

and the Abbey of saint Albones he gaue to the Prior of Norwiche, and to London he promoted Doctor Ihon Stokesley, then Ambassador to the Vniuersities, for the kynges mariage, as you haue heard before. For all these kyndnes shewed to the Cardinall, yet he still maligned against the kyng, as you shall perceiue here after, by his vntre doynges, which brought hym to confusion.

The twenty and three day of October, the kyng came to his Manor of Grenewiche, and there muche consulted with his counsaill, for a mete manne to bee his Chauncellour, so that in no wise he were no manne of the Spiritualltie, and so after long debate, the Kyng resoluted himself vpon sir Thomas More knight, Chauncellour of the Duchie of Lancastre, a manne well learned in the toungues, and also in the Common Lawe, whose witte was fyne, and full of imaginacions, by reason wherof, he was to muche geuen to mockyng, whiche was to his grauitie a greate blemishe. And then on the Sondaie, the twentie and foure daie of thesame monethe, the kyng made hym his Chauncellour, and deliuered him the great Seale, which Lorde Chauncellour, the next morow after, was ledde into the Chauncery, by the two dukes of Norffolk and Suffolke, and there sworne, and then the Mace was borne before hym.

Sir Thomas  
More made  
Chauncel-  
lor.

Now let vs returne to the treatie of Cambray, whiche was appointed to be kept the last Sommer, for the conclusion of a peace, betwene the Emperour on the one part, and the kyng of England and the French kyng on the other part, for whiche conclusion there came to Cambrey, the Lady Margaret Duches of Sauoy, Aunt to the Emperour and the Lady Loyse duches of Angulesme, and mother to the Frenche kyng and Docter Tunstall bishoppe of London, and after bishoppe of Duresme, and sir Thomas More knight, after made Chauncellour of Englande, and diuerse other for the Kyng of Englande, all these mette there in the beginning of Iuly, accompaigned with diuerse great princes and Counsailers, on euery parte, and after long debating on bothe sides, there was a good conclusion taken, the fifth day of August, in the which was concluded, that the treatie of Madrill, should stande in his full strength and vertue, sayng the thirde and fourth, and the leuenth and fourtenth articles, which touch the Duchie of Burgoyne, and other lordshippes.

Item, it was agreed that the French kyng should haue his children deliuered again, paiyng to the Emperoure two Millyons of Crounes of gold, whereof he should paie at the deliuerung of the children, twelue hundred thousand Crounes.

Item, that the Frenche kyng should acquite the Emperoure, against the kyng of Englande, of foure skore and tenne thousande Crounes, whiche the Emperoure ought to the king of England, and the kyng of Englande to deliuer all suche bondes and gages, as he had of the Emperours.

Item, as touching the remnant, which was fwe hundred and tenne thousand Crounes, the Emperour should haue. xxv. thousande crounes rent yerely, for the which he should haue the landes, of the Duches of Vandosme, liyng in Flaunders, and Brabant bounde.

Item, that Flaunders and diuerse other couñtreys, should not behold in chief, nor haue resort to the crowne of Fraunce.

Item, that the realme of Naples, the Duchie of Millain, & the countie of Ast, should for euer remain to the Emperour.

Item, that the French Kyng should with drawe all such souldiers as he had, out of Italy.

Item, that the Lady Elianor should be brought into Fraunce, with the French Kynges children, and in time conuenient should be married to the Frenche king.

Item, that the French Kyng should aide the Emperour with twelue Gallies to go into Italy.

Item, that all prisoners on both parties should be acquitted.

Item, that the French Kyng should not ayde Robert de la Marche, against the bishop of Luke.