this Strafford to consult with him about composing these emergent differences; Strafford advises with Canterbury, all to little purpose, for the Bishop was a very Ass in any thing but Church matters; the hand of Providence now going along with the Parliament and Common wealth, who became Masters of the affections of all publique spirited people, the King daily declining. In April 1641. the Parliament accuse Strafford for severall Misdemeanors, Treasons, Tyrannies, &c. against the Commonwealth, during his government in Ireland; the Parliament follow it so lustily, that notwithstanding Strafford spoke and defended himselfe as well as any mortall Man in the World could do, yet he was found guilty, had his sentence to die, and did die. T. Earle of Arundell being Lord high Steward, the King signed the Warrant for his death, either by himselfe or Commissioners; thus died Strafford, the wisest Polititian this Nation ever bred.

All men accuse the King for his falsesse and Cowardise unto this Man, who being satisfied in his owne conscience, that Strafford was not guilty of Treason or Death, but onely of misdemeanors, yet signed a Warrant, either under his owne hand or by Commissioners; some there are who do say, with the same pen and at the same time, he signed the Warrant against Strafford, and also the Act for a Trienniall or perpetuall Parliament, which should not be dissolved without consent of both houses. Many affirme, the Queen procured him to do both those things, others impute it to Hambleton: It matters not who did it, or perswaded him, it was his ruine, &c.

The matter is not great, who invited the Scots into England, some thought Pim, Hambden, and severall other Gentlemen were instrumentall, its very like it was true, and that the King knew as much, but could not remedie it. The Parliament however in Policy and judgement, gave the Scots a round summe of money for their losses, and ordered them to depart this

this Kingdome, which they did; so that in August 1641. the King went into Scotland purposely to pacifie and compose the present threatening differences there. Scots depart England.

In the same Month of August 1641. I beheld the old Queen-Mother of France, departing from London, in company of Thomas Earle of Arundell; a sad spectacle of mortality it was, and produced teares from mine eyes and many other beholders, to see an aged leane decrepit poore Queen, ready for her grave, necessitated to depart hence, having no place of residence in this World left her, but where the Curtesy of her hard fortune assigned it; She had been the onely stately and magnificent Woman of Europe, wife to the greatest King ever lived in France, Mother unto one King and unto two Queens. The King goes into Scotland.
Queen Mother goes out of England.

The King cared not much for the Earle of Arundell, being he was of a severe and grave nature, could not indure Court novelties or flatterers, was potent in Allies, &c. but there was one thing or cause mainly above the rest, and that was, because the Earle of Arundell being Lord high Steward and Judge in Straffords tryall, gave his voyce that he was guilty of Treason, &c. The Earle also had but a few yeares before given the King a touch of his owne great heart, and the Kings unthankfulnesse unto him and his Family, the case was thus: A Priest pretends the King had a right in a Rectory the Earle challenged for his, and had procured Canterbury for his friend and second, the matter had many debates, for Arundell was no fool, but stood stoutly for his right, Canterbury was as violent for the Priest, and had procured the King to take cognisance or heare the matter, the King upon some slight evidence maintained it was his, viz. belonged to the Crown; the Earle seeing the obstinatenesse of the King, and his siding with a petty Priest against him, and his proper right, out of the greatnesse of his heart, sayd: Is unthankfull to him; takes part with a Priest against him.
SIR, This Rectory was an appendant unto such or such a Mannor-ble and how of mine, untill my Grand Father (unfortunatly) lost both his life and seventeen Lordships more, for the love he bore to your Grand Mother. The King loves not Arundell.
This was a smart speech and home to purpose, it so astonished the King, that he replied pretty mildly: My Lord, I would not have you think that so poore a thing as this Rectory or thing in question.

The Kings answer to him. *stion shall stand in Competition betwixt my respect unto you and your Family, which I know to be deserving, &c.* After that time the Earle little liked the Kings actions, and therefore tooke this opportune occasion of going away with the *Queen Mother*, and when one sayd unto him, his Majesty would misse him; *Is an ill Dogge (sayd the Earle) thats not worth whistling, and though he is a King, he will find Arundells affection unto him would not have been inconsiderable, &c.* Some few yeares since

Arundell dyes at Padua. this Earle died at Padua, being the last man of the *English Nation*, that maintained the gravity and Port of the antient Nobility; a great lover of *Antiquities*, and of the *English Nation* he brought over the new way of building with brick in the City, greatly to the safety of the City, and preservation of the wood of this Nation. He was a great patron of decayed *Gentry*, and being Lord High-Marshal of England, carried too strict an hand against the *Yeomanry* and *Commonalty*, for which he was nothing beloved but rather hated of them; however the *Gentry* and *Nobility* owe much unto his memory.

Irish Rebellion In October 1641. the *Irish* unanimously rebell and massacre the poore *English*, who were not able to releve themselves, as matters at present were handled, wanting able Governors to direct them; and the very truth is, the way which at first was taken to suppress the *Rebellion*, did onely support it; for confidence being given to some of the *Irish Nobility*, and many of them furnished with Armes, they furnish their owne kindred, being native *Irish*, who were no sooner possessed of Armes, but they became errant *Traitors* to the *English*. A great question will here arise, whether the Murther of the *English* was by consent or *Commission* from the King unto the *Irish*.

Irish Nobles all naught, but a few. Many have affirmed in words and in Print publicly, that he should be guilty of such a villanous Act, which I cannot beleve, in regard I could never have any assured relation, what those *Commissions* were the *Irish* boasted of, they being onely the affirmations of the *Catholique Irish*, purposely to winne others unto their party, and seducing many by saying, they acted by the *Kings Commissions*. Had this been true, it had been more than equall unto his assisting for destruction of

Rochell,

Rochell, but I may hope better things, both as he was a Protestant, a Christian and a King. Yet me thinks there is little satisfaction given unto this in his late pretended Booke; two maine things are objected against the King, which that Booke medles not with or answers: First, why his Majesty was so tender hearted of the Irish, as not to suffer above fourty Proclamations to issue out against those Rebels in Ireland, and those also to no purpose or unopportunately when too late; besides to shew his respect unto them; I know he oblitterated with his owne hands the word Irish Rebels, and put in Irish Subjects, in a Manuscript discourse, writ by St. Edward Walker, and presented unto him, which I have seen of the Irish rebellion, &c. Secondly, whereas the Parliament were sending over Clothes and other necessaries, for the English Soldiers in Ireland, the King seized them as they went, armed and furnished the English and Welsh against the Parliament; the reasons of these are omitted by the penner of his Portraiture.

In November 1641. the Parliament still sitting, the King comes for London, is entertained by them in the greatest State might be, and met on the way by some hundreds in Gold chaines, and nothing is now cryed but Hosanna, welcome home, your Majesty is welcome. The Queen perceiving a breach was likly to be betwixt the King and Parliament, thought politiquely to engage the City for him; he gives the Citizens good words, tells them, he will give them their Lands in Ireland againe, a promise he was never able to performe, &c. As I remember at their request, he also kept his Christmas at Whiteball, intending otherwayes to have kept it at Hampton Court, and also knighted some of the Aldermen. At his returne from Scotland, he affirmed in a speech he made unto both Houses, how he had left that Kingdome in as quiet and good condition as could be expected; The Devill was in the Crags of the Scots, if he left them not contented, who gave them what ever they required, and signed what ever they desired or demanded, confirmed as much as their large Consciences could require.

But now in January 1641. began a Sea of misfortunes to fall upon us, and over-whelm our long continued happinesse,

P

by

King and Par- lament disagree by disagreement of the King and the two Houses of Parliament, and partly by the daily coming to the *Parlament-House* of many hundred *Citizens*, sometimes in very rude manner; true it is, the *King* disliked these too too frequent addresses unto both Houses in so tumultuous and unwarrantable a manner; whereupon, fearing the worst, (as himselfe pretended) he had a *Court of Guard* before *White Hall* of the Trained Bands; he had also many dissolute Gentlemen, and some very civill, that kept within *White-Hall*, with their Swords by their sides, to be ready upon any sudden occasion. Verily, Mens feares now began to be great, and it was by many perceived, the *King* began to swell with anger against the Proceedings of *Parlament*, and to intend a Warre against them; some speeches dropt from him to that purpose. It happened one day, as some of the ruder sort of Citizens came by *White-Hall*, one busie Citizen must needs cry, *No Bishops*; some of the *Gentlemen* issued out of *White-Hall*, either to correct the sawcinesse of the fool in words if they would serve, else it seemes with blowes; what passed on either side in words, none but themselves knew, the Citizen being more tongue then Souldier, was wounded, and I have heard, dyed of his wounds received at that time; it hath been affirmed by very many, that in or neer unto that place where this fellow was hurt and wounded, the late *KING'S* Head was cut off, the *SCAFFOLD* standing just over that place.

Quality of the Citizens who flocked to Westminster.

They had suffered under Bishops and were honest men.

Those People or Citizens who used thus to flocke unto *Westminster*, were most of them Men of meane or a middle quality themselves, no Aldermen, Merchants or Common-Councill men, but set on by some of better quality; and yet most of them were either such as had publique spirits, or lived a more religious life then the vulgar, and were usually called *Puritans*, and had suffered under the tyranny of the Bishops; in the generall they were very honest Men and well-meaning, some particular fooles or others perhaps now and then got in amongst them, greatly to the disadvantage of the more sober; they were modest in their apparell, but not in languages; they had the haire of their heads very few of them

them longer then their eares; whereupon it came to passe, that those who usually with their cryes attended at *Westminster* were by a Nickname called *Round-heads*. The Courtiers againe wearing long Haire and locks, and alwayes Sworded, at last were called by these men *Cavaliers*; and so after that this broken language had been used a while, all that adhered unto the *Parlament* were termed *Round-heads*, all that tooke part or appeared for his *Majestie Cavaliers*, few of the vulgar knowing the sence of the word *Cavalier*; how ever the present hatred of the Citizens were such unto Gentlemen especially *Courtiers*, that few durst come into the City, or if they did, they were sure to receive affronts and be abused.

How the names of Roundhead and Cavalier begun.

To speak freely and ingeniously what I then observed of the City tumults, was this: First, the sufferings of the Citizens who were any thing well devoted, had, during all this Kings reigne been such and so great, being harrowed or abused continually, either with the *High Commission Court* or *Star-Chamber*, that as men in whose breasts the spirit of Liberty had some place; they were even glad to vent out their fighes and sufferings in this rather tumultuous then civill manner; being assured, if ever this *Parlament* had been dissolved, they must have been wrackt, whipt and stript by the snotty *Clergie* and other extravagant courses; and for any amendment which they might expect from the King, they too well knew his temper; that though in a time of *Parlament* he oft promised to redresse any Grievances, yet the best friend he hath, cannot produce any one Act of good for his Subjects done by him in the Vacancy of a *Parlament*. The loosers usually have leave to speake, and so had the Citizens.

The Citizens much abused all Ki. Charles reigne.

The King never performed his promise.

All this *Christmas 1641*. there was nothing but private whisperings in Court, and secret Councils held by the *Queen* and her party, with whom the King sat in Counsell very late many Nights; what was the particular Result of those clandestine Consultations, it will presently appear.

Private consultations at Court

Jan. 4. 1641. By what sinister Counsell led I know not, but the King in person went into the then Lower House of *Parlament* where the Commons sat, and for some things he had

The King rashly enters the house of Commons.

Demands five Members.

He had no evidence against them.

His cruelty to Elliot a Parliament man.

His attendants did no affront at Westminster.

This attempt the loss of his Crown.

been informed of, demanded five of their principall Members, viz. *Pimm, Hollis, Hazlerigg, Hamden and Stroud*. In that Booke called his *Portraiture*, he affirms he went to the House of Commons to demand Justice upon those five Members; and saith, he thought he had discovered some unlawfull correspondencies and engagements they had made to embroyle his Kingdomes; he confesseth he missed but little of procuring some writings, &c. to make his thoughts good. So here is no Evidence against these Members but his own Thoughts, as himselfe confesseth. But assuredly had he demanded Justice of the House of Commons against them and proved his Charge, he might have had it; but for himselfe to attach their bodies and be Judge also (as he intended) was a matter most unequall; and surely had it been in his power to have got their bodies he would have served these Members as he did *Elliott*, who in without cause he committed to Tower and never would either release him, or shew cause of his commitment till death.

All that time he had a Guard with him at the doore of the House of Parliament consisting of many Gentlemen with *Halberts* and *Swords*, truly I did not hear there was any incivility offered by those Gentlemen then attending unto any Member of the House, his Majestie having given them strict Commands to the contrary. This rash Action of the Kings lost him his *Crowne*; for as he was the first of Kings that ever or so imprudently brake the Priviledges by his entrance into the House of Commons assembled in Parliament, so by that unpareld Demand of his he utterly lost himselfe, and left scarce any possibility of reconciliation, he not willing to trust them, nor they him who had so oft failed them. It was my fortune that very day to dine in *White Hall*, and in that roome where the *Halberts* newly brought from the Tower were lodged for use of such as attended the King to the House of Commons. Sir *Peter W* ich ere we had fully Dined came in to the roome I was in and brake open the Chests wherein the Armes were, which frightened us all that were there; however, one of our Company got out of doores and presently informed some Members that

that the King was preparing to come unto the House, else I beleieve all those Members or some of them had beene taken in the House; all that I could doe further was presently to be gone. But it happened also the same day, that some of my neighbours were at the Court of Guard at *White-Hall*, unto whom I related the Kings present Designe, and conjured them to defend the *Parlament* and Members thereof, in whose well or ill doing consisted our happinesse or misfortune; they promised assistance if need were, and I beleieve would have stoutly stood to it for defence of the *Parlament* or Members thereof. The King lost his reputation exceedingly by this his improvident and unadvised demands; yet notwithstanding this his failing, so wilfull and obstinate he was in pursuance of that preposterous course he intended, and so desirous to compass the bodies of these five Members, that the next day he posted and trotted into the City to demand the Members there; he convened a meeting at *Guild Hall*, the *Common Councell* assembled, but *Mum* could he get there, for the word, *London Derry* was then fresh in every Mans mouth.

The Kings reputation lost.

Next day trots into the City, demands the Members there

But whereas the Author of the Kings Portrature complains that the insolency of the tumults was such, that his Majesties person was in danger in the Streets. This is a very untruth, for notwithstanding his Majesty dyed in the City that day he required the five Members of the Citizens, yet he had no incivility in the least measure offered unto his person, onely many cryed out as he passed the streets; *Sir, Let us have our just Liberties, we desire no more.* Unto which he severall times answered, *They should, &c.*

The Author of the late Kings Booke a lyer.

The King not affronted in the City.

An honest Citizen, as I remember, threw into his Coach a new Sermon, the Text whereof was, as I now remember; *To thy Tents oh Israel.* Indeed the Citizens (unto their everlasting honour be it spoken) did with much resolution protect the five Members, and many thousands were willing to sacrifice their lives for defence of the *Parlament* and the severall Members thereof.

Goodnesse of the Citizens and faithfulness to the Parliament.

The tenth of *Janu.* approached and came, upon which day the five demanded Members were brought unto the House of Com-

*The five Mem
bers brought to
the Parliament.* mons with as much triumph as could be expressed, severall Companies of trained Bands marching to the Parliament to assist if need were; there were upon the Thames River I know not how many Barges full of Saylor, having some Guns ready charged, if occasion were; and these also came in multitudes to serve the Parliament. A word dropt out of the Kings mouth a little before, which lost him the love of the Sea-men, some being in conference with his Majesty acquainted him, that he was lost in the affection of the Sea-men, for they intended to Petition the House, &c. I wonder, quoth the King,

The King called the Sea-men Water Rotts

How I have lost the affection of these Water-Rotts. A word sure that slipped out of his mouth unadvisedly; for all men must and doe know, that the Ships of England and our valiant Saylor, are the very strength of England.

In haste and anger leaves White Hall.

His Majesty finding nothing thrived on his side, and seeing the abundant affection of the Commonalty in generall for the Parliament, the aforesaid tenth of Janu. 1641. went unto Hampton-Court, and never after could by intreaty or otherwayes be drawne to come unto his Parliament, though they in most humble wise and by many and severall addresses exceedingly desired it. One misfortune followes another, for the

*Goes into York
shire.*

25th. of Feb. 1641. the Queene went into Holland, and afterwards the King into Yorke-shire. There was at this time a sufficient Magazine of Armes in Hull, being the remainder of those employed against the Scots. The Parliament sent down a Member of their owne one Sir John Hotham, to take care of them, who undertooke and also did maintaine the Towne and preserve the Armes therein for the Parliament; although his Majesty in April 1642. came unto the Walls of the Towne to require them, yet could he neither procure Armes or admittance into the Towne.

*Is not admitted into Hull.
Sr. Jo. Hotham keeps it for the Parliament.*

Earle of Warwick gets it for the Parliament

The Earle of Warwick exceedingly beloved of the Sea-men secured the Navie; so that in few dayes the Parliament had store of Armes for Land Souldiers, and plenty of stout Ships for their Sea occasions. His Majesty in the meane time being destitute both of the affections of his People and meanes to supply an Army, which it was perceived he intended shortly to raise,

raise, returned from viewing *Hull* unto *Yorke*. The Parliament having perfect intelligence, and being assured he would raise an Army against them, began to consider of their present condition, whom to make their Generall, how to raise Men and Money for their owne and *Commonwealths* defence. But one would have blest himselfe to see what running and trotting away here was both of *Lords* and *Commoners* unto his Majesty. I doe assure you a very thin House was left; of *Lords* who remained *Essex* the Peoples darling was chiefe, a most noble soule and generally well esteemed; he in this exigency was by both *Houses* nominated and voted the *Parlements* Generall. I doe herein admire at the wonderfull Providence of Almighty *God*, who put it into the Peoples heart to make this Man Generall, this very Earle, this good man, who had suffered beyond believe, by the partiall judgement of King *James*, who to satisfie the Lechery of a lustfull *Scot*, tooke away *Essex* his Wife. (being a lewd Woman) for one Carr, alias *Somerset*, She pretending *Essex* was frigidus in Coitu, and old *Jemmy* beleeving it.

Lord and Commons flye to Yorke.

Essex remaines at London: is made Generall of the Parlements Forces.

The hand of God in it.

Had *Essex* refused to be Generall, our Cause in all likelihood had sunke in the beginning, we having never a Noble Man at that time, either willing or capable of that Honour and preferment; indeed scarce any of them were fit to be trusted: So that *God* raised up *Essex* to be a scourge for his Sonne whose Father had so unjustly abused him: And for the Countesse she had abundance of sorrow ere she dyed, and felt the Divine hand of Heaven against her, for she was incapable of *Castigation* at least a dozen years ere she dyed, having an impediment in that very Member she had so much delighted in and abused; and this I had from the mouth of one who saw her when bowelled. For *Somerset* himselfe, he dyed a poore Man, contemptible and despised of every man; and yet I never heard any ill of that *Scottish* man, except in this alone businesse concerning the Earle of *Essex* and his Wife. In this Summer the Citizens listed themselves plentifully for Souldiers; Horse and Armes were provided, and the Lord knows how many treacherous *Kaaves* had Command in this first

Few Noblemen good or fit to be trusted.

The Citizens List many Souldiers under Essex.

Expedi-

Parlament Army had many a false Knaves in it the first Expedition. Expedition in the Parlements Army ; so that if God himselfe had not been on our side, we must of necessity have perished.

The Youth of the Citie of *London* made up the major part of *Essex* his Infantry ; his Horses were good, but the Riders unskilfull, for they were taken up as they came and Listed or offered themselves unto the Service ; the truth is, the Parliament were at that time glad to see any Mens willingnesse and forwardnesse unto their Service ; therefore they promised largely, and made some pleasing Votes ; so that the Plate and Moneys of the Citizens came tumbling into *Guild-Hall* upon the Publique Faith.

Parlament Promise largely. Plate and Money came in a pace for service of Parliament.

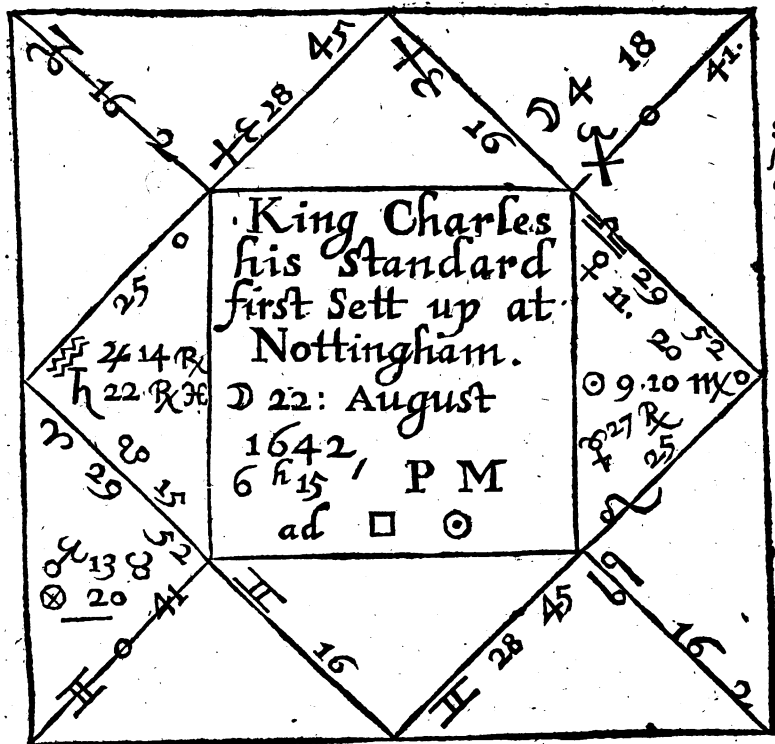
His Majesty did want provisions of Arms

His Majesty in the interim and at that time was necessitated for Money and Armes extreemly, having no *Magazine* to command, but those of the *Northerne* Countries ; yee into what other County soever he came (and he traversed many) he was so courteous as he made shift to seize their Armes and carry them along for his use, pretending for the safety of the People and his Person.

The King had layne most part at *Torke*, or rambled into some other Counties neer adjacent untill *August*, and done little to any purpose ; for the severall Counties were generally nothing inclinable to his purpose, in most whereof and in every County he came in he rather received petty affronts then support ; yet at last he came to *Nottingham*, and there set up his STANDARD (with a full resolution for Warre) the 22th. of *August* 1642. under this Constellation, having some few Horse with him ; but in great expectation of more ayde from the *Welch*, &c. whom he thought most doted on Monarchy.

His Standard set up at Nottingham.

The



Standard
set up un-
der an ill
positure of
Heaven.

The Heralds or at least those who then were with the King were ignorant how and in what manner to set up the Standard Royall; they therefore hung it out in one of the Turrets or upper Roomes of Nottingham Castle within the Castle-wall. King Richard the third set up his Standard there, &c. His Majesty disliked his Standard was placed within the Castle; he said it was to be placed in an open place where all men that would might freely come unto it, and not in a Prison; they therefore carryed it at his Command without the Castle, towards or into the Parke there adjoyning, into an open place and easie of accessse. When they came to fix it in the ground, they perceived it was a meere rock of Stone, so

Removes his
Standard.

Q

that

Few lift themselves for the King.

that they with Daggers and Knives made a small hole for the Standard to be put in; but all would not serve, Men were enforced for the present to support it with the strength of their armes and bodies, which gave great occasion unto some Gentlemen there present to give a very sad judgment on the Kings side, and to Divine long before-hand that he would never doe any good by *Armes*. I have also heard that in eight or ten dayes he had not thirty attended the *Standard* or lifted themselves.

After 1642. the King had no good dayes.

All the remainder of his life after this *August 22. 1642.* was a meere laborinth of sorrow, a continued and daily misfortune, unto which it seemes Providence had ordained him from the very entrance of his Reigne. His Warres are wrote by severall learned hands, unto whom I referre the Reader: I shall onely repeat a few more things of him and then conclude. Favourites he had three, *Buckingham* stabd to death; *William Laud*, and *Thomas Earle of Straford*, both beheaded. Bishops and Clergy men, whom he most favoured and wholly advanced and occasionally ruined; he lived to see their Bishopricks fold, the Bishops themselves scorned, and all the whole Clergie of his party and opinion quite undone.

His three Favourites end all untimely.

Bishops ruined.

He cared not for the Nobles of England.

The *English* Noble-men he cared not much for, but onely to serve his owne turnes by them; yet such as had the un happiness to adventure their lives and fortunes for him, he lived to see them and their Families ruined onely for his sake; pity it is many of them had not served a more fortunate Master and one more gratefull.

The *Scots* his Country-Men, on whom he bestowed so many favours, he lived to see them in *Armes* against himselfe; to sell him for more Money then the *Jewes* did *Christ*; and themselves to be hanstomly routed and sold for Knaves and Slaves. They made their best Market of him at all times, changing their affection with his fortune.

He beggard Aurange.

The old Prince of *Aurange* he almost beggard, and yet to no purpose, the Parliament one time or other getting all *Armes* and Ammunition which ever came over unto him: Its confidently

fidently averred, if the King had become absolute here in England, Aurange had been King, &c. *Its pittie Aurang lived not to master the Jew Holander*

The Citie of London, which he had so sore oppressed and slighted; he lived to see thousands of them in Armes against him; and they to thrive and himselfe consume unto Nothing. *The Londoner*
The Parliament, which he so abhorred and formerly scorned; he lived to know was superiour unto him, and the scorne and slights he had used formerly to Elliott and others, he saw now returned upon himselfe in Folio. *The Parleme. superior to the King.*

With Spain he had no perfect Correspondency, since his being there, lesse after he suffered their Fleet to perish in his Havens; least of all, after he received an Embassadour from Portugall; the Spaniard ever upbraiding him with falshood and breach of promise. Indeed the Nativities of both Kings were very contrary. *He cared not for the Spaniards, or they for him.*

With France he had no good amitie; the Protestants there abhorring his Legerdemaine and treachery unto Rochel; the Papiests as little loving or trusting him, for some hard measure offered unto those of their Religion in England. He cunningly would labour to please all, but in effect gave satisfaction to none. *France cares not for him.*

Denmarke could not endure him; sent him little or no assistance, if any at all; besides, the old King suspected another matter; and made a Quære in his Drinke? *Denmarke.*

The Swede extremely complained of him for not performance of some secret Contract betwixt them, and uttered high words against him. *Swede.*

The Protestant PRINCES of Germany loathed his very name, &c. *Princes of Germany:*

The Portugall King and he had little to doe; yet in one of his owne Letters to the Queene; though he acknowledges the Portugals Curtesie unto him, yet saith, that he would give him an Answer unto a thing of Concernment that should signifie Nothing.

The Hollanders being onely courteous for their owne ends, and as farre as his Money would extend; furnished him with Armes at such Rates as a Turke might have had them elsewhere; *The Hollander no better then Turkes.*

where; but they neither loved or cared for him in his prosperity, or pityed him in his adversity; which occasioned these words to drop from him, If he ere came to his Throne, he would make *Hans Butter-box* know, he should pay well for his Fishing, and satisfie for old Knaveries, &c.

*He cares not
for them.*

*An unfortun-
ate Man.*

In conclusion, he was generally unfortunate in the World, in the esteeme both of Friends and Enemies; his Friends exclaime on his breach of Faith; his Enemies would say, He could never be fast enough Bound. He was more lamented as he was a King, then for any affection any had unto his person as a Man.

*Several oppor-
tunities offered
for his restor-
ing: all lost.*

He had severall opportunities offered him for his Restoring: First, by severall Treaties, all ending in smoake, by his owne perverseness. By severall opportunities and Victories which he prosecuted not. First, when *Bristoll* was cowardly surrendred by *Fines*; had he then come unto *London* all had been his own, but loytering to no purpose at *Glocester*, he was presently after well bang'd by *Essex*.

*Manchester
no enemy to the
King.*

When in the West, viz. *Cornwall* he worsted *Essex*; had he then immediately hasted to *London*, his Army had beene without doubt Masters of that City; for *Manchester* was none of his Enemy at that time, though he was Generall of the Associated Counties.

Or had he ere the *Scots* came into *England* commanded *Newcastle* to have marched Southward for *London*, he could not have missed obtaining the City, and then the Worke had beene ended.

Or when in 1645. he had taken *Leceister*, if then he had speedily Marched for *London*, I know not who could have resisted him; but his Campe was so over-charged with Plunder and *Irish Whores*, there was no Marching.

*His last mis-
fortune.*

Amongst many of his Misfortunes this I relate was not the least, viz. when the Parliament last time were to send him Propositions unto the *Isle of Wight*, he had advice, &c. that the onely way, and that there was no other means remaining upon earth to make himsele happy and settle a firme Peace betwixt himsele and Parliament, and to bring him out of thraldome,

dome, but by receiving our Commissioners civilly, to Signe what ever Propositions they brought, and above all, to make haste to *London*, and to doe all things speedily; he was willing and he promised fairly to performe thus much. Our Commissioners were no sooner come, but one of them an old subtille Fox, had every night private and long Conference with him; to whom when his Majesty had communicated his intentions of signing the Propositions, he utterly disliked the Designe, and told him plainly, *He should come unto his Parliament upon easier termes; for he assured him, the House of Lords were wholly his and at his devotion.* This old Man knew that well enough, himselfe being one of them; and in the House of Commons he had such a strong party, that the Propositions should be mitigated, and made more easie and more fit for him to Signe. Upon this, the old Lord was to be Treasurer *apud Græcas Calendas*, and a Cowardly Son of his Secretary of Estate. This was the last and greatest misfortune ever befell him, to be thus ruled and fooled by that backsliding old Lord, who was never fortunate either to *Parlament* or *Commonwealth*. But by this action and the like you may perceive how easily he was ever Convertible unto the worser advice; in like nature, the former time of Propositions sent unto him, when of himselfe he was inclinable to give the Parliament satisfaction unto their Propositions, the Scots Commissioners pretending what their cold affectionate Country would doe for him; upon this their dissembling, he had so little wit, as to slight the *English* and Confide in the *Scots*, though he well knew they onely had been the sole meanes of ruining him and his Posterity by their juggling, selling and betraying him.

Whilest he was in Prison at *Carisbrooke Castle* Horses were laid at severall Stages both in *Sussex* and *Kent*, purposely to have conveyed him to the *Kentish* Forces, and to have been in the Head of them, and with the revolted Ships, if he could have escaped; and he was so neer escaping, that his Legs and Body even unto his Breast were out at the Window; but whether fear surprized him, or as he said himselfe he could not get his Body out at the Window being full chested; he carried

Some of our Commissioners at Carisbrooke Juglers.

A false old Lord

to be Treasurer

The King convertible to all advise.

The Scots sell the Divell for Money.

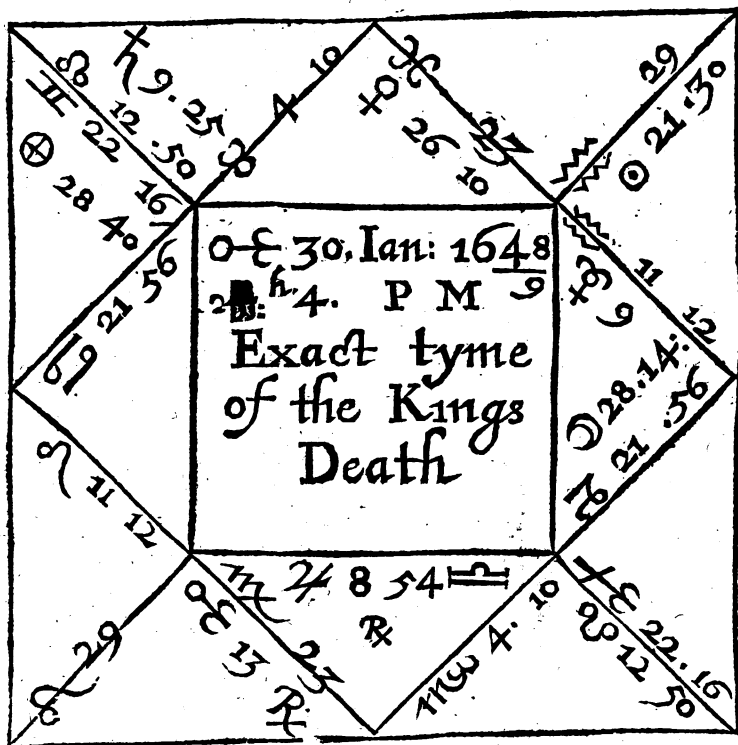
A strange opportunity lost.

Some Parliament men had advanced in this business.

ed

Parelia or
mock-suns ap-
peare.

ed behinde, &c. and elcaped not. Many such Misfortunes attended him, so that one may truly say, he was *Regum infelicissimus*. Some affirme before his Death severall Prodigies appeared, all I observed a long time before was, that there appeared almost in every year after 1644. severall Parelia or Mock-Suns; sometimes two, sometimes three. So also Mock-Moones or Paraselenes, which were the greatest Prodigies I ever observed or feared. He was beheaded January 30. 1648. the Figure of that Moment is as followeth.



Some Citizens
whore after his
Image at the
Exchange.

KING CHARLES being Dead, and some foolish Citizens going a whoring after his Picture or Image, formerly set

set up in the old *Exchange*; the *Parlament* made bold to take it downe, and to engrave in its place these words:

Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ restitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648.
Jan. 30.

For my part I doe beleeve he was not the Worst, but the most unfortunate of Kings.



Many there are who have hardly censured the *Parlament* for cutting the KING S Head off; but whosoever shall read a Treatise written in defence of that Action by Master *Goodwin*, will receive plenary satisfaction; and see that the *Parlament* did no other thing but Justice, and what in Conscience they were bound to, for preservation of this *Commonwealth*. The Booke it selfe is incomparably well penned, and unanswerable.

Had

HAD the curtesie of the present Times de
served it at my hands, thou hadst seene an
Explanation of the sixteen Pages following,
which in Enigmaticall Types, Formes, Figures,
Shapes, doth perfectly represent the future con-
dition of the English Nation and Commonwealth
for many hundred of years yet to come. I have
borrowed so much time from my Morning sleepe,
as hath brought forth these Conceptions. You that
read these Lines must know I doe no new thing,
I doe herein but imitate the Antients, who so of-
ten as they resolved to conceale their intencion
from prophane hands, used Heirogliphicks, I-
mages, &c. The Ægyptian Priests were herein
excellent, and their judgement commendable;
our Saviour also himselfe commandeth; Ne de-
tur sacrum Canibus. If Providence shall here-
after assigne me a quiet life, and prolong my years,
I may then perhaps leave unto the Sons of Art
the severall Changes of every Kingdome and
Commonwealth in Europe, in such like Charac-
ters as these which now follow.

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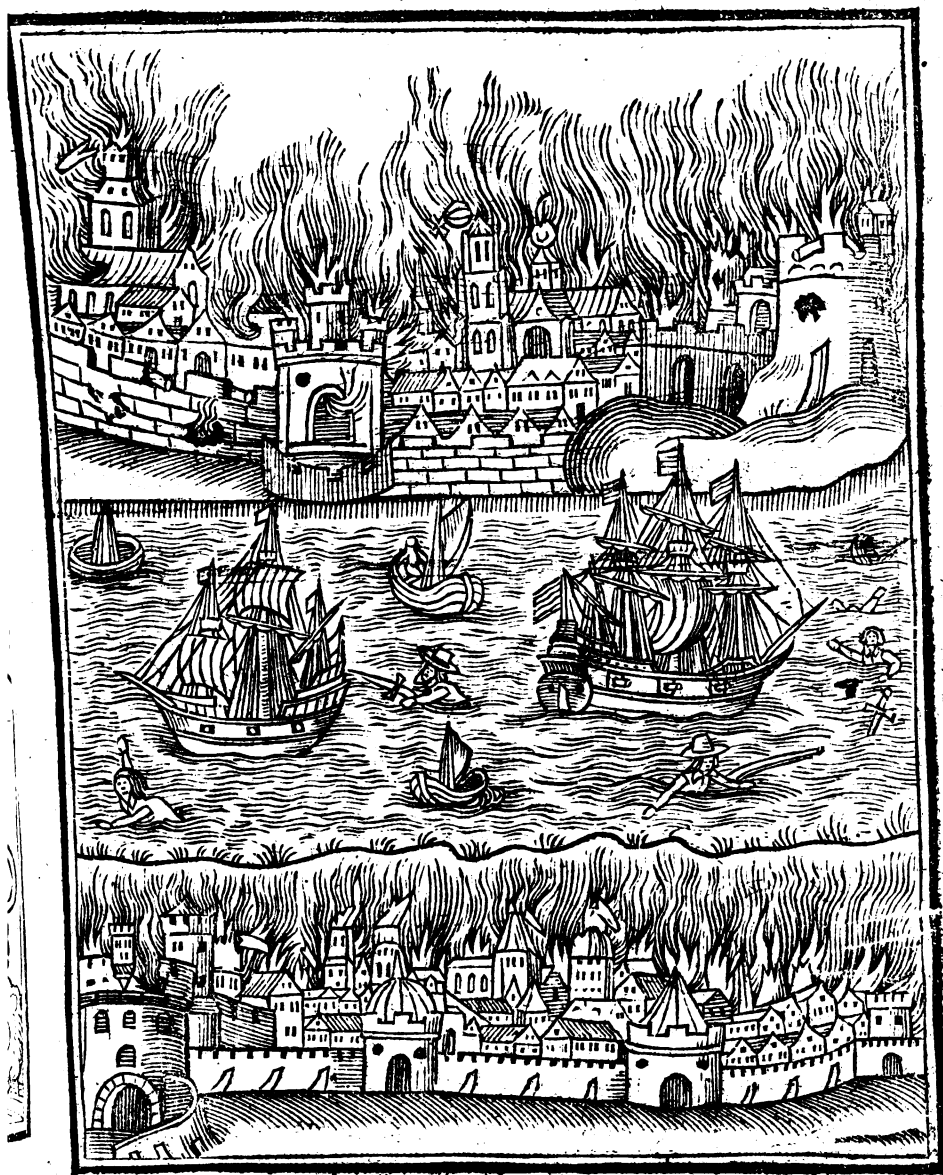




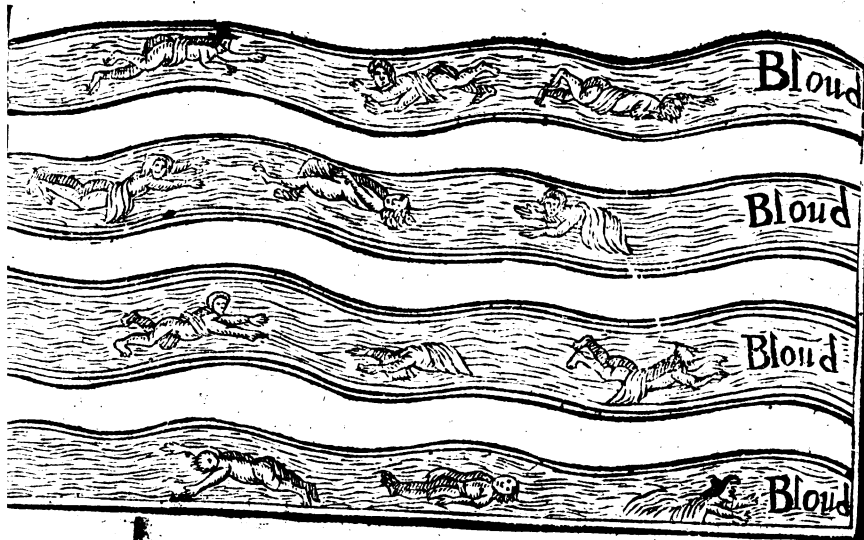


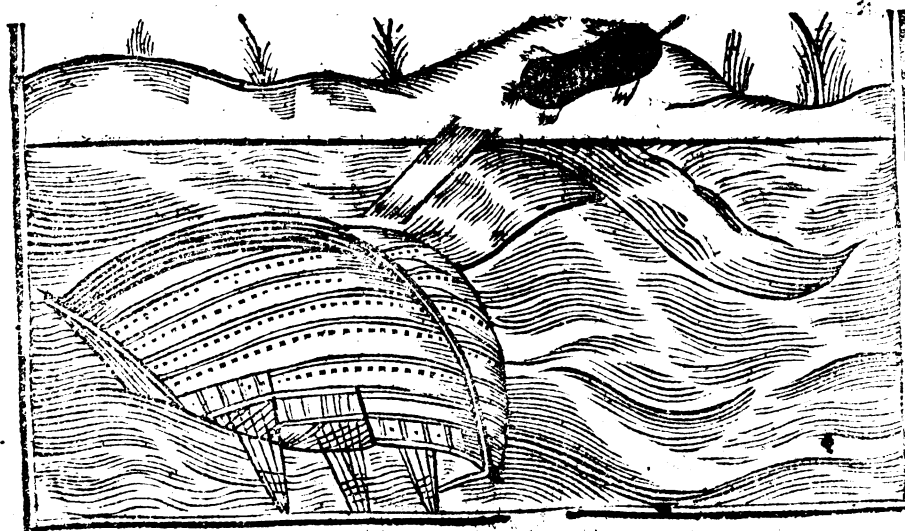






In 1736, Spaniards burnt the City of Offia, a P. then
 to at Mouth of River Rbor, being highest in
 in St. Peters Bahiany Next to Acorn.















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Lilly, W.

Monarchy or no monarchy
in England.

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