INSTITUTUM HISTORICUM POLONICUM ROMAE

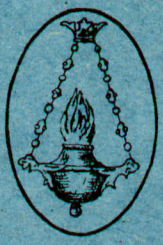
ELEMENTA AD FONTIUM EDITIONES

IV

RES POLONICAE ELISABETHA I ANGLIAE REGNANTE CONSCRIPTAE EX ARCHIVIS PUBLICIS LONDONIARUM

edidit

DR. CAROLUS H. TALBOT



NON EXSTINGUETUR

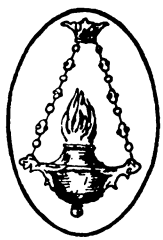
ROMAE 1961

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ROMAE 1961

SUMPTIBUS
FUNDATIONIS
MEMORIAE
CAROLI DE BRZEZIE
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EDIDIT:
INSTITUTUM HISTORICUM POLONICUM ROMAE
VIA DEGLI SCIPIONI 284 - ROMA

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PRAEFATIO

Institutum Historicum Polonicum Romae monumenta historica ad Poloniam spectantia ex tabulariis aliarum nationum in lucem producens, hucusque ad sola archiva Italiae editiones suas limitabat; hic autem habet lector primum volumen, in quo documenta polonica ex archivo extra Italiam sito praesentantur. Speramus non modo alia documenta ex archivis Angliae proxime sub praelum mittere; extenduntur iam investigationes nostrae ad tabularia Hispaniae Septemancensia (Simancas) et Daniae Havnensia (Copenhagen); ubique multae res polonicae, ad s. XVI et XVII spectantes, hucusque ineditae, inveniuntur. Tempore quo imperia Britannicum et Russicum oriri incipiebant et occasus potentiae Regni Hispaniarum et Polono-Lithuanicae Reipublicae Utriusque Nationis vix prospiciebatur, illa, quae ex diversis Europae curiis de Polonia et ad Polonos scribebantur, multum ad veritatem historicam detegendam conferunt; et quidem non modo de rebus polonicis, sed etiam de negotiis aliarum nationum agunt.

Institutum Historicum Polonicum Romae maxime gaudet volumen primum hoc de rebus polonicis ex Archivis Publicis Londoniarum paratum esse a studioso anglico, qui inter editores documentorum historicorum peritissimus merito habetur. Clarissimus Vir, Doctor Carolus H. Talbot, Anglicae Regiae Societatis Antiquariorum, item ac Regiae Societatis Historicae Socius,

varia hucusque monumenta historica edidit, quorum praecipua haec sunt: Ailredi Rievallensis, De anima, *Londonii, 1952. — Ailredi Rievallensis,* Sermones Inediti, *Romae, 1952. Christinae de Markyate,* Vita, *Oxonii, 1960. — Bernardi Claraevallensis,* Opera, *(duo volumina apparuerunt), cum Dom. Ioanne Leclercq, O.S.B. — Florilegium Morale Oxoniense, Lovanii, 1956.*

Secundum regulam nostram, omnia et integra documenta polonica seriei « State Papers Foreign » 88/1 et 88/2 hic reproducuntur, sine omissionibus et expunctionibus. Adiungitur eis solum commentarium litterale, commentariis historicis curae posterum relictis.

Liceat hic Instituto Historico Polonico Romae gratias agere inprimis supralaudato Dri Carolo H. Talbot; gratias deinde agimus Clmo Viro Doctori Iosepho Jasnowski, qui non modo propria praetiosa documentorum collectionem ad hoc opus complendum generose contribuit, sed et indicem onomasticum, perdifficilem ob latinam et anglicam nominum polonicorum graphiam, docte exaravit; gratiae etiam dicantur Custodibus Archivorum Publicorum Londoniarum pro concessione typis edendi et pro efficace in opere complendo assistentia.

Curatores editionum

INTRODUCTIO

Documenta in hoc volumine edita asservantur in Archivis Publicis Londoniarum (Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2) in serie « State Papers Foreign », in voluminibus 88/1 et 88/2. In eodem archivo exstant saltem quattuordecim series epistolarum et aliorum documentorum ad res polonicas spectantium. Omnia haec iam a saeculo retroacto nota erant Polonis rerum historicarum peritis, qui eorum magnum momentum ad historiam Poloniae illustrandam agnoscebant. Sed ob difficultatem textus legendi, maxime documentorum lingua anglica conscriptorum, documenta haec hucusque inedita manebant. Solus, quem scio, ex omnibus Józef Jasnowski in libello suo, « England and Poland in the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries », Oxford University Press, 1948, collectione illa plene usus est; narrationem historicam ex ea contexuit, quae pro veritate rerum et sobrietate sententiarum lectoribus placet. Textus ipsos documentorum tamen non continet.

Ex documentis, quae hic imprimuntur, quaedam quae de rebus polonicis usque ad annum 1584 tractant, iam in serie « Calendars of State Papers: Foreign », vol. XIX, London, 1916, registrata sunt, ubi studiosi et eruditi faciliter et prompte, quidquid eorum interest, invenire possint; documenta tamen ibi sub forma abbreviata et in versione anglica impressa sunt, non vero ex integro reproducta.

Cum autem finis praesentis editionis postulat, ut omnes textus verbotenus, sine omissione, abbreviatione, mutatione, aut quavis alia deformatione ad lectores praesententur, omnia, quae in serie supramemorata occurrunt, repetimus in extenso. Epistolae igitur in paginis 4, 60, 75, 142-4 ex volumine XIX et sub numeris 517, 518, 613, 616, 617, 658, 659, 674, 686, 707, 723, 726, 727, in serie supradicta et in volumine « Addenda January-June 1583 », London, 1913, impressae, hic in extenso eduntur, ut lectores de textus authenticitate, veritate aut de aliis solliciti, certiores esse possint nullam omissionem aut additionem irrepsisse.

DE GENERE DOCUMENTORUM

Documenta fere omnia ad res publicas regnorum Poloniae et Angliae spectant. Lectores ergo invenient non tantum epistolas diplomaticas Stephani et Sigismundi III, regum Poloniae, et Elisabethae, Angliae

reginae, sed et epistolas officiales et privatas secretariorum regiorum utriusque regni: invenient etiam petitiones magistratuum civitatum, (maxime Elbingensium et Gedanensium) pro privilegiis habendis, relationes legatorum de rebus a se actis, formulas tractatuum de negotiatione mutua, planctus mercatorum de damnis sibi illatis tempore belli, narrationes historicas ad statum politicum Poloniae attinentes, et alia quamplura. In omnibus his quaestiones oeconomicae plane praeponderant; non desunt autem aliae, sive historicae, sive religiosae, sive politicae, quae lectores attentos minime effugient. Non unius generis ergo est collectio ista.

Generatim documenta haec in duas species dividi possunt, originalia et exemplaria. Certe originalia sunt ea, quae ex Polonia et a Polonis in Angliam missa sunt. Subscripta sunt vel manu regum Stephani et Sigismundi III, vel cancellarii regni, vel secretariorum regiorum, vel magistratuum civitatum; et quod plus interest, sigillis signata sunt. De authenticitate ergo documentorum istorum nullum dubium esse potest, sive sigilla intacta remaneant, sive eorum vestigia tantum discerni possint. Sigilla tamen pauca sunt, et unum solum, quantum scimus, completum et infractum remanet. Ratio est, quia sigilla ista, secus ac saeculis praecedentibus, quando in cera rubra facta erant, et ad pedem membranae appensa, ex papyro fabricata sunt et, quadam imagine vel nomine civitatis impressa, exteriore involucro epistolae affixa; ita evenit, ut epistola aperiri et legi non posset, nisi fracto sigillo.

Ex documentis lingua anglica conscriptis, ea sola sunt originalia, quae a legatis anglicis in Polonia exsistentibus ad Elisabetham reginam aut ad secretarium et consiliarios eius directa sunt. Quamvis manu auctoris sint subscripta, sigillis tamen carent.

Maxima pars documentorum anglice scriptorum ad genus memorandorum vel minutarum pertinet: ideo et subscriptiones et sigilla desunt. Haec documenta, quae continent nucleum tantum responsionis vel petitionis, in forma imperfecta et incompleta sunt redacta, ea ratione, ut antequam in regiones polonicas mitterentur, emendari, corrigi, elaborari et amplificari possent. Omnia enim oculo Elisabethae reginae aut secretario eius submittenda erant, ne quid minus recte dictum, quod recipientes offenderet, in epistolis regiis vel officialibus subreperet. Exemplum praeclarum huius methodi epistolas praeparandi habemus in responso ad legatum Paulum Działyński directo. Postquam ille satis acerbe conquestus esset coram regina in aula regia apud Grenvicum de iniuriis, quae mercatoribus polonicis illatae fuerant a classiariis anglicis, non minus quam quattuor diversae versiones responsionis a secretariis praeparabantur, antequam responsio finalis et definitiva approbationem reginae et consiliariorum eius reciperet. Hac occasione redactiones primordiales lingua latina erant redactae, sed in genere epistolae ex curia anglica provenientes prius in lingua anglica erant compositae et postea in linguam latinam translatae. Documenta ergo anglica, quamvis ex una parte, utpote subscriptione regia et sigillis carentia et speciem memorandorum prae se ferentia, minoris momenti esse videantur, ex altera parte et sub alio aspectu maioris sunt momenti: praebent enim non

tantum documenta in forma finali redacta, sed et commentaria in marginibus, correctiones, expunctiones, additiones et alia multa, quae mentem reginae et consiliariorum eius revelant. In istis liquide constat, quam caute agerent, quam prudenter ab iniuriosis verbis se abstinerent, quam reverenter statum regalem tractarent, et quam diligenter omnes minutias diversarum rerum scrutarentur. Sed quod magis lucide patet, est illa veneratio, immo ille metus, quem ministri erga reginam sic dictam clementissimam ostendebant.

Praeter ea, quae iam supra memoravimus, dantur alia documenta, quae originalia non sunt. Exstant enim in hac collectione plura exemplaria posteriore tempore facta, ut pro memoria fierent, aut copiae documentorum polonicorum iam aliunde notorum a legatis anglicis scriptae et in Angliam missae: haec pro maxima parte sunt relationes ministrorum, postquam in Angliam reversi sunt, redactae, vel narrationes historicae, ut de morte Samuelis Zborowski, vel orationes in comitiis polonicis habitae, ut oratio cancellarii Poloniae.

DE LINGUA DOCUMENTORUM

Omnes textus e Polonia provenientes, sive ad reginam Angliae a regibus Poloniae, a consiliariis regiis et a magistratibus civitatum, sive ad legatos anglicos in Polonia exsistentes directi, latine sunt scripti. Stylus eorum satis eleganter est elaboratus. Epistolae ex curia anglica in Poloniam missae, ut etiam orationes legatorum anglicorum coram rege Poloniae habitae, et eorum petitiones ad secretarios regios et magistratus civitatum propositae, pariter latine redactae sunt. Relationes autem legatorum anglicorum ad Elisabetham reginam et consiliarios eius directae, generatim in lingua vulgari sunt conscriptae, exceptis iis de bello suetico tractantibus, quae a Georgio Carew latine scribebantur. Alia documenta adventicia gallice et italice redacta, quae hic imprimuntur, collectioni huic aliena esse videntur; quanam ratione aut quanam occasione inter nostra surreptitie intraverint, non satis clarum est: sed forsan sunt epistolae interceptae, aut relationes exploratorum secretorum, quorum multi servitio Francisci Walsingham, secretarii reginae Angliae, ascripti esse cognoscuntur.

DE ORTHOGRAPHIA

Quoniam documenta non sunt unius auctoris sed multorum, qui inter se nec lingua nec regione nec natione concordant, clarum est orthographiam uniformem et stabilem minime expectari posse. Ne in lingua quidem latina scribenda una lex est omnibus, sed quilibet scripsit, ut sibi melius videbatur. Hoc maxime patet in nominibus et locis describendis, ubi apparent modi diversi exprimendi eandem rem; exempli gratia, unus scribit nomen personae vel civitatis secundum quod usus communis insinuat, alius secundum quod in auditu sonat. Hoc evenit

praesertim inter scriptores anglicos, qui nomina polonica sive personarum sive locorum aegre cognoscunt. Etiam in scribendis nominibus bene notis non datur uniformitas: sic diversimode scribitur « Elizabetha, Elisabetha, Elizabeta », et nomen civitatis apud unum est « Varsovia », apud alium « Varsavia », apud tertium « Varschavia ». Si ergo in textibus allatis huiusmodi nomina non recte describuntur et plura arbitrarie exprimi videantur, non est mendum editoris sed mos scriptoris.

Diversitas scribendi augetur in documentis lingua anglica conscriptis. Non modo adest magna diversitas inter orthographiam anglicam nunc vigentem et illam saeculi XVI, sed ne in aetate quidem illa vigebat uniformitas inter auctores. Tunc temporis multa vestigia antiquae traditionis medii aevi iam inoleverant, ita ut multa verba eandem orthographiam, quam habebant inde a saeculo XIV, servent, ut apparet in exemplis sequentibus: « Fraunce » (France), « straunge » (strange), « daunger » (danger), « merchaunts » (merchants), « fresshe » (fresh), « shippe » (ship), « cittie » (city) etc. Hoc iam ponit obstaculum pro iis, qui linguam anglicam non bene callent, sed ne pro iis quidem, qui in hac lingua versati sunt, aufertur omnis difficultas. Orthographia linguae anglicae progressu temporum tantum fuit formata et stabilita, sed saeculis XVI et XVII processus evolutionis nondum completus erat. De orthographia verborum ergo dissidebant non modo auctores diversi inter se, sed unus idemque auctor in eadem epistola idem verbum duobus aut tribus modis diversis scribebat. Ratio huius in hoc stare videtur, quod plurimi non tam secundum regulas orthographiae, quam secundum sonum phoneticum verba scribebant, ita ut quidquid phantasiae magis placeret, id libenter adhiberent. Sic, ut exemplo utamur, ponunt pariter « theire », « theare », « there » pro « their », quamvis in tertio casu « there » non est pronomen possessivum sed adverbium (« illic »), quod, nisi prius intelligatur de quo agatur, sensum sententiae totaliter destruit. Difficultas igitur non parva adest in textibus intelligendis, maxime pro lectoribus alienigenis, nisi prius de deformationibus istis moneantur.

Ut ergo pars laboris in documentis anglicis legendis auferatur et intelligentia textus facilior reddatur, glossarium verborum in fine huius libri additur, ne lectores diversis formis unius eiusdemque verbi in errorem labantur. Maiusculae in textu ms. diverso modo, a modernis regulis orthographiae alieno, scripta inveniuntur. Eas fideliter, secundum ms., non vero secundum modernam orthographiam, transcripsimus.

TRANSCRIPTIO TEXTUS

Transcriptio textus in genere statum documentorum originalium sequitur. Dicitur « in genere », quia in textibus anglicis transcribendis regula aliquomodo diversa adhibetur. In illis, prae mente habita difficultate linguae et orthographiae, melius visum est labores lectorum non augere, et ideo abbreviationes solvuntur, scil. omnia verba in textu anglico, quae sub forma abbreviata ab auctoribus usitata inveniuntur, amplificantur et in formam plenariam reducuntur, ita ut, ubi auctor scribit

« y^r. h., y^r. l. », etc., transcriptio semper portet « your honor, your lordship », etc., et hoc sine additione parentheseos. De reliquo nulla mutatio facta est.

In transcriptione autem documentorum lingua latina scriptorum, multae contractiones adhibitae in manuscripto relinquuntur intactae. Ratio haec est: primo, quia plurimae sunt, maxime in salutationibus epistolarum et in orationibus ad regiam maiestatem; secundo, quia facillime intelliguntur, non potest enim falli lector in solvendis litteris V/estra/ S/acra/ R/egia/ M/aiestas/ et aliis similibus.

Omnes autem omissiones verborum et additiones subsequentes, sive in textu sive super lineam factae, notantur ad calcem uniuscuiusque documenti; omnes etiam additiones in margine, omnes substitutiones unius verbi pro alio, omnes subpunctiones, rasurae et alia huiusmodi, quae in manuscripto occurrunt, ad attentionem lectoris adducuntur in loco sibi appropriato. Si autem verbum expunctum est et non potest discerni, quomodo fuerit, hoc etiam in nota ad calcem documenti adnotatur. Ubi status documenti talis est, ut non facile appareat, quid ibi scriptum fuerit, et editori effugiat vel sensus vel verbum, spatium in textu relinquitur vacuum vel quaedam puncta interponuntur. Si dubium est, quid scriptum fuerit, sed editor coniecturam praebeat, verbum adhibetur in parenthesi, ut indicet incertitudinem lectionis. In aliis casibus lectio textus relinquitur, ut apparet, nota tantum addita indicante lectionem incertam.

Sunt quaedam documenta, quorum margines a bibliopola in ligatione foliorum excisi sunt. In hoc casu verba, quae in fine lineae occurrebant, totaliter perdita sunt, sed ubi non est magna difficultas substituendi verba, quae sensum plenum praestant, verba haec in parenthesi addita sunt; ubi incertitudo manet, spatium relinquitur vacuum.

*Interpunctio documentorum ea est, quam auctor quisque pro suo libitu adhibet. Quamvis forsan placeret lectoribus interpunctio apud modernos consueta, melius visum est editori, ut character uniuscuiusque documenti et auctoris intactum remaneat, textum immutatum relinquere. Ideo interpunctio, etiam in locis ubi minus commoda et recta videtur, ea est, quae in documentis occurit *). Item parentheses, in ms. exstantes, fideliter repetuntur.*

Quaedam documenta, exempli gratia orationes legatorum et relationes de rebus actis, habent divisiones et paragraphos, quae meticulose servantur in editione. Sed alibi, maxime in narrationibus longioribus, ubi passus ininterrupti oculum lectoris taedere possent, paragraphi intromittuntur ab editore. Hoc modo materiae diversae, quae alias non bene ab invicem seiungerentur, ordinatim melius praesentantur.

DE SCRIPTURA DOCUMENTORUM

Quoniam omnia documenta ex curia regia polonica provenientia in forma definitiva sunt redacta, scripta sunt manu mirae pulchritudinis. Non minus pulchra sunt ea, quae a magistratibus civitatum Elbingae et

Gedani ad reginam Angliae dirigebantur. Exempla quaedam talium epistolarum, in fine huius libri arte photographica reproducta, lectores satis monent, quam bene in scriptura italica Poloni aetatis illius versati fuerint.

Ex Anglia documenta redacta in forma definitiva non habemus. Exstant tantum exemplaria litterarum a consiliariis et secretariis regiis raptim dictata. Non ergo bene, immo male sunt scripta. Ideo inter scripturam documentorum utriusque regni apparet maxima diversitas: ex una parte pulchritudo et ornatus, ex altera illegibilitas et horrenda deformitas. Sed haec diversitas minime referenda videtur exclusive ad factum, quod secretarii anglici minutas tantum praeparabant, aut quod raptim scripserunt exemplaria epistolarum post correctionem delenda vel destruenda. Ne iis quidem epistolis, quae a legatis anglicis ad reginam et consiliarios missae sunt, inest elegantia litterarum et scripturae. Forma plerumque litterarum, ubi non totaliter deformis, angularis apparet, spissa, crassa et elementis scripturae medii aevi admixta.

Utrum haec diversitas scripturae correspondeat culturae diversae utriusque regni, traditioni Anglorum in insularitate sua gaudentium, vel renovationi artium liberalium Polonorum in cultura italica pollentium, non est nostrum dicere. Certum est, iam saeculo XVI scripturam italicam apud quosdam in Anglia foveri et ipsam Elisabetham reginam in ea scribenda mira facilitate esse praeditam: tamen aeque certum est secretarios anglicos in ea exercitatos non esse.

DE DATATIONE DOCUMENTORUM

In transcribendis diebus, mensibus et annis, semper secutus est editor datum, ubi apparet, praestitum ab ipso documento. Quando igitur in fine cuiusvis epistolae dicitur: « datum Varsaviae die 10 mensis augusti », aut « datum e regia Richmondiae die 12 septembris », hoc posuit editor in capite epistolae.

Sed lectores monendi sunt de differentia inter kalendarium anglicanum et polonicum, quae diversum modum dies ascribendi habent. Gregorius papa XIII bullam edidit die primo martii 1582, in qua, astronomorum doctrinam secutus, decem dies ex kalendario suppressit, ita ut dies, qui hucusque pro 5 octobris 1582 habebatur, pro die 15 octobris consideratus sit. Haec methodus kalendarii calculandi vocabatur « stylus novus ». In regnis Hispaniae, Portugalliae et in quibusdam Italiae regionibus kalendarium gregorianum extemplo accipiebatur, tardius vero in ceteris regnis catholicis. Sed in regnis, quae auctoritatem pontificiam respuebant, inter quae Anglia adnumeranda est, « stylus vetus » in usu remansit.

Ideo inter kalendaria anglica et polonica adest differentia « stylus veteris » et « novi », i.e. decem dierum. Sic explicatur, quomodo Ossowiński, legatus regis Poloniae, potuerit praesentare Elisabethae reginae « die nona mensis septembris » litteras a Stephano rege sibi datas « die quarta eiusdem mensis »: nam inter acceptationem litterarum et earum

praesentationem non sunt elapsi quinque tantum dies, (ut putavit J. Jasnowski in libello supralaudato, p. 18, nota XXX 1), sed quindecim. Datas, quae secundum vetus kalendarium scriptas in ms. invenimus, signo « vet. st. » indicamus.

Ubi ordo chronologicus documentorum in editione non videtur omnino recte dispositus, hoc oritur ex eo, quod editor secutus est ordinem in collectione a curatoribus Archivorum Londoniarum introductum. Maxima datarum confusio apparet tantum in serie documentorum Gedanensium, ubi damna a classiariis anglicis illata commemorantur. (Vide numera 71-99).

DE FOLIATIONE

Documenta ad res polonicas spectantia non semper in una collectione vel una serie erant compacta, sed aetatibus retroactis dispersa erant inter diversas. Hoc apparet ex valde diversa numeratione foliorum, sive in capite sive in calce paginarum a diversis manibus et temporibus diversis scripta. Numeratio ista, atramento scripta, adhuc permanet, ita ut in quibusdam foliis dantur duo vel tres numeri diversi. Quando autem facta fuit praesens collectio (qua occasione aut quo tempore nescimus), nova numeratio in cornu dextero paginae impressa est, et sic haec finalis esse videtur. Hunc ordinem et hanc paginationem ergo secutus est editor, sic quod numerus foliorum adhibitus in margine libri semper correspondeat numero impresso in documento. Ubi in nostra editione apparet hiatus in numeratione foliorum, ratio est, aut quia dantur plura exemplaria unius documenti (et hoc notatur ad locum sibi proprium), aut quia involucra exteriora epistolarum habent numerum, aut quia quaedam folia vacua sunt sed nihilominus numerationem receperunt.

DE REBUS

Ut iam antea dictum est, plurima documenta de negotiatione mutua inter regna Poloniae et Angliae tractant. In his potest observari processus, quo privilegia antiqua civitatibus hanseaticis a regibus Angliae concessa vel adnullata vel renovata sunt; controversia quoque, quae inter Gedanum et Elbingam orta est, conatus Anglorum ad residentiam et societatem mercatorum fundandum cum negotiatione libera in Polonia et alia huiusmodi bene describuntur. De bello cum Hispanis quod omnia haec perturbavit, quod damna et iniurias mercatoribus Gedanensibus intulit, quod totam quaestionem de libera navigatione per maria tempore belli suscitavit, quod etiam repercussiones in statum politicum internum Poloniae habuit, documenta plene instruunt. In hoc contextu questus mercatorum de damnis a se passis, de navibus interceptis, de variis mercibus in Hispaniam invectis, de pretiis bonorum diversorum calculatis, sunt magni momenti.

De bello suetico relationes a legato anglico factae non sunt minoris valoris. Ibi enim indoles diversarum personarum, ut Caroli ducis, Sigismundi regis et aliorum hominum in eius comitatu - vivide depinguntur; rerum eventus cum consectariis recte iudicantur; mores inculti Sueticorum a Polonis quam ab Anglis contemnuntur.

De bello Turcorum aut de pace cum Turcis ineunda varia adsunt elementa. Sed multo maiora sunt ea, quae tractant, quamvis obiter, de religione. Legati anglici, utpote religioni catholicae adversi, nullam occasionem omittunt denuntiandi eos, qui « sectae papisticae », uti dicunt, favent; et ideo sive Iesuitas, sive episcopos, sive Anglos, qui in Poloniam ad persecutionem evadendam fugerunt, sine intermissione maledicunt. Et quia plurimi Angli ad universitates Poloniae, imprimis ad universitatem Vilnensem, se receperunt, ut inde post cursum theologicum completum in patriam reverterentur et catholicos in fide corroborarent, legati, ut videre est in epistola Christophori Parkins, eis insidias ponebant, litteras eorum intercipiebant et, ut caperentur et in carcerem mitterentur, monebant. Quam benevole Stephanus rex hos peregrinos pro fide tractaverit et quam audacter pro iis, qui carceres et persecutiones patiebantur, intercesserit apud Elisabetham reginam, ex eius epistola ad eam directam clare constat.

De rebus politicis internum statum Poloniae concernentibus quam plurima documenta nos certiores faciunt, sive agatur de comitiis, de dissidiis intestinis, de morte Samuelis Zborowski, de pactis, de educatione iuvenum principum. Omnia haec oculo lectoris patent.

* * *

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Londoniis, die 21 Junii, 1961

CAROLUS H. TALBOT

*) *Noluimus tamen auctori Anglico regulas Academiae Polonicae Scientiarum et Litterarum de interpunctione et usu maiuscularum imponere: et in hoc praesens volumen ab aliis nostris differt.* (Curatores editionum).

TEXTUS

N. 1

Varsoviae, 9 Aprilis 1578

Stephanus rex Poloniae
universis suis subditis
de libera Anglorum negotiatione

F. 3 Stephanus Dei Gratia Rex Poloniae Magnus Dux Lithuaniae Russiae Prussiae Masoviae Samogitiae Kioviae Volhiniae etc. Princeps Trans[ylvaniae] Universis et singulis, cujuscumque tam spiritualis quam politici status Magistratibus, Praelatis, Palatinis, Castellanis, Capitaneis, eorumque vicegerentibus, Nobilibus, Militum et Theloneorum praefectis, Passuum Custodibus, Civitatum Burgraviis, Proconsulibus, Consulibus, Judicibus, et Scabinis, Communitatibus, Caeterisque subditis nostris omnibus, ubique in Regno, et Dominiis nostris existentibus, significamus praesentibus Expositum esse nobis per certos Consiliarios nostros nomine Anglorum Mercatorum, in Regno, et Dominiis nostris negotiari solitorum, Merces eorum, quando in Regnum et Dominia nostra easdem ferunt, ac in publicis Nundinis venum exponunt, aliquibus in Locis per Capitaneos, et caeteros Officiales nostros arestis subjici et detineri, donec tantum quantum Arestantibus illis libet, perinde ipsis extortum est; Hoc nimirum praetextu, quasi ipsis Regni statuto exclusis, non sit liberum in Regno, et Dominiis nostris iter facere, et negotiari, supplicatumque nobis fuit, ut praefatorum Anglorum indemnitati authoritate nostra Regia, hac in parte consulere dignaremur. Nos itaque cum certi simus eiusmodi statutum in Regno nostro nunquam extitisse, nedum nunc extare, et manifestum sit, eos qui Anglos ad praefatum modum gravare audent, publico Commodo, dum suo student nocere, et nostrum ac universae Polonicae gentis nomen apud exteras nationes in sinistram suspicionem adducere, non possumus non eiusdem insolentium hominum, avarum Institutum improbare, Rationesque inire quo Anglos, repressa eorum Cupiditate in posterum securos praestemus. Quapropter omnibus in universum Cuiuscunque Dignitatis, status, praeeminentiae, seu Conditionis existentibus, Autoritate praesentium serio interdicimus, ne quisquam eorum quoscunque Anglicos Mercatores in Regno et Dominiis nostris iter facientes, et negociantes, ulla in re in posterum gravare, nec ultra constitutum, consuetum, atque merito debitum vectigal quicquam ab ipsis exigere audeat. Verum in universo Regno, et Dominiis nostris tutos et securos una cum Comitatu mercibus, Rebusque suis omnibus, quandocunque, et quotiescunque ipsis placuerit, ire redire,

merces suas quascunque in publicis Nundinis venum exponere, vendere, commutare, et pro arbitrio suo distrahere, alias vicissim eruere, et quo velint asportare, permittant, securos transitus, receptus, et Commorationes ubique ipsis praebeant, nullam prorsus molestiam exhibeant, vel difficultatem pariant, sub gravissima Indignatione nostra Regia secus non facturi.

In cuius Rei fidem praesentes manu nostra subscripsimus, et sigillo Regni nostri signari iussimus. Datum Warschoviae die nono Mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo septuagesimo Octavo. Regni vero nostri Anno secundo.

Stephanus Rex

Alterum exemplar huius documenti extat fol. 1-2: in cuius dorso scriptum est; A placarde patent from the K. of Poland to his Merchants to use the English Merchants trading unto his Country with all friendship etc. *In dorso textus hic impressi scribitur:* The Kings indulgence to ye English traders in Poland etc. Ye original of y said... April 9, [1578].

N. 2

Elbingae, 24 Novembris 1579

Proconsules et Consules Elbingenses
ad ignotum
de facultate libere negotiandi

F. 5 Salute praemissa cum amica oblatione officiorum nostrorum. Honesti et spectati viri, significandum vobis esse existimavimus fuisse his diebus nobiscum honestos et egregios viros Georgium Ruchs, Robertum Walton, Mathiam Gray, Thomam Gorney, et Johannem Briks, nobisque nomine vestro et societatis eius, quae his in locis maritimis negotiationes suas exercet salute dicta exposuisse, constitutum vobis et societati vestrae esse cum Clementi sere-mae Reginae voluntate negotiationes et merces suas omnes ad hanc Civitatem et Portum nostrum transferre, si prius Literis nostris edoceri possitis navigationem vobis liberam, et a novis portoriis vectigalibus aut exactionibus immunem fore, ac si quid adversitatis aut impedimenti, praeter opinionem ac spem in hoc portu nostro accidat, integrum vobis futurum, ut una cum mercibus vestris hinc secure redeatis. Nos vero significationem voluntatis erga nos Vestrae et occasionem ineundae vobiscum mutuae amicitiae et consuetudinis arctioris gratam habemus. Ac proinde cum nobilitate, et Incolis [a] Regni huius liberam contrahendi cum nationibus iis maritimis facultatem, approbante Regia Ma-te Regnique Ordinibus dedimus, vobis quoque petentibus [b] libertatem eandem merces suas ad nos apportandi et distrahendi libertatem eandem concedimus. Et quia ab antiquo, Ostium maris, nobis cum Regiomontanis et aliis commune, ingredientibus certum et perpetuum portorium secundum pacta et perpetuae concordiae formulam, cuius caput descriptum una [c] mittimus, constitutum est, non putamus de aliqua nova eius auctione vobis esse metuendum [d]. Apud nos quidem certe nihil vobis oneris, praeter voluntatem, imponetur, quemadmodum nec hactenus quidem impositum cuiquam fuit. Et cum Sere-ma Regia Ma-tas Dominus noster Clement-

mus in universo Regno Commerciorum libertatem vestris concedat, non passuram arbitramur eandem ut his in locis quicquam vobis ac societati vestrae impedimenti e), aut insolitae difficultatis afferatur, Itaque ne ullorum malevolentia aut iniquitate fiat, nos quoque quantum in nobis erit, apud eandem S. Regiam Ma-tem per internuncios nostros operam dabimus. Atque hanc erga nos voluntatem vestram tum per literas tum re ipsa, et

F. 5 v. frequenti adventu vestro certo comprobaturi, omniaque a nobis amicitiae et coniunctionis officia coram quoque expectaturi sitis, cuius rei fidem, vestri nobis fecerunt minime dubitamus, quos interim bene et feliciter valere ex animo cupimus. Datum Elbingae die vigesima quarta Novembris 1579.

Proconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Elbingensis

In dorso: Letter of ye Towne of Elbinge 24 Nov. 1579.

a) Incolis *sup. lin. post corr.*
b) Libertie of traficque grauntid, *add. in marg.*
c) una *add. sup. lin.*
d) Without any exaction of other Customs, then is already of ancient time demed *add. in marg.*
e) they wilbe a meanes to the K. of Poland that the English marchants shall not be disquieted in their traffique to elbinge, *add. in marg.*

N. 3

Gedani, 19 Martii 1580

Magistratus Gedanenses
ad Elbingenses
de auxilio Moscovitis dato ab Anglis
Fragmentum

F. 7 Ex literis Gedanensium ad Elbingenses. 19. Martii, Anno 80.

Porro illud quoque perspiciant Sp. V-rae, quid illi praeter monitiones publicas, in augendo Regis nostri clementissimi hoste Mosco, variis suis subvectionibus attentant: videant proinde Sp. V. ut iisdem, in tribuendis novis ac provinciae huic noxiis libertatibus ita gratificentur quo apud Regiam M-tem et status Regni, eius rei ratio tandem reddi possit a),

a) Muscovite ayded with munition by ye Englishe marchants, *add. in marg.*

N. 4

Lubecae, 25 Aprilis 1580

Magistratus Lubecenses
ad Gedanenses
de auxilio Moscovitis dato ab Anglis
Fragmentum

Ex literis Lubecensium ad Gedanenses. 25. Aprilis anno 1580.

Hanc quippe navigationem s[cilicet] ad portum Borealem Sancti Nicolai, plovectica illa Anglorum adventurariorum societas prima per-

vestigavit et usurpavit, per quam Moscus omnis generis munitiones accepit, quas integrum non est ex Civitatibus per mare Balticum ad eum deferre. Quocirca res omnino exigit, ut de ea Ma-ti Regiae poloniae significaretur. etc.

In dorso: Ye marchaunts of England charged by certayne of ye Hanses to be ayders of ye Muscovite with munitions. 14 March / 25 April 1580

N. 5

Londini, 12 Julii 1580

Georgius Lysman
ad Mercatores Hanseaticos
de vectigalibus impositis ab Elbingensibus

F. 8 Discours and declaration explayning the cause of the imposing of the Contercuston sett uppon our Englishmen by those of Elbing read a) to the king of Poloniae.

Worshipfull Famous prudent and my bountifull good Lordes. What a wild wast, disordered and daungerouse estate is often tymes amonge the seid Townes, presumynge that they and alone could sufficiently maynteyne and defend theire owen estate and Welfare, notwithstandinge howe ofte and greatly they have bin oppressed of theire neighbors, as also amonge them selves how muche disquieted and trobled, by straungers shutt owt, not onely ffrom theire exercises bothe of traffiques and navigacion, by which theire Wealthes have greatly decreassed, yea and at unwares by ffleetes of Shipps violentlie assalted robbed and spoiled.

Ffor whiche causes sake the Worthie hans Townes for rescuyng theire oppressed confederates and comons from the Lyke, they demed yt nedefull carefully to Linke themselves together, in whiche what Longe consultations, what greate Labor, travell, cost and charge yt hath bin to preferr and attaine to this uniforme coniunctions, and to bringe sundry princes to agree and Like of yt. Beside with What speciall determynacions those Societies have first bin ffownded with the carefull mayntenance of the same, With establisshing nedefull uniforme orders, and in what maner theise so many ffamouse Townes theire estate and reputacions might be observed equally and Jointlie enioyinge the benifitte of Traffiques and theise Townes especially by Long experience have Learned how daungerous and unsemely yt is for them to drawe straunge nations unto them endowinge them with eny keinde of Liberties, ffor that the same may not growe to eny common comoditie. But perhapps (by benifitinge one or 2, Townes might growe to the discomoditie of all the residue, so that not to gyve awaie

F. 8 v. or parte with eny thinge that we have, but to gett and procure still more and more in straunge countries beyond the Sees through our navigacion ought to be sought for and procured to the common benifitt of our Societies, how commendable and benificiall the same hath bin to the ffamouse hans townes and into what dignitie and

estimacion they are growen through theire prudent governaunce, to What experience Wealth, strength and fforces they are aspired by thexercises of navigacion, and how easelie and Lightlie they have bin thereby hable to matche and bridell the stowtnes of straungers, and compell them to be both calme and quiett, how necessarie, profitable and comendable — theise our stately previlege and ffownding of Counters and companies have bin to our Societies in generall.

What sumptious and gorgious howses have bin builded and maynteyned thereby through owt all our hanse townes, and how all things have encreased and fflourisshed by meanes of there most comendable uniformitie and diligent practizes. Theise all shall yow finde not onely in our ancient record, but also partely owt of the written histories of sundry tymes, Whereof more then ons your Warshipps have bin advertised and putt [in] memory, both by my words and writings and most humbly and zealously here I dele therein, requesting yow in your assemblies and counsell to consult specially of those points that might redowne to the Universall comodities of our Societies. And that Like as our ffore ffathers in theire daies did studiouslie endevor to Linke the hanse Townes together in amitie, So we

F. 9 at this present ought with Like deligence to persever therein, Although theire doings in all things agree not with the ripenes of our age, yet theire maner of Counsell and resolucions, yea theire previe consultacions, which yf nede so required they could kepe secrett untill thexecucion, and how muche thereof was to be ymparted to the Comons and What they shuld ffollowe besides many other nedefull things by me putt into theire memories with declaracionn of many matters happened at the sundrie metings of the hance Townes. But especially now in anno 79. Where after many Longe hoat and tedious disputacons through help of the allmightie, to Whom thanks be and ought to be gyven, all old rancors, malice, greves and soares have bin qualified, pacified, cured and forgotten, reformynge and establishing the confederats to theire fformer quiett estate to the great commoditie of the Counters, uppon which the prosperouse estate of all the Societies cheiffly dependethe, especially the Stilliard of London. At which tyme the Ambassadors of the hances sat Long taking paynes withowt werines even of love and desire to one comon Welffare, in publica sessione, where I my self though unworthie made relacion of many matters concerning the foresaid ffamous Counters to whiche they Listened attentyvely. Wherein I showed howe fflorishing the Stilliard had bin. And how in the daies of kinge Edward the Sixt they began to threten us that we had broken and Lost our previlege in England. Which with equitie and Justice they cold not do. Wereuppon Quene Mary (the discord in all points being pacified per sententiam) did confirme and ratiffie restoring us to our ancient Liberties by publico diplomate through all the

F. 9 v. Countrie. And shall we now at this present eyther Luking on and slepinge or ells through discord of some of our Townes suffer all to be quite overthrowen, Or rather shall we not studiously endevor our selves to helpe and remedy yt, by as ffarfourthe as the Societies shall not be clene rent in sunder. What notable occasions be offered. How possible and easie yt were. What remedies there are required to Laie the foundacion, namely Concordiam. And that not alone in our words which they in England neyther beleve nor greatly care for, but

with the dede doing, may be generally found among us all, Without which conceved yt is but in vanitie that we pretend or begyn eny thing for our Societies, especially with the Counter of London, eyther to travell or be at rest and charge, appoint Lawe daies and assembles which sine tali confirmatione vere et intime concordia[e], orells we shall gyve cause to all straungers to Jest and Laugh at us, So that after many consultacons abowt the Articles of the Cownter of London and other waise in extremum eventum, but many circumstances set apart, uppon this grownd yt was devesed and concluded to thend that our concorde might ons appere and that yt was our ernest in this matter of London Jointly and Uniformly to delyver me a sufficient and ernest threatenyng commission nemine contradicente multo minus protestante Wherewith I shold spedily repaire into England. The which and that not with out some cause I partely refused obiecting, that I had to take my advisement ffirst, fforas muche as I knew not how the hans Townes wold hold together or how wold perfourme with theire dede, What I shold bragg or face owt in England. Iff they shold remayne still constant therein, then wold I

F. 10 neyther shun the going thether nor dread eny daunger. But yf we shold be devided among our selves not removing from the englishe nacion the opinionem discordia nostra without dede, then I had not onely to feare for myne owen part, but also for those that remayned resident in the stilliard. And then theise our bitter words and sharpp Lettres of the worshipfull hances wold returne to theire owen contempts and derisions etc.

Whereunto I was answered that I shold not nede to take eny thought or care for that matter, they wold preseinte the matter with sufficient severitie at least with contra causion which is the Like custome; yf not with extrema exclusione c) totallium remediorum b), Which of all other cannot faile therein to thend that the waight of our Words and the force of our dede may ons be founded bothe together, and so may our marchaunts resort to theire wonted trade without ffere, owt of which may orderly ffollowe the accustomed ymposicions and contribucions to maynteye our said Counters in hir fformer dignitie and estimacion. And when I shold take my Leve to depart I was greatly encoraged and conforted by the Lords the Ambassadors of sundry hance Townes, Willing me not to feare eny thing, But with all deligence to accomplishe my Commission, and to have good regard to every occasion that might be offered. So that when I requested on the behalfe of the Stilliard that I might be Licenced to remayne and be present till the assembly of the hances were dissolved, offering to send theire Lettres and commissions by post to the Alderman of the Stilliard. So that Whatsoever I have herein declared the same you shall finde to be a truth in all things, neyther doth

F. 10 v. yt onely rest uppon my bare report, Ffor I protest I serve the generall Societie, not having plighted my othe to eny one Towne alone, as ys to be sene and testified by sundry Townes, Who having well begon will well continewe by taking orders and provisoes to mete with theise contra causion or great customes and make them to paie the Like that we paie in England. Which by all men is demed to be Lawfull, requisite and necessarie without daunger, as appereth by

reason in every circumstaunce. So that, Who that will, may Lightly se and understond together What he hathe bothe written wisshed and Willed, Which wrightings through my meanes have bin sene integer etc., in Which notwithstonding remayned theise words ffollowing: Quoniam vero etiam illa decreta responsioque suorum Consiliariorum quorum in exordio istarum Litterarum mentionem e) fecimus minarum aliquid continere deprehendimus Rogamus Reginalem suam f) M-tem sua innata g) clementia [ne contra nos] nichil merentes h) nec auditos decernat aut etiam executioni mandet. Ne alioquin nobis necessitate magis quam voluntate impulsis in alias cogitationes animos convertendi exprimas i) occasio.

Where be nowe theise minds (right Worshipfull) to withstond theise bragging englishe devices. In dede I must confesse yt were not good rashely to procede with extrema totalis exclusionis j) remedia, neyther is yt my desire in respecte of the honest merchaunts, but that in omnem eventum in tyme I saie we make preparacion by helpe of the higher powers that we be not onely in redines, but well fortiffied. As for the contra causion [it] is not conceled or kept secrett but manifestly knowen to all men and excepted for requisite and commodious. And I [am] perswaded by report of honest merchaunts that yow wold take yt of them in dede as also the secrett instrucion ys none other. But not to begin in eny withowt consent of our magistrats and higher powers but of all and every thing to gyve informacion requiring theire consents beseching them them to provide for the ffirme foundacion

F. 11. thereof at the hands of the higher powers Which they in sundrie places have put in execucion and of some ere in Prusia as much as was possible. Ffor as muche then as neyther yow or eny of us are by theise endomaged. Quia nosit Jano vis illius protestationis k) against the Secret Instrucions which now are not eny more secrett. And what more desert reasonable and certein thinge may be devised then even this contra causion. I for my part have not seid eny better Councell or advice to the contrary for the commoditie of the said good Counter, so have our Legates signified unto us that What we have alredy propounded hath not holpen hetherto, neyther is Like to helpe hereafter, but there must be don some dede in this matter, orells the hance Townes are Like to lose all theire fformer reputacion in England and utterly deprived of all Liberties of the Stilliard.

And I pray you What daunger may ensue eny Waies by meanes of this contra causion. It is not in eny wyse against the welffair of eny good Towne, but is rather in aide and strengthnyng to theire previleges and Liberties, neyther ys yt preiudiciall against eny one high potentat evenas Litle as yt is against them When our burrow masters and Senators cause an Englishman to be arrested, compelling hym by Lawe to paie for that he hath taken or caused to be taken ffrom eny our burgeses. Ffor these are even those companies that procure our merchaunts to paie the doble custome. Ffor as much then as theire contra causion or Like custome is congruent to equitie and Justice, how may the higher powers seme to dislike of yt, ffor that yt is more to theire commoditie then otherwise. As also availeable to theire Subiects which are desirous that straunge commodities shold remaine at

F. 11 v. reasonable prises. And yt is unpossible that the higher powers can all waies attend on marchaunts affaires. And therefore

the Worthie hans Townes and Societies are admitted and Licenced, not onely to determyn but also to execute whatso is requisite aswell in this case as in others. And your Worshipps do well understond that we could not attaine to be of the hanses nor so continewe except we were thereunto graciouslie parmitted by the higher powers. Sith then this Worthie Towne of Elbing hath bin this Long one of the Societie, good reason that she be a partaker of the benifitts and previlegs.

At What tyme the Cittie of Gniden was accepted amongs the confederats was all this obstaculo allegiret, to which in my presence the noble Carles did gyve theire consents to the benifitt and Liberties of the Towne of Gniden the benifitts of the companie of the Societie. And yt is gretely to be wondered at that wise men without eny cause will hinder them selves and reiecte theire ancient Liberties. The higher powers I trust do yet ffavor this Town so muche, that they graciously wishe the fflorishinge estate thereof. So as jointly they might enioie their Liberties with the Societie, except they desired and sought the contrary.

And having continued in that good estate, in the experience and good governaunce of theire fore ffathers theise hundreth yeres, shold now forsake the Societie of theire alleis refusing the wonted neighborly amitie and Liberties that they had in sundry places and the recourse they had into straung Contries by navigacion and now obstinatly presume that theire gretest commoditie and gaine shold growe by the drawing and alluring straungers unto them.

And yf yow will so have yt that we shall not do eny thing without the ffore knowledge of our higher powers,

F. 12. Then ys yt all in vaine and Labor lost, that we eyther call Councell, consult or determyn eny thing of our selves. May not then the other hanse Townes use the Like pollicie, soliciting theire higher potentats much more to theire benifitts then that they shold continewe so carefull and take suche paynes for the common benifitt of the Societies amongs which some are in theise quarters that make small accompt. And thus with travell, cost and Losse of tyme We get but scorne and mockry for our Labors.

Ffurthermore this cause requireth neyther charge nor contribucion, neyther is there ought to be ffeared owt of England to endomage us. Yf we forsake the See and kepe at home accompting your home tarrying to redowne most to your benifitt and commoditie.

And for the Quenes Majestie of England, that prudent and peasable prince semes well to understond our cause as I plainly at my Last being there understond by the words of the honorable Mr. Doctor Wilson the Quenes Majesties Secretary Who acknowleged that the hance Townes were wronged and Unfrindly delt withall. But hir Majestie wold not have the evill Wills of the hance Townes neyther suffer hir selff to be brought to eny such trobles or disquietudes, off all which my former discorses I have both signified by words and by writings. And the Like the Quenes Counsell greyve and understond right well. But as Long as we be silent and Lett it thus passe they can ben content with all. « Voluntate e) non fit iniuria ». Ffor it is not all blameworthie that offers to make a ffoole or to misuse an other, but he or they that willingly putte upp thiniury. And the Lords of hir Counsell must seme to beare and Leve somewhat to theire occupiers, especiall ffor the

rich merchaunts which not onely by intercession but by gifts and presents prefer theire suts, as long as none other enveigh or do nothing ernestly against yt. And the

F. 12 v. Lord Tresorer who is one of the closest in governynge the state, at what tyme I complained us of the great and unwonted customes raised uppon us, gave me this resolute answer: The hance Townes shold and might do the Like at home in theire Jurisdicion, being ffree for them to do the Like, Judging that when such happened, then the marchaunt Adventurers wold desire. That yt might be withdrawen againe, and the hance Townes pacified. But yf they did not the Like there, then weir yt a sufficient testimony and argument that eyther the hance Townes durst not or could not do eny thing or Through theire discords wold not do eny thing. As for theise monopolia, being neyther proffitable nor decent in eny Cuntrie, by meanes of this contra causion [they] may be sufficiently bridelled and restreyned. Wherein many other things necessarie are to be debated of and declared. When we shall come to a gentill and ffrindly mitigacion. And this presumptious boldnes of thinglish men may be a spurr to hasten the hance Townes to an Uniformitie and providing meanes mete for the same.

Wherefore after theise greate and ffrindly made amities Aministia [m] praeteritas iniuriarum there shold, I saie, after theis our reconsiliacions not remayne, muche lesse begyn to feede eny new contencion, previe envie, malice or displeasure of our vaine ymaginacions or eny hope of private commoditie to be sought for or exported of eny one Towne alone, to the discord and discommoditie of the Universall state of the Societie, attempting thereby not onely to put in Question but to hassard all the Welfair estate and reputacion of the hanses together, with theire manifest ruyn and overthrowe, even as. I unfaynedly wrote to your Worshipps ffrom the Villa in Lettowe, which disorderly deallings yf we shuld ymbrace

F. 13 will (as before) most certenly not onely cast downe and bring to confusion the wisshed estate of this famourse Counter, But also yt wilbe the meanes to transferr all navigacion from the hance Townes into the Curtesie of Straung nacions.

So that hereby your Worshipps may playnly understond how much requisite and availeable yt is for the Whole Societie to dele circumspectly herein. And in this iust reasonable and nedefull cause as matter more then ripe not to be ferefull, but with currage to procede in the spedie redresse and aid of this good Counter from hir presente thraldome. Yow have hensforth no excuse. sufficient for yow that the king of Polonia hath all redy not onely ffirmed to your mandate or commission, But also the Like to the Towne of Lubeck to the same purpose signed. with theise 2 lettress A and B.

Is therefore my humble servicesable and ernest request in the behalff of my Lords and good Masters that yow will spedily determyn and yeld your resolute answere by writing and the same to delyver me or to send yt by your owen Ambassadors for Dansk what yow mind to do presently therein, or What they may certenly hope or Loke for at your hanse hereafter to thend that all the other hans Townes which are now Laboring in this case, as also the worshipfull marchaunts my Masters may know Whereuppon to excuse them selves, ffor which now againe as before I an bold in most humble maner to pray and crave

at your hands, Which to deserve them shall not want eny thing that is in the power or habilitie of your humble servant. With stedfast hope your Worshipps will conceyve no worse of me, than of hym that entirely seketh and wissheth the fflorisshing estate of theire generall Societie which bothe the other good Townes and the marchaunts my Masters will most thankfully take and accept at your hands

Your Worshipps most humble and willing true servante
George Lysman Secretary to the Stilliard of
London for the Societie of the hance Townes

a) read, *expunct.et* dd.*id est,* delivered, *scriptum desuper.*
b) *Sic. Ms*: *Forsan supplendum est,* venimus.
c) exclusionem *Ms.*
d) remedia *Ms.*
e) mensionem *Ms.*
f) reginam tuam *Ms.*
g) inuta *Ms.*
h) merientes *Ms.*
i) exprimat (?)
j) exclusiones *Ms.*
k) protestationes *Ms.*
l) *Sic Ms. pro* volenti.
m) Amnistia, *lectio incerta.*

N. 6

s.l. [*12 Julii, 1580*]

Georgius Lysman
ad Hanseaticos
de mercatoribus alliciendis.

F. 13 v. Whether the alluring or Loking of Straungers with theire traffiques to come unto us or the yeldding upp of our Ancient Liberties and previledges be most benificiall to the Townes of Prussia especially Elbing, by a frind plainly discorsed etc.

Fforasmoche (the more pittie) that the Wisest heads in theire councells and devises are enclyned to preferr theire privatt commodities and so slenderly to regard things honest and Just, there doth rise a question more depely to be considered of, Whether the gaines that groweth by straung trade or the common revenues of the state be most to be preferred. Then what so shall enrich a Towne or state must eyther consist of the Townes generall revenues or Incombes orells in the common and generall traffique of the marchaunts and handicrafts men. But as theise twoo Joine heir together, so will we yet se the difference, ffor yf the comon treasure encrease It is to the Universal benifitt of the Commons. So Likewise where the commons growe many and riche, yt redownes to the Townes comon proffitt, the same being thereby bothe willing and habell to yeld to eny contribucon. But yf the one may not be prefferred withoute the others domage, then semeth yt more necessarie to studie to maynteyne quiett traffique then to regard the Townes rents or incombes. Ffor asmuch as the store that is gathered ys onely to maynteyne and defend the comon Societie of theire Towne and cuntrie, So where traffique ys, there is allwaies habilitie whereof to gather store. But I pray you by Looking and alluring thinglish nacon unto yow, how regard yow eny theise twoo points or how may your Townes rents growe or encreasse thereby. Truly yf your customes which are but small were wholy converted to the benifitt of the Comons yt were somewhat. But where becomes then your comon

traffique. Uppon which (as before) there Lyeth more then one of the Townes have revenues or Incombes Who are the principall commons in the See Townes. Is yt not those who tradethe as marchaunts maisters, maryners on whom numbers of other occupacions and handicrafts do depend. And how shall all theise be maynteyned ef thyire trade be cutt of by theire noses and devided amongs others. Will yt not be a multiplying of Straungers and a dispeopeling of your Townes men for the straunger cometh to enrich hym selff, not us, and in tyme of nede he resteth not with us but with his wealth he fleeth far from

F. 14 us, and when your principall commons and marchaunts are fallen thus in decline ffrom whom shall your Threasury in tyme of nede be featched to supply hir wants It followeth not with the proffitt of your small customes to Look Straungers unto yow, but to use meanes to traffique your selves in straunge cuntries, ffor when the marchaunts and comons shipp and saile by great numbers, then be the customes greate inriching thinhabitants that still mainteyne traffique. Who Understondeth not now that theise growe rich with traffique, Which transport commoditie owt and in, and not those that sit still at home baking cake and must be carried unto, ffor such Lyveth at the mercie and curtesey of others expecting What they will bringe to them and carry from them. Wheir as others have in hand and possesse all what they will, and this reason gyvethe that men travell not to marketts or ffaires in vaine, but to good purpose, and he hath the proffitt that ffrely venturethe to his markett. It is therefore better that I come to hym and make my markett making there myn abode and habitacion as Long as me Lykethe rather then I shold be thrust as yt were owt of the world and sitt at home in a chymney corner and be a Loking on when straungers plie the trade. Besids the manifest commoditie that commeth by our navigacion. All which here to note were but superfluous which a very blinde man may gape at and conceyve. Ffor sithe Straungers can with great commoditie come to us, Whie shall not we that may do it, with more commoditie repaire to them, sith of both we have better meanes to build shipps and all ffurniture to them. But yf we have wares and commodities for straungers, whie that will serve aswell for our burgers to transport, but above all things our ffore ffathers and predicessors of worthie memory aswell as some that yet Lyve theire chefest cares and devises hathe allwaies bin to maynteyne navigacion. But saie yt is better to remayne at home then to venture ffarr to straung marketts. But then at home we must also Lyve and have therewithe to maynteyne our estate. But how may that be When our

F. 14 v. chefest pryveledge and Libertie of our Townes men shalbe yelded to fforreners, and one Towne to spite an other now graunting this, now that, unfolding the graunt[a)] of the trade manifestly in the sight of all men. But yf thus we shall begyn to spite one an other What will ffollowe at Last. Even this will followe, those shalbe the next, and onely have the concourse of Straungers that shall yeld them most Libertie, and who may better do yt then those that are situate most commodiously and with all to Whom the higher powers shall easely consent unto, Where the straungers shall with more ease finde all things for them most necessary and commodious, When we then shall have brought to passe with our spightfull deallings that Straun-

gers shall use theire ffree trade in our moste commodious ports to the great domage of the neighborow Townes and therein have theire residence and dominacion.

What other have we then don but shutt and thrust our selves owt from all Liberties aswell of our Counters and Stilliard as also ffrom our navigacion abrode and ffrom all trade at home and with shamefull mockery sought our owen distruccons, and such hath also bin the dealling in tymes past that one Towne alone having the principall imperium hath fflorisshed in prosperitie to the detryment and domage of them of Lesse habilitie, even as in netherland by Antwerp and Brudge Where Antwerp the more commodious the more fflorisshed, Brudge the contrary. And yt is to be sene by other Townes that Joine together in amitie and concord how they prosper and fflorishe in traffiques, and our Worthie ffore ffathers used theire speciall studie for common utilitie and mayntenaunce of navigacion and traffique not to Lett slipp ffrom them into the hands of Straungers but rather to augement and encrease theire worthie estate and Societie of the hanses from whence

F. 15 hath proceded the fflorisshing estate of the hanse Townes which are so well garnisshed with bewtifull and sumptious buildings, in Which flower they ever continued so long as they delt in amitie Like frindly neighbors and sworne confederats strongly defending there ancient previlegs and maynteynynge theire worthie Counter in hir former [...] and estimacion. But When our principall governors in Citties and Townes began to declyne from the footestepss of theire Worthie ffore ffathers not regarding or Littell estemyng the commoditie or concord and tranquilitie But every one Loking for hym selffe and by that indirect deling enterteynyng now one now other Straungers as welcome gests thereby hath ensued that the old ancient neighborly amitie was rent in sunder and devided, in which devision they have not onely diminisshed the fforce of theire owen Cuntries but nerehand overthrowen theire previlegs and Counters abrode and in maner all theire home traffiques and theire Townes surseassed but almost set quite by the stole [b] ffrom all traffiques eyther fforren or domesticall. Even as mowe at this presente we do not onely neclecte to augment our Liberties but also to defend them Which lightly we might do, but of pretended stobernes we rather reiecte and cast from us and that without eny commoditie growing to us and may be in spight and derision of others not considering the Untruthes and falce deallings commonly beateth the Auctors braynes that ffirst invented yt. And at Last both shut owt of dores and devoured one with an other. « Concordia parvae res crescunt, Discordia maximae dilabuntur ». And can theise straung nacions ever finde or gett better meanes to expell and dryve us owt of all then this our owen discord and variaunce to the maynteynyng and encreassing, Whereof some high potentats endevour them selves not a littell. But Leaving this Lett us returne to treat of Utilitie to the ende that our devision get not the Upper hand. Let us consider and take example of the handicrafts men who Lok so narrowlie to the

F. 15 v. maynteyynge of theire previlegs that they will not suffer eny fforrener to be amongs them except he ffirst compound to theire Liking. Although some Townes men by Vitteling or Letting owt theire howses might be benifited by the encrease of enhabitants, no, verily

the handicrafts men will in no wise suffer yt, but playnely tell theire magistrats that yf they desire to have theire Townes encreassed with inhabitants, they must study some other waies with more convenience and not to theire detryments as by enterteynyng other occupacions, as Clothiers Clothworkers, diers, so Lykewise with building of Shipps of all sorts and burdons and them all to applie to seewards to all which a number of things more are appendant as also setting upp amongs them the Use of dressing and working of hempe and fflax as even so yt ys with the marchaunts and commons that remayne at home and travell not straunge Cuntries theire onely and chefest previlegs are to buy upp the commodities thether brought and by kepinge open Shopps to retaile and Utter the same againe to straungers, shold the same now be ffree for every man, then shold the Towne marchaunt Lose the benifitt of his accustomed trade and as the starting Tailor is sett awork by some yet previlie, even so the marchaunt straunger some tymes but also previlie dealeth with straungers. But yf yt were Lawfull for one straunger to dele openly with an other, What shall then the Townes man do, Fforsothe eyther stond and Loke on to see others traffique orells sitt still and do nothing, except for his skill sake yt happen hym as ons yt happened a Tailor that gatt an old paier of hose to sel on Easter even. But yt may be that ffirst or ever the straungers be acquainted with the common Rusticks of the Cuntrie some one that hath his chists well stored with money may happ to buy a good bargaine of the Cuntrie pessant Which will Last but awhile after the Straunger falleth ons into the reaconyng of yt thexample thereof we have sufficiently sene both at Gniden and Hamburgh and hath alredy partly

F. 16 shewed it selff here in prusia Where the straungers dispersinge them selves through the Countrie swepes all together buying yt at the pessants hands and cary the same before our noses through the Towne of Elbing, so that as every man saiethe and as yt is in dede the Land or dry Townes falleth to Utter ruyn and decay. And this is the ffirst commoditie that we are Like to gather by this our innovasion growen by our particuler Councells and sinister practizes. And for as much as neyther the Ryver nor port of Elbing is so commodious neyther ffurnished with commodities eny thing plentifully there cannot ffollow eny great concourse of Marchaunts or Shipping, But there may remaine a ffewe ffactors Which having money in cashe Wilbe redy to buy upp all that small commoditie that there shall come before the burgers noses. But yf there ffollow not such great trade and resort of marchaunts as yow accompt of, how then shall the estate of your Towne and commons be amended. But Lett yt be that (past all hope) in tyme there ffollow trade and concourse of marchaunts, What shall the poore handicrafts men proffit thereby when straungers shall be gyven to preferr their owen nacion, who have all Keynd of handicrafts men attendant uppon them Which serveth theire turnes privatly in all things As Tailors Shomakers Laborers porters and packers, so that the poore Laboring Townesman shall find Littell amongs them to his releiff. But admitt some one or other might erne a penny more then ordinary, must he not amongs such great resort Where such Loftie gallants are resident be dryven to paie doble dew for his Vittells with all other necessaries. Letting passe in silence the Unchast and Lecherous Lyves that they Leade and follow thereby alluring our symple

mynded maydens to venture theire honesties to committ what may redowne to theire utter ruyn and infamie. Shall they Likewise be admitted to drinke theire owen as englisshe bere. What shall then your brewers gaine thereby, passing over that they Lok to be

F. 16 v. excise ffree, and wilbe ffreed moreover yf they kepe theire owen howse and residence. What shall Inkepers and Vittellers gaine or proffitt by them, onely a ffewe at the ffiirst may happ to proffitt them selves by building of commodious howses and spikers for them at theire great charge in hope yf they shold long continewe to be gayners by them. But yf this traffique be not of eny continuaunce how fare we then to What ende have we bin at all this cost, and how can eny man that hath reason gather that theire being there shalbe durable. Sith such senister councells and practizes are determyned against the Towne of Dansk, and the welfaire thereof, What shall the danskers then do, shall they rest and slepe still and seke no remedie to helpe the matter. Yf we do then yt wilbe said one of us undoeth and distroyeth an other.

Lastly then we must conclude and therein agree that yt is better that decept and Untruth beate his owen Master and hym that ffirst invented yt rather then towch those Which hartely endevor themselves to maynteyne tranquilitie. And then the Towne of Danske by twoo waies hath the choise and meanes to get the preheminence, eyther by meanes of the higher powers by condiscending and agreing to one thinge or other to the Which they easely may be brought. Orells with the same or like practize of the Elbingers allure and drawe straungers unto us, Which wold ten tymes rather be at Danske then at Elbing and there kepe residence as the porte and place of all other most commodious for them. Ffurther in entering eny bands or contracts with them, no bonds or writtings whatsoever are extemed or observed amongs them, as we have lately maneffest examples of theire residence at Gniden Which presently contrary to the order of all Lawfull contracts were sett aside and reiected as sone as they might get to hamburgh. And yt is to be wondered at that eny man shold thinke that a Towne and specially so worthie a Societie as the hanses shold Leve such despight Unrevenged.

With Which what comparison can be made being more goodly more stately more necessarie

F. 17 and commodious to be accompted of and estemed City then by all theise before declared yt evidently appereth how unnedefull, how unprofitable, how daungerous and how shamefull yf not to our perpetually infamies this pretence extendethe. Well then both requisite and convenient yt is for all reasonable men that they study by all possible meanes to helpe this case to the ende the true ancient and neighborly continuance and concord of our dere native Cuntrie and the good dutches that now presently enhabit in the Cuntrie with the burgises in the Citties may receyve comfort and commoditie as the very mark and butt of our onely welffare, Which all onely by our navigacion is to be maynteyned sailing to our Counters ffrom Whens also followeth all such neighborly traffiques as are cheiffly to be maynteyned. And hath yt not hetherto bin allwaies accustomed that our Citezeins and Citezeins children have deligently applied them selves in navigacion being for the same rewarded with many ffamous ffredomes and Liberties

transporting there commoditie from place to place making sales to great gaynes and at theire pleasures to transport back againe ffrom one Cuntrie yea ffrom one kingdome to another as occasion served Joinyng in neighborly partener shipp the Citezeins of one Towne with another, as also trading in particuler. So that both our Shipping and all other occupacions amongs us grew and encreassed being by travell not onely acquainted with the sees and Lands, but also with the Language of other Cuntries, heving a vigelant foresight to Loke through the world and in tyme of nede be able to gyve intelligenc and councell, as also in sundry other places by our ffactors enrich our selves. And is not this better and more commendable then to remayne at home with our nurture Like an ox in a stable neyther traveling to eny place nor proffiting eny waie but to Lyve at the grace and mercy of Straungers, Whether they bring ought to us or carry eny thing from us whereby cometh to passe that these from beyond the sees encrease in Welth and we declyne downwards.

F. 17 v. But yf yt were more benificiall to drawe and allure others to come to us, then in sailing to them Then wold not the englishmen so willingly expell all nacions from them not suffering eny to lyve by them, Which they can bring rowndly to passe and serch owt theire territories very ffarr and wold become our maisters even in this Cuntrie through practize to bringe our Towne at variaunce with an other. And in this discord yf not rather in this madnes one to spight or envie an other and so to bring the dutch nacion, but specially the hanses to be Laughed to scorne and derided with scornes and reproches, no other Cuntrie how small or obscure soever suffred or put upp (except some extremitie of weaknes or want compelled them thereunto). Which nedes or wants we find not in our selves.

But much rather yt appereth that we have the occasion offered us now that we have not had in one hundreth yeres before nor may eny better come hereafter to bring our foresaid trade and navigacions againe amongs us our people and cuntries as our magistrats through common tractacion and other daily informacions with owt dowt may do and bring to passe very well and easely.

Which oportunitie yf we shold so slenderly Lett slipp and passe over I refer to your Judgements Whether we might or could with owr honesties answer yt before god or the world. Therefore honest and upright Citizeins will regard not onely the worthie footestepps of theire ancient ffore ffathers but also walk in the same, Using theire best advauntages and that so stedfastly and ... vablie [c] that the remembrance of such Worthines may [not] be Lost to posteritie *).

a) trade *expunctum*.
b) *c*) *lectio incerta*.

*) *In marg. superiori*: *Poland*, E2 July 1580.

N. 7

Elbingae, 10 Octobris 1580

Iacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham, secretarium regium
de Iacobo Bosgrave, S. I. et sociis eius

Right honorable, havinge nowe long sithens devoted my selfe resolutely to the service first and especialy of God: and next of her

most Gratious Majestie and the State: Withe cordial defiance and detestation of al execrable Traytors and Treasons whatsoever: Aswel in discharge of my allegiance due to her Highnes, As also in acquitale of the observance and trewe sincere good harte, I as most bounde beare to the present governement, am enforced (fal backe fal edge) to advertise your honor as ensuethe.

Arryvinge the .21. of August, about midnight at Elsenor in Denmarke, the .22. in the morning, I had intelligence that an Englishe Gentleman, bounde also for Englande, very busely, with instant inquisition muche travayled him selfe to enserche, my name, profession, Relligion, and cause of my present employment in these Regions, withe offer of all dutiful service if thesame aggreable might be. This methodical searche of Relligion beinge Very suspitious, acceptation made of Cortesie after reciproque demaunds, in our first conference he was called James Leonarde, by parentage a Gentleman, in profession a student (to have communed withe him of Relligion so earely, I adiudged it not convenient), for the rest; Natalis solis dulcedo etc. and hope of preferrement after so Long studie and travayle, (voysinge sometyme a sighe) drive him to his natural cuntrie. And al this in the best manner, withe great outwarde humilitie. By this communication .2. things I coniectured, The one he had bene Longe in forayne Cuntries; (for the Englishe he very evel accented), The other he wanted: Whitche confessed, after other speache

F. 18 v. Willinge him to take corrage, I assertayned him, aswel for that he was a student, as also for that he was my cuntrieman (takinge him by the hande to dyne him) my purse, table and frindshippe; shulde be at his commandement.

At table havinge taken direction, determininge to force him to specification, howbeit I instanted him after a certayne degre (so he couched his wordes) I could nothinge extort of him but aunsweres indefinite; (Whitche to take in other interpretation, Then that eyther they binde not, or els that they include in them some subtile distinction how to avoyde) I supposed where the poynt to have deceavyd my selfe and to have injuried him. What Stratagemes I enured, seinge him thus fixed, to cause him to make dedition of himselfe (proditione sua) wher Longe to recount, but after many colloquies, in processe of tyme it moste manifestlye appered unto me that.

First as touchinge his name and Surname he was Falsarius, and enterchangethe thesame at his choyse sometyme callinge himselfe James Leonarde, Nicholas brother, Leonard Tou, James Janeton otherwyles James Bosgrove etc at his good plesure.

Seconde, the Universities and other places he had frequented, were Louayne, Parys, Veneis, Rome (where he had bene as himself confessed three severall tymes), Cracovia, Vilna, Posnania in Polelande and Bransberge in Prussia 5 myles distant from Elbinge beinge the Last place Collegiat for Jesuiters.

Third. in profession he was a devyne and in Relligion an arrant papiste. Fourthe. he servid for an Espion, and was a depe dissimuler.

Fifthe, he mislyked the present governement, and was an rancke Traytor.

F. 19. Of the certayntie of all these mattiers, howbeit by more then manifest presumptions, for the instruction of my private Cons-

cience I was fully resolved, Yet for that Tryal in Lawe requyrede profe more iustifiable, by my Industrie partlye and his negligence the discoverie of this right Leonarde at last rendred it selfe apparentlye. My industrie consisted in searche etc and interception of Letters. By SEARCHE forthwithe I founde one Letter directed to him withe this inscription:

« Reverendo in Christo patri Jacobo Bosgroveo Anglo Societatis Jesu etc Vilnae »

by vertue wherof, as also by the content of thesame I thinck I may conclude now as I did then, that he is not a professor of Mathematisme (other then whiche he wolde nevere specifye) but as before,

1. An devyne in profession
2. An arrant papist in relligion and specifically
3. An Iesuiter [. . . . reson[able] . . . . . .]

profe hereof to your moste honorable discretion.

By interception, that he is Falsarius, of his name and surname. I am dryven therunto by his Letters under his own hande seale, directed to George Jeschka of Dantske (an notable papiste and an singuler ennemie to the Englishe Nation (wherof more afterwards) where he usethe these words:

« Dominatio Vestra in suis Litteris ad me appellabit me Jacobum Leonardum » Also wrytinge to Adam Broke in the secconde page he saythe: « Cum quaereret nuntius Reginae, nomen meum respondi me appellari Iacobum Leonarde. Itaque cum venerit apud vos, et interrogaverit an me noveritis dicite quod non ».

And further in thesame Letter he addethe

F. 19 v. « Reverentia tua in tuis Litteris semper me appellabit Iacobum Leonard, Licet ego interdum in meis MUTEM ».

The ratification hereof, apparentlye rendringe it selfe aswel by the superscription of Ieschka directed to him, as also his subscription to Broke and Ieschka. And concludentlye in his Letters to the forsayde Ieschka he sayethe:

« In suis ad me Litteris loquatur mecum sicut cum seculari, Nullam faciat mentionem Paternitatis vel Reverentiae, et cum vult nominare aliquem de NOSTRIS dicat Dominus Laurentius Magius, non autem Pater Laurentius Magius et sic de caeteris ».

over and above his salutations ad Patres Ministros, fratres etc.

That he challengethe to himselfe to be bonus sophisticator, that he is a depe dissimuler and a scorner of the Relligion establishend by her Majestie he manyfestethe thus:

« Non tamen videbatur mihi comodum in navi Anglica navigare: tales enim nostri solent proponere interrogationes et questiones, Vt difficile sit nisi si quis sciat bene sophisticari, verum non fateri. magis igitur iudicabam expedire Scoticam inscendere.

That he is an dissimuler (besydes the general corse of his Letters intercepted) he wrytethe:

« Ipse autem semper dissimulabam me illum agnoscere, Licet optime cognoscam ».

How he scornethe in his sleve the receavyd forme of common prayer may be gathered by this:

« Iucundissimum esset, nec potui interdum continere risum »
over and besydes which he sayethe:

« Ego quasi semper interfui eorum praecibus ut audirem quae dicerent, interdum cum illis orabam meo tamen more ».

F. 20 From Elsenor we sayled for Coningsberge the .5th. of September and ther arryved the .9th. of the same. Where Uppon Conference I had intelligence, that [the] Iesuiters Confrers were most at Rome, more at Vilna and many at Brunsberge Which Cittie beinge distant from Coningsberge .9. myles from Elbinge .5. enforced to take thesame in my waye, I addressed my selfe further to discover the disloyall enterpryses aswel of my man, as of others his complices also in these quarters. The .11th. therfor of the foresayde monethe travaylinge by wagon (for the wynde was contrarious) I so cast my iorney that about .5. of the clocke in the morninge the .12th. I gained Bransberge, Wher after enquyrie made of ther man (they stand not merely on Ceremonies) after entre made into there College etc, for introduction affirming that the Catholiques in Englande trat [...] [a] sorowed the longe absence of one deare frinde of myne (withe whom I pretended to have bene longe conversant at Rome, Venice, Louayne &c) named sometyme Iames Leonard, Iames Bosgrove &c for that by our her [...] he shuld not be surprysed, for whom also I affirmed me to have 100 dallers, withe sondry other Lyke meanes longe to reherse. After very corteous and frindlye entertaynment, for answere they assured me he was lately gonne for Englande. Brefely after many communications, vew of there whole College, Lawes, Boke and Companie the issue was:

First Iames Bosgrave had heretofore bene employed from the Popes holynes, in rebus maximi nom[enti] imo tum etiam (quod he) cum excommunicati[onis] vinculo pretensa regina innoderetur primo ac secundo

F. 20. v. Seconde: that non sine maximo fructu he hadde sworn divers (he sayd) nobilissimi ordinis on the Popes syde, and theyr ordre.

Third: he thesayde Iames was at this present againe depeched a sua sanctitate for Englande, and dispensed of thesame to Use secularem habitum (Whitche aggreethe wel withe the former wordes tanquam cum seculari) the better to accomplishe his holynes purposes.

Fourthe: That even nowe was the tyme come in quo pretensa Regina hereticae pravitatis defensor et una cum illa heretici reliqui omnes, iusto Dei Iudicio funditus everterentur.

In thesayd College I founde one false Scott who called him selfe davyd Gud; of Berwyke (as he sayde) by whom I understode that Robert Abercumby of fyff, was llately departed from them, first for Scottlande and afterwarde for Englande, reconninge uppon the good successe of the foresayde and of Robert Lather of Basse and another Lather of Edrinton (whome he reported to be Scottishe Lards) an soddayne alteration to happen in Englande and Scottlande. These Lathers be enterlopers for the Pope and have bene .3. tymes as they affirmed sent from Rome into Scottlande. In thesayde College also was William Good of the age of .80. yeares, a professed papist and an ranck Traytor, at Rome greatly favored of the Pope (from whome he hathe bene sent to the Kinges of Poland and Sweden) (where he first established Iesui-

tisme) The one hand of Stanislaus Hosius the Cardinal, by whose ordre this Good is provyded for in the College. Thesayde Hosius is founder of this Iesuitishe College in Bransberge.

F. 21 It is thought, that this Good wil shortely make his repayre into Englande. If I can attayne to any suche advertisement I shal make overturs therof to your honor etc.

Sithens my abode here in Elbinge, I am certaynly enformed that this Bosgrove accompanyed withe Adam Broke, and one other whose name as yet I cannot attayne Vnto, in suche sorte rayled on her Highnes (affirminge thesame to be one heretique and Tyrant. Touchinge farther the Honor of her most gracious Majesties bodye (addinge also that they were certayne that very spedelye her highnes overthrowe shuld followe) as the Voyewoda Radevylle hearinge therof gave in charge in case they again returned theysayde Bosgrove, Broke &c shulde be apprehended and in such ordre chastised that theysayde Traytors shuld report her Majestie not to be despurvoyed of welwillers in the kingdome of Pollande. This Voywoda is an ernest Gospeller, and an frende Unto the English nation.

The deposi[. . . . . .] an Englishe merchant and other they disch[. . . . . .] Last rehersed are to be obtayned (notwithstandinge the greate distance of Place) havinge in resolution not to pretermitt any thinge wherunto by my allegiance I shal be obliged. Verye instantlye neverthelesse desyringe to have your honorable directions in the premisses. Thus I finishe these Letters and packe them upp to abyde some sure messinger, or els to tarry til the depeche of an curror special about our matters merchant, Whitche shalbe as speadye, as eyther Issue, or showe therof, shal offer it selfe. Prayinge almightie God in the meane tyme to preserve your honor. This .10th. of October, from Elbinge: 1580

Your honors at Commandement
most bounde so to be
Ja: Rogers

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham knight of her Ma-tie most honorable privie Counsaile Principal Secretarie to the States, *scriptum manu Jacobi Rogers. Alia manu*: From D. Rogers at Elbing.

Discovery of Bosgrove, ye Jesuite.

a) Hic pagina dilacerata est.

N. 8

Gedani, 2 Martii 1581

M. Laubendorn notarius publicus Gedanensis
ad universos
de assertionibus Ioannis Langton.

F. 23 IN NOMINE SANCTAE TRINITATIS AMEN. Notum sit Universis per hoc praesens publicum Instrumentum, quod anno ab incarnato Christo Millesimo, Quingentesimo, octuagesimo primo, Indictione

nona, Regnante Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principe et domino, Domino Stephano Dei gratia Rege Poloniae, Magno Duce Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae etc. Principe Transylvaniae, domino nostro clementissimo, Regni eius anno quinto, feria quinta, secunda mensis Martii die, circiter horam primam post meridiem, in aedibus Spectabilis ac famati Rudigeri fludden, in platea Vulgo Joppen gasse dicta, in primaria Regia Civitate Gedanensi sitis, personaliter in mea infrascripti Protonotarii et testium praesentia, comparuerunt honesti Heinricus Barchmann Civis et mercator praedictae Civitatis Gedanensis, quemadmodum etiam honestus ac Eruditus Joannes Koch Protonotarius Regius, et famatus ac providus Stephanus Simon Campanator ad Sanctum Bartholomeum

F. 23 v. in antiqua Civitate Gedanensi ibidemque praenominatus Heinricus Barchman, scriptum quodam supramemorati Joannis Kochs propria manu exaratum et subscriptum, itidem etiam praedicti Stephani Simons manu propria subscriptum, coram me infrascriptis Protonotario et testibus produxit, exhibuit, ac publice praelegit; eoque praelecto mihi Protonotario idipsum tradidit, et me ex officio requisivit, quatenus supradictos Joannem Koch et Stephanum Simons interrogarem, num ea omnia, prout in exhibito et praelecto scripto continentur, revera sic acta et gesta sint: & an Joannes Koch eiusmodi scriptum ipsemet manu propria exaraverit, et Vna cum Stephano Simons subscripserint? Quum itaque ego Protonotarius, Vnicuique, qui me ex officio requirit, operam meam praestare seu inservire tenear: proinde praefatum scriptum ad me recepi, et post sufficientem avisationem seu admonitionem periculi periurii, praenominatos Joannem Koch

F. 24 & Stephanum Simons, quemlibet tamen eorum seorsim interrogavi, num haec omnia, quemadmodum in praelecto et infra exarato scripto continentur, ita omnino acta sint, et an ea Vna audiverint, ac num Joannes Koch eiusmodi scriptum propria manu conscripserit, & cum Stephano Simons propriis manibus subscripserint? Ad quae primum Joannes Koch, mediante conscientia sua, & Iuramento, quod officio Protonotariatus praestitit, se declaravit, recognovit perhibuit et attestatus est, ea omnia, prout in scripto continentur, revera omnino ita esse acta, seque ipsum ea audivisse, nec non eiusmodi scriptum propria manu conscripsisse et subscripsisse. Penes haec autem supramemoratus Joannes Koch coram me Protonotario testibusque infrascriptis publice et solemniter est protestatus, quod haec non malitiose in cuiusquam diminutionem spargat, sed quod ea quemadmodum revera acta sunt perhiberet et attestaretur. Deinde praenominatus Stephanus Simon, coram me Protonotario et testibus infranominatis, mediante

F. 24 v. conscientia sua sese quoque declaravit, recognovit, perhibuit & attestatus est, quod ea omnia in praelecto scripto contenta revera ita et non aliter facta fuerint: nam ea ipsemet Vna audivisset, ac manu propria scriptum hoc subscripsisset. Porro etiam praefatus Stephanus Simon ad instantiam Heinrici Barchmans se declaravit, quod eiusmodi recognitiones, perhibitiones & attestationes suas, salva conscientia, mediante corporali suo Juramento, quatenus id ipsi non dimittatur, quovis tempore confirmare & approbare queat. Praelecti autem ac mihi Protonotario insinuati scripti tenor de Verbo ad Verbum sequitur & est talis.

Anno Millesimo, Quingentesimo Septuagesimo octavo, Vltima mensis Junii die, Joannes Langton ad me infrascriptum Regium Polonicum Protonotarium & Iudicem Ordinarium Publicum, in Campanatoris ad Divum Bartholomeum habitationem venit, ibidemque Literas Nobilitatis sive insigniorum, Magnifici Domini Gilberti

F. 25 Delike, Equitis aurati de summa dignitate Gartorum, supremo Britannorum Nobilitatis Rege in pergameno sub sigillo appenso Romana Lingua mihi exhibuit, petens quatenus easdem ipsi pro pecunia sua describerem, & quoad fieri possit, exemplum seu Copiam earundem Vulgari sive Germanico Idiomate conficerem & auscultarem. Ad haec inter caeteros sermones retulit, quod, posteaquam in hac inclyta Civitate matrimonium contraxisset, et Vltra triginta annos honeste ac ingenue in ea conversatus esset, Spectabilis tamen Senatus id omne admodum parvi penderet, ipsumque summe, ratione Juris Civitatis persequeretur: non attento, quod boni nominis & honestae sit familiae, Super quod etiam eiusmodi literas magnis impensis seu sumptibus impetrasset: Seque, absque tamen iactantia non infimam esse personam, prout reputaretur: Nam Serenissimae Reginae Angliae proximum esse ex consanguinitate amicum

F. 25 v. ac eiusmodi illusionem sibi illatam ad eandem referre Velle. Domini enim hic, cuperent quidem, Vt in Anglia libertates ipsis concederentur, ipsi autem nullas ex adverso Anglis hic concedere vellent: super eo, quid Maiestati vel faciendum, statuet. Et eiusmodi esse seu observari morem in Anglia, Vt quando Rex Vel Regina Vitam cum morte commutaret, quod iisdem in Regimine seu Regno omnes ii, qui eiusdem essent familiae ordinarie succederent. Quapropter Regnum Vel hodie, Vel cras aeque ad ipsum, liberosque suos, ac alium quempiam pervenire ac devolvi possit. Ad haec literas sub Magnifici domini Nicolai Firley de Dambrowitz, Brecensis Castellanus, Regiae Ma-tis Referendarii, et protunc Gedanum Legati, in quibus totum ipsius negotium continebatur, Vna cum veteribus pactis Coronae Angliae cum Ordine Teutonicorum Magistrorum

F. 26 habitis, mihi describendas attulit, & aliud non existimavit, quam quod in magna et summa promotione & authoritate Reginae Angliae esset ac reputaretur. Et haec praemissa, protunc hospes meus, Stephanus Simon nuncupatus campanator ad Sanctum Bartholomaeum Vna seu simul audivit, qui tunc, postquam Langton abivisset, adhuc visit, ad quem me refero.

Joannes Koch Protonotarius manu sua propria

Ego Stephanus Simon Campanator ad Divum Bartholomaeum recognosco hac manu mea propria, omnia praemissa, quemadmodum iuxta seriem superius scripta sunt acta esse.

Super hisce praemissis recognitionibus, attestationibus & perhibitionibus, petiit et requisivit saepenominatus Heinricus Barchman me Protonotarium infrascriptum, quatenus ipsi Vnum seu plura conscriberem atque communicarem publica Instrumenta. Actum

F. 26 v. Vt supra praesentibus honestis Joanne Lambken, Jacobo fluelin, Joanne Allen testibus fidedignis ad praemissa rogatis pariter atque Vocatis.

Et ego Melchizedech Laubendorn Vratislavius, Sacris Apostolica Regiaque autoritatibus protonotarius publicus, quia hisce omnibus & singulis praemissis Vna cum praenominatis testibus praesens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic, Vti praemittitur fieri

Vidi & audivi: Ideo hoc praesens publicum Instrumentum, manu propria ex integro conscriptum, super hisce confeci, publicavi, & in hanc publicam formam redegi, Quam nomine & cognomine meis solitis subscripsi, Signoque Notariatus mei Vsitato consignavi: IN fidem et testimonium omnium & singulorum praemissorum

F 27 ex officio legittime requisitus & Rogatus

Melchizedech Laubendorn
Protonotarius subscripsi
ac idem correxit

In dorso: Attestation of ye publik Notarie of Danske towching ye speaches of John Langton, March 21, 1580/1.

N. 9

Elbingae, 1 Aprilis 1581

Jacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de mercatoribus Anglis

F. 28 My dutie in most humble manner premysed. May it please your honor to be advertised th'efforts of my service first with the Magistrates of Elbinge, and afterwards with the King of Poleland to be in manner followinge:

First: the .3. old Treaties of Entrecorse grauntid to the Englishe nation, by the three Masters of the order in prussia specialye are by the Commissioners to take place in this Cittie and in the territories of thesame in matter ratified.

Secconde: the special Iurisdiction of the Governer and diputie Withe theyr Corts acts &c by Kinge Richard the .2-de. confirmed are by thesayde Commissioners here also grauntid.

Thirdely: suche Liberties as the Anses generaly, and the Prussians specialye, have heretofore in Englande enioyede are here as afore to her Majesties subjects permitted:

Fourthlye: al suche articles (as under the names of Instructions) the merchaunts of the Companie requyred (beinge 52 articles) are in Lyke manner approvyd.

Fifthlye: the Anses, Onseas, or Onseatownes by theyr diputies at Luneburge assemblyd anno 80. mense Novembr, (forefeining by more then manifest presumptions an arrest wold ensue; by meanes wherof We Vendicantes Iure, should become Petitores praecario) our merchaunts by my procurement havinge everie one Vnder theyr hands brought in the Particulers of theyr Clothes and other Commodities they mean as then to cary to Thorun, as also of due debts to them especialy by Danskers ther to be payed (theyr Commodities amountinge to 82380

pounds sterling, theyr debts to 65996 pounds sterling) thesaide merchaunts hopinge for great sales at thesayd Cittie of Thorun, a general mart and Onsea towne havinge sent certayne packs thether, meaninge to send al the rest, thesayd clothes so sent where by my meanes

F. 28 v. recovered. And the rest whiche shuld have bene sent (beinge by me stayed) were from Losse preservyd. And that in the manner By espials I Lernid that .20. packs of clothes were now alreadie conveighed by some of the wysest and the better sort of our Merchaunts to Thorun, I pretendinge to be ignorant therof (wel knowinge the Onseas wold not arrest so meane a Quantitie,) I causid the deputie to cal a Cort General. To whom was by me Largelye declarid the great peril wherin they were enwrappid, assertayninge them by good demonstrations, that in Lieu of great sales hoped, the Losse of theyr whole comoditie Was concluded. Wel I certefyed them knew theye that in no one, no not in any of the onseatownes theye cold be so muche endamaged, for that none of the onseatownes were withe so great masse of goods and debts by them credited. That the Treatie [a] nowe commensed, Shulde eyther be overthrowne or at Least for a tyme interrupted, they themselves conjectured. I Advertized them therefore to take Tryal of the Magistrats of Thorun, before they reposid Trust in thesame, bye sendinge some expert merchaunt withe Lettres to them &c. Which beinge done accordinglie the Magistrats awnswerid dissimulinglye, the Englishe Nation might come secure; beinge Urgid to call a senate and to wryte, Theyre after the holy Nativitie of Christ was now to be celebrated, and they had no Leasure &c prayinge we wold not be more suspicious now, then in old tymes we were accustomed: Summa: the messinger retornid: They were Lyke to be entrappid. I movyd the Old Burrowmaster herein, who verely sayde, he coulde not be enduced to thincke they of Thorun had any sinister meaninge. I instantid him to charge them in the whole Senates name

F. 29 Cum Violatione perpetui foederis, prayed him also to alleage the saulfconduct general geven by the King of Polelande to the Englishe natione pendente tractatu. &c whitche bothe beinge effectuated an officer of the Cittie beinge sente therwithe (accompanyed also withe certayne of our merchaunts) the Thoruners wrot in awnsweare, They were an Member of the Onseas and that whitche they shulde by them be enioyned, thesame wolde they committ to execution. In the meane tyme, Richarde Lewys (an Godfearinge and an diligent man) accordinge to the Charge by me geven which was if by any meanes he could Learne they dilatories or fraude in any manner sort usyd he shulde, the Senate beinge in Consultation in theyr Counsayl house, in the meane tyme conveighe suche goods as were alredie sent.

For I had intelligence theyr they had no Iurisdiction. Whitche being donne withe great diligence thesayd .20. packs were to this Cittie saufly again retorned. The Onseas havinge hereof Understandinge wished accordinge to theyr Unchristian manner no Lesse to the Englishe Doctor then 1000 Lasts of devills and as many Whott pestilences that had by his foresight theyr desseignes thus prevented. This matter the foresayd Onseas dissimuled in this sort. After the retorne of our packs an decree came from them Vnder the seale of Lubecke (which I have seene) (the coppie collationed with the original I sende to your honors) to the Cittie of Thorun Koningsberg and Elbinge, they shuld take of

al Englishe commoditie in name of Caution .7½. in the 100 pence as thoughe now the meant not any manner of arreste General but caution special.

F. 29 v. Withe addition notwitstandinge that the goods shulde be (for nonepayment of thesayd somme) stayed, and that as often as in any Onsea towne the saydes goods arryved &c so often (the former paymentes notwithstandinge), thesayde Caution shulde successevelye be extorted, referringe Extrema media that is open hostilitie &c to the farther conclusion of the Onseas. This is part of theyr decree &c Which is in this forme comprysed, for knowinge the sight of the decree wolde be requyred, they thesame thus favorably conceavyd, but the Lettres at Large sent, detect theyr intention manifestlye. Which lettres I have also sene, and doubt not, to attayne to the Coppie therof, Uppon the retorne of the Old Burrowmaster, (who is as now at the Landtage) withe divers others declaringe theyr Conspiracie pretended.

The effect of my service at Werschaw is.

The Kinge perceavinge I Layde for foundacion the Treatie callid «Pax perpetua terrarum Prussiae», concluded betwene Sigismund the first and Albert the Last Mr. of the order and first Duke of Prussia; as also the three Treaties of the Kings of Englande withe the great Masters; and the Treaties withe Onseas general and special wherby the privileges of the Englishe nation in these regions where confirmed, addinge thereunto the benefitt Emporii Elbingensis authoritate Regia et Comitiorum anno 79 confirmati. The King willed so manye articles of thesayd Pax perpetua and the entier Treaties alleadged, withe suche other articles as I demaunded to his highnes to be communicated withe an abstract therof. This was the .10th. of Marche When in the presence of the G. Chaunceller and the B. of Cracovia I first had audience, thesame duringe one houre and an halfe.

F. 30 Whitche beinge done accordinglie havinge devyded the articles in to mere Royal and mere merchaunt, for his highnes better Understandinge, and spedier expeditinge of our causis, the .12. of Marche The Chaunceller of the Kingdome (for the King hathe none) sent for me. To whom I delyvered thesaid Treaties, Abstract, and other our demaunds accordinge to the Instructions of the Merchaunts. Withe whome, and withe the Bishoppe of Coiavia (at this parliament nominated Archbishoppe of Gnesna) at that instant, as also at dyvers others I largely provid the right and equitie of our demaunds. The Chaunceller and B. affirminge thesame to be honorable to bothe Princes, reasonable in themselves and proffittable to the subjects of bothe their Majesties, affirminge they wolde presentlye delyver thesame to the King, which was also done, as by the Duke of Siradia the L. Lasky, I thesame day Learned. The .14. of Marche I had secret audience of the Kinge duringe .2. howres and an halfe by his owne clocke, his Majestie and I beinge alone. When the issue of his speache touchinge the right of the Treaties and other our demaunds (of particularities afterwarde) havinge in humble and convenient manner movyd his highnes after Longe speache to conclusion was, Gratulor &c he reioysed muche to for that suche conjunction of amitie &c had bene betwene bothe theyr predecessors. And howbeit he wel Lyked of our demaunds, and saw no cause apparant why he shulde not totaly confirme them; Yet aswel for that he was in expeditione bellica occupatior (havinge now perfect notice

of the difference of the .4. States, and that the state militare and the state merchaunt muche disagreed) Thanckinge me eftsones

F. 30 v. Most hartelye etc. et quoniam consulendum est bene (quod his Majestie) cui standum est semper, as also for that her Majestie hathe requyred thesame, I have thought good to committ the more ample examination and disquisition hereof to Certayne Counsaylers of my Kingdome who shal repayre to Elbinge, Wherof you shal Understande more at Large by the Chaunceller. Here I beseked his Majestie to considre, wether withe Lesse Losse of tyme it were not more convenient, that were we and the Cittie of Elbinge where now more in manner then in matter dissonant from Conclusion, the Treatie of Hamburge on our syde the articles of the Cittie only wantinge (I hoped bothe wold be readie after a fewe dayes passed) thesaid Treatie on bothe parts to his Majestie shulde be conveighed whitche beinge by his highnes and the Counsayl examined I doubted no deale wolde be allowyd (regardinge my instructions notwithstanding. Sane quod the King &c this your motion pleasithe me more then my resolution, and might geve just cause of alteration of thesame, where it not I may be remotior as also that for certayne causes as wel concerninge the dependence of your negotiation (his highnes meant the exactions of Tolls by the Duke of Prussia) as also others. Wherin I am to employe the sayde Commissioners. Addinge hereunto thesaid Treatie wolde not Longe endure, for sayd his Majestie, wel see I that the articles mere merchaunt, beinge Emere, Vendere, permutare etc. (thanckinge me muche for disclosinge so great matter in so few words) requyre no Longe handelinge and to the articles mere Royal have I in genere assentid. The articles mere Royal be these:

F. 31 Firste: the Residence at Elbinge shalbe established.

Secconde: Quicunque ex contractu aut quasi obligatis, Si In Ius Vocatur in Loco Residentiae aut alibi, fideiussores dare de Iudicio sisti [b] et Iudicatum solvi etc cogatur abolita Recusatione &c Geborlick recht etc, exceptis Reservata semper praerogativa Regia, Iureque Regio.

Third: Obligatis ex Contractu aut quasi, Protectiones, exemptiones Litterae moratoriae Eiserbrieffs, etc nullo modo concedentur: sed ceteris Iustitiae complementum mercatoribus Anglis fiat.

Fourth: Ex Contractu aut quasi obligatis, sententiaque definitiva condemnatis ad Tribunal Sacrae Ma-ttis Regiae appellationes non permittentur &c.

Fifth: Cum Theolonia &c perpetua et certa Sacrae Ma-ti per mercatores concedantur, Contributiones, Capitatia Subsidia &c Tam tempore Pacis quam Belli, Appreciationes, seu bonorum aestimationes Prizae, seu in usus regios mercium conversiones penitus cessabunt.

Sixth: Iurisdictio Gubernatoris Societatis anglorum &c Confirmetur.

These articles accordinge to the abstract, as also the other at Large the King had diligentlye quoted sayinge he wold enioyn his Orators ne nos diutius quam par esset remorarentur, for I had urged my busines withe the Kinge of denmark &c. As touchinge that part of my Instructions, of ayde to have bene geven by her most gratious Majestie reported, yea as appereth bye

F. 31 v. more then famosos libellos (not of Lubeck and dantske alone but of the whole Onseas generalye) the King awnsweryd: « Me confirmarant Serenissmae Reginae Angliae Litterae » &c addinge that

he had by good demonstration sufficient proofe therof, for havinge taken as prisoners dyvers of the Russe his counsaylers, he was by them resolved, that for certayne yeares the Englishe nation had ther not traded. Wheruppon his Majestie sayde he had tanquam Calumniatores temerarios, the Onseas reyected, and farre was it and shuld be from him to have any suche sinister opinion of her highnes, whom he knewe to be dotatam, non foelicissimo et potentissimo Regno tantum, sed virtutibus maximis supra sexum &c.

His highnes never made mention of her most gratious Majestie but ever raysed him (for honor) ane foote from the place he sate on and toke of his Little polishe Cappe one halfe handbreadthe and rather more from his most honorable hedde. Here I toke occasion accordinge to the purport of your honors most honorable Lettres directed to me before my departure out of the Realme of the .16. of August 80 (hereby beinge charged to further the recoverye of suche debts &c as were due to her Majesties subjects). And after many Interrogatories concluded That omnia liquida debita (expressinge al suche debts as eyther by obligation or wittnes could be provyd, specifyinge Biemalia) should be paid[c] for the rest his highnes sayd if it pleasyd God he shulde retorne, her Majestie shulde finde, he wolde have that regarde of her highnes subjects, which to his Majestie shulde be convenient.
F. 32 Of the Kings Resolution, That no Onseatownes &c in his Kingdome situate (which be many) shal assist etc the other Onseatownes havinge conspyred against her Majestie and Realme; As also touchinge the Interdicte prohibitorie, that no decree of (Caution) Contrecaution reprisal or arrest issuinge against the Englishe nation from the Onseas shal take place in anie[d] cittie of his Kingdome, Of the Kings and other Lettres to her Majestie of more Iesuiters, of a Bull and a Iesuiters Lettres entercepted, by an post expresse overland (havinge at Last extorted thesame of the merchaunts) your honor shal be at Large advertised. Nothinge doubtinge but my other Lettres shall antvert these prasents, sent by Iames Cavyl, Master of the Angel Gabriel of Ipswiche, Prayinge your honors, not to credit the murderers (not of my services only) I say the Merchaunts. At Elbinge the first of April 81.

Your honors most humble to commaunde, most bound so to be
Ja. Rogers

Est aliud exemplar huius epistolae fos. 33-36.

In dorso: From D. Rogers at Elbing. The effects of his negotiations.

a) Pagina hic dilacerata est.
b) sisti *add. sup. lin.*
c) should be *add. sup. lin.*
d) *sup. lin.*, credit the *sup. lin.*

N. 10

Elbingae, 4 Aprilis 1581

Iacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de difficultatibus in pacto cum Elbingensibus concludendo

F. 38 My dutie in humble manere premised, just cause of heavines and regret (Right honorable) might attaynt me; if Wittnes beyonde exception, yea mille testes, I seyd an entier and Good Conscience,

acquitted me not; and found me not, Not Giltie. The good issue of my most melancholique and tedious travayle in the Towr, Exchequer and Rolls (muche Unknowen, and yet altogether Unconsidered.) The successe at desyre (si qua mundo Fides), the tryal of my service to be adjudged by your honor cannot but greatlye solace and comforte me, Who hath served in her Majesties affayres (where Merchaunts have been eyther Treasorors in moneye, or Tellers in paye) Unreproched; and shudde Poore I, presume or thinke to scape scott free. But to the mattiere. The 28th of Marche (which day I retorned from the King of Polelands Corte, being at Warschovia in Masovia, situate on the ryver of the Wixel or Vistula, 6 dayes iorney from Elbinge) I recevyed from your honor 2 severall lettres, at one instant, The one bearinge date of the 7th of Januarie, 80; the other of the 29th of the same monethe. Which bothe I have examined accordinglye, and the effect thereof have disgested throughlye. Resolvyd of your honors advertisements, and Undeservyd frindshipps to me now oftentymes manifested. Pleasithe it your honor to redubbe the dishonor to you offered, and the wronge done to me; by expostulatinge withe them how it chaunceth, that your honors lettres of so severall date be sent so negligentlye, they complayninge no regarde to be had by me in none answeringe the first (obteyninge your honors secconde Aggravatorie) when the one and the othere are first delyvered together after .11. weeke and odde dayes.

F. 38 v. The premises foreprysed (your honors first lettres beinge of the 7th Januarie) how theye have labored to delyver the same in the 2de of 29 Januarie, subducto calculo, is easie to be receved. For the tyme of the yeare considered, (the seas not navigable in these septentrional regions, fluvius Amasius orylius Albis or the Elb, Oregimat or the Sound, and the lake Hab frozen) beinge enforced to travayle by land (the wynde contrarious I thinke they cannot countermaunde, neyther thesame favorable can they holde in theyr slave) it wil appeare the ordinarely .5. weekes wil be requyred for the recept of your honorable letters. And herein is to be considered that per post expresse in .5. wekes this may be compassed, but by posts at Large (as from London to Awerpe, from Anwerpe to Embden, or from Anwerpe to breame, or ells from Anwerpe to Amsterdam and from Amsterdamia (eyther from Ebden or from Breame to Hamburge and from Hamburge to Dansk and so to Elbinge) the one post accustomed to stay for the other it is more then notorious that the commun course is .10. 12. wekes (wherof the receit of your honors lettres do make manifest demonstration) yea some tymes .4. 5. monethes.

I praye therfore the Merchaunts aunsweare your honor and condocefye me, why your honor shulde be urged to checke, as they terme it, for none answeringe your firste, being impossible to have receavyd your secconde. Also I must then have aunswerid thesame daye; I must have bene present at the Receipt of them (and not in theyre affayres at Warschawe), I must have hadde Currour expresse yea at hande.

F. 39 Added hereunto Right Honorable, that the most honorable in service are subject to Misarryval, interception, force and concealinge of Letters, (whiche to have happened to myn is more then suspitious as may appeare by the Letters of Caspar Cassellius written unto me)

and that especialy by Currours and posts not propper and expresse. Besechinge your honor instantly that the marchaunts may be ordered to paye propper postage, to the intent the state of her Majesties affayres be not divulged; that my service and suche as hereaftere shal be employed in these Royal merchaunt affayres be not impayred; and that your honor and the rest of her Majesties most honorable Counsel may withe advertisements (as the weyght of causes requyre) be fully furnished. Wherof, if I may understande, I assertayne your honor hathe not by any bene more, then your honor shal by me with Letters frequented.

Verrely so slender is theyre allowance hetherto, as I cannot be at the Charge of sixpenny posts. Wel knowethe your honor that anno 77. besydes transportation, postage and other service I had to me 40 shillings a day for my dyet defrayed, besydes my allowance for serche. Anno 79 it was by the honorable Counsayl ordered in the presence of these merchaunts, to have 40 shillings per the day, to have passed into Denmark about suche mattirs, as where then specifyed. And anno 80. theyre deputie Russel certefyed me, that for this service I shulde have 200 pounds sterling, and if I stayed after Christmas daye to have 40 shillings as afore. After your honors hande geven me at Oatlands withe my depeche, and the bokes of the Anses (my travayle) and other Treaties out of the Exchequer (for the whiche Mr. Alderman Pullison and I stand bounde) were sent (with other my furniture) to Gravesende, they kepte a Corte, and theyre concluded I shuld have 5 pounds a weke. I was enforced to followe my wrytings and furniture.

F. 39 v. No deale doubtinge but your honor and the rest of the Counsayles order be of more validitie then theyr acts. Not by Corruption or by favor commensed I a doctor in Cambrige. I hope I ought to be usyd accordinglye. Please it your honor to subduct our of .5. pounds a weke: The charge of my familie in all respects; my dyets and other charges here for me, as apparel (as per accompt shal appeare) Gifts for Cortesias (consideringe the person I sustayne) Transportation (wherof I here say they wil allowe nothinge) furniture for travayle etc and your honor wil see, how theyr great reproches will countervayle the none proffitt I reape by them.

Of theffects of the treatie and Entertreatie at Elbinge (of Warschawe afterwarde) I shal in articles enforme your honor if first I resolve thesame. Where the fault standithe (as you honor specifyeth) withe the Cause of demure, and none sending before Conclusion as my Instructions Import. It may please your honor to understande that after the Danskers rebelled against theyre King and that by meanes of most grevous and intollerable exactions, Impositions and anests &c, they enforced our merchaunts to depart from them to Elbinge; The Elbingers frindlye entertayninge them (fynding by the Englishe and polishe trade themselves enriched, and ther towne beutifyed &c). An Corporacion in the meane tyme eyther hoped or graunted by her most gratious Majestie issuinge; amongst divers parlers by John Langton (now departed) and other Merchaunts, and the Magistrates, it was in fine demaunded, what privileges &c they pretendid. Awnswere was made, suche as in old tyme to the whole Englishe nation, and as of late tyme by the Hamburgers to the Merchaunt Adventurers were graunted. This awnswere highlye pleasid the Magistrates. For as appeareth the project of theyr protest was hereby firmelye grounded,

and where they were accusyd to theyre King for perjured persons against the Anses, takinge this for theyr defence; pleaded, they wolde graunt no other &c but suche and suche Lyk as the Anses and Great Masters of the order of old &c and the Hamburgers of late had to the Englishe nation graunted. And where the Hamburgers had defendid themselves to have done Lawfully, they had lernid by them to use thesame defence. Concluded therefore was it resolutelye that the Treatie of Hamburge to them shuld be communicated. Hereof I havinge some intelligence before my departure out of Englande, advertized the merchaunts, amongst all the Treaties by me enserched, none to be more necessarie then the Treatie of Hamburge: Whereuppon by theyre appoyntment the said treatie was obtayned, and I perused the same and Ordre was geven for the coppiinge and sealinge therof, and delyveringe to me. I was enforced in the meane season, aswel for my depeche as for other behoofs to attende at Cort; after my depeche, and retorne to London my first demaunde was, for the Treatie of Hamburge: Aunswer was made, it was fayre Written, but not sealyd, And Mr. Salkins shulde bringe thesame witheouten fayle to Elbinge. I report me to Richard Lews merchaunt and Assistant sworne to the Companye; whom the Companie also sente withe me to saulfconduct me to Gravesende, Whom in the presence of at the least an dozen I charged uppon his oathe he had taken to procure the Companies best, that he shuld not fayle to cal ernestly uppon the Deputie and Assistants that the Treatie of Hamburge might with al speede be sent me, Willinge him to resolve them I wolde not treate befor the recept therof, meaninge therby to enforce the acceleration of thesame.

The .12. of Sept. 80. I

F. 40 v. arryved at Elbinge, wher one of the first demaunds was for the Treatie of Hamburge. I aunsweryd accordinglye, Mr. Salkins brought thesame withe him. Little thinckinge the event shulde have bene contrarye.

The .4. of October thesaid Salkins arryved, and brought withe him one troncke havinge .2. several locks and keys, conteyninge the treaties withe the Anses &c and as he sayde the Treatie of Hamburge, but he had never lokid therin. The troncke was opened, and the letters examined, wether althings in the Letters conteynid and specifyed to be in the troncke wher in thesame or no, and that in presence of wittnes, for Mr. Salkins discharge, beinge the Charge of the Companie so farre beyonde al beleefe: Parturiunt montes, and no Treatie of Hamburge was ther to be founde. The Burrowmaster withe great joy enquyred for the Treatie of Hamburge, and hoped to have had Viewe and Coppie thereof. Where going his hope frustrated, not wel contented; sayd, He perceavyd now well, that it might be trewe, that the Danskers had reported, which was, That in the ende the Englishe Merchants wolde leave them not onlye in the danger of the Anses, but in the Kings highe displeasure also, (They havinge taken uppon them accordinge to the proiect aforesayd to parge themselves). But wel, sayth he, knowe I, that Serenissima Regina Angliae, hathe vouchsafed to wryte unto this Cittie most gratiously, and I doubt no deale, but if we sende we shal obtayne thesame, and Verely (quoth he) I have bene founde alwayes to have ben Carefull for this Cittie and never reproched before my Prince, and rather then I wolde my old hoarie hedde shuld be dishonored in this myn age, I wol take suche Corse, as I reckon to

have the Treatie of Hamburge in my possession. Seinge the old Burrowmaster thus

F. 41 passioned, gevinge him my hande I assured him he mighte wel thincke her Majestie and her highnes most honorable Counsell wolde not suffer the Cittie of the sayde Treatie to be desporvoyed, and willing him to be secure I undertoke to procure thesame &c.

Wheruppon I forthwithe toke ordre with Mr. Deputie, and Mr. Salkins, withe all speede to sende theyr very ernest Letters to the companie, Whiche they very feythfully promised to accomplishe, and verely I thincke Mr. Deputie hathe oftentymes instantly written for thesame (for his creditt, beinge here resident and marryed in the towne (havinge also made first overture thereof) Lyethe (theron). And in my Conscience I thincke he wolde Largelye of his owne purse have bene wel contentid to have payde for the possession of thesame; that the Deputies letters are come to theyre hands, is to be provid by theyres of the 6th of Ianuarie.

There hathe bene no session of Treatie, but the Borrowmaster, Burgrave and other Commissioners have ever urged thesaide Treatie, and have affirmativelye sayde, Theyr Graunts so farr forthe to take place, as the Treatie of Hamburge were produced, and Negativelye, Conclude theye wolde not, witheout thesame. They have not retornid from any Landtage &c but have instantlye urged as before thesayd Longe desyred Treatie. The post, or others are not here sosone arryved, but incontinentlye I here of the Treatie of Hamburge. Notorious is it, that at theyr owne charges this Cittie sent an expert and an expresse man to Hamburg, ther meaninge by frindshippe or by Corruption of the Secretarye or otherwyse to attayne to thesaide Treatie; But so secrett and firme wher they, they cold not compasse thesame.

Sondrie and oftentymes have I instantlye requested Mr. Salkins to sende

F. 41 v. some expresse man for thesayde Treatie, Urging the mischief of delaye &c but have so maestrevolmente bene aunswerid, as if I had ben not the first in commission but as unworthie to be the last, I say meanest of his apprentises, sayinge I had no regarde to the great charges the Companie wherat.

The .21. of Februarie, at what tyme we departed for Warshawe to the Kinge of Pole, the Burrowmaster withe suche Vehement and ernest words, I say (so piquant) utterid his mynde for defaut of the foresayd Treatie, as Mr. Salkins of his great wisdome and greater regarde to the Companies purse, now thought it necessarie to sende an post expresse, Wheruppon charge was made &c and charges allowyd accordinglye, so as notwithstandinge, The Deputie shuld staye until the retorne of the post from Anwerpe, when no Treatie comminge, the messenger was depeched, of whose arryval we hereafter hope to understande. The .7th. of Ianuarie I receavyd Letters from the Companie and that (wherof I muche reioysed) they had sent (always at theyr great charges) the Longe desyred Treatie of Hamburge, by a man expresse namyd Swister. I sent forthwithe for this Currour, showyd him the Letters, and prayed in ayde for the Treatie. He awnseryd he had not thesame, and left it at Anwerpe, for (quoth he) the deputie Russell had forgotte the Governors Letter of the merchaunts Adventurers to his deputie for the ensealinge of the Treatie, withe out which

Letters (for breache of Oathe) he darst not seal thesame (Wister hathe hereof written to the deputie Russell, and Russell wil no doubt obtayne the Governors Letters to the deputie of Anwerpe, so as in fine, we hope at last to be partakers of this Longe desyred Treatie, which God graunt. These things in these termes standinge (Right honorable) stryke fearcelye wher demerit of default drawethe and enforcethe you; And suffer not that for which I have most paynfullye and laboriouslye (as by my Ephemerides or Kalender shal appeare); and vigilantlye and circumspectlye (as by the Treatie shalbe provyd) travayled (not without great peril of beinge murdered) to be called in suspicion when the merchaunts be the apparent and Voluntarie hinderers of the conclusion of [the] Treatie by me so many ernest wayes desyred, for this lastlye can I averre; and wil by good hands and sealis (if Cause requyre prove), That if the Treatie of Hamburge hadd bene to me at my departure (as they promised) delyvered; yea or if thesame had bene by Salkins conveighed, The Treatie had bene betwene us and the Cittie concluded; sent accordinge to my Instructions (which I use not to forgette) to your honor; I might have againe thesame receavid; and no deale doubt I by the King of Poland (yea and by parliament for that this towne desyred) confirmed. The Treatie of Hamburge wantinge notwithstandinge (hope fedinge us) after Longe entretreatie (I meane private conference withe the chief of the Cittie touchinge the Iustice reason and necessitie &c of eche article propounded) the .13th. of Ianuarie .80. we grew to this issue.

1. The articles aggreed uppon (which directlye touched the Cittie) theyr Commissioners shuld conceave and to me delyver;
2. The Treatie of Hamburge (ere Conclusion) to them shulde be delyvered;
3. The whole Treatie (by my actions withe them suche Creditt I purchased) I shuld in suche forme reduce, as thesame might be redy for Confirmation. Ever when I demaunded for theyr articles, they urged the Treatie of Hamburge; and I cannot delyver that Treatie, which eyther by fraude or singular negligence is by Merchaunts from me concealyd.

F. 42 What evasion they have for singular negligence I leave by your honor to be discussed; For fraude (what greater demonstration of theyr smale good meaninge of Residence here at Elbinge to be establised) can be showyde then this, that they rappel the Late act made here for noncreditinge of Danskers; By vertue of whitche act, the trade was wholy brought to this Cittie. For wel it is knowen that withe out credit to be geven by .v. merchaunts to the proude Dansker, he may not trade. And what meaninge they have to discharge theyre credit, is apparant by this, That theye beinge indebted to our men in right great somms of moneye, they pay nether old nor newe debts to any (a fewe foreclosed). To what purpose shall her Majestie send Letters to this Cittie, or Commissioners, when a fewe persons of welthe shal by sinister practise distorne her highnes intents to theyre factions. Wel it is knowen, (Right honorable) that Peter Kemerlinck, a dansker and a Trader withe our nation hathe his first daughter marryed in Englande to Robert Hilson a riche merchaunt; his secconde daughter is marryed to one Swister, a kinsman of Mr. Hilsone, his thirde daughter to John Burnel, a riche merchaunte also; his fourthe daughter to

one Tives Kruze a trader of English commodities. Andrewe Kemerlinck withe his other brother (the sonns of the above namyd) occupy this contrie trade withe our nation. Roger fludde[a)] hathe marryed a danskers daughter, and is resident in dansk, and vaunteth him somuche of his welthe, by his wyffe and trade, as he hathe spoken most arroganst words against the authors of this trade, &c, sayinge he wil be the destruction of this Elbinge trade. These mens

F. 43 capitalls be very great, and worke greate effectes. Hughe Offeley (estemed here a verry riche merchaunt) a great trader in fraunce (et quid non?) mayntaynethe here a frenche factor namyd Pattelier who hathe (as it were a Licence) to destroye the trade at Elbinge, and mayntaynethe with defiance of the deputie, his actions for dansk, sayinge his Mr. the Worshippfull Mr. Hughe Offeley, geveth him meat and drincke besydes wages, and he wil followe his advises. Now he hathe played his parte here, he is departed for what quartier it is unknowen; Robert Cooley, a factor sometymes of Mr. Willyam Cockayne (but uppon Cause nowe none) seducethe theseyed Mr Cockayne his sonne and yonge prentise Thomas Stepney, and by al meanes possible framithe the yonge lads for dansk. This Robert Cooley is an very factious person (the Champion of Roger fiudde) and is enamored cum Venere Gedanensi. I thincke not that the foresayed W: Cockayne fosterethe the faction of dansk (for I take he abhorrethe al manner of practise against his princes intention, and her highnes most honorable Counsayles ordre) yet havinge here of the yonger sort, this Coolee worketh evyl effectes. Mr. Bodlighe hathe his sonne here (frind withe Mr. Fludde) and favore they (as I well knowe) dansk. Mr. Salkins (ioynt Commissioner withe me) hathe his servant John Parker continuallye (contemninge the deputies Lettres of apperance and residence here) remayninge always at dansk. What he dothe there is not unknoven to the magistrates of the towne, to me, and others sincerely affectid. Mr. deputie Russel hathe had but .2. factors or prentises a longe tyme at dansk. It is sayde they be there to recover debts, but wel know the merchaunts here, what is the cause. (They obeyinge ordres sel not).

F. 43 v. Everie one of these (besydes many others which I colde name if of arryvall of Lettres I were certayne) have theyr factors and apprentises on bothe sydes &c. Your honor wel knowethe, and I also have redde, that a very fewe merchaunts have bene mayntayners of great warres, and if your honor withe the helpe of her Majesties most honorable Counsayle provyde not for these by countermynes, I cannot but assecure thesame that the event wilbe contrarie to her Majesties demaunds, and the Citties and our resolutions, yea against the King of Polelands desyre. Wherof in particular Letters I am geven crediblye to understande; that Mr. Salkins (who it semethe hathe almanere of allowances) hathe sent a post expresse into Englande (never advertisinge me thereof) to whome I knowe not. Howsoever it be, it shalbe founde I wil wel acquitte my selfe, and theyr treacherye shal be throughlye detected, knowinge right wel, that your honor (withe the rest of her Majesties most honorable Counsayle do all men right, and wil do me no Wronge. Verely the foresayde Salkins, hathe here so factiouslye usyd him selfe as the Chief Magistrates of this towne, at eny tyme eyther communicatinge or delyveringe me matter of secresie or weyght (sub fide et honore every charginge me praye, that he

may therof not be participant, sayinge they have also some intelligence from dansk) and he worketh not so surelye and secretlye as he thinckethe. At no tyme hathe he bene in this Contrie, and is merely ignorant in thesame, and might altogether have bene sperrid for no helpe have I had, or can have from him, seinge apparauntlye for what cause the merchaunts have intreated him and excluded the most expert man of al our nation, I say John Langton

F. 44 (a very sincere and honest man) out of the Commission. The sayd Langton hathe bene resident .34. yeres in this Contrie, and hathe travayled al Prussia and Poleland throughe, and is of that wealthe and credit, as theyr is no Englishe man of the Lyke, Without whose helpe I had bene altogether of matter of facte and trade unfurnished. If the merchaunts have knoledge of these overtures against them, wel knowe I my rewarde. But, be it as it maybe, Viam bonitatis elegi, and thoughe I wel perceave it is not the highe way to that, which in this worlde is fructus laborum, yet it cannot Leade me, but ad honestum exitum. Which God the Lord of dewtie and Lyffe graunte Who alwayes preserve your honor.

From Elbinge this .4th. of April .81.
Your honors to commaunde
Most bounde so to be Ja. Rogers.

In dorso: 1 April, 1581. From D. Rogers.

a) Roger Fludd sayeth: The Queen and the Counsayl are evel enformed. mervayling they wold so Lightely credit & c. Further he and his wyves brethren wil make a Tonne of gold to distroy... *add. in margine.*

N. 11

Elbingae, 4 Aprilis 1581

Iacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de Iesuitis Anglis

Of Iesuiters

F. 45 1. Doctor Smithe (called black Dr. Smithe) is of great Authoritie amongst English Iesuiters, he dwellithe (as I Understande in the fryers by Newgate.

2. Mr. Francis Juniper is an Archjesuiter, wel knowen by Henry Finche, he hathe (as it semethe) an brother in Somersetshyre.

3. Mr. Roberts, is an Iesuiter (as I heare of wealthe) and is also wel knowen by the foresayd henry finche.

4. The secret frende (spoken of in Adam brokes Lettres) is knowen to Jamys Bosgrove and semethe to have some great secret (which wold be knowen) comunicated to him.

5. Griffith, Jones at the sygne of the Griffin in Walbroke is wholy addicted to Iesuiters, and knowithe many of them.

6. Partridge an Goldsmithe in cheape over against the Crosse hathe an sonne at Vilna, and cannot the father (if all be trewe I heare) be ignorant of the Iesuiter consorts. His sonne is a favorer of Iesuiters.

7. Edwarde Broke, the brotner of the errant Traytor Brokeadam, or Adam Broke, wryter of these Lettres, abydeth in Oxenforde, and is (as I take it) in Christs Churche.

8. Henry Finche is receaver, and Collector for all Jesuiters, conveygher also of al theyr Lettres that come to him, he dwellid at Fishomongers Hal, but now (as I heare say) about Smithfild, in great St. Bartholmews, not farr from the R. honorable, Sir Walter Mildmaye.

F. 45 v. Peter Bertrowe and John Faker, are Iesuiters, but were they dwel I cannot lerne, Bosgrove assuredly knowethe them, so thincke I, dothe Finche.

If tyme shall produce others (as I thincke it wille) I shal not conceale theyr names and practises from your honor. It shal not hynder my other busines, &c. The Lorde of Deathe and Lyffe Longe preserve your honor. At Elbinge this .4th. of April .81.

Your honors alwayes most bounden
Ja. Rogers

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham, knight, of her Ma-ties most honorable privie Counsail, and principall Secretarie to the State Corte.

N. 12

Elbingae, 20 Aprilis 1581

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses petunt
ab Elizabetha Angliae regina
ut eis concedat tractatum Hamburgico similem

F. 46 Serenissima Regina, Potentissima Princeps ac Domina, Domina clementissima, S. M-ti V.R. à Deo propitio feliciss. gubernationis successus et incrementa exoptantes, venerationis studia nostra demissi offerimus.

Attulere nobis mensibus superioribus Oratores S.R. M.tis V. et fidei et Commissionis literas, ad nos clementissime scriptas: quas una cum iisdem, qua par fuit reverentia et cultu atque omni gratae mentis officio, complexi, et R. M.tis V. erga nos ac Civitatem hanc illustri clementia, gratulati nobis plurimum sumus. Neque enim verbis dumtaxat sed et re ipsa coram docuerunt quae S.R. M.tis V. de constituenda apud nos firma coniunctione, stabilique negociationum sede, voluntas animi ac sententia, quaeque ipsis potestas nobiscum ea de re plene tractandi et concludendi concessa esset. Quamobrem et gratias M.ti V.R. quantas possumus maximas agimus, et debere habereque nos profitemur eas, quas referre nequimus. Deinde vero à M.te V. perquam demisse petimus, ut et suam erga nos benignitatem regiam, et conceptam de nobis ac voluntate nostra fiduciam et expectationem conservet. Quod vero ab adventu ad nos Oratorum M.tis V. nihil rescripsimus, id ne in sinistram partem, secusve, quam est factum accipiatur pro observantia nostra oramus. Nam rebus ipsis respondere, quam verbis, et quae inter nos acta ac tractata essent, M.ti V. R. ex oratoribus eiusdem, quam ex literis nostris cognita esse, maluimus. Neque sane dubium nobis est ullum, quin ii ipsi de omnibus et singulis, quae a primo congressu nostro nobiscum et

cum delectis quibusdam ex ordine nostro, comissariis ultro citroque tractata et conventa sunt, et quae nuper ad Sereniss. Poloniae Regem Dominum nostrum clementissimum, de his ipsis atque aliis quibusdam rebus ad dignitatem et voluntatem regiam spectantibus, relata, quaeque ad adversariorum obiectiones responsa fuerunt abunde luculenterque ad S.R. M.tem V. et ad omnes, quorum praeterea interest, perscripserint. Itaque et scriptione nostra bis de rebus minime opus esse existimavimus. In quibus tamen accurate perquirendis, pertractandis, et communicandis praeterea, ac describendis iis, quae ultro citroque communicanda necessario fue-

F. 46 v. runt, temporis pars non exigua consumpta fuit. Verumtamen huius etiam ipsius quanta omnino potuit, ratio habita maxima est. Ac ne nos quidem vel opportunitati occasionive rerum ocius promovendarum, vel voluntas Oratorum, unquam defuisse, testes hi ipsi locupletes nobis esse possunt. Quibus eandem rem aeque curae fuisse scimus. Expeditiorem et paratiorem quidem consultationum omnium rationem futuram fuisse agnoscimus, si foedus Hamburgicum, quod iam pridem nobis non modo certe promissum, sed et desideratum atque expectatum diu fuit, ad manus fuisset. Hoc enim nobis ac civibus in primis nostris quasi certam quandam viam ac metam tractationum nostrarum commonstrare, et uno quasi intuitu ob oculos ponere omnia ea poterat, quae diu multumque deliberanda et consultanda fuerunt, et non modo ad cives nostros facilius permovendos, sed et ad obtrectatores etiam atque adversarios nostros confutandos, et ad probandam Sereniss. Regi nostro libertatem hanc ab aliis etiam Ansiaticis concessam, plurimum momenti habere poterat. Sunt iam sane beneficio divino tractationum nostrarum capita utrimque ad finem perducta, exceptis iis si quae in foedere Hamburgico desiderato utrinque utilia et salutaria et convenientia, nec cum praeiudicio aliquo coniuncta reperientur. Quo communicato, examinato, et cum utrinque propositis collato, demum foederis conclusio plane fiet. Restat illud, ut Sereniss. Rex noster, quod per gravissimas occupationes bellicas, et per expeditionem Moschicam instantem praestare necdum potuit, id tandem autoritate publica perficiet et confirmet. Qua de re nuper cum Varsoviae etiam ab Oratoribus ageretur, disputationes quaedam adversariorum intervenere, de quibus S. R. M.tem. V. ex literis illorum plenius intellecturam speramus. Neque ambigimus, quin Sereniss. et clementiss. Rex noster, et dignitatis Regiae et utilitatis publicae, et foederum antiquorum et Civitatis huius fidae, maiorem sit, quam adversariorum nostrorum, rationem habiturus. A nobis quod semel institutum, et de concessa negotiationis libertate promissum, cuiusque fundamenta non mala, ut opinamur, iacta sunt, id porro omni fide et studio ut provehatur, firmumque ac perpetuum sit omnis profecto opera dabitur.

F. 47 r. Nec sane diffidimus, quin et S.M. M.tas V. in eadem erga nos clementia et voluntate regia, de certa commerciorum sede apud nos firmanda plane permansura, nec passura sit, quod mutuo consensu praeclare coeptum, et literis pariter ac rebus ipsis salutariter hactenus constitutum observatumque est, id ullorum seu culpa, seu voluntatum mutatione aliqua (ut sunt humana) subvertatur. Verum pro sapientia et autoritate sua Regia clementissime potius promissuram esse, ut si quospiam contravenire iis, quae iam utrinque acta et conventa sunt, et diversum quid moliri intellexerit (quod quidem non sine maximo huius

Civitatis praeiudicio a quibusdam accidisse audimus) eos vel a proposito benigne abducat vel severe avertat. Quod quidem nobis de S.R. M.ti V. polliceri, de nobis vero eidem persuasissimum esse volumus, id quod a gratis et fidis eiusdemque Serenissimi nominis addictissimis hominibus proficisci potest. Quae S. R. M.tas V. ut quam diutissime florens omni prosperitate ac tranquillitate Regni sui inclyti fruatur, vota ad Deum iterum iterumque facimus.

Data Elbingae die XX Aprilis Anno D. M. LXXXI.
S.R. M.ti V.

Addictissimi
Proconsul et Consules
Regiae Civitatis Elbingensis

In dorso: Serenissimae Principi et Dominae Dominae ELIZABETHAE Angliae, Franciae Reginae, fidei defensori, etc. Dominae nostrae Clementissimae.

Alia manu: April 1581. From ye Magistrates of Elbing Articles of Treatie agreed uppon: onely ye want of ye treatie of Hambourg hath stayed from conclusion. Desire that no sub[ject] may be suffered to break ye treatie by trading with the Danskers.

N. 13

Karnkovii, 10 Octobris 1581

Stanislaus Karnkowski, Primas Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam
de mora in pacto Elbingensi orta

F. 48 Sacra Reginalis Maiestas domina domina clementissima.

Cum intellexissem Oratorem Ser-mae Reg-lis M-ttis V-rae reditum ad M-tem V-ram iam apparare, mei officii tanquam Primatis Regni et primi principis esse existimavi, M-ti V-rae Reg-li in absentia Sac. Regiae M-tis domini mei clementissimi, explicare causas et rationes, quamobrem negotium hoc ad effectum non sit deductum. Non tam voluntate aut (quod absit) culpa Sac. Regiae M-tis, aut Senatus Elbingensis, sed potius propter impedimenta quae intervenerunt post discessum Sac. Re. M. in bellum adversus Moschum. Velim igitur Sac. Reg-lis M. V-ra sciat, Sacram Regiam M-tem dominum meum clementissimum, cum summa animi alacritate Oratores Sac. Reg-lis M. V-rae ita ut merito debuit Warsiaviae in Comitiis accepisse; Ac cum plerique articuli proponerentur in eo foedere, qui non nisi re subiecta oculis comode determinare non possent: Secutus Ser-mus Rex maiorum suorum et praedecessorum M-tis V-rae exemplum: Commissarios in rem presentem designavit, inter quos me quoque Sac. Regia M-tas ad hoc negotium deputavit. Et ego quidem ut officium meum implerem, propius ad fines Prussiae accesseram et haesi multum temporis. Interim Magnificus D. Joannes Kostka a Steinbech Pallatinus Sandomiriensis et capitaneus Mariebur-gensis unus ex praecipuis Commissariis, Sac. Regia M-te iam in hostili ditione existente, mortuus est: quo mortuo, nisi alius in locum eius a Sac. Regia M-te subrogaretur: aggredi negotium non videbatur integrum. Dum huiusmodi litteras a Sac. M-te Regia expectamus, tempus iam elapsum est. Quamobrem Sac. Reg-li M-ti V-rae significandum putavi,

hanc fuisse voluntatem Sac. M-ttis domini mei clementissimi, ut pacta foedera firma et perpetua inter Regnum Sac. Reg-ae M-tis et praecipue Civitatem Elbingensem constituatur. Verum quod ad effectum res non pervenit, non per Sac. Reg. M-tem dominum meum clementissimum qui nunc a Regno longissime abest, neque per Senatum Elbingensem qui hoc maxime urgebat stetisse: sed propter impedimenta quae recensui. Quamobrem quod hoc tempore ad effectum in absentia Sac. Regiae M-tis perfici non potuit, hoc adveniente Sac. R. M-te cuius adventum cum victoria per dei gratiam propediem expectamus, per me vel alios Commissarios quod ex re et utilitate utriusque Regni fuerit, finietur. Bene valere Ser-mam Reg-lem M-tem V-ram cupio.

Datum Karnkovii 10 mensis Octobris anno 1581.

Sacrae Reginalis M-tis V-rae Paratus ad obsequia
Stanislaus Karnkowski Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Gnesnensis Legatus Natus et Regni Poloniae Primas, ac primus Princeps etc.
manu propria.

In dorso: Ser-mae Principi D.D. Helizabethae Reginae Angliae et Hiberniae ac aliorum dominiorum etc, Dominae clementissimae.

N. 14

Vilnae, 31 Januarii 1582

Ignotus
al Sr. Tomson
de pace inter Moscovitas et Polonos

F. 50 Doppo L'ultima mia che fu a 15 de Giule per La quale scrissi a V. S. tutto il successo delle cose della guerra di questo anno ho da dirle che finalmente L'accordo tra Li nostri ambasciatori et quelli del gran Duca di Moscovia fu concluso in questa maniera, ch'il Moscovito Lascia al Re tutta La Livonia senza riservarsi ni parte ni ragione alcuna, solo non ha ceduto alla ragioni del porto di Narva pur membro di quella provincia, perché sendo, come V. S. hara inteso, stato occupato quel Luogo mentre ch'il Re era intorno a Plescovia, dal Re di Suetia; e stato sempre su questo dira che non puo rilasciare quel che non iusse, et quasi per questo capo L'accordo non havuto effetto, pur alla fine si e accomodato in questo modo; che quel che prima ricuperrera Narva sela tenga per sua et a quella ricuperazione quel che prima si sara mosso non sia impedito dal altro; Tutta la cosa che il Re ha ricuperato del suo gli restano senza altro, egli resta ancor Velaza et Suraza Luoghi che furono presi doppo La ricuperazione di Poloska: et al Moscovito si rende Velikiluki, Jawlogia, et Vewel Luoghi presi L'anno passato, et quel poco che e preso questo anno nell'andar a Plescovia, dalla quale sino a hora sara Levato il campo, Le Artiglieria che attengono a Luoghi che si rendono devono restar, e si puo menar Via quel che vi fusse condotto di poi: Dicono ch'il Moscovito deva abbrusciar Soliess, ma questa resta in dubbio, perche non si sono per ancor potuti vedere i capitoli; Di prigioni i Moscoviti harian voluto che si rendessino egualmente, ma i nostri non hanno voluto, perche di qua sono prigioni di molto maggior importanza di quelli che sono i nostri che sono in Moscovia, pero hanno resoluto a trattar col Re; al qual per questo verranno ambasciatori; Et con queste patti son sospese Le armi per

dieci anni, col intentione pero in questo mentre di trattar La pace perpetua per ilche si devon mandar ambasciatori L'un all'altro; cosi L'accordo si e concluso, in che si e connosciuto tanto desiderio del Moscovito di concluderlo, che si vede ben che Le cose sue eran ridotti alli estremi et si non fusse che i nostri cominciano ancor Loro a esser stanchi della guerra, se fussino stati forti hariano facilmente havuti tutti quelli condicioni che havesser domandato; Il Re partira a 12 del prossimo per Riga principale citta di Livonia, et di La andara per tutta La provincia a metter buon ordine a tutto, et poi ritornara in Polonia et cosi a V. . . . .

Da Vilna a L'ultimo di Gennaro 1582.

In dorso: Advertisements from Vilna. 1582. T. al Sr. Tomson.

N. 15

Elbingae, 15 Junii 1582

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de pacto pro mercatoribus Anglicis.

F. 51 r. Serenissima Regina, Potentissima Princeps ac Domina, Domina clementissima, S. Mti V. R. venerationis nostrae studia humillima deferentes, diuturnam gubernationi Reginali felicitatem a Deo opt. Max. precamur.

Tametsi assidua tam in expectatione ac spe simus literarum M. vestrae R., a cuius clementissima responsione huc usque pendemus omnino: tamen quando Sereniss. Rex Poloniae ac Dominus noster clementissimus, expeditione bellica satis prospere confecta, paceque constituta, iam in viciniores Regni partes quotidie propius redit, nostrarumque rerum consueta cura et cogitatione suscepta, literas quasdam ad nos proximis diebus exaravit, quibus scire desiderat, quo consilio et mente alter Oratorum Mtis. V. a nobis avocatus abierit, vel nunquid ab instituto priori sit discessum, M. Vrae R. pro debita affectione nostra, earum etiam exemplum commune esse nobiscum voluimus. Respondimus vero Mti. R. Poloniae paucis perquam demisse ostendentes, quo loco res nostrae sint, et quousque in tractatibus fuerit processum, plenius eandem de omnibus edocturi per nuncios nostros, quos et harum et aliarum rerum nostrarum necessariarum causa in aulam Regiam mittimus. Interea ubi desideratum a Vra M. R. responsum advenerit, et quae illius benignissima voluntas porro de capitibus foederis nostri sit, constiterit, nostro loco ei rei vel studio, vel fide sive domi sive apud Serenissimum Regem et Dominum nostrum per nostros

F. 51 v non sumus defuturi. Quam quidem eandem de S.R. Mte Vra Clementiss. omnino spem et fiduciam penitus conceptam habemus, prosperrima et saluberrima eidem, atque inclyto illius Regno optantes.

Datum Elbingae die decima quinta Junii. Anno Domini Milles-o quingentesimo octuagesimo secundo.

S.R.M. Vrae devotissimi
Proconsul et Consules R. Civitatis
Elbingensis.

N. 16

Mejszagoła 11 Maii 1582

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Proconsulem et Consules Elbingenses
de discessu Anglorum

F. 52 STEPHANUS Dei gratia REX poloniae Magnus Dux Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Livoniae etc. Princeps Transylvaniae.

Spectabiles et Famati. Interest ut sciamus ex Fid. V-ris cum qua intentione Nuncius ille Anglicus et reliqui Angli Elbinga discesserint, qui ad tractandum de Anglicorum atque nostratium commerciorum usu Varsoviam proxime celebratis Comitiis advenerant, si videlicet ipsi non deseruerint suum propositum, qui earum communium negotiationum sollicitatores atque authores fuere. Faciant igitur Fid. V-rae ut nobis idipsum nulla mora interposita plenissime significent.

Bene valeant. Datum in Mezzigoli die xi Maii Anno Domini M-o D-o LXXXII-o Regni nostri anno Septimo.

Stephanus Rex

Spectabilibus et Famatis Proconsuli et Consulibus Civitatis nostrae Elbingensis Fid. nobis dilectis.

Haec et epistola praevia sub uno involucro continentur. In dorso: Serenissimae ac Potentissimae Principi ac Dominae Elizabethae dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hyberniae Reginae, fidei defensori, ac Dominae nostrae Clementissimae.

N. 17

s.l. Julio 1582

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de privilegiis mercatorum

F. 54 r. Coppie of Her Majesties Letter to the Kinge of Polland in July. 1582.

Serenissime princeps frater et Consanguinee Charissime. Superiori anno miseramus ad S. vestram Oratorem nostrum Iohannem Rogertium utriusque iuris Doctorem, circa Privilegia commercii obtinenda, pro subditis nostris in Civitate vestra regia Elbinga. Illud negotium, quoniam in expeditionem vestram Muscoviticam incidit, reiectionem aliquam passum est, nos quoque deinceps praefatum Oratorem nostrum ex illa legatione revocavimus, tempora expectantes ad eam rem, quam paramus utrique nostrum commodiora magis et oportuna. Nunc cum intelligeremus, vacationem esse a bellicis illis occupationibus, et nostrae etiam res rationesque flagitant, rem ulterius rejiciendam non putavimus. Vt autem expeditiori via ad institutum nostrum praestandum incederemus, fecimus ut qui nobis a Consiliis sunt, formulam quandam Privilegiorum

expetitorum pararent, quam S. V. commendaremus. Quod dum fecerunt eisdemque legibus, quae nobis gratae essent, et non alienae ab honore vestro, volumus, ut eadem formula per hunc Mandatarium nostrum ad S. V. transmitteretur, coniuncta cum honestissima postulatione nostra, ut (Si non iniqua videbitur, quod speramus) S.V. benignitate favoreque nobis et subditis nostris dari queat, ea cum Regiae vestrae dignitatis authoritate confirmationeque, qua quae vobis gratissima sunt, rata haberi confirmarique solent. Nos vicissim subditis vestris Elbingensibus fidem nostram liberabimus in futurorum Privilegiorum usu, beneficioque apud nos, quando desiderabunt et cum volent. Rogamus ergo ut in hac Privilegiorum causa, velit S. V. nobis rem gratam facere, et cum pauca admodum Capita sint, quae S. Vestrae authoritatem attineant, reliqua iam pro concessis ab Elbingensibus habentur, in eis nobis largiendis velit etiam ostendere, quam nos sibi devinctissimam cupiat reddere. Erimus autem devinctissimi, si honestissimam (uti nobis videtur) postulationem nostram non rejecerit: de quo certe quidem extra omnem dubitationem sumus, proptereaque pluribus uti desinimus, D.O.M. precantes Vt S.V. quam florentissimam incolumemque conservet. Datae et cetera.

N 18

s.l., Julio 1582

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Magistratus Elbingenses
de privilegiis mercatorum

F. 55 r. Coppie of Her Majesties Letter to the Magistrates of Elbing in July. 1582.

Spectabiles viri Domini et Amici charissimi. Quod hactenus infecta res est Privilegiorum a subditis nostris apud vos expetitorum propter graviores Serenissimi Regis Poloniae Domini vestri clementissimi bellicas occupationes, et revocationem Oratoris nostri ex illis partibus accidit. Ne tamen vel vota vestra vel subditorum nostrorum petitionem honestam neglexisse videremur, interiectum hunc temporis decursum in eo posuimus, ut formula quedam Privilegiorum pro capitibus iam a vobis concessis et aliis a Serenissimo Rege tanquam ab honore suo non alienis concedendis, ab iis qui nobis a Consiliis pararetur, quam ad Serenissimum Regem transmitteremus, inspiciendam concedendamque si videretur ut longiores ambitus colloquiorumque reiectiones rescinderemus. Quod certe quidem in praesentiarum per hunc Mandatarium nostrum facimus, una vobis exemplari misso, ex quo poteritis intelligere quam secundum voluntatem vestram et pro concessionum vestrarum liberalitate ingenue sincereque incedimus. Erga vos eam fidem quibuscumque datis oportunitatibus liberaturae, quam in eadem formula sancte vobis promittimus. Quod superest, id est (quod unice etiam desideramus) ut Serenissimus Rex nobis velit eandem pro sua innata humanitate concede[re], ad quam rem quin vos pro virili vestro adiutores futuri sitis non diffidimus. S. C. M. spectabiles vestras PP. salvas conservet et incolumes. Datae etc.

In dorso: Coppie of Her Ma-ties Lettres to the King of Poland, and to the Magistrates of Elbinge: July, 1582.

N. 19

Varsoviae, 4 Septembris 1582

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de privilegiis mercatorum

F. 56 r. Stephanus Dei gratia REX Poloniae, Magnus DVX Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae Livoniaeque, etc nec non Princeps Transylvaniae, Serenissimo Principi Dominae HELIZABETAE Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae, Hiberniae Reginae fidei defensori etc, sorori consanguineae et amicae nostrae charissimae, Salutem et bonorum omnium faelix incrementum. Ea est nostra de Ser-tis V-rae virtute atque prudentia singulari opinio, primum sponte nostra concepta, deinde etiam multorum sermonibus confirmata, ut contrariis hominum quorumcunque oculis neque hactenus profecto locus apud nos ullus esset, et constante per Dei gratiam eodem nostro erga Ser-tem V-ram [animo] nullus etiam in posterum sit futurus. Quam enim semel erga Ser-tem V-ram benevolentiam induimus, eam profecto eripi nobis malevolorum hominum sermonibus nunquam pacietur. Quamobrem quod scribit Sertas V-ra iis literis quas ad nos XXX die Aprilis per honestum Willielmum Salkins dedit, de quarundam Anseaticarum Civitatum iniquiore erga se animo, certam habeat nullius malevolentiae vim tantam fore quae nos de optima nostra erga Ser-tem V-ram et sincera voluntate deducat aut deturbet. In quo quidem ipso genere de mutuo Ser-tis V-rae erga nos animo omnia nobis vicissim libenter pollicemur. Quod cum ita sit, equidem quod in nobis est, dabimus operam, ut subditi Ser-tis V-rae eandem quam profitemur nostram benevolentiam, omnibus in rebus iustis et honestis experiantur et cognoscant. Confidimus autem nostros quoque omnem parem Ser-tis V-rae animum erga se esse experturos. Quod scribit Ser-tas V-ra de recens institutis tractationibus commerciorum Elbingensium nostrorum cum subditis Ser-tis V-rae in eo sane studium benevolentiamque nostram subditis Ser-tis V-rae non fuisse defuturam argumento est, quod totius eius cause cognitio duobus Senatoribus nostris fuerit iam aliquando ante per nos demandata. Quorum alter cum de vita decesserit, alter autem interea principalem in Senatu Regni nostri locum sit adeptus, factum est hac eiusmodi mutatione, ut negocium quoque ipsum quodammodo elanguisse videatur. Quoniam autem interim portu Rigensi navigationeque Danae fluminis recuperatis amplior etiam accesserit commoditas, eius rei tractandae et concludendae misimus proxime Cubicularium nostrum Nobilem Stanislaum Ossowinski cum literis ad Ser-tem V-ram, nec dubitamus quin ipsa quoque aliquem missuram sit qui propositis a Ser-te V-ra conditionibus res in hoc genere quae ex usu communium regnorum nostrorum... et constitui et ...[a] eorum quae ad eiusmodi rationes commerciorum in ditionibus nostris plenissime ex commodo et utilitate regnorum utriuque nostrum constituendas pertinere videbuntur. Ser-tem V-ram optime valere cupimus. Datum Varsoviae die Quarta Septembris. Anno Domini M° D° LXXXII° Regni vero nostri anno septimo.

[Serenitatis] vestrae bonus frater et consaguineus
Stephanus Rex

Il dorso: Ser-mae Principi D-nae HELIZABETAE dei gracia Angliae Franciae Hiberniae Reginae fidei defensori, sorori consanguineae et amicae nostrae charissimae. *Alia manu:* 4 Sept. 1582. To her Ma-tie from the K. of Polonia.

a) Hic et alibi verba erasa sunt.

N. 20

Otlandiae, 18 Septembris 1582
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de mercatoribus Anglis

F. 57 r. Elizabetha dei gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, fidei defensor, etc.: Serenissimo Principi, ac Domino, Domino Stephano eadem Dei gratia Regi Poloniae, magno duci Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Massoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae, etc, Necnon Principi Transilvaniae, fratri Consanguineo et amico nostro charissimo, salutem, et rerum ad voluntatem suam fluentium faelicissima tempora. Serenissime Princeps, frater et consanguinee, charissime, Quas accepimus sub initium currentis huius mensis a Ser.te V. literas, pergratae nobis fuere. Vtpote quae praeter optimae erga nos vestrae voluntatis testificationem, eam complexae sunt benevolentiae propensionem erga mercatorum nostrorum emporium in Regia vestra Civitate Elbingensi, firmandum stabiliendumque, liberamque eorundem cum mercibus suis profectionem ad omnia loca Imperio potestatique vestrae subiecta, cum securissima in eisdem negotiatione, quam superiori anno, per Oratorem nostrum Johannem Rogertium a Ser.te V. postulavimus, et ex amica vestra responsione eidem Oratori nostro data, nobis extra omne dubium sumus pollicitae. Propterea D. Serti. V. maximas quas possumus, et agimus, et habemus gratias, rogamusque velit in eo benevolentiae suae erga nos gentemque nostram cursu pergere, quoad eam hac in parte rem, nobis gentique nostrae fecisse gratam non paenitebit. Quod ne faciat, neque liberali sua concessione, vel dignitati Imperii sui incomodet, vel honestis suis subditis damnum creet, ante tres menses sub initium scilicet mensis Junii transmisimus ad Ser-tem Vestram eorum Privilegiorum exemplar, quae subditorum nostrorum nomine petimus, iis descriptum legibus conditionibusque circumscriptum, quas et avitas esse, id est antecessorum vestrorum liberalitate hominibus nostris concessas, vere possumus dicere, et per Oratorem nostrum S. V. gratas, et subditis vestris non incomodas fore accepimus, putamusque. Quae cum S.V. consilii sui iudicio percurrit, si quid vel redundans vel deficiens, si quid obscurius vel minus explicate positum reperiatur, dari poterunt ultro citroque Comissarii (si S.V. volet) qui, res in controversia positas disceptent, disceptatas difiniant, decernantque pro honore utriusque nostrum, et pro commodo gentis, cum vestrae, tum nostrae. Quamquam de descriptae concessionis aequitate neutiquam dubitemus, quae si ad S.V. manus iam pervenit, (uti speramus pervenisse) et quid sit quod petimus, et quid sit quod concedenda sibi putet V.S. protinus haud dubie statuet. Eam in partem rogamus S.V. benevolentiam erga nos quam diligentissimis

F. 57 v. possumus precibus appellamus, eo et citius, et maturius iam flagitando nobis propitiam, quo tanti propositi emolumentum in diligenti celeritate positum, propter eas potissimum rationes, quas in superioribus nostris literis ad S.V. scriptis notavimus, et erant in Gedanensium et aliorum Hansianorum hominum coniuratione sitae. Ne longius ergo sermonem nostrum protrahamus, quam necesse est, pro accepto vestro nuntio gratias agimus, et ut descriptum Privilegiorum exemplar gratum habeat, suaque liberalitate hominibus nostris mature donet, etiam atque etiam rogamus, et D.O.M. precamur et S.V. salvam velit, et incolumen conservare. Datae e Regia nostra Otlandiae, XVIII die Mensis Septembris, anno MDLXXXII Regni vero nostri Vicesimo quarto.

Serenitatis vestrae bona soror et consanguinea

In dorso: 18 Sept. 1582. Coppie of her Ma-ties lettres to the K. of Polande.

a) *In margine*: Leave a windowe for ye place and day.

N. 21

Gravensendae, 5 Octobris 1582

Stanislaus Ossowiński
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de mercatore Gregorio Pormoth

F. 59 Il.me domine, domine observantissime. Cum in Elsenuro Regis Danorum oppido fuissem, rogatus fueram a quodam cive et mercatore Hullen, ut cum in Angliam venissem, atque Sacram ac Serenissimam Re. Mtem alloquendi copia data mihi fuisset, suam Reg. Mtem peterem quo ille quoque mercaturam in Polonia exercere possit. Quod quidem ego uti pollicitus illi fueram praestiti. Egi namque eo nomine cum Sacra R. Mte. quae se id facturam quod illi ea in re visum fuerit, recepit. Porro de nomine ipsius mercatoris a sua R. Mte interrogatus, cum illud reddere non potuissem, quod mihi tum memoria excidisset, iussit me sua R. Mtas. illustrissimae Do. vestrae illud significare. Vocatur itaque is mercator Gregorius Pormorth, et est certe egregia humanitate et integritate homo, quem simulque hocce ipsius negocium Illmae. Do. vestrae maiorem in modum commendo. Spero quoque Ill. Do. Peregrinum Vilibium Legatum, cum quo is quoque bonus vir in Dania fuerat, negocium hoc illius apud sacram et Ser-mam D. M.tem promoturum, neque illi ea in re authoritate sua defuturum. Commendo me tandem officiaque mea promptissima Ill.mae Do. Vestrae. Datum Gravensendae die 5 Octobris anno 1582.

Illust. Do. Vestrae addictissimus
Sthanislaus Ossowinski

In dorso: Ill-mo domino Francisco Walsinghamo, Sacrae Ser-mae Reg. Ma-tis Angliae supremo Secretario, domino et amico observand-mo.

Alia manu: October 1582. The Ambass. of Polland.

N. 22

Niepolomiciis, 29 Januarii 1583

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
a qua petit liberationem Iacobi Bosgravii S.I.
ab ea in carcere detenti

F. 61 STEPHANUS Dei gratia Rex Poloniae Magnus DUX Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Podlachiae, Wolhiniae, Kiioviae, Livoniae, etc, Princeps Transylvaniae. SERENISSIMAE Principi Dominae Helizabethae eadem Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae Fidei defensori sorori et amicae nostrae charissimae Salutem et felix rerum omnium incrementum, nostramque propensionem atque benevolentiam.

Serenissima Princeps soror et amica charissima. Detinetur iampridem vinctus in Regno Serenitatis Vestre Iacobus Bosgraveus Theologus Societatis IESU et professor in Academia Vilnensi noster, vir is ad cuius pietatem et doctrinam ora multi obverterunt sua, nullam aliam, ut audimus ob causam, nisi quod Catholicam Romanam religionem cum lacte ipso materno haustam complexus, naviter adhuc profiteatur. Equidem non dubitamus, quin Serenitas Vestra intelligat quanti intersit hominem pietate et eruditione praestantem ab Academia ea quam ipse quasi excolere diligenter ceperat tanto abesse tempore, nos quidem certe absentiam eius, rei literariae multum incomodavisse facile perspicimus, quae causa est ut diligentissime a Serenitate Vestra petamus, velit in gratiam nostram eum Theologum liberum nobis transmittere, ut in pristina collocatus statione pietatem, Litteras bonas, nostros edocere pergat, qui ecclesiae et Reipublicae magno futuri sint usui et ornamento. Non dubitamus Serenitatem Vestram pro sua erga nos benevolentia hunc hominem nobis donaturam esse neque commissuram, ut quum Serenitatis Vestrae hominibus, religione qua lubet, in Regno nostro piis esse liberum sit, nostris id in Regno illius capitale esse debeat, cum ceteroqui speremus brevi futurum esse ut Serenitas Vestra benignitate et clementia sua Regia caeteros ibidem Catholicos iubeat esse liberos. Fecerit Serenitas Vestra rem humanitati consentaneam nobis vero admodum gratam. Quam bene et feliciter valere cupimus. Datae Niepolomiciis die XXIX mensis Januarii, Anno Domini M. D. LXXX.III. Regni vero nostri anno Septimo.

Serenitatis Vestrae bonus frater et amicus

In dorso: The K. of Polonia to have Bosgrave sent unto him.

N. 23

Londini, [7 Februarii, 1582-3]
(vet. st.)

Franciscus Walsingham
ad Albertum Baranowski
de confoederatione inter Angliam et Poloniam

F. 62 Magnifice ac Reverende Domine.

Cum multa de Vestrorum hominum in illa libere negotiationis Anglicanae sede Elbinge constituenda atque adeo utriusque regni incolis arctio-

re federe coniungendis voluntate ad nos perscripsit sue maiestatis in ea regione degens Orator tum R-de Dom. vestre in hoc omni negotio propensi[one] ac studio, ita sane loquitur, ut facile videam, ipsam non minore prudentia quam benevolentia usam, magnam cur Regine nostre desiderio tandem satisfacere velle videantur causam extitisse. Que res facit ut cum hoc tempore sua Maiestas ad Ser-mum Regem V-rum atque amplissimum Regni Senatum, reliquique Consiliarii sui ad aliquot primarios Poloniae viros hisce de rebus litteras dederint, ego R-dam Dom. vestram mihi potissimum deligendam censui *) cui quam grata hæc in nationibus a) nostris b) collata officia atque accepta fuerint significare vellem. Cumque de hiis iniciis futurum videatur ut quod summopere optamus insignis aliqua confoederatio inter duos potentissimos principes regnaque sua florentissima publice coalescat, qua cum interea privatae amicitiae charitatem libentissime exerceam, quod ad animos reconciliandos plurimum valere solet. eandem in Repub. vitae cursum tenens, nempe cum optimi Regis Secretario, in consimili munere obeundo apud Ser-mam Reginam occupatus. Quare ut omnia c) complectar brevi, si quid authoritate vel gratia vel ingenio in istis Regionibus potero, tibi persuadeas velim d), me nulla in re ubi Dom. vestrae vestrorum ve alicuius gratificandi e) occasio dabitur, quicquam quod ab amicissimo officiossimoque homine f) desiderari queat pretermissurum. Similiter g) vero a Dom. v-ra vehementer peto, ut quemadmodum cepit, sic Ser-mum Regem apud quem propter summam suam prudentian et fidem quantum R-da Dom. vestra merito omni authoritate polleat satis intelligimus, in illa Maiestatis sue postulatis sattisfaciendi gentique universae Anglorum gratifficandi voluntate perpetua retinere nitatur. Quo rebus istis siquidem nihil non cum equitate, cum ipsius dignitate, cum subditorum suorum utilitate denique coniunctum requiritur, omnibus ordinibus consentientibus ultima manus felicissime imponatur. Deus opt. max. Re-dam Dominationem v-ram conservet. Londini.

R-de Dominationis vestrae studiosissimus amicus

R-do et Mag-vo D.D. Alberto Baranovio militi Regni Poloniae Secretario Majori Nob. Episcopo Praemisliensi Domino et amico suo gratioso.

*) *lectio incerta.*
a) nacionem *expunctum*
b) nostram *Ms*
c) omnia *expunctum et iterum scriptum sup. lin.*
d) vellem *expunctum*
e) gratifficandi *corr. sup. lin.*
f) homine *sup. lin.*
g) finaliter *expunctum*

N. 24

Elbingae, 31 Martii 1583

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de impedimentis a Gedanensibus factis

F. 63 Serenissima Princeps, Potentissima Regina, ac Domina Domina Clementissima, S. M^ti. V. R. observantiae et venerationis nostrae studia humillime deferentes, incolumitatem omnem et felicissima inclyti Regni incrementa optamus.

Meminimus ostendisse nos prioribus literis nostris (quas recte redditas esse speramus) quae et de privilegio illo concepto sententia tum

nostra, et de Voluntatis Regiae, Domini nostri clementissimi declaratione expectatio fuerit. Quam cum diu desiderassemus, literas quasdam prioribus diebus ex cancellaria Regia accepimus, in quibus haec pene verba sunt. Nihil M^tem R. statuturam prius quam Legatus hac de re a M^te V. R. veniat, idque Civitate hac ac aliis etiam fortassis, quorum interest, adhibitis. Quae quidem verba tametsi idem velle et spectare videantur, quod et M^ti V.R. de mittendo Oratore visum et a nobis comprobatum fuit: curam tamen nobis cogitationemque sollicitam propterea attulere, quod per eos, quorum interest, Gedanenses intelligi existimaremus, Quos constat non modo habere liberorum commerciorum rationem, et Anglicarum apud nos negotiationum institutam sedem omnibus modis apud R. M^tem Poloniae impedire, et alienatam a se multis iniuriis Gentem Anglicam, nunc variis incitamentis allicere: Verum etiam eiusce rei potiundae spe non ita pridem M^ti R. dimidium portorii sui, multo quidem ante promissum, sed re necdum praestitum, nunc demum certis conditionibus et modis deferre. Vnde cum M^ti R. multum accessurum sit, nihil sane apud eandem intentatum relinquunt Gedanenses, quo negociationum sedem et apud nos impediant, et ad sese transferant. Qua in re nonnulli etiam ex Anglis qui Civitati Gedanensi magis quam Elbingensi favere, et commoditates quasdam illius hisce libertatibus anteponere videntur, adiumento illis aliquo esse dicuntur, Qui quidem ipsi etiam inter eos Anglos socios, qui Elbingae sunt, discordias quasdam serunt. atque illos, qui ab initio tractationum et coniunctionis huius initae, Civitati huic semper amicissimi fuerunt, adversationibus et odiis quibusdam premunt. Nos vero, cum nec de Principis nostri clementissimi in nos et causam hanc animo, nec de M^tis Vestrae R. benignissima voluntate iampridem perspecta, nec de subditorum illius societatisque universae mutuo constantique studio quidquam

F. 63 v. dubitemus, nec iam nisi maturatione quadam opus esse videamus: a M^te V. R. pro observantia nostra perquam humiliter petimus, ut et obstaculis impedimentisque eiuscemodi mature occurrere, et Oratorem suum cuius spem benignissimam fecit, quamprimum recte et tuto fieri poterit, mandatis et facultate satis instructum mittere dignetur, qui illis quae de privilegii nostri quibusdam capitibus, tum apud Communitatem nostram, tum apud R. M^tem perficienda restant, desideratum finem et quasi colophonem imponat. Quam quidem ad rem in nobis etiam ipsi, quo ad eius fieri poterit, deesse nihil patiemur. Praeterea M^tem V. R. pro observantia nostra ignorare nolumus, Legatum Pontificium, qui frequens in aula Serenissimi Regis nostri est, Literas quasdam circumferre religiosorum sive Presbiterorum nonnullorum de Societate Iesu dictorum, qui se in regno M^tis V. durissimis carceribus detineri, et gravissimis atque exquisitis quibusdam cruciatibus religionis suae causa affici conquerantur, quemadmodum ex adiuncto literarum exemplo videre est, quod Internuncius noster in aula Regia nuper a Viro praecipuae dignitatis, cui Legatus ipse hoc ad M^tem R. fortassis referendum dederat, sibi communicari petiit, ut ex Anglis hominibus rei veritatem, et de eadem illum scire desiderantem edocere posset. Itaque cum rem se aliter habere, et M^ti V. R. querelis eiuscemodi iniuriam fieri existimemus, de his etiam certiorem esse faciendam putavimus, ut Oratorem, quem missura est, hac quoque de re instruat, qui si quando usus postularit, eius rei veritatem exponere, et adversariorum delationes confutare queat. Quam rem bono studio a nobis profectam, Vt M^tas V. R. benigniorem in

partem accipiat, et privilegii etiam illius mutui negocium clementia sua regia ad optatum usque finem benignissime prosequatur, etiam atque etiam perquam demisse rogamus. Cui quidem M^ti V R. et Regno illius inclyto diuturnam prosperitatem et quietem salutarem a Deo Optimo Maximo precamur. Datae Elbingae die 31 Martii. Anni Domini 1583.

Sac. R. M^tis Vestrae.

devotissimi
Proconsul et Consules Regiae
Civitatis Elbingensis

In exteriori involucro: Ser-mae Principi Helizabethae Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae, Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensori, consanguineae et amicae nostrae charissimae. Sigillum. *Forsan haec pagina cum inscriptione refert ad epistolam, no. 22.*

N. 25

Elbingae, 6 Aprilis 1583

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam
de eadem re

F. 65 r. Serenissima Regina, Potentissima Princeps ac Domina Domina clementissima, S. M.V.R. et Regno illius inclito prosperrima omnia evenire optantes, observantiae & cultus nostri humilima studia demisse offerimus.

Tametsi M.V.R. per literas nostras proximis diebus scriptas generatim ostenderimus, quid et de Regis ac Domini nostri clementissimi voluntate, erga liberorum apud nos commertiorum sedem, & de Gedanensium contrariis studiis conatibusque compertum haberemus: Nunc tamen cum denuo esset cui literas tuto dare possemus, ea etiam quae interea nobis proprius quodammodo et exploratius cognita sunt, M^ti. V. significanda putavimus. Nam ex fidis certorum hominum monitis, indies magis intelligimus, Gedanenses per Nuncios suos in aula Regia nihil non moliri, Vt vel commerciorum libertatem omnem, Vel Anglicarum saltem negociationum sedem a nobis Regia quadam autoritate avertant, Quorum alterum tamen de libertate M^ts. R. mutatura non sit, quandoquidem publica autoritate semel id comprobarit: alterum vero suspensum adhuc teneat, sive quod Oratorem Mtis Vestrae expectet, sive quod etiamnum dubitet, de rationibus iis quibus Gedanenses persuadere ipsi nituntur, ne quempiam ad certum negociandi locum ac sedem constringi patiatur, quod restricta eiuscemodi negociatio et monopolii cuiusdam speciem illis habere, et tum portorio Regio, tum Civitati Gedanensi, diminutionem ac detrimentum afferre videatur. Ac sane quidem huius rei suffragatores habent illi, non modo nonnullos ex Anglis, qui Dantisci malunt esse, sed et patronos quosdam in Aula Regia. Quapropter sperant fore, Vt sublata Anglicarum negociationum sede apud nos instituta, omnes mox Anglos et omnia pariter illorum commercia Gedanum redire et affatim confluere sit necesse. Itaque nobis quidem curae et constitutum est R. Mtis animum, secus fortasse quam oporteat, de his informatum, per nostras rectius erudiri, et rationes argumentaque illorum confutare. Mtem autem V.R. confidimus pro ea qua in nos et negocium hoc voluntate benignissima

Fol. 65 v. atque autoritate Regia est clementissime effecturam, Vt ne instituta apud nos Residentia, quam dicunt, cuius tuendae M.V. et summam in suos potestatem, et rationes gravissimas habet; ad nos tandem, non sine Vituperio nostro transferatur, qui et subditis M.V.R. et nobis adhuc usque per quam inique, et multis modis iniurii fuere. Neque enim causae vel offensionis, vel iniuriarum vindicandarum iustissimae M.V. desunt, neque via deerit, qua tum Monopolii suspicio, vere removeatur, tum et Regis nostri portorio et subditorum Mtis V. negociationibus non decedat. Quapropter a Mte. V. R. maximopere et humilime petimus, ut ostensam nobis semel clementiam et benignitatem suam Regiam, in tuenda hac liberorum commerciorum sede, difficulter quidem, sed satis tamen feliciter instituta, tum apud subditos suos, tum apud Mtm. R. Poloniae, apud quam et intercessione et autoritate sua potest plurimum, conservare et perpetuare dignetur; siquidem et augustissimi nominis sui observantes nos, et subditorum suorum vere amantes cupidosque cognovit, et eosdem deinceps quoque fore sperat. Praeterea, ut Oratorem suum, cuius spem fecit, quanto fieri possit ocyus ac tutius ad nos mittere ne gravetur, qui capitibus iis Privilegii nostri, de quibus adhuc non omnino convenit, prius nobiscum plane constitutis, mox deinde recte, ad S. Regem ac Dominum nostrum clementissimum, tum confirmandi eiusdem, tum obiectorum ab adversariis nostris, prorsus confellendorum causa adeat. Cui quidem et ipsi per nostras sic Deo adiuvante aderimus, ut ne quid in nobis desideratur quod vel ad studium vel officium nostrum, vel ad observantiae nostrae constantiam M^ti. V.R. et subditis illius, (a quibus mutua expectamus) probandam, pertinere videatur. Quod superest Deum Optimum Maximum precamur Vt M.V.R. et Regno suo florentissimo, et nobis, rebusque hisce nostris, magis magisque stabiliendis, quam diutissime salvam et incolumem conservet, Datae Elbingae die sexta Aprilis. A° 1583. S.R.M^tis. Vestrae

devotissimi
Proconsul et Consules
Regiae Civitatis Elbingensis

F. 66 Scriptis his literis, et iam obsignatis, per opportunum accidit, Vt a S-mo Poloniae Rege, D.nostro clementissimo, quaedam nobis literae offerrentur, quibus requirebatur, ut adjunctas, ad M-tem V.R. prima navigatione alicui fido homini perferendas committeremus, quod scriptae essent in negocio quodam, moram non ferente, curaremusque Vt primo quoque tempore ad easdem responsum haberet. Ideoque eas una cum nostris huic Wilhelmo Watsonio dedimus, quem recte et tuto isthuc perventurum speramus atque etiam optamus.

In dorso: Serenissimae ac Potentissimae Principi ac D-nae D-nae Elizabethae Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensori etc, Dominae nostrae clementissimae.

N. 26

Elbingae, 6 Aprilis 1583

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de eadem re

F. 67 Magnifice et generose Domine faventissime, M. V^rae observantiae nostrae paratissima studia cum votis deferimus.

Facit M. Vrae praedicata nobis multorum sermonibus excellens virtus ac nominis celebritas, cum praecipua dignitate, autoritate et gratia apud Serenissimam Angliae Reginam coniuncta, ut iampridem peculiaribus literis nostris M. Vrae commendati esse, et observantiam etiam nostram constare velimus. Nam quanti id nostra intersit, quantumque momenti habeat, facile intelligimus. Verum plurimarum illius in tanta inclyti Regni amplitudine occupationum cogitatio nostra obstitit, quo minus illam adhuc seorsim interpelleremus et quod non ignoraremus, quaecunque vel a Serenissima Regina ad nos, vel ad eandem a nobis scriberentur, ea M. Vrae et notissima, et maximae curae esse solere, ac persuasissimum esset nobis, eandem esse M. Vrae de rebus nostris sententiam ac voluntatem, quae Serenissimae illius Reginae sit. Has vero propterea ad M. Vram nunc dandas putavimus, quod veniret nobis in mentem, vereri, ne propter temporum horum perturbationes, et quibus loca omnia minus tuta sunt, priores quaedam literae nostrae, quas ad diem 31 Martii cuidam homini Anglo, et ad Serenissimam Reginam, et ad Societatem illam dedissemus, forte interciperentur. Ideoque illarum exempla his nostris ad M. Vram adiungenda censuimus, ut nisi illae ad Mtem Reginaeam pervenissent, tamen haec eidem exemplaria communicarentur. Id ut M. Vra aequi bonique facere, et suo, nos, nostraque omnia, favore, apud S.R. Mtem prosequi velit, eandem pro observantia nostra maiorem in modum oramus, et felicissime valere optamus. Datae Elbingae die sexta Aprillis Anni Domini. M. D. LXXX tertii

Proconsul et Consules Regiae
Civitatis Elbingensis.

In dorso: Magnifico et Generoso Domino Francisco Walsingham, S.R.M. Angliae etc Consiliario intimo et Secretario maiori, Domino et amico nostro gratioso.

N. 27

Londini, [6 Julii 1583]
(vet. st.)

Franciscus Walsingham
ad Ioannem Herbert
de legatione eius ad Elbingenses

F. 69 Sir, I send you with this dispatch a Commission giving you full power to treat and conclude with the Elbingers and a) lettres of Credit from hir Majestie to the same purpose both to the King of Polonia and to the City. There goeth b) also a draught of a treaty passed between them and D. Rogers with certain apostyles thereunto under their seale, which having been here committed to the consideration of D. Lewes, D. Awbrey and some others, they have thought good c) to adde other apostils on the behalf of our merchants which you shall also receive herewith d). The marchants thinke that you shall need no further instructions, but that the light you may gather by these seyd apostylls and by the former treaty will be sufficient for you to proceed to the conclusion of that which shalbe thought meet to both sydes e). But if the Elbingers shall propose any new matter in any materiall point, then is yt thought meate before your assent be graunted that you should advertise hither f) and to stay from further proceadings untyll you shall receave directions from hence.

Since your departure from here I have had two lettres from you the one dated at Hamborough the other at the first port where you arrived in Denmarke, but since I have heard nothing of the proceadings there. By the next wynd I hope I shall heare somewhat that may be to her Majesties contentment, or at least if it be not as we wish, that there hath been no fault in you.

Ffor your charges in this next legation, g) the marchants doe assure me that you shalbe so well furnished as shall not grow any slacknes to the service for want h).

The palatine Alasky greweth not as yet to any resolution towching his departure hence, which is founde strange, having no other errand hether, as he geveth owt, i) then to see her Majestie and this contrye. The intertaynement he receaveth here is very honorable and suerly k) the gentelman hathe many good partes, which maketh him gratyowse towards all men.

In dorso: 1583. July 6. M[inute] to m. John Harbart.

a) also *expunct.*
b) is *expunct.*
c) good *add. s.l.*
d) so as yt is thowght this same being send unto your hands *add. s.l.*
e) that... sydes *expunct et* the sayd treatye *add. s.l.*
f) *verba illegibilia expuncta hic.*
g) in... legation *add. s.l.*
h) the... want *expunct,* shall be to your contentment and as ther may growe for wante hereof no hynderaunce of the service committed to your charge, *add. s.l.*
i) as... owt *add. s.l.*
k) and suerly *add. s.l.*

N. 28

Elbingae, 6 Augusti 1583

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de tractatu cum Elbingensibus

F. 71 Hit may please your honor that uppon direction receaved from you having undertooke the iourney for her Majesties subiects that trade to these Easterly partes, I passed from Hamborowgh the xiiith of July, passed the wyde and wast Contreyes of Meclenbourghe, Pomerland and Cassubia, and came to Dantzick, the Lord be thancked, without perill or daunger the xxviiith of the same moneth. Where by reason of a ffaire there is then held, called Dominick ffaire, and their chefest mart for the whole yere, and for that I understoode by Master Salkyns Deputy for that Company that her Majesties Lettres of credit and Commission was not as then com to his handes, I remayned for the space of a senight aswell to se the concursse of dyvers nations, to understand the dyversity of marchandise there offred, as to vieu the site of the place, the commodyty to bring all kynd of marchandise out of the Land unto the same a), and the wondrouse harrboring of shippes in the porte belonging unto hit. The ffaire drawing to an end, and the marchants repairing to Elbling, I then arryved the third of the moneth of August, and the fourth I receaved your Lettre, with Instructions signed with your hand, her Majesties Lettres to the King of Poland, and the officers of Elbing, with Commission under the great seale for concluding a Residence for the Easterly Compayny there at Elbing. On monday being the

F. 71 v fyft of the present, I delyvered her Majesties lettre to the Bourgmaster, and having used som set speche, Whereof the people of this Contrey is muche delighted, among other I touched, by the way, that her Majestie was somewhat agreved with the Last Annotacions sent by the Citysens of this towne. They replyed, that it was so prescribed unto them by som of the Kings Councell, that as they semed to doubt of the issue of this treaty, as a thing not ment by the Englishe nation; but assured me, that on their syde there shold be no want of goodwill to yeld to any composicion, and to employ them selves to the uttermost to procure the King to assent unto the same, Whereof they seme to have great hope, by lat advertisments receaved from their Agent that remayneth at Corte. I pray god in the end hit be found so, ffor I perceaved by the sly speche of the chefe Bourgmasters of Danzick, Whome at the request of Mr. Salkyns I visited, that they make full accompt, that the King will graunt nothing to this Towne that may preiudice the rest of his portes in this quarter. And I fynd this here said of many, yf the matter had ben forsen by the merchants, the trade mought have ben restored at dantsick, with lesse charge, with greater commodyty of traffick, and benefit to her Majesties subiects, then as to be hoped, may be rept in their age that now trade, by all Immunityes, that may be graunted by the Citysins of Elbing. But therewith

F. 72 I have nothing to do, but am tyed, and must follow the Lymites prescribed unto me, the which god willing, I will perfourme with all diligence, and dutyfull care.

And so praying god Long to contynue your honour in all felicity, I most humbly take my leave of the same. At Elbing this vith of August. 1583.

Your honors most assured at commaundment
J. Herbert

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham knight Secretary of the pryvy Councell to her Ma-tie. *Alia manu:* Aug. 6. 1583. Mr. John Herbert at Elbing.

a) place *expunct.*

N. 29

Elbingae, 13 Octobris 1583

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de sua commissione apud Elbingenses

F. 73 Maie it please your honor. Having ended such busines as I had to treat of with the king of Denmark, I repaired to hamborough, with full entent to returne for England, with the next good shipp should go thitherward: but there were brought me thither youre honors letters, which willed me with all convenient speed to addres me hether towards Elbing: where I shoulde finde sufficient authoritie and instructions to ende the Easterling merchaunts matters, as well with the Lords and Towne of Elbing as also with the king of Polland. Wherupon, having largely first written you, and sent you therwithall the copies of all such

allegations, and conclusions, as grewe upon our treaties and dealing in Denmark: all which I hope by this tyme are come to your handes: how long soever yt apperes by your Letters, it was before they were delivered you: I set forward hetherward, by land for Elbing: Whether I came safe on Saterdaie the third of August, and have here reteined such letters, order and Instructions as youre letters specifie: according Wherunto, I have often met with the Lordes of Elbing, and with much adoe, at last we are growen to accorde: Wherin what paines and course I tooke, as well by writing, as other conference, it shall appere to your honor more at large at my returne: What tyme I doubt not but you shall think I have done my endevor to th'uttermost. Since which houre ending it hath pleased god to visite me with a grevous sycknes, which hath helde me long tyme; but I hope by this tyme the worst is past. Neither is it any let to owre dispatch with the king of Polland, for as much, as his Majestie hath folowed his disportes in progres and hunting, with small retinue, since August last (what tyme the Pollishe Chauncelor was maried to the kings brothers daughter) neither is he willing to be spoken with of any straungers, till his traine be augmented, and his Counsaile come together, which will be aboute Christmas, at Grodnaw, a goodlie castle he hath in Lituania. Where and at what tyme I trust in god I shalbe redie to put ende to these maters the best I can. But surely Sir, where you write, the merchaunts make you

F. 73 v promis, they will send such order hether, as my charges shalbe well and orderly defreied, so as these matters suffer not any hinderance for want therof, I finde here no such thing for besides one hundred powndes, I tooke up in Hamborough, to defrey my charges in denmark whiles I folowed their causes; Which, considering myne expences in the Court of Denmarke in giftes and otherwize; and at Hamborough with the kings messinger and myne owne company; and since, my charges over land hether to Elbing, hath not quitt the cost I was at: besides thesame hundred pownds, I saie, I neither have received, nor see howe I shall receive any mony towards it: but have hetherto in all my sicknes, and other extraordinaries, spent of myne own: and am likely inough to spend so still; as well in appareling me and my people for this bitter Winter, as in all other charges, when I go to the Courte, which I think your honor never ment I should and in dede myselfe did never think it.

Moreover, I cannot let to write your honor, that howsoever it hath holpen us, or bene convenient, that Mr. Salkins the Deputie for the merchaunts here, sholde be ioyned in commission with me, in our treaty at Elbing; sure I doe not think it seemly for hir Majesties honor or the good of the cause, he be ioyned in Commission with me in owre treatie in Polland; considering howe meanly the Pollish Counsaile esteem a merchant, or any man not gentle borne: so that yf your honor might conveniently procure hir Majesties more ample letters, more effectually penned to further the cause and more especially committing thesame to me; as the merchaunts might easely see thesame conveighed: so assuredly they wolde further our procedings, and give me great incouragement to achieve thesame. Thus, as one much trobled with sicknes, which hath made me use the pen of another I take my leave most humbly. Elbing, the xiiith of October. 1583

Your honors humble at commaundment
John Herbert.

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Frauncis Walsingham Knight, principall Secretarie to her Ma-ty, and of the privie Counsail to her Majestie. *Sigillum. Alia manu:* 13 Oct. 1583. From Mr. John Herbert at Elbing.

N. 30

Elbingae, 4 Augusti [1584]

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de tractatu et rebus annexis.

F. 75 May hit please your honor: this towne and City of Elbing being served about the fiveth of May by the Danskers with a prohibitory Mandat, that no straungers shold have any fre handling in Village, Towne or City contrary to the Constitucions privileges and customes of this Land of Pruse, and many Judging thesame to tend only to barre our nacion of their trade and ffre handling here, I conferred with the City-zins and whole Senat theruppon, and so determyned to send with spede to the King, to understand the meanyng and pourport of this Edict, or Mandat. And therewith if there were nothing meant, to the preiudice of that we had in hand for the placing of her Majesties subiects at Elbing, to crave further authority from his Majestie, that notwithstanding the absence of the L. Treasorer, Whome the Chauncelor by mowth appointed to be of the Quorum, and whome we well understoode in long tyme cold not attend to procede in our cause, the rest of the Commissioners might have full authority to determyn themself. The messinger, being on of the Lordes of this Towne came back ageine about the mydest of June. So far distant this Towne is from any place, Where the king maketh his ordenary aboade, as [a] under a moneth we cannot send and have word back ageine. Upon his retourne he declared afore us in the Senat, the king by his mandat, not to have meant thereby to inhibit any marchants that traded in Townes and Cityes, Where fre markats were appointed, nor any that traded by sea to any port or haven, but onely to forbid common pedlers, and namely certen Scottes who disorderly, to the preiudice of his nobility, and of his chiefs Townes [b], wandered from village to village, and mayd privat sale, to the derogacion of his and of his Nobilityes Tolles levyed in the ordenary marckets. And as towching the other request the king [c] most willingly to have [d] assented thereto, as by the Copy of his Majesties lettre, written to the rest of the Commissioners, and annexed to the rest of our late Actes and procedings, your honor may well perceave.

F. 75 v Immediatly uppon the receipt of the Kings lettres, we dispatched thre messingers to the Commissioners, on in [e] the behof of the Society, another in the name of the Towne, and the third from my self, as being her Majesties Agent. The Nobility here being delighted with pomp and outward Ceremonyes, we were inforced to no small charges, to use them with the Like, otherwise they wol thinck them selves contempned. The Commissioners uppon the Kings lettres and request mayd by us, appointed to sit here at Elbing, Where [f] they came the xixth of July, and [g] Where they remayned ten dayes about the

dispatch of the Commission to the great charges of the Towne and Society. I gave them entretaynments at my Lodging and at Seabord, muche to their Liking and contentment. And I trust all was bestowid to good pourpose, for they were all suche as have authority with the Kings peeres of the Land, of rare Learnyng, great experience and Judgment.

The xxth of July (according to this new accompt, the Which I am enforced to observe in my Writing, to avoyd the difference that otherwise might seme to be betwene the Acts of the publick instrument, and my setting downe of things) I sent to them to have audience and accesse. They awnswered, that according to their privat instructions they had to confer with other, Whome the matter towched, afore they might communicat with me. Neverthelesse, they requested [h] me that day to accompagny them at dynner, ffor they wold dyne togither at the Bushops to [i] thend he might renew his old acqueintaunce with me; and also enter into familiar speche with the rest of the Commissioners [k]. The Whole mornyng they bestowed in the reading of their Commission, their Mandat Citatory, and in geving Audience to the Deputyes for the Towne of Elbing. The rest of the day was spent in Complements betwene them and me.

The xxithe the Deputyes for the Towne of Dantzick were admitted to speake, what they cold say towching the setling of the Englishe trade at Elbing. They make them selves professed

F. 76 enymies to this clause, and fere not what charges they be at to hinder thesame, eyther in expences or Rewards, Wherein they far sourpasse this Towne and our [l] Society. That day they delyvered in, over and besides their conferences of fyve howres of Lengthe, a generall Information of the Incommodityes that wold arise by the setling of our merchaunts at Elbing: and the next day in another pamphelet they set downe their mynds and opinions towching every Article that the Towne and I agreed of. Wherein they shewe them selves veary indifferent, for they approved not on. The first I awnswered, not having sen the second, and delyvered hit to the Commissioners on monday mornyng being the xxiiith. The second I refused to awnswer, for that there were many opprobrious termes used in it [m], Whereof I had some cause to mysdoubt som ill event yf I had awnswered them with the Like, and caused the Towne to take that burthen on them, and by conference had with me, they [n] set downe the awnswer instead among the Actes, and delyvered it the Commissioners the xxxiiiith.

The xxvth the Commissioners sent for me early in the morning to the Rodehowse, and there after Complements performed, the Which here may not be omitted, they delyverd unto me their mynds and opinions towching eache Article, according to the privat Instructions set downe by the King and sent unto them from the Lord Chauncelor. And for that they gave me to understand, that, that writing shold be the conclusion of all the conference, and that yf I had any thing thereto to reply, I might do thesame at my accesse to the King, I craved at their hands I might here the same there red, to thend, yf any thing were mistaken by them, throwghe [o] the Informations of other, contrary to her Majesties mynd and intent, I might satisfy them of her Majesties good meaning towards the king and the Land of Poland. Thereuppon they caused their Registre to reade the same. The which being

F. 76 v red, for that I perceaved many things therein, to towche her Majestie in honor, the Society and my self in Credit, I requested liberty to reply unto thesame eyther in writing or there by speche. After som speche had among them selves, they permitted me to speake to eache point. Ffor their better satisfaction eache of the Commissioners demaunded many questions of me: I satisfyed them p) as well as I cold for the present. At lengthe the Bushop having geven q) good eare, and willing as it semed, to gratify the Towne, sayed he r) mused not a litle that the Towne had not imparted dyvers points towching their privileges, that I alleaged, and many things that had past betwene both s) their Majesties, seing thesame did muche Importe the good successe of their cause. I craved at their hands I might have liberty, to put that in writing I had there spoken and that they wold admit the deputies of the Towne to alleage the Chartres of their libertyes. At lengthe they condescended unto both my requestes. That day I feasted them on bord the Shippes in afternone.

The xxvith the Deputyes in the morning t) were admitted to alleage their privileges, the which they have caused to be inserted in the publick Instrument sent to the king and so in like maner the declaracion I delyvered uppon their opinions. And so we concluded all our procedings at Elbing. I have sent your honor the Actes of our whole doings with the Commissioners, to thend your honor may the better Judge of the whole cause; and se, so far as our capacity serveth us (the which I must confesse not to be equall to suche as I am by the King matched with) that I omit aniething that may farther the cause, eyther by speche, conference, charge or expence and it may be far above that I shall ever recover. Ffor I protest to your honor as I hope to be saved, over and besides the charges for the Society I have spent of myne owne privat, aswell in ready mony I had when I toke my iourney from Hamboroughe, as by way of exchaunge and credit, midlinghe foure hundred pounds, ffor here

F. 77 is nothing to be don, nor browght to passe with honor and credit u) without excessive charge.

By that writing the Commissioners offred as their opinions towching this Action and the Articles of the privilege, hit may be easly gathered, the chief points, that the king is atte to make any stay on v) to be these: The perpetuall pacts and privileges of Prusland, not to permit the king, to tye any nacion that tradeth to his Contrey, to any on port, and Residence in thesame. Next a certen pretended custom, not to suffer any straunger to buy or sell or trade any way with any but with the Citizins of eache Towne, Where they remaine, Vnlesse it be with noblemen, Who sell Corne, pitch, Tarre and Ashes, or in tyme of ffaires with other. Lastly a certen Reservation in all privileges graunted, of a Custom due in all portes, and lately yelded unto by the Danskers. Towching these three points after the conclusion, I conferred with the Bushop and eache of the Commissioners apart. All their speche tended to this end. That the Queene Majestie might bynd her subiects to what Towne or place she wold: That the ffrehandling with all men in thesame Towne or port, wold be assented unto, for that it was to the good of all the Nobility, Citizeins, and inhabitants of Poland, yf thesame came ever to be debated in the generall assembly of States. The Immunity of Tolles to rest onely in the king and seing the Danskers had yelded, that it wold be hard for them of Elbing to obtaine Exemption.

And as for myne owne opinion, towching these thre points, I have Long since imparted the same to the Deputy here, Willing him to impart so muche to the Governor and Assistants at London, but as yet he sayeth he hath receaved no awnswer from them. The somme of hit was this. That yf by graunting of the like [w] acknowlegment
F. 77 v here (the which amounteth not to on in the hundred) [x] at Enbing as the Danskers have yelded unto, the Elbingers might have authority from the king to graunt to [y] our nacion ffre handling with all men, I sawe no reason why the Elbingers shold stand with the king for Exemption â Portorio, quod Regium est, seing it is held in this age, not Juris controversi, but Juris explorati, Omnia illa, quae sunt Juris Regii, non esse in commercio, sed coronae annexa, ita ut ab ea separari non possint, et quae de facto alienata sunt, ad Jus pristinum revocari posse [z], nec Reges successores ex hoc contractu obligari. And as for the tribut that is payd to the Duke of Prusland, that semeth to be demawnded, ex alio titulo, scilicet, quia tenetur ad resarciendum ostium Habi, and here at Elbing the king demawndeth his exaction, Pro invectis et evectis mercibus, for the Which, Portorium is due by Law. Nor it is not in this age new or straunge, de eisdem mercibus, in eodem portu, ex diversis titulis, diversa etiam vectigalia exigi. So that my self Judging [ab] according to the common usage of Princes, that the like reasons wilbe alleaged to me at Court, And the Society as yet not having geven authority to me, nor the deputy, What to yeld therein, do dowbt that this Journey of myne to Court [ac] wilbe of litle effect. And yet for that Baranovius chief [ad] Secretary to the king hath writen to the Senat of this Towne, that the king expecteth my repaire to him at Lublin, and that [ae] the king wilnot make his aboade above ten dayes here, the deputyes for this Towne having receaved the Lettres but yestreday are enforced to take their Journey [af] to morow, and I by god his help with them. So that I am to request your honor to excuse this rashe writing of myne, ffor that betwene the appointing of the Actes and other pamphelets to be set downe ordrely, and preparing of my self for the iourney, I have litle slept these two nights. At the ende

F. 78 of the whole discourse of our procedings here, I have caused the copy of the Commissioners Lettre to the king to be annexed to thend your honor may coniecture, What is to be hoped of this Action. The copy of the Lettre the Bushop sent me since his parture. Truly I was beholding to the Bishop, the Vayvod of Briestem and the rest of the Commissioners. In publick place they used me with great honor and Reverence, in privat conference they entretayned [ag] me with great familiarity and have promised to further this Action at the Assembly of States to the Uttermost they may, and excused them selves that it lay not in them to make any other relaxation, for that it was so prescribed unto them by the privat instructions sent from the Chauncelery in the kings name.

To morow I must take my iourney, god send me a spedy dispatch, and that I may ons returne to England ageine. I here your honor hath a determynacion to send me to denmark and so to prolong my repair home. Truly yf it so happen, I feare me I shall never se [ah] your honor ageine. The extremyty of the Winter is suche, as I shall hardly be able to broke hit. Therefore let me intreat your honor thowghe actes take not place at Lublin, and perhaps may be referred to the generall States, that wilbe held at Christmas, that I may have liberty to repaire home

afore the Winter, ffor over and besides that I distrust myne owne helth, and know myne ability not to be able to beare the charges, I know it is not convenyent that so meane a personage, so meanely accompagned as I am like to be, shed repraesent the place I do, in so great an assembly. And so no dowbting but your honor will have due consideracion thereof, I wish yow increase of all things to your contentment. Elbing this fourth of August.

Your honors most assurably at commawndment
J. Herbert.

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Frauncis Walsingham Knight, Principall Secretary and of the privy Councell to her Ma-tie. *Alia manu:* 4 Aug. 1584. M. John Herbert.

a) and *expunct.*
b) Townes *add. s.l.*
c) King *add. s.l.*
d) to have *add. s.l.*
e) in *add. sup. lin.*
f) Whither *expunctum.*
g) and *add. sup. lin.*
h) they requested *add. sup. lin.*
i) that day *expunctum*
k) Staple *expunctum.*
l) our *add. sup. lin.*
m) them *expunctum.*
n) they *add. sup. lin.*
o) contrary to *expunctum.*
p) them *add. sup. lin.*
q) geven *add. sup. lin.*
r) wondered *expunctum.*
s) both. *add. sup. lin.* hir Mty and them *expunct.*
t) in the morning *add. sup. lin.*
u) and credit *add. sup. lin.*
v) on *add. sup.* lin.
w) like *add. sup. lin.*
x) the... hundred *add. in marg.*
y) all... *expunctum.*
z) possint *expunctum.*
ab) *aliquod verbum expunctum.*
ac) to Court *add. sup. lin.*
ad) this *expunctum.*
ae) at *emend. in* that.
af) with *expunctum.*
ag) used *expunctum.*
ah) passage (?) *expunctum.*

N. 31

Elbingae, 5 Augusti, 1584
(vet. st.)

I. Herbert
ad F. Walsingham
de mercatoribus Anglis in Polonia
(Fragmentum)

F. 79 my good and maintenaunce a) in the office of the Admiralty. Towching the publick cause, in what state it standeth, I refer your honor to the Acts of my procedings with the Commissioners, the which I have sent yow by this bearer. I se litle cause to hope I shalbe able to bring the matter to b) any good end, without the K. may receave as as great commodity by the Residence of the Society at Elbing, as he shold have don, yf they remayned at Dantzick. Therefore, c) seing the K. hath appointed me to repaire to Lublin, where he wilbe the xxth of this moneth, and meaneth not to abide there above ten dayes, yf I be enforced by the consent of the deputy, to entre into som indifferent way, honorable to bothe Princes, and not burthensom to the Society, I thinck it more convenyent, then to breeke of, to the discontenment of bothe Princes, and the great hindrance of the Society. And especially seing the demaund to be vallable in law, Whatsoever pretence is mayd of Exemption, And not above on per cento. And as concernyng myne owne state, What throwghe Mr. D: Lewes uniust and ungodly dealings

with me, the Extraordinary charges [d] of this Journey throwghe my sicknes, and for that I am enforced by the custom of this nacion, to use greater pomp, in apparell, in Retynue, in gifts, then the nature of suche, whose end is onely [e] gaigne, allow or broke of, [f] for the better maintenaunce of her Majesties honor, and the credit of our nacion, I must confesse to your honor I am browght to a verry low Ebbe. But god hath enowghe for suche as serve him. I am geven to understand

F. 79 v. [g] . . . . . and expence of my pryvat, yf your promise be not past to further som neere frind of yours, I am to request your honor in respect of my dutifull service to her Majesty of my willing ever to deserve well at your honors hands, and of the poore state I am browght unto at this present, eyther to ioigne with my L. Chambrele, in that suite, orells by som other meanes, to further me to obtaine somewhat at her Majesties hands for my better maintenaunce to do [h] her service. I know your honor may dyvers weyes [i] do me good: therefore let me entreat yow not to suffre the world ever to lowre on me, nor many and sondry of your wellwillers and my deere frinds to induce your honor to bestow so many frindly words in vaine [k] as your honor hath don in my commendacion, and I to reape [l] no preferment by them. I se dayly a nombre to finde themselves under your wing, and my self, who in good will and readines to do yow service neyther hath nor will yeld to any, onely almost to remayne succourlesse, and open to all stormes and tempests. I have borne the bront of them, as long as my sholders were able to beare the same: yf by your meanes I fynd not remedy at this tyme, I must [m] by other wayes, thowh I wol be loth to do. The wagons are ready, and I must travell xxx-ty english miles this afternone. The inconvenyences of the contrey is suche, as we can not [n] altre our iourneyes. And so I most humbly take my leave of your honor. At Elbing this fyveth of August, according to the English accompt, and the xv as here they write.

Your honors at commaundment
J. Herbert

In Dorso: To the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham Knight, Principall Secretarie of her Ma-ties privy Councell. *Sigillum.*

a) *Hoc fragmentum sic incipit.*
b) to *add. s.l.*
c) the *expunct.*
d) of, *expunct.*
e) evill *expunct.*
f) allow... of *add. in marg.*
g) *hic Ms. excisum est.*
h) in *expunct.*
i) weyes *add. s.l.*
k) in vaine, *add. s.l., aliquod verbum expunct.*
l) *aliud verbum expunct.*
m) *verbum expunct.*
n) not *add. s.l.*

N. 32

Elbingae, s.d.

Cives Elbingenses
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de querimoniis Gedanensium

F. 81 Supplicatio Elbingensium ad S.R^ram. M^tem. Poloniae.

Serenissime Rex, potentissime Princeps ac Domine, Domine clementissime S.R.M^tl. V^ae. Paratissima fidei et subiectionis suae studia deferens

Magistratus et Communitas Civitatis Elbingensis felicitatem omnem et inclyti Regni incrementa exoptat.

Atque S.R. M^ti. V. non iam minus quam Commissariis illius praesentibus quantas omnino potest maximas gratias humillime agit, quod M^tas. V.R. ut maturius illis convenirent, Commissionisque sibi demandata negotia ante hunc Conventionis diem expedirent, autoritatem suam R. clementissime adhibere dignata sit. Ii cum ad 20 Julii diem adessent, ita munus suum obiverunt, ut vocatis iis, quorum interest putabant, publice id denunciarent. Verum praeter solos Gedanenses nulli omnino e civitatibus aliis comparuerunt; quos ipsos privati maxime commodi spe ac studio duci, vel hinc facile apparet. Caeterum ut summatim ea quae prolixius acta sunt, paucis repetita M.V.R. constent, duo potissimum capita Gedanenses velut axiomata quaedam quibus liberae negotiationis Anglicanae sedem impugnarent scripto et coram opposuerunt.

1. Quod negotiandi illa potestas Anglis Elbingae facta, publicas Civitatum et incolarum Prussiae libertates labefactare videretur, idque per genuinam quandam Civitatum et incolarum Prussiae coniunctionem, mutuamque libertatem antiquissimam, consuetudinemque veluti praescriptam astruere voluerunt, qua solis civibus incolisque Prussiae, in quacunque Civitate libertas esset, cum extraneis et peregrinis negotiandi, ita quidem ut nec Elbingensibus liceret quicquam de communi eiusmodi libertate et consuetudine Anglis apud se in praeiudicium aliarum civitatum concedere.

ii. Quod ea exterorum cum exteris Vel Anglorum potius libera negotiatio, tam cum Regni, quam cum Civitatum Prussiae maximo incommodo esset coniuncta, quandoquidem monopolaria commercia Angli instituere viderentur, quae ad certum locum, et ad certum Societatis corpus, ac certas Venditionum leges, idque genus alia astringere vellent et imprimis quod mercibus suis atque alienis pretia imponere, sic quod et civibus sua commoda et reipublicae nervos praeripere dicerentur. Elbingenses e diverso ipsa illorum capita nullo firmo fundamenta subsistere asserentes, primum quidem omnino negarunt, ullam eiuscemodi Civitatum Prussiae genuinam coniunctionem et libertatem antiquissimam sive consuetudinem mutuam viguisse, aut vigere, qua cives unius civitatis in quacunque alia cum exteris quibuscunque omne mercimoniorum genus, etiam extra nundinarum publicarum tempora exercere libere possent. Quod nec legitime doceri queat, et res ipsa, ac quotidianus diversusque Civitatum aliarum Vsus confutet: nam tametsi quidem Elbingensibus illud Dantisci ex peculiaribus quibusdam Principum

F. 81 v privilegiis ab antiquo liceat, et civitatibus quibusdam aliis itidem suo modo ibidem concedatur; non tamen id ipsum Gedanensibus atque aliis propterea Elbingae vel Elbingensibus atque aliis idem in civitatibus aliis liberum est aut fuit. Itaque non communis neque mutua libertas vel consuetudo est. Nec si quid Elbingenses de iure suo certis de causis intra Civitatem remittant, id Gedanensium aut aliorum libertates attingit: nam iure quidem gentium commercia libera sunt; Verum eadem statutis ac iure municipali singulorum locorum et civitatum, secundum privilegia cuique a Principibus concessa, ad civium potissimum commoda atque utilitatem relata, nunc restringuntur, nunc laxantur: quod Civitati etiam Elbingensi ex privilegio D. Casimiro integrum est, Vti Gedanenses in obiectionibus Articulo 17. item 18. et 19. quibus Elbingensium asserta diluere nituntur, hoc idem affirmant: aiunt enim elocationem aedium, item quae ad escam potumque ac omnes

merces, quae ad rei familiaris usum parandum pertineant, sive eae mari sive terra Elbingam aduehantur integrum esse Elbingensibus quid velint Anglis concedere, eo quod haec iura, plebiscita, et libertates eorum concernant. Ac in articulo 20°. eandem concessam libertatem Anglis, in hoc saltem reprehendunt, quod restrictionem eam exteris communicent. Vnde optimam augendae rei suae familiaris rationem haberent, cum tamen constet civitates plurimas, uti Belgicum exemplo esse potest, ex ea libertate peregrinis concessa ad summum divitiarum et splendoris culmen pervenisse. Praeterea S.R.M.V^ra^ clementissime proculdubio meminisse poterit, quod literis et scriptis suis Regiis liberam hanc commerciorum rationem in exteris et maritimis locis primum clementissime promulgari curarit, aut Magistratus fuerit, ut quae ad eam rem promovendam pertinerent, omni studio procuraret. Quamobrem Magistratus atque Communitas haec, ut Civitatis huius propre iacentis condicionem meliorem redderet, et necessitatis suae et Vtilitatis publicae ac privatae causa de libertatibus suis nonnihil remittere et communicare aliis potius quam iisdem sola sine ullo fructu suo gaudere maluit: quam ipsam negotiandi libertatem R^a^ M. V^ra^ postea perpetuam esse volens in publicis Regni Comitiis (salvis tamen aliarum Civitatum libertatibus et consuetudinibus) omnium Senatorum et et ordinum consensu confirmavit. Itaque cum Elbingenses de iis tantum libertatibus quae civitatis eius solius sunt, nonnihil aliis ita concedant, ut in ea saltem civitate illis fruantur, cur Vel publicas vel privatas aliorum libertates labefactare insimulantur? Neque vero liber commerciorum usus atque Anglorum residentia vel iuribus, vel constitutionibus Regni aut Terrarum Prussiae adversatur, aut iisdem vetatur: etenim licet Petricovienses quaedam Constitutiones singulares obiici posse Videantur; tamen cum publici iuris sit ut quae inter alios acta sint, aliis praeiudicium non afferant, minime putant Elbingenses illas sibi obstare, quandoquidem sua etiam ipsi iura statutorum pro

F. 82 r Civitatis comoditate condendorum et mutandorum habeant, ut iam ante est ostensum. Quod vero ad Constitutiones Terrarum Prussiae attinet, quarum mentio in Vniversalibus literis Regiis fit, eas S.M. V^ra^ R. non satis integre propositas fuisse, res ipsa et Verborum series docet: Nam cum eae ipsae, initio quidem, mercatores plane omnes non exteros tantum in pagis et Villis negotia illicita exercere prohibeant, mox deinde subsequentibus Verbis addunt, quo loco, et quo modo suas quemque merces legitime distrahere Velint, nempe in Civitate, iuxta veterem consuetudinem et in foro publico. Quod sane Gedanenses, non quidem sicut Verba Constitutionum habent, ad vetitos saltem in Villis ac pagis mercatus, sed ad peregrinorum etiam in civitatibus omnibus negotiationes prohibendas, et inprimis ad liberam negotiandi facultatem in Civitate Elbingensi tollendam, sinistra quadam interpretatione detorserunt. Quodque magis est, institutum illud suum etiam DD. Consiliariorum Terrarum Prussiae approbatione et consensu, praeter illorum mentem et Voluntatem, scripto quodam suo privato, nec publice lecto, nec approbato, sed clam et subreptitie sigillo Terrarum Prussiae subtruso confirmare tentarunt: de quo solemnis protestatio interposita est. Qua ex re intelligi potest fundamentum illorum, qui ad inhibendas in Civitatibus negotiationes, et liberum inprimis Elbingae commerciorum usum, ex Constitutionibus mutilatim desumptum ponere Voluerunt, prorsus concidere, nec libertatem negotiandi peregrinis ibidem prohiberi. Caeterum quod Monopolii exercitium Anglis, et quae inde incommoda ad

Regnum et civitates Prussiae maxime redire possint, acerbe admodum a Gedanensibus obiiciuntur, tum propter alia quaedam non magni momenti, tum propterea quod pretia mercibus suis et alienis pro arbitratu imponere dicuntur: de eo et se ipsos Angli diligenter purgarunt, et Magistratus etiam Civitatis huius pro fide et officio suo eiusdem rei non est sibi conscius. Neque id fieri etiam facile ab Anglis posse existimat, quod non illi soli, vel ex Anglia merces importent, Vel in Prussia non Vno aliquo sed diversis locis emant, neque omnes adeo merces sed eas tantum, quae ipsis necessariae sint, et quatenus facultates ferant, parare possint aut soleant. Pretia autem mercibus alienis, quae ex Venditorum arbitrio pendent, ubi plures emptores sunt, quomodo statuere illi possint non apparet. Quod vero pannorum pretia crescere Videntur, id et propter Vectigalium auctionem, ac rei nummariae multum attenuatae difficultates et pro Valoris, bonitatis et quantitatis pannorum ratione fieri plerique existimant. Caeteroquin quod Serenissima Regina Angliae subditos suos Elbingae negotiantes certo Societatis corpore ac legibus contineri, et mercium suarum domicilium certo aliquo loco constituere velit, id Monopolium dici minime debet, quandoquidem collegia iure subsistunt. Verum annon ipsi potius Gedanenses de eo accusandi sint, quia dum omnes omnium mercium negotiationes sibi solis Vendicant, et velut unicum horreum Gedani esse volunt, etiam publicum fluminis cursum

F. 82 v communi aggere et capite fluminis propria autoritate mutato, ad se solos convertere, et nunc etiam eundem arenis repletum Vicinis per Vim indies magis intercludere conantur; id S.R.M^{tis} V^{rae} clementiae et prudentissimo iudicio committitur, quam certum est non Vnam tantum, sed singulas civitates suas conservari, et aliquibus commerciorum commoditatibus frui velle. Itaque cum S.R.M. V^{ram} et ex actis integris, et ex his ipsis intelligere sperent Elbingenses, ea quae a Gedanensibus adversus negotiationum maxime Anglicarum Elbingae liberum usum atque sedem, de genuina quadam civitatum libertate et consuetudine mutua, deque Monopolaribus Anglorum commerciis allata sunt, fundamentis solidis non constare neque probari. Quae vero in diversam ab Elbingensibus producta sunt, ea publicis et authenticis documentis, privilegiis, et S.R.M^{tis} V^{rae} totiusque Regni, Senatus consulto et decreto confirmata esse, nec ad privatam saltem, sed ad publicam totius Regni et incolarum illius omnium utilitatem spectare, neque a Dignitate Regia, Vel a iuribus et Constitutionibus Regni et Terrarum Prussiae aliena esse, plane iam confidit Communitas ea Universa S.R.M.V^{ram} pro sua erga Civitatem hanc eximia clementia et bonitate, non minus huius ipsius quam Gedanensis (quae alioquin commerciis ita affluit, ut prae nimia earum copia hac etiam aestate multa frumenta, quae nec ad urbem proprius adduci nec reponi divendique potuere, perierint) benignissimam rationem habituram esse. Quod ipsum etiam, quanta maxima veneratione et submissione animi potest humillime iterumque petit, et eo quidem id magis quod tum S.R^{ae}. M.V^{rae}, tum inclyti Regni interest, non Vnam tantum Civitatem Gedanensem omnibus omnium rerum commerciis affluentem et florentem esse, sed ad Elbingensem quoque aliquam negotiationis ac navigationis partem derivari. Cuius quidem erigendae firmandaeque et augendae rationes, tametsi et D. Decessores Reges, pro clementia in eam sua, et illius in se fide singulari iampridem varias inierunt; tamen eam occasionem et Viam eiusdem provehendae non Viderunt, quam S R.M. V^{ra} pro divina sapientia et consilio suo, initio Regni feliciter invenit, et cum primis Civitatem iu-

vandam munire caepit, per concessum exteris Elbingae liberae negotiationis, inprimis Anglicanae exercitium. Quam ipsam ut S R.M. Vra pro benignitate sua Regia clementissime deinceps prosequi, stabilire, et ad desideratissimum exitum producere dignetur; Magistratus et Communitas Civium Elbingensium Vniversa, non modo sibi intimis votis a Deo optandum, sed et omni pietate in Deum atque principem suum, et summa gratissimi animi compensatione ac Veneratione elaborandum existimat.

N. 33

Leovitii, 11 Septembris 1584

Ioannes Herbert, orator Anglus
ad Albertum Baranowski
de privilegiis ab Elbingensibus quaesitis

F. 83 Magnifice et Reverende Domine.

Post variam et multiplicem actionem de singulis privilegii nostri articulis inter Magcos. Dominos Commissarios Ros. et Civitatis Elbingensis nuncios Leopardiae habitam, iidem Magnifici Domini satis ante ab Elbingensibus in hac causa instructi, ibidem mecum etiam, Vltimo Augusti et Septembris primo contulerunt: quod si priores Magci. et illustres Domini Commissarii Regii iustam mihi dederunt apud S.R.M. suam querendi occasionem, quod in hoc negotio considerando fere nullam aut exiguam rationem habuissent, Vel legum regni, iuriumque Prussiae vel utilitatis publicae ex legibus et pactis institutae, Vel negotiationis ipsius instituendae opportunitatis et aequitatis: certe posteriores hi Magci. et illustres Domini, Viri alioqui ut autoritate et splendore magni, sic prudentia et rerum Vsu maximi, multo mihi maiorem conquerendi causam praebuerunt: nam et ea quae explorati iuris sunt, quaeque posita in Vsu, Vbi ulli mercatores suam sedem figunt; quaeque etiam inter confoederatos cum Regina nostra Principes iamdiu actis conventis recepta sunt, Vel in dubium vocarunt, Vel ex parte improbarunt, Vel omnino et praecise repudiarunt, sic ut aliquo modo coactus sim, ea ipsis in multis rebus concedere, quae in istiusmodi negotiationibus stabiliendis, nec Hispaniae, nec Galliae, nec Daniae, nec Brabantiae Principes, nedum Moscoviae aut ipse Turcarum Princeps a Serenissimis nostris RR. Vnquam postularint: tam longe sane ab eo abfui, Vt aut tantorum Virorum iudicio nihil tribuisse, aut dirimendae inveteratae amicitiae quae nostrae genti cum Polonis est, aut minuendae summae illius benevolentiae, qua Serenissima Regina nostra foemina sane omni Virtute et pietate ornata; Potentissimum Regem Vestrum, summa certe foelicitate et Virtute Principem avide complectitur occasionem dedisse Videri Vellem: tanto scilicet amore Princeps Virgo, Principem fortissimum rebus gestis et fama perenni celebrem complexa est, Vt malit de suo iure aliquid in aliquibus concedere, quo firmior futura esset haec confoederatio, quam suo iuri pertinaciter inhaerendo vel minimam alieni animi suspicionem dare. Summam huius colloquii brevibus perstrinxi, eamque his meis litteris ad Rdam Dominationem Vram inclusam misi, quam humiliter et enixe rogo, Vt pro summa sua prudentia, et authoritate, qua pollet apud Sapientissimum Regem, Velit apud eius excellentiam sedulo agere, ut is ipse ea Velit per se perpendere, quae a nobis ad ipsius prudentissimum

iudicium remissa sunt: Vt ita ego brevi ad Mtem suam accessum habere possim, et inde id responsi reportare, quod et S. Mti Suae honorificum, et Serenitati Reginali non ingratum, et Vtriusque Regni subditis iucundum futurum sit. Deus optimus maximus conservet Rdam Dominationem Vram Leovitii 11o 7bris Ao Domini. Mo Do LXXXIIIIo

Rdo et Magco. D.D. Alberto
Baranovio inclyti Regni Poloniae
Secretario Maiori No: Episcopo Praemisliensi.
Domino et amico suo
gratioso.

Rdae Dominationis Vae bonus amicus
Johannes Herbertus

N. 34

Leovitii, 11 Septembris 1584

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Vesselenium
de gratia Regis obtinenda.

Magnifice et generose Domine
Amice multum charissime.

F. 84 Non immerito quidem certe, vel id non minimum grati animi signum haberi solet, cui multum quis debet eidem plurimum velle debere: nam qui libenter beneficiis obstringi vult, is certe nisi omnem humanitatem exuerit, et referre etiam Vult gratiam cum occasio ad idipsum et facultas dabitur. Ego certe tanto sum in aere tuo, Vt necessario mihi fatendum sit, me, qui semper hactenus sic instituerim rationes meas ut maluerim alios mihi quam meipsum aliis devinctum esse: a Magia. tua nunc humanitate et beneficiis Victum esse. Vt igitur animum meum hac molestia aliqua ex parte levem; ecce occasio mihi nunc oblata est, qua meipsum Magiae. tuae magis devinctum reddam. Sic enim est profecto clarissime vir S.R. Mtis suae Commissarii, qui mecum Levartoviae ad Mtis suae mandatum contulere, ut aliquid tandem certi statuatur sententiam suam de singulis rebus per Magcum. D. Castellanum Lublinensem Mti. suae referre constituerunt; ea autem quae sit mihi hactenus nequaquam perspecta est; nihil enim scripto traditum pro more in Commissionibus discutiendis observato mihi communicare voluerunt: verum sententiam suam soli Regiae Mati suae se tradituros esse responderunt; quamvis mea plurimum interfuisset eam cognovisse: quia vero nunc spe ducor ipsos Magcos. Dominos relationem suam S.R.Mti suae tradidisse, et quia facile perspicio, rem ipsam per se satis facilem disceptatione tamen hominum pro variis eorum ingeniis obscuram posse reddi (ita enim natura comparati sumus, ut Vel in rebus clarissimis aliquid semper dubii et fraudis inesse suspicemur:) Magam. Tuam vehementer obsecrare cogor, ut pro singulari amore suo quo me prosequitur apud S.R.Mtem. suam sedulo velit agere, ut Matas. sua, pro summa ea qua caeteros aetatis huius Principes antecellit prudentia, dignetur ipsamet singula huius privilegii capita considerare: quo tandem a sacra sua et Regali voce talem aliquando finem expectem istius causae, qui et

Ra Mte sua dignus, et a Serenissimae Reginae nostrae postulatis non alienus esse possit. Quod cum effecerit Magia. tua, rem sane fecerit, ab utriusque regni subditis diu exoptatam, tuo ipsius nomine et fama dignam, mihique tui honoris studiosissimo perquam sane gratam et iucundam. Deus optimus maximus tuam Magiam diutissime servet incolumem. Leovitii 11o Septembris. Mo Do LXXXIIIIo

Magco. et Generoso Domino.
D. Francisco Veselinio S.R.
Mtis. Poloniae Camerario,
Capitaneo Lanskorunensi, Domino
et Amico suo gratioso.

Tuae Magnificentiae Studiosissimus
Johannes Herbertus.

In dorso: ... Nobleman of Polonia to M. John Herbert.

N. 35

s.l. 11 Septembris 1584

Archiepiscopus Gnesnensis [Stanislaus Karnkowski]
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de privilegiis mercatoribus concedendis

Reverendissimi Domini Archiepiscopi Gnesnensis litterae ad S.R. Ma-tem scriptae 11o Septembris 1584

F. 85 Sacra Regia Matas. Domine Domine clementissime.

Cum Elbingensium Civitas ob egregiam suam in Rempublicam et S. R. M. vestram fidem, meum studium et benevolenciam saepius suis in rebus fuisset experta, factum est nunc quoque ut Serenissimæ Angliae Reginae Orator cum eiusdem Civitatis internuncio ad me venirent, multaque mecum de rationibus ad figendam illic mercatorum Anglorum sedem communicarent. Ego vero cum Civitatis illius commoda et ornamenta, cum fructu, utilitate et dignitate Reipublicae coniuncta, S. Mtis Vrae benignitate et aequitate amplificata, communitaque, cupiam facio sane libenter, ut ea summo studio promoveam, et Mti. Vrae diligenter commendem: Ita enim mihi Videor, non solum illi Civitati, sed etiam universae Reipublicae operam navare. Etenim cum Mtas. Vra. publicis suis litteris omnibus transmarinis testatum esse voluerit, liberam illis negotiationem Elbingae concessam esse, ut Elbingenses eam perpetuam fore decreto suo Comitiali iusserit, peto maiorem in modum ab eadem Mte. Vra., ut sua benignitate et aequitate iura et privilegia Civitatis illius tecta et sarcta, difficultatesque istas omnes sublatas velit, quae illam non mediocriter premere, et negotiationis istius cursum Mtis. Vrae. autoritate institutum interturbare videntur. Porro auctio portorii, quam S. Mtas. Vra. a Mercatoribus istis non immerito requirit, et ad quam ipsimet propensissimi sunt, ita demum non incommode perfici posse videtur, si de illa quam citissime cum Illustrissimo Duce Prussiae agatur. Orator autem Anglus regni Comitia expectet, in quibus hoc negotium totum, utpote quod ad universam Rempublicam pertinet facilius et commodius absolvi poterit, atque hoc modo Regni et Mtis. Vrae dignitati et utilitati, et Reginae Angliae desyderiis tum ipsis quoque Elbingensibus optime

prospectum foret. Quo nomine tam illi qui nunc sunt sunt Elbingae Cives, quam qui postea futuri sunt, iucundam et perpetuam nominis et Imperii S. Mtis. Vrae. memoriam conservabunt, et ad quaevis fidelissima Civium obsequia propensiores deinceps et alacriores reddentur.

N. 36

s.l. [*Septembris 1584*]

Archiepiscopus Gnesnensis [*Stanislaus Karnkowski*]
ad Baranowski
de eadem re.

F. 85 v Eiusdem Reverendissimi Domini Archiepiscopi litterae ad Reverendos Viros D. Baranovium Secretarium Maiorem et D. Paranovium Referendarium S. Rae. Mtis.

Reverendissime Domine Amice tanquam frater charissime et observande. Fuerunt mecum Internuncii Elbingenses cum Legato Serenissimae Reginae Angliae post Commissionis actum de commerciis Anglicis, meque coniunctim petierunt, ut apud S.R.Mtem. illorum nomine intercederem: et a Reverenda quoque tua Dominatione peterem, ut tandem S.R.Matas. rebus istis ultimam manum imponat. Ego quidem optarem syncero ex animo, ut ad finem actio perduceretur; sed quia video auctionem portorii, quam S.R. Matas. postulat, sine consensu Ducis Prussiae, qui Elbingensibus ad mare vicinus est, necessario confirmandam esse; non inconsultum mihi videretur, si legatus Reginae Angliae ex S.R.M. authoritate ad futura Regni Comitia pro finali responso expectaret, quemadmodum illi spes facta de conficiendo negotio. Interim cum Duce Prussiae de portorio agi posset, ut res omnes tum temporis in Comitiis essent paratae: cavendum enim est ne legatus detineatur, Angli Elbinga relicta, (cum Gedani vivere nolint:) Regiomonti sese conferant, non sine magno damno S.R.Mtis. et totius Regni. Quapropter Vram. Rdam. Dominationem peto, ut diligenter res istas procuret, ut legatus detineatur, et cum Duce Prussiae interea tractetur, omniaque in futura comitia, cum ad universam Rempublicam negotia pertineant reiiciantur.

N. 37

Grodnae, 25 Septembris 1584

Franciscus Vesselenius
ad Oratorem Angliae
de privilegiis mercatorum

F. 86 Magci. Domini Francisci Vesselinii S.R.Mtis. camerarii litterae ad D. Oratorem Angliae missae 25. 7bris. 1584.

Illustris et Magnifice Domine Domine ac Amice multum observandissime.

Summa Voluptate affecerunt me litterae tuae Illustris Magnificentiae. Recognovi enim in illis eius eximiam virtutem coniunctam singulari erga

me benevolentia: quarum alteram semper in te colui atque admiratus sum; altera cum me antea delectavit, tum Vero praecipue in hoc tempore delectat, quo ego absens liquidius possum de uniuscuiusque studio atque amore erga me, et de amicitiae fide iudicare. Quam, quod in te egregiam esse conspicio, et caeterarum similem virtutum cumque tu is vir sis, ut tuum de quoque homine iudicium maximo illi ornamento sit quem diligas: merito fit a me, ut ego omnium rerum charissimum habeam hoc testimonium Illustris ac Magcae. D.Tuae, erga me Voluntatis. Quamombrem sciat, (iterandum estimo) nihil mihi potuisse accidere litteris eius optatius. Quod vero attinet ad negotium per easdem curae meae commendatum; in hoc, ex voto Illustris Magtiae. tuae cum Mate. Ra Domino nostro sedulo egi: cuius revera promptissimus animus in colenda bona Vicinitate ac integra amicitia cum Ser. Reginae Angliae minime deest, nec Vnquam deerit; quinimo suae Mti. in omnibus sese accommodare cuperet; et perinde in hoc negotio confestim suam Sententiam declararet libenter, praesertim in his quae sine detrimento R.P. Regni fieri possint: quoniam Vero res est quae et deliberatione multa indiget, atque ex consensu totius R.P. Regni dependet; his ipsis ac non aliis de causis, quo haec in suum optatum deducantur finem, ac eo magis ac magis firma et valida reddantur, Mtas. Regia Dominus noster clementissimus hoc negotium ad Comitia Regni proxime celebranda differre dignata est, ubi in eum incumbere vult modum, quo absque detrimento Regni, postulationi suae Rnalis. Mtis. ex animi sui sententia respondere possit ac valeat. Interim vero nulla materia scribendi ad eam occurrente demississime precor, ut eo quo in me coepit studio ac benevolentia esse, nunquam desistat, et si quid recte curatum Velit mihi mandet, in omnibus sedulitatem ac integram fidem experietur; cui me meaque promptissima studia diligenter commendo, ac florentissimas fortunas in prospera diuturnaque valetudine exopto. Grodnae 25° Septembris 1584

Illustrissimae ac Magnificae D. Vestrae
Studiosus Amicus
Franciscus Vesselenii
Cap. Lancoronensis.

N. 38

Grodnae, 25 Septembris 1584

Albertus Baranowski
ad Oratorem Angliae
de eadem re

F. 86 v Reverendissimi Domini Alberti Baranovii S.R.M. Secretarii Maioris ad D. Oratorem litterae.

Magnifice Domine amice observande

Detuli ad Mtem. Regiam, quae ad me Magca. D. Vestra scripsit, deferrique ad illam voluit, et egi apud suam Mtem. id diligenter, ut huic negotio iam colophonem imponere atque Mag. D. V. cum responso commodo hinc demitteret. Animadverti suam Mtem. cupere, studium ea in re suum Ser.mae Reginae probare, amicitiaeque et benevolentiae erga ipsius Sertem. suae officiis quoad per Provincialium statuta licebit satisfacere, et quod commodo utriusque regni fiat finem hisce de negotiatione com-

muni tractatibus imponere ut plane nihil sit amicissimae voluntatis Serma. Regina in sua Mate. desyderatum: sed cum res haec ut ad utilitatem, ita et ad deliberationem publicam pertineat definiri absque ordinum Regni assensu non potest. Itaque eam ad proxima Comitia differre habet Sua Matas. necesse, ubi communi ordinum sententia et suffragio de ea statuet, atque explicatam expeditamque praestabit. Interim ego studia et officia mea Mag. D. Vrae. commendo, ac eam feliciter valere exopto. Datae Grodnae die 25. Septembris. Anno Domini 1584.

Magcae. D. Vrae. ad officia paratus
Alb. Baranowski,
Not. Episcopus Praemisliensis.

N. 39

Elbingae, 8 Novembris 1584

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de rebus actis in Comitiis generalibus Poloniae

F. 87 May it please youre honor that as in myne other packet I have laied downe unto your honor orderlie howe we hethreto have proceded in the negotiation committed to my charge with the king and his nobilitie at Lublin, with their Commissioners at Levartow, with the Archbishop at Leovice, so I thought it not inconvenient severallie to touch breefly the present actions of this land of Polland, that seem to threaten some chaunge and alteration.

Yt semeth that the Kings Majestie here of Polland, aswell by outeward attempts of forein warres, thereby to divert the corrupted humour in his owne state, and to kepe and maintein his owne estimation and credite of a Warlike Prince, the which these Easterlie nations have alweis heretofore and yet doe presently greatly esteem; as also by frindly composition, and some advauncement of particular Noblemen, to some higher dignities, thereby to assure theire harts unto him, and to unite them to the L. Chauncelor, did this last August cause a convocation of his nobilitie to be assembled at Lublin. But such are the dislikings and discontentments among the greater personages, as the third parte of them did scarce appeere, nevertheles the King did there procede and caused many Matters to be proponed, as fit to be debated in the generall assemblie of the states, ffor such is the order in this land, as the king cannot assemble the generall States, but by the consent of the Convocation of the chief Nobilitie and such as by their offices are Counsellors of the kingdom: in which convocation the causes to be debated at the generall assemblie must be proponed and allowed of, as nedeful for the Realm: the Which causes afterward by som on a) Counsailour the king aa) imparteth to the particular assemblie of every severall Province, to thend that such as shalbe sent to the assembly of the states may have full Commission what to doe in those causes. In this foresaid convocation after many maters were spoken and exhibited, these fower were concluded by the common consent

F. 87 v of all that were present as fit and necessarie to be debated of in the generall assemblie.

First what meanes might be used during the dissention among the Nobilitie in Moschovie, for the recoverie of the Territorie of Soverie and the citie of Smolenskie, wich have been long tyme deteined wrongfully by the Mosco, and that were sometyme membres of the great Duchy of Littaw, nowe united and annexed for ever to the Crowne of Polland.

Next, what lawes and constitutions are expedient to be made, and what order to be taken for restoring of Livonie to his former state, as well by manuring and peopling it, Which hath many yeres lien waste through continuall warres; as also by bringing trade of Merchandize thether ageine, Which therby hath bene this long tyme left, to the detriment of theim selfes and other nations.

Thirdly howe the controversies, dislikings, and hartburnings, lately hapned among a number of the Nobilitie, by meanes of the execution done by the Lord Chauncelor upon one Samuel Sborowski a noble man of birth, of great service ageinst the Turke and Tartar, might be appeased, and so securitie procured to the same Lord Chauncelor, Whoever synce hath bene feign to kepe a garde, more fit for a Prince then for a Subiect. Sborowski his friends and kinsmen allege that the fact was done by the Lord Chauncelor of private malice and grudge, not for zeale of Justice: contrarie to the ordinary course of Lawes here received in Polland, without any urgent cause or feare of tumult, and much to the preiudice of the liberties and immunities, either lawfully graunted or long tyme usurped by the Nobilitie of Polland, Whereof one of the chefest is, that a nobleman is not to pleade his cause in bonds as a prisoner, but at his libertie. And because your honor may the better understand

F. 88 of the state of this cause I have sent you herewith a certein narration of the Chauncelors proceding in putting him to death, Which is here received for a troth among many, though it be verie partially penned in many places.

Besides in the Convocation house at Lublin, Where none entred but the Nobilitie, there were letters spred, and came to the Kings hands in defence of Sborowskie; one to the Kings Majestie, another to the Nobilitie, bothe subscribed by a brother of the partie executed named Andrewe Sborowsky: and articles ioyned unto them ageinst the Lord Chauncelor. The somme of the articles as they that were present in the howse reporte, were these:-

That the office of Lord Chauncelor of Polland, and the office of lieftenaunt generall of the armies have bene alweis severall: and therefore not convenient for the state to have one man kepe both. That the Lord Chauncelor hath a number of Captaineships in every parte of the Kingdome in his owne hands, where the lawes will not permit any to have more then one. The Lord Chauncelor to be an officer of the crowne, sworne to the maintenaunce of the lawes, apointed to prescribe unto the King what lawe is, and not by linking him selfe in mariage with the kings niece, to addict him selfe wholie to the kings humour, as in preferring Hungars before Pollacks to all offices of gaine he did manifest him self. The Lord Chauncelor to envie the rest of the Nobilitie, and to seeke to abridge their liberties, the which was evident by the undue execution of Samuel Sborowsky. With a number such like articles.

Thus much I thought not amis to empart to your honor, that you may iudge of theffects that may haply folowe, if at this generall assemblie inconveniences and mischiefs be not well prevented.

Fourthlie and lastly, howe the King or Polland, to gratifie the Queens

F. 88 v Majestie of England, might permit, at hir ernest request, such hir Subiects and English merchants as trade to these Easterly places to plant them selfes and to have a Residence in his town of Elbing, With liberties and Immunities belonging to a College or Societie of merchaunts, Without damage of his subiects or preiudice of the Lawes and Constitutions of his kingdome of Pole, and Duchie of Pruse. These being by the king, and his assemblie of nobilitie agreed on at Lublin, as points fit to be debated in a generall assembly, it was concluded that the Whole States shoulde be assembled at Warsaw the xvth daie of Januarie next, after the newe account. I am therfore to request your honor to deale effectually with the Societie, that there be speedie order set, to have monie taken up to supplie the charges: it standeth the Societie and oure nation much upon to have this voiage performed with much more credit and estimation then any of the former.

b) My self having ben at greater extraordinary charges, aswell by meanes of the place I supply, as in respect of the honour of this nacion, the Which in many things must be yelded unto, then eyther myne owne state did permit, or thallowance for the former Journeys cold well beare, without abridging of other nedefull charges, and therby remayning here indebted in dyvers places, have ben at this tyme enforced, to salve my owne credit, and to maynteine the estimacion of the Company, to take by the way of exchaunge the somme of 200 pounds. Thon hundred I have charged the Compagny at London to be discharged, thother I have requested Mr. D: Cesar my deputy Judge of the Admyralty by your honors appointment to be disboursed, untill my repaire to England. I am to

F. 89 request your honor to speake unto him, to cause thesame to be discharged according to the land of the Billes of exchaunge, and godwilling immediatly upon my returne, I will se it repayed to his contentment.

Good Sir, among many that your honor doth good unto, and doth advaunce aswell by privat meanes as by service of her Majestie, help to kepe me on foote, who hitherto hath kept my self, ffre from being beholding to any, but to your self. I desire not great things, nor highe places. I se most are meere vanityes. Gladly I wold lyve out of misery: and so as I might with quiet mynd, honor and respect yow, and serve dutifully my prince and Contrey.

And so wishing your honor in all felicity Long to lyve, I most humbly take my leave of the same. At Elbing this viiith of November 1584.

Your honors most assuredly at commaundment
J. Herbert.

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham knight, chief secretary and of the privy Counsell of her Majestie.

Alia manu: 1584, 8 Nov. Mr. John Herbert.

a) every *expunct.*
aa) The king. *add. in marg.*
b) *Haec ultima pars epistolae alia manu scripta videtur.*

N. 40

Cracoviae, 26 Maii 1584

Ignotus
Ignoto
Narratio de morte Samuelis Zborowski

Narratio vera de crudelissimo Samuelis Sborovii interitu scripta in arce Cracoviensi 26-o Maii 1584.

F. 91 Capto fraudulenter Samuele Sborovio non tam consanguinei eius, quam tota Districtus Cracoviensis nobilitas nihil non apud Zamoscium Cancellarium tentarunt, quo captivo subvenirent, et illum tandem si non e captivitate, carnificis saltem manu liberarent. Primum enim illius innocentiam firmissimis rationibus probabant, quod propter interfectum Vapovium, cuius Vim Vi repulerit, non ab ipsa Republica sed a Rege dumtaxat privato et eiusmodi quidem Rege, qui profugus regnum reliquerit, praeter senatorum voluntatem et consensum sit bannitus; addita quidem in literis bannitionis clausula. Citra notam infamiae, et vita illius sit in gratia Regis: neque Vero illum in legum contemptum, sed Regia potius autoritate et voluntate inflammatum hactenus in regno permansisse, cum ad Reipublicae senatum in comitiis publicis, id quod in eiusmodi fieri solet causis nunquam fuerit delatus, sed cum praecipuis Regni proceribus, Senatoribus, et ipso quoque Rege Vixerit familiariter: Addebant libertatis iura: provocabant ad Regem; rem ad Comitia differendam suadebant, et mala infinita ex inaudita hac tyrannide quae oriri possent, commemorabant diligentissime; adiunctis etiam precibus maximis ne generosam Sboroviorum familiam aemulationis vel invidiae stimulis agitatus in turpissimam infamiae notam temere coniiceret: Omnes etiam suas fortunas, corpora praeterea sua, et carceri et Vinculis tamdiu sponte subiicere non detrectabant quoad vel Regis, vel potius Reipublicae maturum accederet iudicium atque autoritas. Haec ad Cancellarium cum pervenissent, meras esse nugas dicebat, et Polonos cerevisiae recens coctae, et fecibus conspersae conferebat: illa enim primis quidem motibus fervet ac furit maxime; tandem vero paulatim de furore et strepitu suo remittens aliquid morem placidissimae imitatur aquae: et (siquidem in tanta constitutus est autoritate, ut Regiam ferme dignitatem adaequet;) nunc hos minis terrebat, nunc hos mellitissim verbis occaecabat; alios vero a proposito Capitaneatus astute promittens revocabat. Samuelis vero consanguinei, cum omnem se operam perdidisse adimadverterent, Vnicum hoc unice a Cancellario precabantur, quo tandem aliquis suorum; (duo enim custodes ignoti illius lateri de die adhaerebant; noctu vero aliquot centenis armatis viris stipatus fuit;) captivo iungeretur, qui sauciam illius et anxiam mentem vel consilio vel solatio saltem aliquo paululum reficeret; ne in deterius infortunium prolaberetur, homo cum sit iuvenis, loco natus illustri, educatus liberaliter,

F. 91 v hostium suorum prostrator fortissimus, et cui omnia ad animi fere sententiam fluxerint perpetuo. Lapidi haec et scopulo dicta fuerunt; ad illos enim remisit, quibus omnino persuadere conabatur, ne tam diligenter et frustra quidem de Sborovio suo laborarent; quid? quod Samuelis famulos intercipi mandarit, qui crudelitate inaudita territi

fugam protinus moliebantur; Est Episcopi Cracoviensis non exigua dignitas, aetas vero septuagenaria; ille igitur vel commiseratione quadam incitatus vel Legum potius violatione commotus, Cancellarium accedere non dubitavit, et per integrum duarum horarum spatium ante conclave illius sedens aditum petiit; Verum enimvero tantum obtinuit, quantum reliqui, nisi quod convitiis etiam onustus moestior discesserit. Iam quintus ferme et vigesimus Maii dies praeterierat, qui a captivitate Samuelis fuit quintus decimus, Vesperi igitur, circa horam noctis primam Cancellarius Vrovecium (est is Vicecapitaneus Cracoviensis) ad Sborovium in carcerem mittit, qui vultum satis austerum prae se ferens haec protulit Verba. Samuel Sborovsky Cras summo mane de voluntate Serenissimi Regis et Magnifici Domini Cancellarii decollaberis; hoc te scire volunt: quae cum dixisset, rursus abitum parat. Cui Samuel. Hoc me iam primum scire Volunt? iamdudum mihi indicanda fuissent de mea enim agitur conscientia; nam et domui meae melius disponere potuissem, et me melius praeparare, qua ratione ante divinam illam, quae mihi cras adeunda est Maiestatem consisterem. Ad Mroczovium Vero dixit: (erat is custos carceris) Ah dulcissime me Mroczovi, per Deum te precor, a me ne discedas, excute quaeso somnum. ah quam mea turbatur conscientia; sine omni dubio aeternam commerui damnationem; quod nisi singularis Dei me respexerit misericordia et benignitas, actum erit de animae meae salute. Cui Mroczovius. Domine Sborowski, ne desperes neque de misericordia Dei dubites quicquam. Nil dubito, inquit ille, neque despero, modo clementissimus animum meum confortet Deus: sed mitius more Christiano mecum agendum fuisset; mortem quod attinet, illam nequaquam timeo; homo cum sim moriendum mihi tandem erit; interea rediit Vrovecius, et his Verbis Sborovium compellat; sis instructus Sborovi, propediem enim Magnificus noster Dominus Cancellarius Venturus est. At Samuel Mroczovium tristissimo vultu aspiciens, forsan inquit, nunc torturae subiiciar: forsan nunc Vita spoliabor, ah rem tristissimam; ah miseriam; quid aliud quaeso faciam, nisi ut patiar omnia, et Deum fortitudine me ut muniat fideliter orem; postea vero tristari et angi coepit immodice, adeo ut faciem eius deformarit

F. 92 sudor; quem dum abstergit, Deum, et clara voce et Lachrymis copiose fusis invocat, et delictorum suorum remissionem petit ardenter, consilium praeterea a Mroczovio aliquoties flagitat, sibinam quid in tanta animi consternatione faciendum? Cui Mroczovius. Omnia iam cessant consilia, quid faciendum ignoro. Haec inter se dum conferunt, Misliborscius stipatus bombarda mediocri intrat, et adventum Cancellarii nunciat. Turbatus Sborovius. Ego autem inquit quid agam? ad pedesne eius procidam? interea advenit Cancellarius lateri suo Bechum (est is homo novus, natus in ditionibus Firleiorum;) adiunctum habens, et uterque bombardas ad explosionem iam instructus gestabat manibus: Cancellarium vero reverenter accessit Samuel: illumque ut mitius secum et Christianius agatur rogat. Ille vero miserum repellit, minime precibus eiusmodi opus esse affirmans: in sellam deinde quae ad Samuelis spondam erat posita, se collocat, et Sborovium stantem sic alloquitur. Samuel (usus est in lingua Polonica diminutivo Samissiu:) bone vir, tune ades? iam capite poenas lues, en lege literas Regis. At miser respondit. Vt legam minime opus est, in Vestris me habetis manibus; pro Vestro itaque mecum agite arbitratu. Huic vero Cancellarius. primum hoc quod ego te quaesiero bona mihi fide communices: nunc enim ad Majestatem illam divinam tibi eundum, nec quicquam est in hoc mundo quod respicias;

quod si eiusmodi occultaveris, quae postea Vel in Regis vel Reipublicae cessura sunt detrimentum, crede mihi de aeterna animae tuae pernicie ageretur: non te iuvabit fraterculus tuus Christopherus nequam iste pessimus. Rursus Samuel. quid igitur, inquit, tua ex me quaerit Magnificentia? Cui Cancellarius. quales sunt literae istae, ad te quas dedit frater tuus Christopherus? quidnam de Rege cogitat? De tertio etiam fratre tuo aliquid mihi dicas? decetne Regni Senatorem scribere cyphris? proh Deum, ab eiusmodi scriptura abhorreo penitus: sed tertium nobis reservabimus ad Comitia. illud quaeso, quid est in literis: Rex si hoc nomine dignus? hoc praetera quid sibi vult? quod in epistola additur: Adiungent se nobis Cosaci. quorsum haec tandem, et qualis futurus est conventus in campo Gnesdensi? Ad haec ordine respondit Samuel. Ad me quae meus frater Christopherus scripserit ignoro, et ab omni culpa sum immunis: non etenim rescripsi, multo minus literas intellexi: tua certe magnificentia diutius quam ego Versata est in literis: sibi igitur ut libet interpretetur: hoc enim scriptum si intellexissem aliis qui tum temporis mecum erant, nunquam communicassem,
nec in manus Magnificentiae tuae pervenire potuisset. Annon Cosacos ex tam longinqua regione duxi, et cum illis Regem accessi, ab illo non ab aliis militaria stipendia petentibus: neque vero officia nostra Regi fuere ingrata: nec me latet illos Vno eodemque belli tempore et sub rege modo, et regni quoque inimicis militasse, id quod illis nunquam fraudi fuit. Ad haec Respublica propter me nihil damni passa est, quid quod proxime cum Tebinnae expugnationem molirentur ad me miserunt, meque de stipendiis suis fecerunt certiorem; literas quoque Regias eius rei habuerunt. Ego vero cum haec omnia in Regis detrimentum cedere animadverterem; illis me coniungere nolui, nec alia res est quae me ab illorum militia revocaverit.

Conventum Vero in campo Gnesdensi quod attinet et Deus novit et nos tres fratres iuniores, nullum aliud fuisse consilium, nisi ut rationes et occasiones quaereremus, quo non tam Regis, quam Magnificentiae tuae gratiam iniremus, cum praesertim a Magnificentia tua habuerimus promissa, eaque non solum ore Magnificentiae tuae, sed literis quoque illius confirmata, quod si spes nostra nos fefellisset, bona nostra Vendere, in exteras nationes et regna nos conferre, et tandem legitime iniurias nobis illatas Vlcisci constitueramus: si praesertim intelligeremus, Magnificentiam tuam istarum iniuriarum fuisse causam. Regis vero nulla omnino facta est mentio: neque tamen certi quicquam conclusum est: Castellanus enim Gnesdensis a nobis expectabatur, et ego Zloczemiam deinceps me contuli, ad fratres non reversus, qui funere Palatinae Cracoviensis deducto Cracoviam profecti sunt; mihique omnia salva esse significarunt. De Domino Marschalco Magnificentia tua nihil mali suspicetur, Vir cum sit optimus, et ea animi synceritate praeditus, inimicos etiam suos Vti fallere nunquam voluerit. Et haec quidem omnia esse Vera Magnificentia tua cognoscet. Ridet Cancellarius hominem, variasque et mirificas movet quaestiones, quibus minas [a] etiam gravissimas cumulat. Samuel vero, per Deum inquit, sinat me Magnificentia tua: satis iam satis me excruciavit: satis dura passus sum; habetis me Vestra in potestate: agite mecum pro ratione Vestra: nihil quicquam amplius extorquebitis: o quam breve tempus Vitae meae restat: maior mihi cura incumbit, cum Deo meo ut conveniam: habes potestatem et necis et Vitae meae; Vnicum tamen peto, ut animae iacturam faciam, ut Verbi divini minister mihi concedatur, cui conscientiae meae gravamina exponam. Cancellarius Vero respondit ille tibi nunquam conce-

detur: tum Samuel. at Diaconum inquit, peto, cum quo de rebus divinis in ipso Vitae meae fine paululum conferam. Haec cum audiret

F. 93 Cancellarius, turbatus magnopere, ipsum reliquit. Bech vero Samuelem hac voce aggreditur. Sborovi aliqua ne iam in te est Virtutis mica? et legit illi literas a Christophero scriptas, et easdem quas Cancellarius quaestiones proposuit: Vanas autem cum videret, non propter has dicit peribis, sed quia es bannitus, et hactenus in regno commorari fuisti ausus, ideoque quamprimum cras dies ingruit, decollaberis idque fiet de sententia Magnifici Domini Cancellarii, qui non tam suae conscientiae, quam praefecturae in qua captus es rationem habet. Samuel tandem ad Mroczovium (Bech autem discesserat) orationem suam convertit. Mi Domine Mroczovi, Video te dormire velle, ne quaeso dormias; tu iam meus es confessionarius; tu meus es testis coram Deo et hominibus: nec dubito te conscientiae tuae et veritatis divinae memorem futurum esse, papyrum quoque et atramentum petiit, quae illi cum darentur, omnem illam chartam scribendo implevit. (charta autem postea Cancellario tradita et detenta fuit:) et denuo maioribus quam ante votis divini Verbi ministrum petiit. A famulo tandem Mroczovii quidam fuit inventus, et introductus, sed cum crapulam nondum edormisset, immodestius egit omnia. Tene Sborovio initio dixit, Carnificis cras necabit manus? Tua igitur fatere peccata. cui Samuel. nihil omnino propter animae meae salutem subterfugiam. Verum de praecipuis fidei articulis primum sermones instituamus: at sacrificulus non disputationis ego accessi gratia: quod si peccata tua fateri decrevisti, facias ocyus; sin minus valeas. Mroczovius immodestiam ut vidit sacrificuli, durioribus illum verbis increpat. Samuel vero tristior, mi sacerdos inquit, iam de meis rebus agitur, de mea inquam salute: de qua tu nihil cogitas: apparet certe te non satis sommo tribuisse; age itaque confer te domum, confer te cubitum, in nomine quidem Domini. Sacerdos quasi re bene gesta, domum abiit. tum Samuel, in pavimentum ad septimam usque horam maioris horologii, prostratus oravit ardentissime. Jam ingruebat dies eiusdem mensis Vicesimus sextus, qui proxime festum S. Trinitatis praecessit. Venit igitur Vrovecius aliis quibusdam stipatus comitibus; e carcere ducentes Samuelem, qui tribus in locis, eo quo ante solebat, ardore oravit: Vt quoque templum ingredi et suas ad Deum fundere posset preces, petiit [b], sed Vrovecius ad locum supplicii properandum monebat. Interea Cancellarius templo egreditur: et Sborovium clara voce insequitur: Samuel Sborovi expecta quaeso et ignosce, iussu quod necaris meo. Samuel respexit atque refert: non tibi ignosco, at Cancellarius, expecta, ignosce precor te. rursus

F. 93 v Sborovius. non ignosco inquit, certo scias: tertio tandem Cancellarius. per Deum, te precor ignosce. stetit Samuel: iam inquit animum vicisti meum; ignosco sane tibi, siquidem per eum, cum quo mihi nunc res est petis Dominum; hunc etiam testor quod nihil morte dignum commiserim; nihil peccavi contra statuta, nihil contra leges, nec quicquam famae meae contrarium commisi: te ergo non ad Majestatem Caesariam neque gratiam Regiam, sed ad iustum Dei iudicium, adque caelestem illam Majestatem voco: illa tandem facta et conscientias nostras iudicabit. ibi Oratorem, si potes praesta. Longior videbatur sermo circumstantibus ideoque properanter ducebant eum ad Tartarorum domunculam ante porticum Stradomiam, Vbi facinorosi plectuntur. Armati Vero vigiles constituti tecta illa complebant omnia. Jam ad

supplicii locum perventum erat; eo ipso quo lucescebat tempore; pars igitur panni rubei sternebatur; et Sborovio ut eam flexis genibus occupare mandabatur. ille multum ingemiscens Vestimenta dum deponit, civitatem primum intuetur, deinde vero ad caelum oculos tristius coniiciens. Mi Deus inquit, mei Vbi sunt carissimi fratres? Vbi sunt amici? Vbi servi mei? quorum antea maximis mihi fuit numerus, Vbinam sunt? Vestimentis autem iam reiectis stans in indusio Mroczovio porrigit strophiolum, quod a Tartarorum Praecopiensium Caesaris coniuge dono quondam acceperat. Hoc inquit strophiolum mi Mroczovi sanguini meo postea intingas, et sanguine meo conspersum filio meo tradas. Cui Mroczovius. Domine Sborovi, non de Vindicta sed de aliis potius rebus iam cogitandum. Ad carnificem Vero Sborovius. Eo iam mihi res pervenit, Vt te hominem in mundo abiectissimum rogare cogar, faciam quod necessitas postulat; extrema mea restat calamitas: nec mortem metuo. rogo te mi Vir, ne me citius percutias quam meas finiero preces Et cum tertio nomen Jesus invocavero, facias quaeso officium tuum, at probe tandem cum Valedixisset astantibus breve temporis spatium precibus tribuit tertio vero cum nomen Jesus invocasset, tortor ad Vocem illam consternatus aufugit. Sborovius Vero respiciens dixit, quid est cur mandata non exequeris? ibi tum alius quidam (ex Heiducis fuisse credebatur:) advolat, qui Samuelem adeo fortiter percussit Vt non exiguam sinistri humeri partem cum ipso capite abstulerit: illud vero ter saliit, et (quod miraculosum Videbatur:) ad Vrovecium usque, qui alium locum occupare coactus fuerat, ne sanguine

F. 94 conspergeretur. Cadaver in loculum, sine omni honore conjiciebatur, erat mos servorum Vt prima qualibet luce arcis portam accederent, diligentius de fortuna Domini sui inquirentes: hos cum venientes conspiceret muliercula quaedam quae non longe ab eo quo decollatus erat loco habitabat: Ecce inquit feretrum ante portulam, in quod vester Dominus conjectus est, et quidem decollatus. illi turbati a longe accedere non verentur: etiamsi armati complerent omnia; et ingens bombardorum explosarum audiretur fremitus; interea rumor per civitatem Vagatur, fit concursus in arcem maximus; murmur, eiulatus, clamor exoritur, Sborovium de mandato tyranni Turcici crudeliter necatum, et eiusmodi quidem heroem, qui fortiter et feliciter pro salute reipublicae pugnarit saepius; et nil nisi intestinam, Vel Turcicam potius tyrannidem Poloniae nunc expectandam affirmabant. Illi vero qui Cancellarii favebant partibus, cum rem ad seditionem perventuram adverterent; quid inquiunt huiusmodi sibi vult concursus? quid cogitant? forsan Sborovii mortem deplorant; nesciunt miseri, nesciunt quas cum Turcis conspirationes habuerit; nesciunt quid de Rege deque Republica cogitarit: hoc enim si scirent, non ita furerent; Rursus Vero populus, quod si inquit res sic se haberet, (id quod non credimus:) ad comitia futura reiicienda fuisset: Violatae leges sunt, et statuta nostra; innocenter truncatus est; contra omnia libertatis iura: ad captivum nemo admissus fuit ne Verbi quidem divini minister; decollatus est ante lucem; et alia praeterea spargebant quam plurima. Cancellariani Vero factum collaudabant, servos Sborovii capiebant, et seditiosis similem mortis poenam minabantur: donec tandem furorem illorum reprimerent. Interea Magnifica Castellani Cracoviensis coniux foeminis generosis amicis notis et ignotis stipata plurimis arcem ascendit, et decollati cadaver sibi dari petiit, quod cum impetrasset aedibus Palatini Calissiensis intulit: lotum Vero et de more decoratum alio loculo, pice diligenter munito, (et fenestra praeterea vitrea,

facies ut occisi videri posset, ornato) imponi curat. et quarto tandem ab illius interitu die, ex arce Cracoviensi Spitkoviam ducebatur, comitante maxima hominum tam nobilium quam ignobilium multitudine, qui omnes amorem et reverentiam suam erga defunctum suspiriis et Lachrimis abunde satis testabantur.

In dorso: 6,5. Narratio mortis Sborovianae. (1586, May 6)

a) minas *add. sup. lin.*
b) petiit, add. s.l.

N. 41

s.l.s.d.

Responsum Cancellarii Poloniae (Ioannis Zamoyski) ad nobiles et affines de causa mortis Samuelis Zborowski

F. 95 RESPONSUM Illustris Domini Domini Regni Cancellarii, et exercituum Generalis Cracoviensisque etc Capitanei, quo ad petitionem nonnullorum, partim Nobilium e provincia Cracoviensis, partim propinquorum Samuelis Sborovii sibi factam respondet.

Praesentem Samuelis Sborovii casum non minus quam Dominationes Vestrae, ego quoque graviter doleo, ex quo si Voluptatem caperem, communis sortis humanae, in homine praesertim nobili, quem me natum scirem oblitus Viderer. Itaque ante potius, ne id accideret praecavere conatus fui, tantumque abest ut properantius aliquid hac in re susceptum a me sit, Vt cum iure interdictum ei omnibus Regni ditionibus scirem, quo a meae iurisdictionis locis abstineret, diligenter potius quantum in me est praemonuerim. Quod quo magis Dominationes Vestrae intelligant, quidque omni hac in re actum hactenus sit perspiciat rem omnem altius aliquanto repetitam Dominationibus vestris proponere non alienum esse iudicavi.

Cum in Comitiis Varsaviensibus, quae captos Lucos proxime subsecuta sunt, Praefecturam Cracoviensem R-a M-tas mihi detulisset, non dubitandum mihi existimabam, Samuelem, quem ex omnibus Regni Provinciis [a] in perpetuum proscriptum sub aliis nihilominus Praefectis publice Cracoviae Versatum scirem, quin idem me Praefecto licere sibi existimaturus esset. Cum autem Magistratus hic, qui potissimum in legibus rebusque iudicatis exequendis versatur, celeberrimo in Regni loco mihi mandatus ac a me susceptus esset, minime Vel Dignitati vel muneri meo satisfacturum me intelligebam, si hominem, quem in nullo omnino regni loco leges esse permitterent, ego in meae Jurisdictionis locis impune Volitare paterer; Idem in aula prospiciebam, quoties absentibus Marscalcis ad me potestas ea rediisset;

F. 95 v Ne vero non modo muneris mei, sed et humanitatis etiam non ea quae debuit ratio a me habita esse videretur; adhibui Magnificum Marscalcum Regni. Vt cui et mecum magnus Vsus, et cum Joanne Zborovio Castellano Gnesnensi Samuelisque fratre necessitudo intercederet, monui eum per hunc, ne priusquam iure, proscriptione ea in qua haereret et propter quam per Leges in regno esse non posset, se exemisset. Cra-

covia aut in iurisdictione Cracoviensi Versandum sibi putaret; id enim si forte per superiores Praefectos ei licuisset, me tamen, quo minus ei permittere possem muneris mei ratione retineri: Respondit Castellanus Gnesnensis, non posse illum a quoquam retineri, nec sibi obtemperaturum quo minus Cracoviam Venire Vellet: Vtcunque sit, humanitati atque existimationi meae, ne quid minus considerate actum a me putaretur, satisfactum certe a me fuit. Profectus inde ad Plescoviam sum, Vt ipse pro me operam R-ae M-ti atque Reipublicae in bello eo navarem: Cracoviae Plazam Praefectum Lubacioviensem loco meo reliqui: Interim Samuel nec muneris, nec monitorum meorum autoritate quicquam permotus Cracoviae fere continue erat, in publicum, atque arcem ipsam prodibat, multa temere etiam ac pro libitu, iaculationibus ac aliis quibusdam rebus exercendis designabat: Nunciabantur haec mihi; quod tamen tam remoto loco essem, et publicam rem gererem, cum publicis rationibus, tum necessitati ipsi postponenda mihi fuerant: Bellum Plescoviense Comitia Varsaviensia exceperunt: ab iis Cracoviam R-am M-tem secutus sum, quo cum Vix Venisset, nuncius Tartaricus cum literis et postulatis quibusdam R-am M-tem adiit: iis minas adiunxerat, certamque diem praefiniebat, intra quam nisi postulatis suis satisfactum esset, cum exercitu, quem ad Mamayum instructum ac paratum haberet, in Ditiones Regias incursurum, se minitabatur: in eamdem fere sententiam Turca etiam ac Sinan Bassa literas ei dederunt, quibus nisi Rex Tartaro satisfecisset, non modo

F. 96 Vt ipse Ditiones Regias infestaret ei se permissuros, Verum auxilio etiam ei adfuturos, ostendebant. Hisce de causis in Russiam ire coactus milite omni contracto, nonnullis evocatis, quibusdam meo stipendio adiectis non paucis etiam sponte ad famam expeditionis confluentibus, ne imparatum me hostis offenderet operam dabam: benignitate Dei factum est, Vt re infecta, consilium hostis dimitteret. Vix Cracovia autem profectus eram, cum Samulem iterum Cracoviae publice esse mihi nunciatur: tuli gravissime et me et ius publicum tantopere ab eo contemni. Misit interim Globna ad me, quo in loco tum agebat Marscalcus Aulicus, Velle se Rezoviae me convenire, Vtque ibi se expectarem rogabat; convenit tandem me Landshuti: Vbi cum de negotiis quibusdam suis mecum egisset, quae Videbantur respondi: subieci deinde, Vti eos suis in rebus opera mea, ac interim fratrem eorum Samuelem toties a me monitum, ne Cracoviam, Vel in iurisdictionem Cracoviensem meam veniret, nihilominus omnia secus summo cum contemptu meo facere; itaque illum, ut denuo meo nomine moneret rogavi; suscepit, significavit postea mihi nunquam deinceps Cracoviam Venturum esse: simul, Vt adversae parti a qua iudicio damnatus esset, eum reconciliare tentarem, restitutionemque apud R-am M-tem et Senatum ei impetrarem a me petiit, recepi acturum me cum Comitibus Tenciniis, pro ea, quae mihi cum illis mutua amicitia intercederet. Haud multo post, dum Leopoli sum, Samuel Cracovia profectus, ipse etiam Leopolim Venit, inque suburbio ibi substitit; non visum fuit mihi tum, cum illo pugnare; statim autem ministrum ad eum misi, qui Vt quamprimum discederet, ac si maneret me invito mansurum esse diceret: ille accersito ad se primario ministro meo Casimirscio per illum mihi satisfacere conabatur: quod ibi substitisset nocte, quae se oppressisset, excusabat, contra Voluntatem tamen meam non se substiturum, sed, si Vt pernoctaret permitterem, sequenti diluculo sine mora se abiturum: addidit de reconciliatione, quae et Marscalcus operam

F. 96 v. praeterea suam contra Tartarum mihi deferebat, feci ei potestatem una ista nocte ibi pernoctandi, ea conditione ut summo mane inde se reciperet; reconciliationem curae mihi futuram promisi; opera contra Tartarum, si necessitas id postularet, (non aliter tamen); Vsurum me respondi, quam ne quid praeter morem maiorum fieret: tandem, denuo Vt moneretur mandavi, Vt dum proscriptione teneretur, Cracoviâ atque iurisdictione Cracoviensi meâ omnino abstineret: ita Leopoli discessit. Cum Cracoviam revenissem, ita animatam R-am M-tem perspexi, Vt fratris sui Vitâ functi Palatini Transylvaniae filiam, illius ipsius iudicio, dum in Vivis adhuc esset, iam ante mihi destinatam, Consiliariorum Transylvaniae (quia tum apud R-am M-tem erant), autoritate accedente mihi locaret: facile prospicere poteram de matrimonio meo hoc, non ab ambitione quidem, sed voluntate divina profecto, Varia ac diversa hominum iudicia futura; existimantium me nonnullis aliis hac re antelatum esse: ea ego obsequio ac comitate erga omnes, convincenda mihi esse intelligebam; testatumque omnibus faciendum, minime ea re me efferri, quae benignitatis divinae tota esset; itaque Sboroviis etiam in eorum negotiis, quanta a me praestari potuit operam atque studium meum praestiti. Marscalco aulico, Vt duo millia florenorum pensionis annuae nomine ei promitterentur, effeci: non acquiescebat ille in hisce, sed petebat quatuor. Demonstrabam ei, meum ei studium non defuturum: Verum ratione atque ordine agendum cum principe esse; ratione adhibita, Vel maiora etiam obtineri posse. Venit et Christoferus, infensissima ei R-a M-tas erat, non quidem ob diversae partis in electione studium eius, sed alias ob causas; Vt tamen eum ad se admitteret, precibus cum Senatoribus aliquot coniunctis, tandem pervici: petebat inde pensionem, quam Spervainus habuerat; appellabam diligenter de ea re R-am M-tem. Ostendit R-a M-tas ita se arbitrari non posse, sine insigni aliorum

F. 97 ministrorum suorum indignatione atque iniuria, qui non modo in nullis sui ministeriis antehac Versatus esset, Verum alienissimo etiam in se animo fuisset, praestari, quod multis, qui bene de se meriti fuissent negavisset; deinceps tamen, si ita meritus Videretur, Clementiam suam minime defuturam pollicebatur. Samuelis causam tempore nuptiarum mearum cum Comitibus Tenciniis diligenter etiam egi, nullaque omnino in re eis deeram. Nuptiis finitis, negotia haec nonnihil intermissa fuerunt: ego tamen cogitare de iis non intermittebam. Interim aestate, dum ego in suburbano Cracoviensi, R-a M-tas Neopolomiciae ageret, puer Samuelis, cum literis quibusdam Neopolomiciam ad R-am M-tem venit, quod vos minime etiam ignorare scio: fuerunt eae in causa, Vt quae a me non male constituta iam essent, plane irrita fierent: cum autem intelligerem, literas istas ad Castellanum Gnesnensem non pertinere, retineremque animo memoriam non modo mecum, Verum cum parente etiam meo amicitiae ab eis cultae, re prius cum R-a M-te communicata, quo loco res essent, quidque literis a fratribus eius perscriptum esset eum docui; convenit ille fratres, qui tum una in Sandomiriensi territorio erant; Lublinum deinde eorum causa ad R-am M-tem venit, apud quam cum esset ego qui variis tum privatis et Reipublicae negotiis distinebar, sub finem fere orationis eius interveni. Digredientem iam iterum, Vt Samueli diceret, Cracoviensem in iurisdictionem aut Cracoviam ne veniret monui: non recusavit. Ego certis deinde ac iustis de causis omnino abstinendum a negotiis eorum tractandis mihi existimavi: cumque Palatinidem Belscensem Zolkievium propinquum meum ad

Marscalcum regni mitterem; per eundem de hoc quoque ut Castellano Gnesnensi fratri eorum de eo significaret, certiorem eum feci: Archiepiscopo item Gnesnensi, tanquam primario Senatori id renunciavi. Appetiit interim tempus iudiciorum Castrensium, ad quae me

F. 97 v. Venturum iam ante Dominationibus Vestris constitueram. Vix territorium Sandomiriense ingressus fueram, cum Samuel me assectari coepit: Accessi Opatoviam, ille Sandomiriam, inde Schidloviam atque Visliciam, ille Stobniczam: iterum Porschoviciam ego, ille sequi nondum me destitit: mittit exploratum e taberna Podolani quendam sub vesperam 40 ministros suos Stagniviczae collocat, ipse cum caeteris medio inde miliari consedit, eo animo, Vt sequenti die eodem mecum tempore Cracoviam ingrederetur, quae omnia literis ipsius manu scriptis doceri possunt; interim cum aliis quos Cracoviae habebat, ut quam frequentissime ac pomposissime sibi occurrerent, componebat. Quibus de causis simulque muneris mei ac iuramenti ab initio in eo Dominationibus Vestris praestiti, necessitate adductus, cum tantam, quaeque nulla humanitate coerceri se pateretur insolentiam iudiciorumque ac legum publicarum contemptum non perferendum mihi existimarem, misi officium meum in locum in quo tum erat. Vt proscriptus sibi dederetur postulatum: defensus fuit, celatus fuit, quamprimum tamen non hospitae quidem, sed alterius indicio investigatus fuit, e cubili sponte egressus, captus fuit. Potuerat secundum leges tam hospita, quae eum magna cum officii, tum legum publicarum iniuria receperat, quam qui cum illo erant aliter tractari: nihil tamen susceptum contra illos est, sed in eo etiam quod leges permittunt, omnia tamen ipsis legibus atque iudiciis integra conservata, Mandaram, ut arcae eius, quam diligentissima cura, si inveniri posset, haberetur: eam potissimum ob causam, ut num quae literae prioribus conformes existerent inquireretur. Noluerat officium moram inquirendâ eâ facere: postero die cum ipse per literas tradi eam iussite allata fuit, rebus prius omnibus excussis, quam ob causam eam inspicere nolui: fuerant ministri eius ab Officio ministrisque meis in taberna Stagniviczae circumdati, ita ut in potestate plane eorum essent; parcitum illis est. Erat et pecunia legibus publicis, tanquam proscripti

F. 98 commissa: non accepta est. Quibus ex rebus omnibus perspecturas Dominationes Vestras confido, quid hac in re potissimum a me spectatum sit, nullamque potiorem quam conscientiae atque iuramenti mei rationem habitam a me fuisse, omnique in re, cum officii mei, tum iuris publici integritatem, atque dignitatem a me observatam, nihilque omnino praeter ius atque aequitatem, contraque leges, ac ne contra humanitatis quidem iura a me admissum: cum aliter si fecissem, non satis magna Vel existimationis meae, vel legum publicarum ratio habita a me Videri potuisset.

Dissimile plane factum fuit cum Sanguisconem clarissima familia virum, ut qui ab Olgerdo a magnorum Lituaniae Ducum prosapia ortus fuit, cum is in Lituania non Polonia, ac iis quidem temporibus, quibus suis adhuc legibus Lituania utebatur, peractus condemnatusque fuerat, tamen Polonus Lituanum in Lituania iure victum, pater eiusdem Samuelis Martinus Sborovius, qui postea Castellanus Cracoviensis creatus fuit, nulla iurisdictione praeditus caepit, interfecitque; neque id tamen reprehensum a quoquam fuit, aut adhuc reprehenditur: quo minus haec quae a Magistratu publica authoritate, publici iuris tuendi causa facta sunt, Vituperationem ullam merentur.

Jam ad postulata Dominationum Vestrarum quod attinet, cum non summo iure, sed humanitate mihi utendum existimem: nolo eo adhuc progredi, ut Dominationes Vestras accusem, sed tamen, qua de re antea Dominationes Vestras monui, de eadem nunc quoque monendas eas puto, ne publicum nomen aliquod intercessioni huic suae praetendant; quod tamen in scripto suo prae se ferre eas video; sed si velint, ut privato officio, ac per certos homines, cumque debita cautione id faciant: Perspiciunt sine dubio Dominationes Vestrae quantum nobis onus Corcinensi confoederatione maiores nostri imposuerint, cum fidei ac honoris nostri periculo, ut ne verbum quidem pro huiusmodi hominibus quisquam faceret; etiam sine sanguinis coniunctionis exceptione, unumquemque nostrum obstrinxerunt. Sunt confoederationes fundamenta

F. 98 ac vincula coniunctionis nostrae: haec per Deum immortalem ne convellamus, cum unâ convulsâ omnes simul ruere necesse sit. Hac igitur cautione salva intercessionem D-m Vestrarum in malam partem non interpretor. In ea autem cum novitatis cuiusdam processus decretique Regii tum etiam loci atque actus praesentis mentionem faciant, ad eaque novum etiam genus executionis accomodandum significent, declaratione aliqua Verba haec opus mihi habere videntur. Non enim quam novitatem decreti dicant, plane intelligo, quam si eam interpretantur, quod non secundum leges iudicium factum sit, assentior: interfui enim Comitiis iis, in quibus factum fuit, teneoque memoriâ, quid in eo homines requirerent; id nimirum quod graviori poena infamiae ei condonata, proscriptionis propter absentiam affectus fuisset; sed hoc eum non sublevat, quod mitiori poena, quam leges statuerent irrogata ei fuerit: magis gravat quod ne ei quidem paruerit. Non novum est Regibus Poloniae mitigare poenas, verum eorum qui in iure se sistunt, eique parent. Sigismundus Augustus Rex D. memoriae Micolaiencio infamiae poenam remisit, capitis iniunxit: Verum ut maxime de decreto dici aliqua possent, minime tamen amplius disputationi huic locus nunc esset, postquam R-a M-tas ut in omnium aliorum; ita Henrici quoque Regis acta iuravit, eademque literis suis confirmavit: iis decretum in Sborovium exemptum non est, cum genere omnia contineantur: non minus igitur decreta ipsius, quam alia iura atque leges in dubium vocari nulla ratione possunt. Quam authoritatem apud nos decreta habeant, facile Dominationes Vestrae perspiciunt, si R-a decreta labefactentur, tribunalium quomodo subsistent? quibus nulla sanctior quam Regiorum decretorum autoritas tributa est, vel tribui etiam potest. Considerent secum, quae inde exempla sequi possent, si ut quisque autoritatem decreti alicuius tribunalis elevare vellet, novitatem obtenderet; quid aliud quam summa iudiciorum

F. 99 perturbatio inde sequeretur? Urgebant executionem decreti eius in Comitiis legati nobilitatis, assiduis precibus et lachrimis Castellanae Przemisliensis adacti: qua et legatis flagitantibus consentiente Senatu universo, mandata ad omnium praefecturarum officia, maxime tamen Castri Cracoviensis edita sunt: mandantur iis a Rege, ut pro se quisque in sua iurisdictione operam det, quo eum capiat, non ipsum modo, verum famulos etiam, receptatoresque ipsius, quique quoquo modo negotium cum illo habeant, inque captos animadvertatur. Sunt inter Dominationes Vestras, qui cum legatorum munere tum fungerentur, una cum caeteris id tum efflagitabant: Sunt rescripta ea de re iis temporibus edita. Processus nomine quid Dominationes Vestrae sibi

velint ignoro: factus est processus is contra eum, cum secundum decretum Henrici, tum praescriptum Comitiorum seu literarum Comitialium, de quibus supra dictum est: quod si quis inhibitam interim executionem notet; minime certe huic loco id convenit: plus enim poterat iste, quam Magistratus, atque leges ipsae; eamque ob causam nihil hactenus contra eum actum est, cum praesertim in perpetuum proscriptus fuerit. Si in Civili causa quis proscriptus sit, in eaque proscriptione annum et sex septimanas permaneat, non modo non sublevat eum tempus, sed gravat; nullo igitur modo sententiae huic contra eum a parte renunciatum fuit: quia ut supra etiam ostendi, urgebat pars executionem eius contra illum: flagitabant legati: mandata edita fuerunt, eademque denuo repetita: non continebat is se privata domo sua, vim vicinis faciebat: locum in iudiciis non habebat, uno omnium iudicio pro proscripto et damnato habebatur: id unum proscripti non habebat, quod temere in Polonia vagaretur; quo maiore odio dignus erat.

Ad extremum et locum praesentis actus Dominationes Vestrae notant: id si ad eum referunt, in quo captus est nihil in eo novum, nihil insolens reperient; cum manifesti iuris, ad receptatores proscriptorum et similium, nec ipsos nec domos eorum iura nobilitatis pertinere; tum vero de hoc nominatim,

F. 99 v. etiam Comitiorum autoritate, cuilibet officio iniunctum fuit, ut in cuius iurisdictionem venisset, a Praefecto eius caperetur. Qua in re iuri non obtemperantibus iura ita non favent, ut in diversis etiam regnis et ditionibus non iniuste fieri putetur, si quis iure victum invadat: id vel tum constitit, cum Pater Sborovius iure victum in Boemia cepisset, capitisque supplicio eum affecisset, nec tum adeo aegre Ferdinandus Rex, Senatusque Boemiae id tulisset. Pluribus ad Dominationum Vestrarum dubitationes, de novitate decreti, et processus disserere nolo: id solum ut Senator, et publicus huius loci magistratus faciendum mihi puto, ut memoriam confoederationis maiorum nostrorum fidei ac honoris obtestatione sancitam, Dominationibus Vestris refricem; proque meo erga eos amore horter, quo finem tandem faciant, et maiorem illius quam cuiusvis necessitudinis aut studii rationem habeant.

Haec fere mihi nunc in mentem venerunt, quae ad Dominationum Vestrarum postulata responderem: nihil Dominationes Vestrae praecipitanter a me fieri vident, iam decimum diem delibero, omniaque perpendo; Deum rogo, ut ita mentem meam dirigat, quo ad sanctam iustitiam omnia referam, a qua neque in hanc, neque in illam partem abduci me patior; eiusque solius dum curam habeo caetera nihil moror, actiones omnes meas Deo commendans.

a) Comitiis *expunctum.*

N. 42

Zamoscio 22 Junii, 1584

Cancellarii Poloniae (Ioannis Zamoyski) litterae ad Iudices Tribunalis Supremi Coronae Poloniae missae de morte Samuelis Zborowski

F. 100 Literae eiusdem Illustris Domini Cancellarii, post sumptum de Sborovio supplicium scriptae ad Judices Tribunalis, Lublinum missae.

Magnifici Domini Judices re[verendi].

Quibus, quamque necessariis causis adductus Samuelem Sborovium, hominem ut alia ac maiora nunc taceam, leges, magistratusque superbe contemnentem, ac non modo Cracoviam sed in ipsam arcem Cracoviensem, quod eius ipsius scriptis doceri potest, recta quasi mecum contendentem primo ceperim deinde in custodia habuerim proximis meis ad Dominationes Vestras, tanquam publicos iustitiae praesides perscripsi. Nunc cum id factum meum a Dominationibus vestris minime improbatum intelligam, quemadmodum ex literis earum quae in ipso fere discessu meo in Russiam Cracoviae mihi redditae fuerunt, perspicere potui; non alienum facturum me iudicavi, si quid deinceps ea in re actum esset Dominationibus Vestris significarem, idque nunc cum propius iam ad illas accessissem, quam brevissime faciendum mihi iudicavi, quod continuis iudiciorum laboribus impeditas eas non ignorem. Dum igitur is per aliquot dies, ut spatium ad cognoscenda diligenter omnia mihi sumerem, quae ad iurisiurandi ac officii mei, conscientiae denique ac iustitiae praesertim rationem pertinerent, in custodia a me habetur eâque honestâ, quod nobili loco natus esset; interea temporis propinqui ipsius, re inter se communicata, per libellum me adeunt, scriptoque preces suas pro illo interponunt. Iis ego quoque scripto respondi: quid autem responderim ex exemplo, quod cum hisce mitto, cum commodum eis fuerit Dominationes quoque Vestrae cognoscent. Eodem autem tempore defuncti Castellani Przemisliensis Vxor, per literas atque internuncios ut ius sibi administrarem, me urgebat; ita animo parata, ut ipsa quoque Cracoviam, si opus esset, vel cum periculo suo accurreret, quod sibi

F. 100 v. ut Viduae et in tanta hominum licentia subeundum intelligeret: proferebat imprimis decretum Henricanum in Comitiis latum, quo ille cum in iure non stetisset, in perpetuum omnibus provinciis Regni interdictum, eodemque finalis executio simul eius Praefectis demandata fuerat. Literas praeterea universales, cum eo ipso tempore in eam rem editas, tum postea regnante hoc Rege in Varsaviensibus Comitiis, postulantibus nunciis terrestribus, Senatus autoritate accedente promulgatas, ac Dominationibus quoque Vestris quae earum ex ordine Equestri Rempublicam tum gerebant, ut arbitror non ignotas, quibus et ipsis executio decreti Magistratibus demandatur, omnibusque in quorum iurisdictionem venisset, ut eum caperent, punirentque iniungitur.

Quibus utrinque ita agitatis; cum et ad meum responsum nihil ab alia parte iteraretur; quin non pauci potius ex iis homines cordati et prudentes (cum publicam securitatem atque iustitiam privato suo in unum aliquem studio anteponendam esse intelligerent); nullâ re amplius tentatâ discederent; interim vero Regiae etiam Majestatis literae ad me pervenissent, quibus ille nec debere se nec velle rerum iudicatarum executionem morari, declarabat: accidit ut mihi quoque partim militis ad fines promovendi, securitatisque eorum procurandae causâ, cum Turcicae copiae quaedam ad eos accedere dicebantur: partim ut ius inter nobilitatem ac militem dicerem tum vero etiam, ut barbaris iniuria Cosacorum irritatis, a me satisfieret, (quemadmodum a Sloscovio legato una cum aliis quibusdam Senatoribus antea constitutum fuerat): proficiscendum esset. Itaque cum viderem magnam multitudinem hominum eorum, quibus nec res, nec spes aliqua, praeterquam in celere superesset; tanquam in sentinam aliquam iis ipsis diebus Cracoviam confluere providendumque mihi intelligerem, ne quid contra loci eius securitatem,

vel magistratus mei autoritatem me absente accideret: partim ne superbia irritata saeviret; flagitaret simul id a me juramenti mei conscientiaeque ratio, quae plus apud me quam ullae aliae minae

F.101 valere debebant; versaretur denique mihi ante oculos locus ipse, in quo Senator ab eo interfectus; domus defuncti Domini Lugowscii sub ipsa arce sita oppugnata esset; itinera urbi proxima obsessa, ex iisque foeminae illae praetereuntes ad stuprum raptae; haec omnia, inquam, cum oculis quodam modo intueri mihi viderer, ad rem ante iudicatam, solemni loco exequendam descendi. Nolo nunc molestus Dominationibus Vestris esse, recensendis iis quae pridie, quam de eo supplicium sumeretur, de vita moribusque suis in praesentia multorum nobilium hominum, officii etiam Castrensis, plurima, ac nobili genere indignissima ultro fassus est, multorum immerentium hominum crudelissimas caedes, aliaque scelera complura, nonnulla etiam graviora, ac ad rempublicam pertinentia, quaeque officium, pro suo munere, cum Regiae Majestati tum Senatoribus regni indicare non praetermittet, ac Dominationibus fortassis etiam Vestris a Regia Majestate communicabuntur.

Vnum hoc interim praetereundum non existimavi; Marscalcus Curiae Andreas Zborovius, frater damnati, quem hic una cum altero fratre Christophoro, praecipuum authorem et architectum consiliorum eorum sibi fuisse moriens querebatur, in suburbio Cracoviensi Clepardiae, quorundam propinquorum suorum familiarumque ac Complicum damnati, coetu advocato, concionatus fuit. Ea oratione, non multo pudentiore ore, quam Vita ipsius est, tyrannum me appellavit: quod cum fecit in potiori causa, ut alia omittam, constituit patrem suum nulla iurisdictione praeditum, nullo iuramento obstrictum, in Bohemia, decretum magni Ducatus Lituaniae, eo tempore quo ea suis adhuc legibus et magistratibus utebatur, in Duce Demetrio Sanguiuscone, exequentem; quam Capitaneum intra regnum in sua iurisdictione sententiam Comitialem, ex autoritate literarum Vniversalium, in aliis Comitiis editarum, executioni demandantem. Cum illo ego maledictis non certabo: male vivendi enim et maledicendi laudem cuivis libenter cedo: nec contra illud conventiculum quicquam aliud suscipiendum tum mihi existimavi, quam ut protestationem officio,

F. 101 v. nobilibusque quibusdam ac Viatore adhibitis interponerem. Rempublicam ipsam puto, aliis rebus cum duobus iis fratribus peractis, si ullus locus ei rei postea relinquetur, quantopere sua intersit, sanctissimum maiorum nostrorum foedus, contra eos, qui cum iure victi sunt, iuri parere nolint, quique illis ope, auxilio, consilio ac patrocinio adsint, factum fideique ac honoris vinculo sancitum, contra insolentiam et cavillos hominum retinere, consideraturam esse: fundamento enim hoc sublato, quo maxime rerum iudicatarum executio continetur, reliquae omnes confoederationes, omnia privilegia, statuta, constitutiones corruent: nullus omnino iudiciorum et magistratuum usus erit; inanis opera omnis erit Dominationum Vestrarum, eorumve, qui Dominationibus Vestris in eodem munere aliquando succedent; frustra a Regia Majestate et in Comitiis decreta ferentur: omnia haec licentia hominum perrumpet atque evertet; optimi cuiusque facultates, salus, honor, cum ipsius, tum liberorum, coniugum ac necessariorum, in aliena potestate atque libidine erunt; non modo nulla cuiusquam Reipublicae iustae ac liberae forma relinquetur, verum summa perturbatio omnium rerum

sequetur, tot quisque Tyrannos perferet, quot insolentiores et potentiores ipso extiterint.

Quae omnia pro sua prudentia rectius Dominationes Vestras diiudicaturas non dubito. Zamoscio. Die 22-o Junii. Anno domini, 1584.

In dorso: Responsum Cancellarii Regni Poloniae propinquis Samuelis Zborovii datum. Literae eiusdem post sumptum a Sborovio supplicium ad Judices Tribunalis Lublinum datae.

N. 43

Varsoviae, [6 Martii 1585]

Ioannes Herbert
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de exemplari tractatus requisito

F. 103 Serenissime Rex.

Cum S.R.M. V-ra eâ sit et prudentiâ et iudicio ut quasi queque res sit ex natura ipsius, non ex tenuitate ipsorum qui eam tractant ponderare soleat, quanquam ego et eo loco natus sim, ut in regno Angliae familiae meae antiquitate paucis cedam, iisque ibi muneribus fungar que me aliquid familiae industriâ mea addidisse, manifestum faciant; cumque eâ lenitate Princeps sit ut iis qui potius quam officium suum deservisse videantur, aliquanto magis quam par est importuni sunt facile ignoscet, humillime a S.R.M. V-ra peto, dignetur eadem literis suis ad Ser-mam Reginam Angliae Dominam meam clementissimam scriptis testificari liberum illud tam cum incolis quam exteris commerciorum exercitium Elbingae institutum: S.R.M. V-rae literis anno Regni sui primo Bidgostiae datis exteris ac vicinis omnibus significatum: tertio etiam Regni sui anno Varsaviae in publicis Comitiis confirmatum & hesterna die in consessu eorum a S.R.M. V-ra ad nostram Ser-mae Reginae nostrae nomine petitionem comprobatum: Ser-tis suae subditis salvum adhuc et integrum autoritate horum Comitiorum permanere: literae enim quas S.R.M. V-ra scripsit, cum hoc non habeant, parum certe habent quod Ser-mae Reginae Angliae postulatis satisfaciat.

Si vero istud S.R.M. V-rae minus placeat, velit eadem pro summa sua clementia Illustri et Mag-co Domino huius Regni Cancellario mandare Vt Relationis a Mag. Dominis Commissariis Levartovie facte exemplar, pro more in Commissionibus inter PP. expediendis observato mihi tradat; quod tamen hactenus mihi est denegatum; atque id mihi apud Ser-mam Reginam Angliae testimonii loco esse possit me officio meo pro virili satisfecisse. Ita faciet S.R.M.-tas V-ra rem Ser-mae Reginae Angliae gratam, mihi etiam perquam sane necessariam; nec a S.R.M. V-ra, aut a more aliorum PP. alienam. Deus opt. max. S.R.M. huic tue Reipublicae et Regno nostro caeterisque Regnis confederatis in multos annos florentem tueatur.

Sacrae Regiae Ma-tis V-rae Servus addictissimus
Jo. Herbertus R. Ang. Orator.

In dorso: Exemplum litterarum S.R. M-ti suae traditarum in discessu suo ex Varsavia, Die cinerum 6 Martii 1585.

N. 44

Elbingae, 11 Maii 1585

Ioannes Herbert et Guilelmus Salkins
universis
de mutua mercatorum Anglicorum et Elbingensium libertate

F. 104 Vniversis et singulis quibus sane expedit cuiuscumque status, dignitatis aut conditionis existentibus praesentes literas inspecturis, lecturis, Dominis nostris gratiosissimis, gratiosis, necnon amicis benevolis et honorandis, debitorum et paratissimorum obsequiorum ac studiorum nostrorum commendatione, pro cuiuscumque status ratione praemissa. Nos Johannes Herbertus nobilis et Wilhelmus Salkins Dominae Elisabethae Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hyberniae Reginae, Fidei defensatricis etc, in tractatione cum Sereniss. Principe ac Domino Stephano Dei Gratia Rege Poloniae, Magno Duce Lituaniae &c nec non cum Spectabilibus viris Consulibus et Proconsulibus Civitatis Regiae Elbingensis de privilegiis quibusdam mercatoribus suis in dicta Civitate Elbingensi concedendis veri et indubitati Ambassiatores, Oratores et Commissarii speciales, notum testatumque facimus per praesentes, Quod, cum Magistratus et Communitas Civium Elbingensium dictis mercatoribus Anglicis in maiorem ipsorum securitatem, ne de sede sua Elbingae posita dubitarent aut sibi alias sedes quaerere cogantur, concesserit et concedat, ut in dicta Civitate Elbingensi, sub certis quibusdam conditionibus et articulis secure vivant, et negotiantur, quo ad de postulatis Serenissimae Reginae Angliae privilegia mercatorum suorum concernentibus, a Sac. Reg. M-te Poloniae certi aliquid conclusum sit: quae conditiones, et articuli, viginti unus numero, sub maiore Civitatis dictae sigillo patentes sunt. Nos Johannes et Wilhelmus dicti, dictae S-mae Reginae nostrae nomine, vicissim in nos recipimus, et harum literarum testimonio syncere promittimus, quod quam primum aut articuli illi de quibus Levartoviae conventum est, aut alii quicumque de quibus mutuo cum consensu, et Civium Elbingensium et Societatis mercatorum Anglicorum posthac conventum erit, a S.R.M.

F. 104 v Poloniae plene confirmati, aut ita ipsius consensu impetrato corroborati erunt, ut a Civibus Elbingensibus omnia in ipsis comprehensa Mercatoribus nostris Anglicis libere secureque praestari possint, statim et e vestigio Sereniss. Regina Angliae Domina nostra clementissima vicissim, pro se et successoribus, omnibus Civibus Elbingensibus facultatem concessura sit, per terras, maria et aquas dulces, ad quaecunque loca et oppida ac portus quoscunque ditionum suarum cum navibus, mercibus et rebus suis, tuto et secure accedendi, et in iisdem quam diu volent commorandi; omniaque et singula ad eorum usus commoda et necessaria emendi et vendendi, tam cum dictae Serenissimae Reginae Angliae subditis quam advenis quibuscunque ab iisdemque ditionum suarum locis, oppidis et portubus, ad loca quaecunque sive sua sive aliena cum rebus mercibus et navibus suis quibuscunque pro arbitratu suo redeundi, non secus ac si Reginae ipsius forent subditi, ac in omnibus ditionum suarum locis, tam in iis rebus, quae ad iuris processum spectant, quam in iis quae ad contractus attinent, ut proprii Reginae Angliae subditi et indigenae Angli tractentur &c. ut in decimo quinto articulo comprehensum est, eorum de quibus Mag-ci Domini Com-

missarii Regis Poloniae Levartoviensi se ad S.R.M. Poloniae retulerunt, quos ab illa Anglis concedi et confirmari voluerunt. Juribus omnibus libertatibus et Privilegiis dicti Cives Elbingenses in Anglia tam diu gaudeant, quam diu mercatores nostri Anglici privilegiis et articulis praedictis a S.R.M.-te Poloniae

F. 105 corroboratis Elbingae gavisuri erunt. In quos omnium fidem et evidens testimonium nos Johannes et Vilhelmus dicti, haec omnia sigillis nostris usitatis et manuum nostrarum subscriptione munivimus. Actum Elbingae, undecimo die Maii, Anno Domini 1585.

Johannes Herbert. Willian Salkins

In dorso: Sir John Herberts priviledge to Elbing, May 11, 1585.

N. 45

Cracoviae, 3 Januarii 1586

Laskus
ad Franciscum Walsingham
commendans Guilelmum Aschentonium

F. 110 Illustris et Magnifice Domine et Amice observandissime.

Cum generosus Dominus Vilhelmus Aschentonius proficisceretur, faciendum nobis existimavimus, ut literis quoque nostris Ill-em et Magnif. Do. Vestram inviseremus atque compellaremus. Nam illustrium ipsius virtutum recordatio, et eximia nostra de praestanti natura atque ingenii I. M.D. vestrae bonitate et excellentia, facit, ut absentis quoque memoriam nunquam ex animo neque possimus neque velimus deponere nostro. Proinde maiorem quoque in modum ab I. et M.D. vestra petere non dubitavimus, quatenus in posterum quoque priorem suam erga nos benevolentiam multis officiis cum in Anglia essemus coram prolixe declaratam, in posterum quoque conservare, atque pro quavis occasione servitia nostra Serenissimae Reginae deferre atque in forma, quod aiunt meliori commendare. velit, certoque sibi persuadeat, gratius se hoc nobis facere nihil posse. Nos vero si quid in posterum futurum est quod in Rem ac Dignitatem Serenitatis suae a nobis fieri, geri aut praestari poterit, in eo, nec studio nec obsequio, nec opera denique industria nostra, ulli priores concessuros esse pollicemur. Interim vero I. et M D.V. cui nostra quoque pro quavis occasione offerimus paratissima obsequia, in longos et diuturnos annos tam cupimus valere quam qui maxime. Datae Cracoviae III die Mensis Januarii Anno LXXXVI stylo novo.

Salutem quoque quam I. et M.D.V. per servitorem suum nobis renunciavit, accepimus, et vicissim plurima saluti per eundem I. et M.D.V. impertimus.

Illi M.D. Vestre paratissimus amicus et servitor

LASKUS

In dorso: Illustri et Mag-co Domino D-no Francisco Walsinghamo Magno Angliae Secretario ac Sacrae Regiae consiliario Domino et amico observand-mo. *Sigill.*

N. 46

Grodnae, 7 Augusti 1586

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de privilegiis Gedanensium restituendis

F. 112 Stephanus Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, magnus Dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Samogitiae, Livoniae etc. Transilvaniae Princeps. Serenissimae Principi Dominae Helizabetae eadem gratia Angliae, Franciae, Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensatrici, sorori nostrae charissimae, salutem et continuum felicitatis incrementum. Serenissima Princeps soror nostra charissima, Subditi nostri Gedanenses, quemadmodum ante Ser-ti V-ae conspectum esse existimamus cum civitatibus aliis Anseaticis et commerciorum et alias multas rationes communes semper habuerunt. In communi igitur causa cum aliae civitates controversiae nonnihil cum subditis Ser-tis V. haberent, minus mirum fortassis videri debet, si non tam suum quam commune aliorum iudicium ipsi etiam aliquando secuti fuerint. Cum tamen nos, ut alios portus nostros, ita Gedanensem quoque omnibus subditis Ser-tis V-ae patere voluissemus, utque iisdem legibus quibus antea negotia sua in portubus nostris exercuissent, nunc quoque eadem gererent, statuissemus: illi quoque mandato nostro adducti, non modo omne studium suum subditis Ser-tis Vae apud nos detulerunt, verum nunc etiam per se minime stare, testantur; quominus et libere ad se omnes subditi Ser-tis V-ae accedant, et eisdem legibus, quibus antea quin ulla controversia inter ipsos extitisset, versati apud se fuissent, nunc quoque negotientur. Vicissim autem sibi etiam quaedam in Ser-is V-ae ditionibus praestari debere putant. Primo enim cum praecipuis quibusdam

F. 112 v libertatibus in regno Ser-is V-ae praediti fuissent, iis proximis temporibus privatos se fuisse dicunt, eaque ut nunc sibi quoque restituantur petunt. Deinde vero edictum quoddam etiam de certo numero taxi, cuius, ut dicunt, ne ipsi quidem copiam habere possint, in regnum Ser-is V-ae importando praeter et consensum suum et aliorum regnorum morem in se propositum, ex eoque nunc etiam negotium sibi fieri, mulctamque a se exigi queruntur. Quas quidem res cum ad nos etiam detulerint, nosque in tam aequa, ut nobis videtur, causa, pro munere nostro regio fidelibus subditis nostris, minime deesse nos debere existimemus, amice hisce a Ser-te V-a postulamus, ut quod per se aequitatis ipsius est, id nostrae huius intercessionis causa eo promotius etiam praestare iis velit, efficereque ut cum illi pristinam commerciorum consuetudinem Ser-is V-ae subditis mandato nostro libenter restituerint, ipsi quoque cum ad ea quae illi etiam in regno Ser-is V-ae iure antea habuerunt, a Ser-te V-ra rursus admittantur, tum nullis novis etiam aut inusitatis oneribus a magistratibus Ser-is V-ae praemantur. Non dubitamus Ser-m V-am qua aequitate est, quem animum nos in Ser-is V-ae subditis complectendis ei praestamus, eundem in suo iure nostris subditis restituendo non invitam etiam nobis praestituram, hacque ipsa re, quomodo suos subditos ita a nobis habere velit ostensuram.

Quod reliquum est Ser-ti V-rae

F. 113 omnia fausta ac felicia a Deo opt. max. precamur. Grodnæ die viia mensis Augusti, Anno Domini M. D. LXXXVI: Regni vero nostri xi.

Stephanus Rex

In dorso: D-nae Elizabethae dei gratia.... ac Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensori... ori nostrae charissimae. *Alia manu:* vii August, 1584, From the King of Poland to her Majestie.

N. 47

Richmondiae, Decembri 1586

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de eadem re

F. 114 Elizabetha etc. Serenissimo Principi et Domino Domino Stephano Dei gratia Regi Poloniae etc. Recepimus Ser-tis V-rae literas 7mo die Mensis Augusti ad nos Gedanensium rogatu [a] scriptas, quibus propter alia admodum seria regni nostri [b] negotia antehac respondere non potuimus. Quare speramus Ser-tem V-ram hanc moram nostram in bonam partem pro consueta humanitate [c] accepturam.

Quod ad earum literarum vestrarum postulata [d] attinet, negare non possumus, quin olim Gedanenses, nunc subditi vestri, commune cum multis aliis Alemaniae civitatibus Hansaticis commercium in hoc regno nostro habuerint, ex indultis nonnullorum Regum praedecessorum nostrorum, privilegiis [e] (iisdem tamen semper [f] certis sub conditionibus concessis), quae propter legitimas causas atque urgentes, ob manifeste violentas conditiones contra regni huius publicum bonum iusto iudicio legum [g] fuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi sexti optime memorie, [h] fratris nostri charissimi resumpta, damnata [i] et abrogata, neque vel ab eo, vel a Regina Maria sorore nostra dum viveret unquam [k] renovata vel restituta. Nos tamen quamprimum ad huius Regni gubernaculum pervenissemus [l] obtulimus eis tales immunitates pristinas, quas cum [m] Coronae et Regni nostri dignitate congruere posse existimavimus [n]. Atque [o] licet haec nostra summa erga eos benevolentia tam parum aestimaretur, nihilominus permisimus ipsis per multos annos paribus cum subditis nostris naturalibus libertatibus in commerciis suis uti, magis quam ullis aliis exteris, donec communi et novo consilio generaliter inito residentiam et commercium nostrorum mercatorum in Civitate Hamburgensi valde inhumaniter [p] interdixissent. In qua iniuria promovenda, putamus

F. 114 v Ser-tem V-am non ignorare, quam contumeliose ipsi potissimum Gedanenses sese erga nos et Regnum nostrum gesserint tam in Regno vestro Poloniae, quam Sa. Ro. Imperio. Conatus enim ipsorum, scripta, et verba non sunt nobis ignota. Vnde evenit ut nostri Mercatores, propter eorum iniurias, coacti fuerunt alibi in Ducatu vestro Prussiae stationem ac emporium [q] quaerere, nempe in civitate vestra Elbingensi.

Quod vero nunc Ser-tas V-ra scribit ipsos authoritate sua adductos nunc tandem offerre subditis nostris, ut libere ad ipsos accedere, et iisdem legibus quibus antea quam illa controversia extitisset, versari, et negotiari liceat, id sane nobis gratum est, ac Ser-tis V-rae benevolentiae acceptum ferimus. Quia autem nostri Mercatores praetendunt huius contentionis initium ab ipsis potissimum Gedanensibus ortum esse, qui primum plebiscitis suis nova vectigalia exegerant, atque ius matrimonii,

domiciliorum, et liberi commercii in civitate sua a nostris subditis magis quam ab ullis aliis peregrinis sustulerunt, si istæ et eiusmodi aliae subditorum nostrorum contra ipsos quaerimoniae sarciri poterant [r], nos in gratiam Ser-tis V-rae mandabimus, ut par humanitas ipsis in hoc Regno nostro exhibeatur, qualem et quantam intelligemus ab ipsis erga nostros usurpari in ipsorum civitate. Verum cum iam mercatores nostri cum bona venia Ser-tis V-rae sedes suas Elbingae fixerint, non possumus quin ipsorum relinquere iudicio [s] et arbitrio

F. 115 r hicne an illic velint commercia sua exercere, praesertim cum appareat intentionem Ser-tis V-rae esse non solum Gedanensem, sed et omnes alios Regni sui portus iisdem patere.

Quod vero [t] ad edictum nostrum attinet, de certo numero taxi: sic se res habet. Cum semper ab universis Regni statibus usus arcium ex taxo confectorum iudicatus sit maxime necessarius lex lata est tempore Edwardi quarti Regis Abavi nostri ante annos pene plusquam CC [u], ut tales bacilli [v] taxi inveherentur a Mercatoribus exteris, sub quo nomine et ipsi Hansatici fuerant comprehensi. Vnde anno Regni nostri 13° ad summam subditorum nostrorum instantiam in generalibus Regni Comitiis declaratum fuit, aeque ad Hansaticos atque alios peregrinos hoc statutum pertinere. Ratio haec erat, quod ipsi Hansatici negare non possint illud genus mercium a solis civitatibus Dantiscana et Coloniensi huc devehi. Verum quoque est, mercatorem unum Coloniensem illud taxum commercium solum habuisse. Si tamen antehac ipsi Hansatici voluissent in se suscipere invectionem certi cuiusdam numeri quem Regno nostro putavimus necessarium, obtulimus ipsis iamdudum quod a paena prefati edicti futuri fuissent immunes.

Verum cum istud nollent praestare, et ipsorum solum hoc esset commercium, atque hoc Regnum eo commode carere non possit, existimavimus, prout et nunc existimamus, culpam ipsorum esse non nostram. Et quod si id nunc praestare voluerint Ser-tas V-ra reperiet nos paratas ad ipsis gratificandum.

F. 115 v Speramus Ser-tem V-ram pro authoritate sua haec posse perficere, et interea nil velle contra subditos nostros vel ab aliis [w] statutum permittere, quod veterem et firmam amicitiam inter nos et Regna nostra labefactare et diminuere possit, prout et nos tantundem hic praestare sororio animo semper paratae erimus [x]. Ita Ser-ti V-rae omnia fausta ac foelicia precamur [y].

Datae E Regia nostra Richmondiae Decembris 1586 et Regni nostri vicesimo.

a) ad instantiam *expunct.*
b) regni nostri, *add. s.l.*
c) pro... humanitate *add. s.l.*
d) ad... postulata *add. s.l.*
e) privilegiis *add. s.l.*
f) tamen semper *add. s.l.*
g) atque urgentes... legum, *add. s.l. loco* ordine iuris hujus Regni consueto.
h) optimae memoriae *add. s.l.*
i) resumpta, damnata *add. s.l. loco* confiscata
k) dum viveret unquam add. s.l.
l) perveneremus, *corr. sup. lin.*
m) pristinas quas *add. s.l.*
n) Regni... existimavimus, *add. s.l. loco* Regno nostro non possunt nocere.
o) multo inferiores nostris subditis maxime... vestris omnibus aliis aliarum provinciarum... in regno nostro reportati fuerunt, *add. in marg.*
p) valde inhumaniter *add. s.l.*
q) ac emporium *add. s.l.*
r) *quaedam verba illegibilia add. s.l.*
s) discretioni *expunct.*
t) autem *expunct.*
u) ante... CC, *add. s.l.*
v) *lectio incerta.*
w) ipsis *expunct.*
x) prout... erimus, add. s.l.: praestabit
z) Et ut novit Deus opt. max. a quo Ser-ti V-rae omnia foelicia precamur, *expunct.*

N. 48

Zamoscio, 7 Octobris 1588

Ioannes Zamoyski Cancellarius Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
litterae commendatoriae

F. 116 Sacra Reginalis Maiestas domina domina clementissima.

Magnificus dominus Gulielmus Herbart M-tis V-rae nuncius, revertens ad M-tem Vram, iter hac fecit. Eum ego rogavi, ut M-ti V-rae observantiam atque obsequia mea commendaret. Novi M-tis V-rae prudentiam, novi singulares ac excellentes virtutes, earum enim fama etiam hic tacita non est. Itaque non dubito, illam hoc studium meum, pro sua humanitate, non aspernaturam. Non inutile utrique parti existimarem, si amicitia inter Ser-mum Regem nostrum ac regnum hoc, et Reg. M-tem V-ram institueretur. Id ego maiori

F. 116 v studio apud Ser. Regem et ordines procurarem, si M-tis V-rae quoque voluntatem intelligerem. De ea igitur si placet, certiorem me facere dignabitur. Iterum atque iterum S-ae Reg. M-ti V-rae officia mea commendo. Deumque ut illam diu florentem conservet precor. Zamoscio die vii^{o} mensis Octobris Anno domini M D XXXVIIII

Sacrae Reg. Ma-tis

vestrae
observantissimus servitor
Joan. Zamoiski Regni Pol. Cancellarius et generalis Cap.

In Dorso: Sacrae et Ser-mae Regiae Ma-ti Dominae D-nae Elizabethae dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensori etc, dominae clementissimae. *Alia manu:* 7th Oct. 1588. To her Majestie from John Zamoiski, desirous to make a league of amitie betweene her Majestie and the K. of Poland in case he may understand her Majesties pleasure therein.

N. 49

Brescae Lithuanico, 17 Novembris 1588

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de privilegio Elbingensium non confirmando se exculpat

F. 118 r Sigismundus Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, magnus Dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae etc, nec non eadem gratia designatus Rex Suecorum, Gottorum, Vandalorum, Estoniae, Livonum magnique Ducatus Finlandiae haeres, Serenissimae Principi Dominae Elizabetae eadem divina gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensatrici, sorori, consanguineae et amicae nostrae carissimae, Salutem felicitatemque perpetuam. Serenissima Princeps soror, consanguinea et amica nostra carissima. Cum huc in magnum Lituaniae Ducatum e regno nostro Poloniae venissemus, allatae suae ad nos Ser^{is}. V. litterae quibus Ser^{tas}. V. et nos amicissime salutat, et felix a)

regni auspiciam partamque de nostris adversariis divino auxilio victoriam nobis gratulatur. Hae vero licet tardius perlatae sint, propter locorum intervalla, et propter aestatis praeteritae itinerum difficultates, fuerunt tamen nobis gratissimae, uti testes eximiae Ser^{tis}. V. erga nos voluntatis. Ad nostram mutuam amicitiam quod attinet, eam nos cum Ser^{te}. V. eodem studio, eadem constancia, iisdem benevolentiae officiis semper culturi erimus, quibus et Ser^{mus}. Sueciae Rex parens car^{mus}. et D. Stephanus predecessor noster Rex Poloniae eandem coluerunt, prorsusque nobis persuademus ipsam etiam Ser^{m}. V. omnibus mutuae istius amicitiae officiis esse satisfacturam. Subditos Ser^{tis}. V. qui Elbingae negotiationis exercendae sedem Domino decessore nostro concedente, posuerunt, gratia favoreque nostro prosequemur, quominus autem in praesentia totum id institutum confirmemus, id in causa est quod Senatores, quibus totius istius negocii

F. 118 v rationes perspectae sunt, quique eas tractarunt nobiscum hic in magno Ducatu Lituaniae non habemus. Itaque in aliud tempus id differre necesse habemus. Interim tamen ipsorum Ser^{tis}. V. subditorum, institutae illae in Civitate Elbingae commerciorum rationes, eodem statu integrae inviolataeque permanebunt. Deinceps autem dabitur a nobis opera, ut hac in re id fiat, quod et ad nostram necessitudinem confirmandam et ad utriusque regni commoda constituenda pertinebit. Quod reliquum est cupimus Ser^{tem}. V. diu bene valere et prosperis rerum omnium uti successibus. Datum Brescae Lituanico die xvii Novembris Anno Domini. M^{o}. D^{o}. LXXX octavo. Regni vero nostri Primo.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: D-nae Helizabethae Dei gratia... ciae et Hiberniae Reginae... satrici sorori consanguineae et amicae nostrae car-mae. *Alia manu:* 13 Nov. 1589. To her Majestie from Sigismund 3 K. of Polonia Thankes for gratulation. Wilbe as favorable to ye Marchants of Elbing as his predecessors. Differreth confirmation of their privileges, by reason of ye absence of his Counsell. Will notwithstanding use them in ye libertie of their privileges as they were left by his predecessor.

a) sic Ms.

N. 50

Brescae Lithuanico, 18 Novembris 1588

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de cura mercatorum Anglicorum

F. 120 r Sigismundus III Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, magnus Dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae etc. necnon eadem gratia designatus Rex Sueciae, magnique Ducatus Finlandiae haeres. Serenissimae Principi Dominae Elizabetae eadem divina gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hyberniae Reginae, fidei defensatrici, sorori, consanguineae et amicae nostrae carissimae. Salutem foelicitatemque perpetuam. Serenissima Princeps soror, consanguinea et amica nostra carissima. Litterae quas ad nos Ser^{s}. V^{a}. de nave ac mercibus subditorum

suorum Regiomonti pro comisso fisco addictis, mense Junio dedit, hoc demum mense hic in Lituania nobis redditae sunt. Itaque quod ad necessitudinem nostram, quam mutuis inter nos amicitiae officiis coalesc[ere au] gerique cupimus, pertinebat, diligenter ad Illustrem Dominum in Prussia Ducem scripsimus, ut negotium hoc totum cognoscat, neque ob errorem scribae mercatores Sertis. Vae. subditos, tanto damno plecti sinat, in eo -que communis cum Serte. Va. amicitiae, et veterum pactorum, atque etiam eorum quae inter ipsius Illtem. et mercatores Anglos, Elbingae negociationis sedem habentes conventa constitutaque sunt, convenientem rationem habeat. Speramus Illm.

F. 120 v suam nostrae auctoritati locum esse daturam, atque id ea in re esse facturam quod ipsi aequitati maxime consentaneum erit. Atque in praesentia quidem hoc solum ipsum ad eam rem litteris nostris hortari potuimus: caeterum aliis etiam in negotiis, quibus Serti. Vae. gratificari possimus, non intermittemus omni studio curare, ut Sertas. Va. nulla benevolentiae amicitiaeque sincere officia a nobis desideret. Quam felicissime valere cupimus. Datum Brescae Lituanico die xviii Novembris. Anno Domini. Mo. Do. LXXX octavo. Regni vero nostri Primo.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: D-nae Helizabethae... trici... sorori et amicae charissimae.
Alia manu: To her Ma-tie from ye K. of Poland on behalf of her subjects. recommended to ye B. of Prussia, in whose Jurisdiction their goods were seased for the entries. *Sigillum arreptum.*

N. 51

Elbingae, 14 Januarii [1589]

Ioannes Herbert
Francisco Walsingham
plura refert de mercatoribus Anglis et aliis rebus.

F. 122 May hit please your honor that at what tyme I wrote to yow last, I was enforced throwghe extremity of sicknes to use the wit and labour of another in enditing and pennyng of thesame. ffor hit pleased god to ley his hand so heavyly on me, as in xii weekes, I stirred not out of my chambre, and was for the most part thereof, to the Judgment of the learnednes and semyng of other past hope of recovery by any ordenary meanes. But since, god thauthor of health and sicknes, who sent me thesame, as a loving chastisement to make me feele inwardly how fraile fleshe is (as in deede I must confesse for the space of un moneth or more, rather to have ben resolved to have accepted of death, then nourished with hoape of liefe) hath of his meere mercy restored me to health and strength ageine, suche as I trust will contynue, to the perfiting of suche Articles, as I have agreed of with the Magistrates and Citisins of Elbing, as as I hoape to your contentment and satisfaction of my Charge. I am geven to understand, by lettres written from London, to the Easterely marchants here resident, that they of the Rusland compagny have conceaved an hard opinion of my dealynges with the King of Denmarcks Commissioners and that they

report, that they never bestowed money worse, and that they have procured a stay to be mayd of thagrement that past betwene the Commissioners and me. As for thopinion of som of the marchants, I do coniecture by the warme speches, that past from them, at the conference had Mr. D. Dale. Mr. d. Lewes and Mr. d. Awbrey, that nothing wold like som of them that disliked their owne fancy.

F. 122 v The grudging they make of theyr expences declareth, how the custom of Contynuall gayne can hardly brooke any iust expence. Truly being as then, when your honor demawnded me to prepare my selfe for the Journey of Denmark, unprovided of all furniture for my selfe and my people, fit and convenyent for the same, by the tyme I had supplied these wants, althings browght in balance, there was small stoure of their allowance left, afore my parture from the City of London. I provided and furnished my self otherwise, orells I had not had to have defrayed the iust charges of the Journey. Towching the stay of the agrement, yf it procede onely upon their dislike, I am the more hardly dealt withall. Yf, upon new incident occasions, your honour and the rest have altered your determynacions, I am most willing to susteine the reproche thereof, so long as it serveth to your pourpose, and the furtheraunce of her Majesties service. But otherwise I trust, when althings are duly weyed, each party herd, what is to be alleaged in his defence, her Majesties Councell in Law, opinion had thereof, that were present at the Conference had with the Rusland compagny, that they shall fynd, that I have not in any materiall point past eyther the lymites of myne Instructions, the points leyd downe in Law, or the Remembraunces I receaved of the Rusland Compagny under their hands. And to thend your honor may geve them to understand, what litle there is to be had of any good, frindly, or neighborly dealynge with the King of Denmarck, further the princely wordes, and bowntiful promises to small effect, I have sent your honor the Copy of a lettre the King sent of late to the Magistrates and officers of this Towne of Elbing. Whereby hit may [be] gathered, thowghe thesame

F. 123 in literall sence seme onely a warnyng to them of Elbing, yet in troth and consequence to tend by all towlerable meanes, that may be fownd, to seke the spoile of the English Easterely marchants. ffor few or non of this Towne trade by sea, and there are non other straung marchants that haunt this port. So that the Confiscation of the whole lading of all kinds of marchandise, of the ship and hir fourniture for the smallest offence, of any on lewd parson or perhaps the wilgul negligence of any careless master, purser or factor, will not towche the Elbingeoise that only traffiick by land, but the Eastrely Compagny that trade hither by sea. At my first commyng to Elbing, I willed the Compagny to provide for suche Inconveniences, but they semed then litle to respect myne advice, as not to be expected, seing other princes used not thesame. But I replied the matter and point to be dowbtfull in Law, whither the whole lading be a thing divisible or not divisible in respect of the prince and the custom, that he is to receave thereof, and so the least offence to draw with it the forfaiture of the whole ladyng. As then I cold not be beleved, But since som have felt it to their smart. Truly yf my experience abroade have grownded in me any judgment at all, eyther I am marvallowsly deceaved orells these Eastrely Princes procure and get to their service

the gallantest witts and best learned that can be had, out of any part, not to thend to direct their dealynges and actions according to law or Justice, to equity or conscience, but to have them by their learning to cheate and colour by way of discourse, any thing their fancy leade them unto, eyther for thenlarging of their territoryes, or increase of their privat gaigne, without

F. 123 v eyther the graunts of their predecessors, or confirmations or graunts mayd by themselves. As the present Action [a] of the Marquise of Brandebourgh with the City and towne of Conisberghe, who of late hath seased the custom and all the villages within the territory of the towne, to his owne privat iuse; of the King of Poole with them of Dantzick, who semeth to be determyned to raise a custom upon all straungers: of the duke of Meclenbourghe, who is seased of Wismare and of late attempted to have surprised Rostock, both Imperiall townes: and of the King of Denmarck with them of Lubeck and Dantzick, towching their traders in the Sownd, thowghe they payd for the same there Tonnes of gold within these few yeres: These demeanours of these Northeast Princes well weyed by the Rusland Compagny: the allegations of the King of Denmarck Commissioners, their master not to be gouverned by any law or custom receaved among other nacions for that his predecessors ever as Conquerors gave, and never as subdued receaved law at any nacion: god to have allotted to their master, by the naturall site of the place, a passage, that all nations must use as a meanes to supply the wants and barennes of his soile: and better marchants, that enriche, as they affirmed, upon all princes, to want of their gaigne, then their master to receive from his rights, and to be destitute of meanes to maynteine the state of a Prince according to the tyme; these moderne Actions, I say, of these Princes, these sterne allegations of the Commissioners, with dyvers other good reasons, both of the Vnwillingnes, and it may be the unablenes of that society to defray the yearly charges and contynuall expences [b] of armyng their steele to St. Nicolas, with her Majesties inclinacion, who more Willingly embraceth a hard peace then a desperat war, might have sufficed to have induced the compagny to have judged the cost of doinge in myne absence,

F. 124 and to have reserved the worse untill my returne, and especially seing they are like, yf they list, thereby to reape ease, quietnes and gaigne, and my selfe but peine, charge, and grief of mynd. Hit hath ben ever accompted a common saying, and I fynd it trew, that, who serveth a multitude can hardly please any. But to surcease from any further speche of this Action, for the Rusland Compagny, I will briefly towche my proceedings with the Magistrates of Elbing in the behalfe of the Eastrely Society [c].

Master Deputy and I have had long treaty with them. Som part of the delayes proceded by reason of the Interlude of the King abroade: some by meanes of my long lingering and tediouse sicknes, but most throwghe the slack dealings of the Compagny at London. ffor untill this verry weeke, there was no direct ordre sent from them to suche as remayne here, to take up money to discharge eyther my ordenary charges at Elbing, or for my journey to the Court. And yet to this day the ordre prescribed by them is so slendre, as to defray my extraordenary charges, (the which have been very great, for the Compagny here wold

have me beare the part of an Ambassador) I have ben enforced to take up money by exchaunge verry largely, and to charge d) Mr. d. Lewes with the payment thereof untill I retourne and receave my reward of the Compagny. At what tyme I shall thinck my selfe happy, yf thesame and on hundred pownds more do suffice to defray my expences this Journey. But to leave those complaints untill my returne, I have sent your honor a Copy of suche Articles as the Commissioners for the City and me have agreed of, because your honor may with better convenyency consider, what things have ben debated in publick conference, and how far we have proceded, how muche

F. 124 v I had to kepe my selfe upright, and not e) to geve any party offence, it were to tediouse to write in a lettre. But I must confesse I had often more difficulty to please my contremen, then I had to obtaine of the Commissioners what was reasonable and convenyent. Neverthelesse to avoyd as nighe as I cold, all iust occasions of dislike, I never agreed nor concluded of any Article, but I mayd the Assistants here pryvy speeche aforehand, and demaunded their assent. I know this was more then I needed, or perhaps was convenyent, seing men of greater Judgment had past their censure and that your honor had sent me their opinions towching eache point. Such was my desire to eschew offence as I yelded to their desire therein. Yf that have contented all partyes I am the more glad, yf not, what report soever be mayd, I am to request your honor to suspend your Judgment, untill I may awnswer for my self, for I have cause, by the small consideracion that is had of my extraordenary expences, to distrust some partyes not to have delt sincerely with me.

Towching the state of the publicke affaires of this contrey, dyvers here of Judgment seme rather to expect troubles, then to hope to remayne in quiet. ffor on Samuel Sborowsky, who hath a nombre of brothers in authority and is of kynne to a nombre of the chefest Palatines, murthered in the tyme of the ffrench king, on Vopesky a kinsman of Zamosky now Chauncelor of Poland. The Chauncelor being growen since into authority hath sought dyvers wayes the revenge thereof. Sborowsky to avoyd all daungers, is fled out, and hath contynually nigh him 1500 Ceymmes, which are horse men, and most banished men. He hath mayd of late certein Roades as far as Cracow. The Chauncelor for that he is Capitein of the

F. 125 Castle of Cracow is repaired thither in som hast, and is thowght will not for a tyme returne to Court, but remayne there as in a place of strength, to prevent his enemyes (whereof he hath a nombre), but whether by desert, or throwghe the common malice and envy that foloweth sodayn advauncement, I leave that to the Judgment of other. Hereuppon as fearing som generall revolt, the King of Poland by the mediation, of on Forensbech a Captein and a servitor of the King of Denmarck, hath compownded with the king of Denmarck towching Curland, whereas the matter before was referred to the arbitrement of the duke of Saxony, the Marquisse of Brandebourgh Elect, and to the Marquis Gouvernor of Prusland. So that this late and f) soden g) composition upon hard condicions, as it is reported, the soden departure of the Chauncelor from Court, his determynacion to kepe himselfe within a fort, hath geven cause to dyvers to feare and distrust some sodein alteracion. The Lord Alasky remayneth as yet with the duke of Meclen-

bourgh, there are that thinck his long delayes to tend to som further end.

And so for this tyme wishing your honor increase of althings to your contentment, I commit yow to god. At Elbing this xiiii of January.

your honors at commaundment
J. Herbert.

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir Frauncis Walsingham Knight, Secretary and of the privy Counsell to her Ma-ty.

a) Action *add. sup. lin.*
b) expences *add. s.l.*
c) Company *expunct.*
d) take *exp.*
e) not *add. s.l.*
f) and *add. s.l.*
g) and hard *expunct.*

N. 52

Leopoli, 26 Julii 1590

Ioannes Zamoyski Cancellarius Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de pace cum Turcis

F. 126 Serenissima Princeps, domina Clementissima.

Quod Constantinopoli in causa publica regni huius actum fuerit a Legato S-ae R-ae M-tis domini mei clementissimi qui Constantinopoli est, diligenter cum ad R-m M-tem tum ad senatores aliquos perscriptum est, qui cum in tractatione illa de pace cum principe Turcarum M-tis etiam V-rae legati opera usi fuerint, studium M-tis V-rae erga S-mum R. M-tem ac regnum hoc non modo Legatus S.R. M-tis, verum ex eius predicatione S-a R. M-s ipsa atque ordines regni huius eximium imprimis cognoverunt. Quod eo gratius S-ae R. M-ti atque regno huic esse debet quo magis quorundam vicinorum nostrorum atque eorum quidem quorum minime debebat in illa quoque aula adversum studium ei fuisse nunciatur, qui quo suis rationibus consulerent, studiose potius operam dare non dubitasse dicuntur, quo quantum in ipsis fuerit regnum vicinum, cum cuius salute ac libertate reliquae quoque christianitatis salutem coniunctam existimare deberent, maioribus potius difficultatibus intricarent quam tranquillitati ac saluti faverent. Atque haec quidem communis libertatis opprimendae cupiditas ipsorum in aliis quibusdam regnis tentandis se ostendit, verum cum in illis studium religionis catholicae pro qua bella ea suscipere velle videntur, obtendere fere soleant in hoc regno atque causa plane diversum evenit. Cum enim religionem catholicam R-a M-s et regnum hoc publice profiteatur, in illis communis libertatis nostrae evertendae maius fere quam in quoquam fere alio studium experti hactenus sumus: alios econtra principes qui a religione catholica et sede Romana dissentiant conservandae eius cupidiores, atque in eo numero nunc maxime M-tem quoque V-ram cognoscimus quam quosdam qui religionis catholicae causa multa suscipere et facere prae se ferre solent. Pro eo igitur studio si M-ti V-rae gratias agam, minus

F. 126 v esse faciam, quam tam praeclara eius erga regnum hoc voluntas meretur, ut autem cum S-a R-a M. tum ordines re ...[a] non modo

memoria gratissima, verum officiis ...[a] poterunt, hoc M.V. officium prosequantur per omnem occasionem, omni certe studio ipse etiam urgere non desinam.

Nunc quod reliquum est, ut M-tas v-a mea in se observantia, omnia sibi pollicentur etiam atque etiam rogo, omniaque fausta ac felicia a Deo opt. Max. precor.

Datum Leopoli die xxvi mensis Julii Anno Domini MDXC

Sacrae Reg. Majestatis vestrae observantissimus
Joan. Zamoiski Pol. Cancell. et Generalis Capitaneus.

In dorso: Serenissimae Angliae Reginae etc. etc., etc., Dominae clementissimae.

a) *Pagina hic dilacerata est.*

N. 53

Grenvici, 28 Julii, 1590
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III Poloniae regem
de quadam nave naufragium passa in Anglia

F. 128 r. Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae, et Hyberniae, Regina Christianae fidei defensatrix, Serenissimo principi, Sigismundo tertio eadem Dei gratia Poloniae regi, magno Lithuaniae, Russiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae duci, nec non consimili gratia, Sueccorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque proximo Haeredi, et futuro regi, fratri, consanguineo, et amico nostro charissimo, Salutem et prosperrimarum rerum incrementum.

Serenissime Princeps, frater et Consanguinee charissime: Literae vestrae Serenitatis, secundo Martii postremo elapsi Warsoviae in gratiam quorundam Gedanensium et Regiomontanorum scriptae, sub finem superioris Junii nobis redditae fuerunt, quibus vestra Serenitas nos ad recompensationem, praefatis subditis vestris, naufragium uti praetenditur, culpa Navarchi cuiusdam nostri passis praestandam adhortatur. Quare partim iustitiae nomine ad quam recte ministrandam, in hoc Ma: solio a Deo optimo Maximo nos constitutas meminimus, partim Serenitatis vestra[e] gratia excitatae, cui gratificari ex animo cupimus, totum hoc negotium solite exquirendum et definiendum delegatis, quibusdam Commissariis commisimus. Ex quorum fideli relatione, rem aliter gestam, quam praefati Gedanenses et Regiomontani V: Serenitati exposuerunt, intelliximus. Res autem hoc modo se habet.

Cum Andreas Tisonius Regiomontanus navem quandam cui a Maria Regiomontana nomen fuit inditum, Lisibonae, variis mercibus, sub finem anni 1587. onerasset, accidit ut mense Decembris insecuti ad littora Kantii nostri appellaret, ubi cum aliquandiu subsisteret, ac de futuro aliquo portu cogitaret, quo in Anglia hibernaret, donec certior fieret, an per maris Baltici angustias institutam navigationem persequi posset, Evenit ut Georgius Riggaeus, praefectus navi nostrae, cui Achatis nomen imposuimus, praefato Tisonio mandaret, navem suam in Thamesim

duceret. Rex enim Hispaniarum ingentem classem tum adornabat, qua hostile quiddam in nos tentare

F. 128 v crebris amicorum suorum suggestionibus admovebatur: Quare cum et ipsae de classe instituenda consilia iniremus, Praefectis nostris navantibus praescripsimus, ut si in naves militiae idoneas inciderent, eas praerogative Regia authoritate sisterent: Inter quas Maria haec Regiomontana quingentorum tonnorum capax, commode sese abstulit, quae hac occasione in Thamesim fluminis ostium perducta fuit. Nulla autem facta fuit prefatae navi iniuria quae citra nostri mandati interventionem, in portum aliquem reg[n]i nostri, se recipere decreverat. Petebat autem supradictus Tisonius a praefato Navarcho nostro, liceret illi navem suam Haruuicium, ubi statio navibus tranquillior et certior est ducere. Quod Navarchus noster illi facile concessit, hic cavillatur Tisonus, se nauclerum cuius peritiori ductu Haruuicum perstringeret, a nostro Navarcho petiisse, sed se repulsam passum fuisse, qui iusiurandi sacramento obstrictus, constantissime illud negat, nec necesse fuerat, a praefato Navarcho, naviculatorem ullum peteret, cum in vicinis locis Margatae et Sanduicii Naucleri periti vicinorum littorum passim abundent, nec verisimile est Navarchum, qui de nostri animi sententia, navi illa uti, constitutum habeat, quicquam Tisonio negare voluisse, quod saluti navis conservandae videretur. Constitit etiam delegatio nomine, Richardum Tyum, totius sui itineris, consortem habuisse, qui asseverabat, se arenarum ac vadosorum locorum inter ostium Thamesis et Haruuicum sitorum peritissimum esse, qui prefato Tysonio, ne alium nauclerum posceret, dissuadebat, cuius tamen imperitiae videtur, adscribendum, quod navis sereno coelo in obvias arenas impingens, perierit, in quem libenter animadvertissemus, in fato ille cessisset. Inique igitur faciunt Gedanenses, et Regiomontani illi, qui hanc querimoniam hoc modo conflarunt, ut a nobis recompensationem pro naufragio commisso exigant, quod aut casui aut imperitiae Naucleri

F. 129 qui vitam cum morte commutavit, merito imputandum est. Ingemiscimus quidem miserabili huic infortunio, sed quomodo idem Navarcho nostro adtribuetur non videmus, qui necessariam damno insecuto, occasionem nullam praebuit. Citat Tysonius testes binos qui affirment, navarchum ipsi naviculatorem denegasse, qui aliis productis testibus contrarium demonstrat, qui si recusasset Navicularium illi concedere, in vicinis locis passim alii reperiri potuerunt.

Speramus igitur, V: Serenitatem probe perspicere, qua arte haec querimonia conflata sit. Petimus autem maiorem in modum, ne consimilibus quaerelis statim vestra Serenitas fidem adhibeat, nos enim sic comparati sumus, ut ad commerciorum libertatem conservandam, et Indemnitatem subditis vestris praestandam omnemque iusticiam pure illis administrandam omni favore inclinemus.

Quod superest Ser: V: in tumultuosis hisce motibus, quibus eam distineri intelligimus, felices successus atque omnem prosperitatem a Deo optimo Maximo exoptamus. Bene valeat vestra Serenitas, ex Regia nostra Grenovicensi 28 Julii extremi et extremi seculi 1590, regnorum vero nostrorum xxxiido.

In dorso: 28 Julii 1590. Copie of her Ma-ties Lettre to the K. of Polonia in answerence of his towchinge ye ship cast awaie abowt Harwich.

N. 54

Varsoviae, 12 Augusti 1590

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam
commendans Henricum Franklin

F. 130 SIGISMUNDUS Tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, magnus dux Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Kioviae Voliniae, Livoniaeque etc nec non Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque proximus haeres et futurus Rex Serenissimae Principi, Dominae Elizabethae. eadem gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae etc: Sorori, consanguineae, et amicae nostrae charissimae, salutem et rerum prosperos successus.

Serenissima Princeps, domina consanguinea charissima. Quandoquidem praesentium exhibitor, Nobilis Henricus Franckelinus, subditus Sertis. Vae., nobis aliquos annos non minus diligenter, quam bene inservierit et iam rebus eius ita postulantibus, in Patriam remeare statuit, eum absque singulari nostra commendatione dimittere nolumus. Quare eum nimirum Serenti. Vae maiorem in modum hisce commendatum cupimus, quia vero Sertem. Vram aut novi servitii quaerendi gratia, vel [alicuius] negocii causa forte adibit, pergratum nobis fecerit, si eum huius commendationis nostrae aliquem fructum apud Sertem. Vram cepisse intelligamus. Id quod vicissim pari vel maiori iure erga Sertem. Vram singulari nostra benevolentia recompensaturi sumus. Commendantes eam Deo Optimo Maximo. Datum Varsaviae 12 die Mensis Augusti. Anno M D LXXXX Regni vero nostri Tertio.

Serenitatis Vestrae frater ac consanguineus
Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: Serenissimae Principi D-nae Elizabethae, Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, sorori et consanguineae nostrae charissimae.

N. 55

Gedani, 7 Augusti 1590

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de litteris a Legato acceptis.

F. 132 SERENISSIMA Potentissimaque Regina et Domina, clementissima.

Ser-mae Reginali M-ti V-rae obsequiorum nostrorum studia, paratissimis animis, summa cum inserviendi voluntate perquam reverenter ac summisse deferimus. Ser-ma Regina et Domina Domina clementissima. Ser-mae Reginalis V-rae M-tis nomine divertit ad nos eiusdem Legatus Magnificus Dominus Christophorus Parchingius, et quae in mandatis habebat tam verbis quam scripto nobis exposuit. Ad ea quid pro negociorum illorum qualitate respondendum nobis fuerit, Ser. Reginalis V-ra M-tas ex ipso Legato fusius cognoscet. Quod superest Regi-

nalem M-tem V-ram humillime rogamus, ut in iis omnibus Civium nostrorum benignissimam rationem habere clementissime dignetur. Hanc benevolentiam omnibus quibus posssumus ac debemus obsequiorum studiis perpetuo demerebimur.

Datum Gedani die VII Augusti, Anno Domini M.D.XC.

Ser. Reg. Mt. V-rae

Paratissimi
Praeconsules et Consules
Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis

In Dorso: Serenissimae Potentissimae Principi ac Dominae Dominae Elizabethae, Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, Fidei defensatrici etc, Dominae nostrae Clementissimae. *Sigillum.*

N. 56

Varsoviae, [29] Augusti, 1590

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de interventione apud Turcos.

F. 134 Sigismundus tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae magnus Dux Lituaniae Russiae Prussiae Masoviae Samogitiae Livoniae etc necnon regni Sueciae proximus haeres et futurus Rex. Serenissimae Principi Dominae Elisabetae eadem gratia Angliae, Franciae Hiberniae Reginae etc sorori et consanguineae nostrae carissimae. Salutem prosperosque omnium rerum successus. S.E. Rma Princeps soror et consanguinea nostra carissima. Quo animo et benevolentia Sertas. Vra erga nos regnumque nostrum sit, et Sertis. Vrae Oratorem qui Constantinopoli est cognitum habuisse videmus: et nos ex eiusdem in nos regnumque nostrum studio vel maxime perspeximus. Cum enim iniuriis quibusdam Cosacorum hominum, qui in finibus ex diversis nationibus nullius imperio vagantur, pax qua cum Principe Turcarum ab aliquot saeculis regno huic intercesserat, turbata fuisset nosque conciliandae eius causa, post priores Oratoris nostri mortem, internuncium alium Constantinopolim misissemus, et ad pacem eam tractandam Sertis. Vrae Orator vel maxime adhibitus ab eo fuit: et ita se in negocio hoc tractavit, ut partim Sertis. Vrae auctoritate interponenda, partim dexteritate, studio, opera sua, magnum ad constituendam pacem eam momentum attulerit. Quod quidem etsi pro praesenti regnorum nostrorum statu ad communes etiam rationes non parum fortassis pertineat; cum Sertis tamen vrae benevolentiam erga nos tantam, quantam semper polliciti de ea nobis fueramus, tum Sertis. Vrae erga nos Oratoris quod Sertis. Vrae pro ea illius

F. 134 v erga nos benevolentia gratum se facturum existimaret non minus studium perspeximus. Itaque ut ratum id factum eius Sertas. Vra habeat, cum Sertis. Vrae erga nos voluntas nota nobis sit, petere non debemus: gratias agere Sertis. Vrae maximas: quo vero parem omnibus in rebus nostram erga se voluntatem Sertas. Vra perspiciat, reipsa etiam declarandi, nullam certi occasionem praetermittemus. Nunc quod reliquum est omnia fausta ac felicia Serti. Vrae precamur. Datum Var-

soviae die - mensis Augusti. Anno Domini. Mo. Do. XCo: Regni vero nostri anno Tertio.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: ... mae Principi D-nae Elizabethae... liae, Franciae Hiberniae Reginae... consanguineae nostrae charissimae. *Sigillum arreptum.*
Alia manu: 29 Aug. 1590. Sigismundus Rex Polonia ad Elizabeth R. Angliae. by Wilcoks.

N. 57

s.l. [*28 Septembris 1590*]
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de pace cum Turcis inita.
(versio Anglica)

To ye King of Poland

F. 136 We have by the bearer hereof our naturall born subiect Thomas wilcock, a Citezen of your Town of Dansk receaved your lettres of the 29 of August, by which yow do certefy us, that yow have manifestly seene what good will and benevolence we have towards yow and your realm, by reason of our ambassdors good officies doone to yow at Constantinople, for that whan the peace that had contynued of long tyme betixt the pouer of the Turks and your kingdome had bene disturbed and that yow had after the deth of on whom yow sent as Ambassador yow also [a] sent an other messenger, with whom our Ambassador was ioyned [b] and so he [c] behaved himself as partly by by our authorite and partly by his dexterite studio et opera magnum ad constituendam pacem momentum attulerit, which as your lettres do express, yow do not require us [d] to ratefy the act of our sayd embassy. consideryng yow know the redynes of our good will, but do rather thank us for the same; offeryng to pretermitt no occasion wherin yow may shew the lyk good will towards us in omnibus rebus, we have willed it were for answer, to let yow know, that we are most

F. 136 v glad that such an effect hath followed in such a tyme, and to so great a benefitt to your kyngdom and that parte of Christendom by turning [e] a warr so intended from so mighty a pouer, as the pouer and Emperor of Turkey is known to be, into a good peace betwixt your kyngdom and myne, and in that our authoritie and our ambasador in our name, hath as yow wryte farthered the same, we ar also most glad hopyng that thereby according to your offer, we shall fynd you redy to answer us with lyk good will, [f] but yet the manifestation of that redyness of our good will to the divertyng of this intended war, without any your express request to us to interpos our Creditt [g] with the Emperor of the Turk, yea without gyvyng yow knowlledg of our purposes, we do assure yow, that in the begyning of this sommer, whan we understood, by the publication of certen [h] lettres sent to yow, with terrible threatenyngs from the Turk and a denunciation of warr, we

did [i] uppon your commiseration of the state of Christen blood to be shedd therby, by our lettres command our ambassador to employ our Creditt, whansoever he shuld se tym convenient, to move the Turk to treat uppon any resonable conditions, and so we ar glad that he did, but

F. 137 yet we will not forbeare to mak it appeare more manifestly to yow, than as by your lettres it appeareth, yow ar rightly informed, how far furth our authorite and our name and request used both [k] to the principull bassa, and to the Turk him self, did let pass and deteyne this peace, which without our intercession had never taken effect, for so both the Turk and the principull bassa in precise words wryt to us in this manner and in these words followyng.

In dorso: 28, September 1590. Copy to ye K. of Poland. English.

a) yow also *add. sup. lin.*
b) adhibitus *add. sup. lin.*
c) they *Ms.*
d) seme not in respect *expunctum.*
e) so mighty an intended *expunctum.*
f) whansoever *expunctum.*
g) authorite *expunctum.*
h) terrible *expunct.*
i) by our *expunctum.*
k) both *rep. bis.*

N. 57 A

Windesoris, 2 Octobris 1590
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de pace cum Turcis inita

F. 139 Elizabetha dei gratia etc. Serenissimo principi etc Sigismundo.

Reddidit nobis S. V. literas 29 preteriti Augusti scriptas, is qui has perfert, Thomas Wilcoks subditus noster naturalis, et Civitatis vestrae Gedanensis civis, ex quibus intelligimus, testatissimam vobis redditam fuisse benevolentia erga vos nostram voluntatem, ex pace nuper consiliata cum Turcarum principe, gratiae illius ac favoris beneficio, quo apud eius Caesaream M-tem vellemus studioque non vulgari Legati nostri Constantinopoli agentis, ... [a] quia ad eam rem tanta vobis videtur usus opera dexteritateque magnum ut ad eam constituendam momentum attulisse videatur. Addit praeterea V.S. optimam in nos voluntatis vestrae testificationem pro accepto beneficio gratias agens potius quam Legati nostri facere ratihabitationem petens.

Quam quidem benevoli animi vestri significationem grate accipimus, illudque meritum quantumcumque sit, apud S.V. nos deposuisse gaudemus. Ex iis enim quae ad nos scribuntur tam a principe Turcarum ipso, quam a Simone Bassa eius principali consiliario, intelligimus quam aegre in eam voluntatem descendisset, si nostra apud eum gratia, authoritas Legatique nostri officium non intervenisset. Sic enim, ut verbis illius propriis ad nos scribit: Si autem ex parte S.V. foedus et pax cum Rege Poloniae iucunda, sollicitata non fuisset, nulla ratione foedus cum rege poloniae iniissemus. In favorem solummodo S.V. Regno et Rege Poloniae singularem praestitimus gratiam, Quod et S.V. et Rex Poloniae certo sibi persuadere debent.

Quae res certe facit, ut tanta maiori perfundamur laetitia, cum verendum nobis videbatur, ne funestissimum bellum non modo S.V., sed aliis quoque vicinis gentibus foret: quod quidem precibus nostris a Christiani orbis sanguine deputatum esse, ut ingenue fateamur, non mediocriter nos terreat. In quam rem adeo intenta eramus, ut quam primum illius belli indicti rumor ad aures nostras percurreret, non desinimus datis ad Legatum nostrum literis et in mandatis dare, ut quibuscumque posset melioribus viis et remediis, sopita illa principis Turcarum animi in V.S. gentemque offensione bellum a finibus vestris arceret. Proindeque habemus acceptum quod gessit, tum quia ipsum iussimus, tum quia diligenter ipse rem bene gessit.

Vestra autem S-tas quo erga nos animo esse debeat, non dicimus, quo autem velit ipsi relinquimus, nos certe factorum nostrorum conscientia nos teneamus habemusque nobis persuasum satis et cognitum, principes acceptorum beneficiorum nunquam esse posse immemores: ex nostra natura vestram metimur. sic statuimus, in hac opinione heremus. V.S. interea pace nullas habente insidias in perpetuum gaudeat, et nos honestis officiis prosequatur. Et Deus salutis nostrae author, conservatorque in quam diutissimos annos V.S. incolumem conservet. Datum e regio nostro Windesoriano, 2 Oct. anno Domini post millesimum quingentesimum nonogesimo, Regni vero nostri tricesimo secundo.

In dorso: Copy of a lettre to ye K. of Polonia, ii Oct. 1590.

a) lectio difficilis et incerta.

N. 58

Londini, 1 Octobris 1590
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Joannem Zamoyski, Cancellarium Poloniae
de pace cum Turcis inita

F. 140 ELIZABETH et cet. Illustrissimo Domino Domino Joanni Samoiski Regni Polonici Dignissimo Cancellario et generali Capitaneo Amico nostro charissimo Salutem.

Illustrissime vir, et dignissime Cancellarie. Accepimus literas vestras plenas humanitatis, ac officii scriptas Leopoli. 26. die Julli ultimo praeterlapsi quas nobis hoc mense reddidit is qui has perfert subditus noster, et civis vester Gedanensis Joannes Wilcocks, in illis pluribus et grate de pace Polonica constituta cum Principe Turcarum, gratiae nostrae auctoritate qua apud eum pollemus, et studio Legati nostri refers. Nos autem si quid fecimus aut facimus quod Orbi Christiano bonum, faelix faustumque aut est, aut esse queat, et id gratum esse adversus optimos principes, tum summo rerum omnium moderatori Deo, tum illis quas par est habemus gratias. Haud in aliud certe quidem studium, omnes nostras curas cogitationesque intendimus: eas si suo favore prosequi dignabitur, qui solus cuncta potest, in summo quidem nostro bono uti debemus ponimus. Habuisse certe Principem Turcarum in Regem Regnumque Poloniae, vehemens et grave decretum, testes sunt eius literae ad nos scriptae in quibus sic loquitur; si ex parte S.V. foedus et pax sollicitata

non fuisset nulla ratione foedus cum Regno Poloniae iniissemus. In favorem autem S.V. Regi et Regno Poloniae singularem gratiam exhibuimus. Quod tam S.V. quam etiam Rex et Regnum Poloniae sibi certo persuadere debent. Iam vero eam tempestatem conversum esse in placidissimam tranquillitatem idque nostris modis et mediis vehementer laetemur. Neque vero levem causae vestrae publicae curam habuimus etiam ab eo tempore, quo de bello vobis indicto, rumor ad nos pervenit. Confestim enim ad legatum nostrum scripsimus, ipsi in mandato dando, ut quam diligentissimis verbis nostro nomine cum Principe Turcarum ageret, ut in nostram gratiam a bello in amicum nostrum movendo sibi temperaret. Vicini autem vestri et qui societatem periculi vobiscum communem habent si vos non deseruerunt solum ne angustiis vestris sed oppresserunt etiam id actum est, ut conversis voluntatibus ad eum cuius moderamine reguntur omnia tandem aliquando serio, et sedulo apud vos statuatis, qui pacis Christianae defensores veri conservatoresque et sunt et haberi debent: ad easque cogitationes, omnia vestra studia, labores, operas convertere. Nos pro tanto merito apud vos posito non aliam gratiam reposcimus, quam ut pacis memores partae et conciliatae vobis a nobis nostrae quoque id est Evangelicae publicae non sitis negligentes:

F. 140 v. positis in eo studiis vestris, ut qui aliorum pacem perturbant ad saniora consilia redacti: ut pax publica constituatur, curent. Nobis vero ut si qua in re adesse positis non denegetis eam amicitiae bonaeque voluntatis opem, quam a vobis meruisse volumus. Interea tu nos et nostra ut soles curabis; et te ut sospitet in aeternum Deus precabimur. Datum e Regia nostra Civitate Londini die mensis Octobris primo Anno Jesu Christi servatoris nostri 1590, Regni vero nostri, XXX.

In dorso: Joanni Samoiski, Chancellor of Polonia, 1-o Oct. 1590.

N. 59

Varsoviae, 13 Octobris 1590

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam
de panno Anglico coemendo et exportando

F. 142 SIGISMUNDUS Tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, magnus dux Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Kioviae, Voliniae, Livoniaeque, nec non Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque proximus haeres et futurus Rex: Serenissimae Principi, Dominae Elizabetae, eadem gratia Angliae, Franciae, Hiberniae Reginae, Sorori, et consanguineae nostrae charissimae Salutem et omnis foelicitatis perpetuum incrementum. Serenissima Princeps, Domina Soror et Consanguinea charissima. Quandoquidem res nostrae ita exigant, ut necessum habeamus, providere nobis de non parva summa panni Anglicani, idque minori cum difficultate fieri posse videamus, si Serenitatis Vestrae consensu, non modo dictus pannus in ipsa Anglia coemi, verum eius bona cum venia, libere ex Regno Serenitatis Vestrae exportari possit. Scribendum igitur hac de re Serenitati Vestrae duximus, amice rogantes, ut huic servitori nostro, Joanni Haas, vel plenipotenti illius, ad mille ducentos pesios ex dicto panno, nostro nomine, coemere liceat, simul etiam potestatem illi con-

cedas, eundem pannum absque telonio et vectigali ad nos exportare. Faciet hac in re Serenitas Vestra rem nobis maxime gratam, quam quidem vicissim hisce in Regnis nostris, erga Serenitatem Vestram et subditos eius, omni gratia et benevolentia pari vel maiori in re, compensare studebimus. Commendantes Serenitatem Vestram: in prosperos eosque continuos successus Deo Optimo Maximo. Datum Varsaviae xiii Octobris, Anno M D LXXXX Regni vero nostri Tertio.

Serenitatis Vestrae benevolus frater et consanguineus.
Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: Serenissimae Principi Dominae Elizabethae Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, fidei defensatrici, sorori consanguineae nostrae char.

Alia manu: The King of Polonia unto her Ma-ty that his servant John Haas may be permitted to provide and trade free of custom for his 1200 cloathes

N. 60

Hansbachiae, 9 Octobris 1590

Christopher Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de rebus Polonicis

F. 144 Right honorable Lord my dutie remembred etc. The ixth of September last past I wrote unto your Lordship from Versovia of thinges then passed, signifieing that I was to take my voiadge the same daie towardes the Chauncellor, as in deed then I was resolved, haveing before had promise of the Vice-Chauncellor that he would presently send mee, my passport necessary for travailing towards those partes of the Cuntrie. But in deed I was deferred from hower to hower till three daies after. In the meane season I perseaved that the Popes legatt and the Jesuites had taken full possession of the king and the Courte, being then all those by practize absent the which might withstaund their Illusions. So I could theare have little dealing to any purpose, and seing that I was defeated of my Pasport, I resolved to goe another waie, wheare it was les needfull. So the 13th I directed my voiadge toward the Marshall, distant, CC. miles thence, and arriving to his Residence I understood he was farr of in a voiadge where it would have ben hard for me to overtake him, unles I would have overforced my horsses, and brought my self into some perplexitie. So theraboute I did visit some of my ffrindes, seking further knowledg of the state of the Cuntrie Soe of one, the which of late was sent to the kinge, of the Nobilitie in thees presente affaires, I understand that the kinge by practize of his instructers, is half perswaided to leave the Cuntrie and the nobles seeme likewise to be inclyned thereunto, and that it is likely that one of Austria shalbe set in place, Wherfore there is now of all sides great preparation to a new Parlament, the which is likely to be aboute Christmas. By this succes of thinges, it is like to goe hard with our men in Prussia, unles some good remedie with oportunitie bee in a Reddynes, Wheruppon I resolved my self forthwith to direct my voiadge towards

the Duke of Prussia then distant about five hundred miles to theffect that I might do with him according to my Comission, And alsoe to obtaine for our men if need shalbe, a presente recovery at Quinsbrough, his Cittie in Prussia, the which voiadge I tooke now the rather that I might in the Wynter be more attent to the Parlament and my busines in Polland. So now the 8th of this presente I had my Audience in Hansbach with good order, and significacion of great amytie, yet they have taken a tyme to deliberate for my aunswere the which I doe now expect, and assone as I shall have it, I will presentely returne into Polland better armed for our merchaunts quiet, against all bruntes the which maie happen, yet in the meane season having I oportunitie to send my lettres I would not omit to write at this presente to your honor, unto whome most reddie to all gratefull dutie, I wish hartylie long good health and prosperitie, desiring most earnestly that you will keepe me in her Majesties good favor. from Hansbach the ixth of October: 1590:

Your honors most reddie at Comandement
Christopher Parkins

In dorso: To the Right honorable Lord Burghley, Lord Highe Treasorer of Englande 9 Oct. 1590. D. Parkins from Hansbach.

N. 61

Varsoviae, 17 Decembris 1590

Christopher Parkins
ad episcopum Vratislaviensem
de libro contra Elizabetham reginam edito.

F. 146 Reverendissime Domine observandissime.

Etsi inter Ser-mam Reginam Angliae Dominam meam Clementissimam et Ser-mum Hispanarum Regem omnia vi bellica hoc tempore agantur, tamen cum Sac. M-te Caesarea nihil hostile intervenire existimo. Quamobrem salvo decoro conferre coram vobis fortasse liceret, sed ne in quaestionem res haec veniat, Literis potius quod cum R-ma D-ne V-ra Nissae agere statueram, nunc hac adventus sui occasione, Varsaviae agam.

Ante aliquot annos Nissae (quae R-mae D.V. Civitas est) editus fuit Liber quidam Lingua Germanica in Ser-mam Reginam Dominam meam, quo multa malevolentia et scurrilitate, ea suae M-ti imponebantur, quae non nisi a depravati sensus Authore fingi potuerunt, ita quidem ut Liber ille Authoris atque Sociorum ipsius ignominiosam pravitatem prodens, Libellus plusquam famosus haberi merito potuerit. Exemplar unum ego ipse vidi, et fortassis iam plurima Nissae extant, ubi verisimile est, rem hanc esse notissimam, quae quidem res, cum ego hisce in partibus Ser-mae Reginae negotia iam agam, ipsi (usque ut Dominae meae Clementissimae dignitatem tueri debeam,) ad me non parum spectat. R-ma igitur D.V. ut prudens est, facile intelliget non esse abs re quod hac de re ad eandem scribam.

Atqui Libelli famosi ut ex convitiis contumeliis et calumniis conflati, animos omnium, sive eorum in quos scribuntur, sive Legentium, sive

etiam Authorum ad perturbatas affectiones efferunt, et impellunt, ac proinde destruere potius quam adificare, atque cum christiana pietate ac modestia pugnare, censentur, haberique solent (ut viciosa omnia) parienti maxime ignominiosi; hinc est quod in omni Republica bene ordinata prohiberi consueverunt.

Cum autem publica quae in Civitate fiunt, ad Principem vel ut iubentem, vel ut dissimulantem pertinere existimentur, R-ma D. V. ut Nissae Princeps appellanda mihi venit, quam proinde diligenter rogo, ut si ipsius iussu Libellus iste editus fuerit, voluntatem hanc pro christiana pietate mutet, sin ipsius iniussu (ut sperandum est) ut Authores illius et socios inquisitione facta, puniri, et deinceps ne quid simile Nissae edatur, cavere iubeat. Quod si qui sunt qui per Zelum Domini in Anglia emendatum quid velint, ut et certe in aliis omnibus Regnis et Provinciis ubi infirmi homines legunt, velle perinde possunt, videant imprimis, quantum res ad ipsos pertinet, tum piis et devotis apud Deum Opt. Max. precibus agant potius, quam ea licentia quadam animi in vulgus edant, quibus offensiones et scandala augeantur.

Re-mam D. V. per dignitatem suam oro atque obsecro, ut horum quae a me scribuntur, iustam rationem habeat. Cui interim faelicia omnia studiose precor. Datum Varsaviae 17 Dec. 1590.

In dorso: A Copie of my Lettre to the Emperors Imbassador aboute the Lible.

N. 62

Varsoviae, 23 December 1590

Christopher Parkins
ad Dominum Burghley
de pannis pro rege Poloniae

F. 147 Right honorable Lord, My greatfull dutie remembered etc. My last lettres written from Hansbach the ixth of October and sent by ffrauncis Hunning resident at Herrenberg servaunt to Mr. Parvis merchaunt of London, I hope your honor before this daie hath received. He departed from Hansbach the 13th of October and went to Versovia the 18th of November. The Parlament begann here the xxiii of the said moneth and matters be come to some better state then they were at my departure towards Hansbach, Whereof I wrote at lardg to Sir Thomas Hennedg. Yett thoe I have bene here five weekes I have had no conference conteyning any Princelie matter whereof I might have occasion to write lettres to her Majestie. And now at this presente I do write of noe matter of my Commission because this messenger is altogether unknowen unto me, but alone I write to satisfie a demaund of the King of Polland made unto me by one of his Majesties Sweathen Secritaries named John Bult, a man altogether unknowen unto me, whome I never did see before. But I understanding by the Deputie of the Company and the Lord of Elbing the which be here with me aboute there owne bussines that this man is very neare the King etc, Who said unto me that the Kings Majestie byd him tell me how he had written to the Queenes Majestie requesting a ffree passe for a thousand

and CC clothes for the kings owne use. Wherefore seing that hetherto be had noe aunswere thereof, his Majestie required of me (as he said) that I would write also to the same effect. And he added in my eare that perhapps theis Clothes should serve for the Mariadg. Off the kings owne person I have had noe worde hereof, this is the state of the matter, Whereof I leave the further Consideration to your honors wisdome. Yet I have aunswered that I doubted it not, but that the Queenes Majestie would be reddie to showe any Convenient Cortesie a) to such demaund, as her Majestie should understaund to proceed from the King and so much the rather for the occasion of his Mariadg.

Thus deferring other matters to better oportunitie, I wish your honor most hartely all prosperitie, desiring yow to keepe me in her Majesties favor. Ffrom Versovia the xxiiith of December 1590.

In dorso: A copie of the Lettre written at the Kings demand for the Clothes. *Alia manu:* 23 Dec. 1590. Copie of D. Parkins lettre written at the K. of Polonias request towching ye cloathes.

a) Lectio incerta.

N. 63

Boloniae, [Maii, 1590]

Ignotus
ad regem Franciae
*de munitionibus *)*
(Fragmentum)

F. 148 Dix milliers de poudre, Scavoire est sept pour service a la grosse Artillerie et trois milliers de grenee pour L'Arquebuserie.

Deux milliers de mesche.

Trois milliers de plomb.

Deux ou trois barricques de goldran pour faire artifices de feu.

Quatre petits fauconneaux portants balle denviron deux Libures.

Cent hommes de guerre.

Et d'argent pour retenir les soldats, lesquels n'ont este payez il y a pres de quatre mois, et par faute de payment, et a l'instigation de quelques mal affectionez qui peuvent estre la dedans pourroient faire quelque nouveauté preiudiciable. C'est pourquoy Sa Majesté Serenissime est supplee tres humblement de faire fournir jusque à la somme de cinq ou six mil escuz pour leur faire faire montre d'ung mois ou de deux, et le Seigneur de Saannoir a) Ambassadeur pres d'elle pour Sa Majesté Treschrestienne y obligera son Maistre en vertu du pouvoir qu'il en a, qui est entre les mains de Monsieur le Grand Tresorier et dont lor aura Ratification de son Majesté Treschrestienne au temps qu'il sera ordonné.

Quant aux soldats Anglois que sa Majesté Sig. y delegara on leur pourra pour quelque temps fournir pain chair et biere, et aux Cappitaines et hommes de qualité du vin, quant aux derniers il n'y a moyen que de ceux qui viennent dicy.

Deux ou trois bons Canonniers.

a) Lectio incerta.
**) Fragmentum hoc in collectione de rebus Polonicis insertum est. Dubium est, an ad Poloniam spectet.*

N. 63 A

s.l., s. d.

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de transportatione munitionum ad inimicos

Ex libro rerum Polonicarum.

F. 150 p. 97. Litterae Civitatis Gedanensis ad R. Angliae (Anno salutis 1523) sic dicunt: Nostrum est, exacta cura respicere, ne quid in invehendis, abducendisque rebus hosti permittatur seu administretur, quo adversus Nos animetur, vel ullam commoditatem assequatur. Unde et belli fervorem magis atque magis accumularemus, Etc.

Unica illa urbs tum temporis permittere noluit Angli ut cum Dano mercaturam exercerent, ob bellum inter Eosdem Dantiscanos et Daniae Regem.

p. 111 et 112. In litteris Regis Poloniae (datis 1567) ad Reginam Angliae Elizabethae sic habetur: Igitur Ser-tas V-a suis subditis edicat, ut ab instruendo nostro hoste, armis, commeatu, artificibus denique ad bellum validius apparandum accomodis abstineant potius quam ut Nos ab impediendam eiusmodi navigacionem accusent. Etc.

Et ibid post: Instruitur enim hostis (ut diximus) commeatu Etc. Eadem de re ulterius habetur in alia epistola p. 115.

The dispute betweene the Poles and the English upon the transportation of goods into Moscoviae, doe serve little or nothing, since the strongest argument of the Poles is that the Muscovians are Common Enemies of all Christians.

pag. 190. In litteris ad Reginam Angliae a Rege Poloniae scriptae habetur: Peramanter rogamus ut Ser-tas V-a servitoribus suis maritimis, admirallis, capitaneis et aliis omnibus, quos in expeditionem contra Hispanos habet, serio demandare velit, ne dictum nostrum servitorem impediant ETC (Et post) Nihil enim mercium secum vehit, unde et armari, vel confirmari hostis Majest-ti V-rae possit Etc.

F. 150 v p. 218. In propositione legati Anglicani ad Regem Poloniae habita, habetur: Belli tempore omnium nationum iure et consuetudine, accessiones ad hostes quibus illorum partes corroborentur, interdictae existimantur. Plurimorum Regum hac nostra aetate acta hoc ipsum confirmant.

Sigismundus Augustus cum bellum illi a Moscis illatum esset, Naves Anglorum quas in Moscoviam destinari nonnulli criminabantur intercepit: Naves et bona fisco, Nautas vero carceribus addixit. Et post:

Nulla praemonitione expectata intelligi omnino oportere negociationem qua hostis belli tempore instruatur, interdictam esse.

In eundem sensum Joannes Rex Sueciae bellis Moscoviticis ac Danico: et ad eundem modum alii principes de Anglorum navibus, belli tempore interceptis saepe responderunt, Ac petitioni de restitutione hac ratione pro iure, et iustitia satisfactum judicarunt. Item Regina jus belli habet, habens pro viribus potestatem non in hostes modo, sed in accessiones, quibus illi juventur, ac in decessiones quibus debilitentur, affliguntur, emendantur. Et quae seq. Et post: horum bonorum jure belli interceptorum restitutio nullo juris colore requiri potest. Etc.

F. 151 pag. 220. Principes ac populi statum inter se esse existimant omniaque invicem agunt, quae belli sequelae postulant.

Et ibid. 6. Gubernatoris finis optima ratione praescriptus in eo consistit, ut nos nostraque omnia tueamur, hostem vero affligamus. Etc.

Ibid. Eodem Jure Sigismundus Augustus bello Moscovitico Dantiscani bello polonico: Joannes R. Sueciae ac Fredericus Rex Daniae bello Suetico ac Danico Naves Anglorum eodem jure interceperunt, et easdam simul ac bona fisco sine omni remedio commiserunt. Aliter agendum, Si quis cautionem dare possit, hispanos in suum commodum ac nostrum damnum bonis illis non usuros. Jus faeciale inter amicos principes hinc non violatur. p. 221.

Illud liberam subditorum negociationem postulat: sed tempore pacis: et quae necessarias belli rationes acriter procurandas non perturbat.

p. 227. Conceduntur Literae Martis duabus de causis: Ad vim Hispaniae rebus inferendam Etc. Capta publico judicio decernuntur.

p. 229. Classiarii commeatum et praesidia bellica ad hostes destinata intercipiunt et jure et consuetudine.

Jure cum de jure belli omnium consensu existimetur, quod fini belli recte constituto, debitis circumstantiis proportionatum reperitur. At belli proximus finis semper idem. Nos nempe nostraque tueri, hostes laedere atque emendare. Etc. Etc. Eo hostes debiliores quo minus ad nos laedendos valent. Etc. Vide plura ibid. et pag. seqq.

In dorso: Extract. Concerning Transportation of Commerce to the Ennemy. Collected out of writings touching ye K. of Poland Etc in those parts.

N. 64

Varsoviae, 24 Januarii 1591

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
Christophoro Parkins, oratori Anglico
respondet de mercatoribus et aliis rebus

F. 152 Sacrae Regiae Maiestatis Poloniae ad Legatioem Serenissimae Principis Dominae Elizabethae Angliae, Franciae, Hiberniae Reginae etc. responsum Oratori eiusdem Christophoro Perkins datum Varsaviae, die xxiiii^{o} Mensis Januarii, Anno Domini 1591.

Etsi optimus Serenissimae Angliae Reginae, erga S^{m}. R^{m}. M^{tem}. Dominum nostrum clementissimum atque Regnum hoc animus, plurimis rebus iam ante etiam perspectissimus S^{ae}. Regiae M^{ti}. fuerit: non minus grata tamen et salutatio ea, quam Ser^{mae}: Reginae nomine ad R^{m}. M^{m}. Dominatio Vestra detulit; et studiis S^{ae}: Reginae erga eandem commemoratio, atque Vniversa adeo Legatio eius S^{ae}: R^{ae}: M^{ti}: acciderunt, Vt quae omnia Voluntatem Ser^{ae}: Reginae erga R^{m}: M^{tem}: atque Regnum hoc iam ante satis S^{ae}: R^{ae}: M^{ti}: cognitam, testatiorem tamen etiam quodammodo ei fecerunt. Itaque non modo in eam partem omnia haec accipit, in quam ea, quae a Principibus proficiscuntur, omnia accipere debet; verum vicissim quoque omnium rerum felicissimos suc-

cessus suae Serenissmae Reginae precatur: tum benevolentiam atque studium suum prolixe diligenterque Serenitati suae defert.

Quae ad Civitatum quarundam Sae: Rae: Mtis: de interpellata in Hispaniam et Lusitaniam navigatione querelas responsa sunt, ita Sa: Ra: Mtas: cognovit, ut diligenter simul secum expenderit. Etsi autem rationibus Sertis: suae, maximeque ipsius Belli, ac necessariae defensionis iuribus non parum: plurimum autem mutuae cum Serma: Regina benevolentiae, tribuendum Sa: Ra: Mtas: Dominus noster clementissimus intelligat, et libenter sane tribuat ab altera tamen parte pro ea cura, quam in populorum suorum commodis tuendis adhibere debet: non potest non aliquem eorum etiam querelis locum dare;

F. 152 v qui partim peculiari foedere a Sertis: suae maioribus, inter alia id quoque diserte sibi cautum ostendunt, Vt vel in medio Belli ardore, quocunque, et ad quoscunque eis Videatur, navigare possint, partim nonnullas tales naves suas interceptas, quae etiam ante aliam denunciationem Sertis: suae solvissent; partim non modo eas merces, quibus iuvari Hostis possit, sed nonnullas etiam quae nihil plane cum iis commune haberent, quemadmodum seram atque eius generis alias eidem tamen Juri subiectos fuisse saepe, nam ac multum apud Sm: Rm: Mm: queruntur. Jam vero causa haec, non modo ad Gedanenses, atque alias quasdam Sae: Rae: Mtis: Civitates, sed magis universam Regni huius atque ditionum omnium Rae: Mtis: nobilitatem pertinet. Et quia cum omnes fere Merces proficiscantur: navigatione autem impedita, mercium quoque precium, seu commercium potius omne cadere necesse sit, non potest non magno incommodo Vniversam nobilitatem Regni haec res afficere. Quae omnia cum quantum apud Regiam Matem: valere debeant, coniectura ex suo erga populos suos animo ducta facile Serma: Regina perspiciat; tantum tamen mutuam cum Serma. Regina amicitiam, valere apud se Rega. Matas: hactenus passa est, Vt quamvis de ratione aliqua, indemnitatis subditis suis praestandae saepe diligenterque appellata hactenus fuerit, nihil tamen omnino suscipiendum adhuc sibi statuerit, Vel ab aliis suscipi passa fuerit, quod ab ea amicitia tot mutuis officiis contestata, quae cum Serma: Regina ei intercedit, alienum esset. In quo instituto cum in posterum quoque perseverare vehementer cupiat; Vt Serma: tamen Regina omnibus iis, quae demonstrata sunt expensis, ipsa pro singulari aequitate ac prudentia sua rationem aliquam reperiat, qua et eorum, qui iniquius

F. 153 a subditis Sermae Reginae laesos se existiment, indemnitati consulatur, et huiusmodi querelarum in posterum saltem causa nulla amplius prebeatur.

Ad conventus seu residentiae Elbingensis Mercatorum Anglicorum, atque alia quae cum ea coniuncta sunt, quod attinet, ea ratio earum rerum est, Vt neque extra publica Regni comitia satis recte quicquam constitui iis de rebus possit; in hisce autem Comitiis, tot et tam gravium rerum deliberationibus publicis distenta Sa: Ra: Mtas: fuerit, ut neque ordinibus eam proponere, multo minus autem agere de iis cum ordinibus potuerit. Quod tamen Sae: memoriae decessorem suum Stephanum Regem iam ante permisisse Societati ei intelligit: Vt non modo Elbingae, sed Gedani etiam atque in omnibus aliis portubus Regni huius, pro commodo suo, aliorum exterorum Jure libere negociare possint; idem Sa: Ra: Mtas: quoque libenter illis permittit. Cum enim libertas haec, Jure publico Regni ac terrarum Prussiae omnibus exteris mercatoribus

permissa sit, Vt omnes promiscue portus eis pateant, tum vero pro mutua sua erga Sermam: Reginam benevolentia subditis eius clementiam suam Regiam praecipue etiam ea in re defert.

Cumque multas ac iustas ob causas necessitudinem hanc atque amicitiam cum Serma: Regina maxime Sa: Ra: Mtas: faciat, de hoc erga Sermam: Reginam animo, ac Voluntate sua, Vt prolixe Do. Vrae: Sermae: Reginae confirmet, benigne Ra: Matas: postulat.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: The Copie of the Kings answere (*inscriptum a D. Parkins*). *Alia manu:* Copie of the K. of Polonias answere to Dr. Parkins.

N. 65

Varsoviae, 14 Januarii 1591

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Sultan Murat
de amicitia renovanda

Literae Regis Poloniae Sigismundi tertii ad Sultan Murat Minorobam Musulmanorum datae.

F. 154 Serenissime ac potentissime Principi Domino Sultan Murat Dei gratia Imperatori maximo Constantinopolitano, Asiae et Europae Persarum Arabum Syriaeque, Aegypti ac Cypri et Caetera Domino et Amico et vicino nostro charissimo Sigismundus III Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, Magnus Dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae, nec non Regni Sueciae proximus haeres et futurus Rex Salutem et perpetuam foelicitatem ac nostri mutui amoris continuum incrementum. Serenissime Princeps, Domine, Amice et vicine noster charissime. Quod tardius ad literas et legationes Ser. V-rae respondemus partim negocii ipsius gravitati partim in pristino foedere novando diligentiae nostre Ser. V-ra tribuet. Cum enim ita maxime firma haec esse soleant, si senatus nostri auctoritas ad ea accedat, eandem ad foedus atque amiciciam hanc renovandam necessario etiam adhibendam nobis existimavimus. Ita factum est ut quamvis literis Ser. V-rae acceptis quam citissime fieri potuerit conventum Senatorum nostrorum indixerimus Cum tamen pro ea amplitudine dicionum nostrarum quam latissime ea pateant atque e maxime dissitis locis convocandi nobis sint, necessario sane aliquanto temporis ea in re effluxit, cum autem et mora omnis in eo pertineat, ac quemadmodum supra a nobis monstratum est Amicicia haec inter Ser. V-ram ac nos eo firmius stabiliatur constituaturque ut non maximi temporis moram hanc in optimam partem Ser. V-ra accipiat amice ac diligenter ab ea postulamus. Ad ipsam vero amiciciam nostram et foederis renovationem quod pertinet semper certe eam maximi nos fecisse saepius iam testati sumus neque solum propter vicinitatem quae inter Ser. V-rae et nostras ditiones est: verum non minus etiam quod inter maiores nostros et Ser. V-rae maiores fuisse accepimus. Quorum exemplo atque autoritate nos invitati ab inicio iam postquam ad regnum uti ab ordinibus electi fuissemus, de amicicia ea cum Sere. V-ra confirmanda continuandaque diligenter cogitavimus et nunc (etiam) firmissime in

instituto hoc persistimus, pristinumque foedus atque amiciciam inter nos et Sere. V-ram pristinis condicionibus renovare, ut ante semper, ita nunc quoque paratissimus, utque optima quaeque de amicicia nostra Sere. sibi persuadeat diligenter postulantes Sere. V-rae prosperam valetudinem a Deo Opt. Max. precamur.

Datum Varsoviae xiiii mensis Januarii Anno Domini M D XCI regni nostri quarto.

N. 65 A

Varsoviae, 15 Januarii 1591

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Christophorum Parkins
de pacto mercatorum.

F. 154 v Sigismundus iii Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, Magnus Dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniae, etc nec non Regni Sueciae proximus haeres et futurus Rex.

Magnifice syncere nobis dilecte. Quod tardius sententiam nostram de pace explicamus, ea potissimum causa factum a nobis est, ut senatorum nostrorum consilio adhibito statuere de ea possemus. Nunc ad perficiendam eam plena mandata nuncio nostro damus. Sync-m V-m benivole a) requirimus, ut quemadmodum antehac et Ser-mae Reginae autoritatem et suam operam diligentissime in causa hac interposuit, ita in perficienda nunc ea de studio ac diligentia sua nihil remittere velit. Id non modo a Ser-ma Regina ipsius gratissimum nobis erit, verum sinc-tis V-rae officio huic omni clementiae nostrae regiae significatione per omnem occasionem vicissim libente[r] respondebimus: eamque optime valere cupimus. Datum Varsaviae die xv mensis Januarii Anno Domini MDXCI regni nostri quarto.

In capite epistolae scriptum est: The Coppy of ye kyng of Poland his lettres unto me. *In dorso:* The King of Poland his Lettre to ye Gran Sig-r. as also unto me, 14/24 Januar 1591.

a) beniane *Ms.*

N. 66

Varsoviae, 10 Januarii 1590

Christophorus Parkins
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de titulo Reginae Angliae

F. 156 r Sigismundo tertio Regi Poloniae, de titulo Ser-mae Angliae Reginae ab eodem Rege et Consiliariis abreviato.

Ser-me Rex Domine Clementissime. Fausta atque foelicia omnia Sacrae Ma-ti V-rae reverenter precor atque obsecro, ut haec quae a me pro Ser-mae Reginae Dominae meae Clementiss-mae dignitate scribenda

fuerunt, bonam in partem accipiat. Ser-mus Divinae memoriae Rex Stephanus nunquam permisit Cancellariae Poloniae ut se Judicem aut aliorum Ministrorum in iis faceret, quae ad Ser-mae Reginae Dominae meae titulos pertinent, ac proinde sicut omnes Antecessores et alii omnes Principes (apertis hostibus tantum exceptis) Literis ad Ser-mam Reginam datis consuetum titulum « Defensatricis Fidei » semper inscribi voluit. Nunc ergo si Sacra Ma-tas V-ra secus faciat, vereor ne de pristinis inter haec Regna benevolentiae officia aliquid minuisse videatur.

Neque vero hactenus publica aliqua persona a Regno Ser-tis V-rae misso, aliter inscriptas Angliae intulit, neque mihi iam primum inferre integrum est.

Sacram igitur Ma-tem V-ram iterum atque iterum rogo, ut Literas sive sub proprio ipsius sigillo, sive sub sigillo Cancellariae consueto titulo inscribi iubeat. Eas enim quae hesterna die mihi traditae fuerunt, cum dignitate Ser-mae Reginae Dominae meae acceptare non possum, nisi forte uti Copias, id quod hisce Literis testatum facio. Quod reliquum est, me ad gratissima obsequia paratissimum defero. Datum Varsaviae 10-o Januarii 1590.

In dorso: A copie of my Lettre to the King aboute the Title.

Alia manu: Dr. Parkins to ye K. of Polonia abowt the Title.

N. 67

Elbingae, 25 Februarii 1590

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de variis rebus

F. 157 Right honorable Lord, my dutie remembered etc. my last unto your Lordship was from Hansbach the ixth of October. committed to the sending of one frauncis Hunning resident of Herrenberg servaunte to one Mr. Parvis merchant of London. The viiith of the foresaid Moneth I had the aunswere of the Duke of Prussia the which is agreable with alle points to a good and steadfaste ametie beweene her Majestie and the said Duke, as it shall better appeare by his owne lettres to her Majestie the which now alsoe I send unto your Lordship. The self same daie I directed my voiadg towardes Versovia, and by the waie I arrived to Posnania where then the Marshalle of this kingdome was. Whereuppon I thought it good to use this oportunitie of his presence for the furtheraunce of my affaires. Soe the xxxi I [had] conference with him, and delivered him her Majesty Lettre, receiving of him promis of all furtheraunce [when] wee should meete at Versovia. So going forward in my voiadg thither, I arrived the xviii of November, and the xxth I delivered her Majesties lettres to the Chauncellor who then was theare and [after] other conference aboute my commission I required of him that he would signifie unto the king my retorne unto this assemblie and that now I did loke for my awnsweare deferred before I [ ] this tyme of his Majestie, offering my self to make proposition again if his Majestie should [so] commaund in the whole Sennatt, or before any deputes to that effect.

I being deferred from daie to daie, did visit in the meane season

divers of the Senate conferr [ing] with them according to my Commission, I had of ech of them very ffrindly conference, but [of them] I could get noe resolution.

The Parlament begann the third of October after the New Stile, wherein all things were ve[ry] troublesome divers relations being openly spredd of the bytter contentions the which daily were in the [Contrey] without all agreement in any conclutions.

It hapned about this tyme that the Bishop of Presla being he the Prince of Silesia was now [departed] to Versovia accompened with a CCC and L-tie horsses as Ambassador for the Emperor, and it had [hapned] before that abooke written in Duch against her Majestie very Collumniously imprinted at Nissa [the] Princes Citie, came into my handes. Whereuppon I thought it good for her Majesties dignity and my [dutie] to take some remedie against such evill accions. Wherefore I wrote unto this Prince alre[ady] the [17] of December the Copie of which I send you herewith unto your honor.

The fourth of Januarie [the] Prince sent twoe of his nobles unto mee to give aunswere unto my Lettres before sent, the which is very ffrindly as your honor shall understand in the diurnall notes herewith also sent.

I understood by the insinuation of one of this Princes Nobles that he sent my Lettre to Prague [to] take advice how he should deale with mee, and his aunswere was such from them that [he is] much more cautious dealing and significacion of ametie towards her Majestie then I have fo[unde] here in Polland: for divers other particulers in this behalf, as also for many other incidents in Parlament I referr myself to the Diurnall here inclosed.

The xvii of December I received your honors Lettres with date of the third of October by Thomas Wilkins with a note also of such writings as your Lordship had received from mee synce my departure out of England, wherein I finde nothing wanting but alone those Lettres the which I wrote unto your honor from Versovia the xith of September which I hope before this tyme be comd to your honors handes, the other also written from Hansbach.

The king in this Parlament hath openly declared him self to depend whollie in all his Councell of the Clergie and that with great discontent of the rest of the Nobilitie. Hereuppon the Chauncery the which for the most parte doth consist of the Clergie have taken uppon them to be Judges of her Majesties Titles, forsuth to gratifie the Pope and his Legate that they maie like the easier finde favor in the confirmacion of theire benefices. So they have now concluded that they will give Her Majestie no more *Titulum defensatricis fidei,* whereuppon I have diversely [used?] a) the Contrary, and thus I have obtayned few good respectes from extremities which be usuall, [in] such incidents, yet I have left the matter in such state, that it maie at her Majesties pleasure [be] hastlie resumed to any form of dealing herein. As your honor shall more understand by my lettres written unto the king in this behalf the which I send also hereinclosed.

Yet I understand that it was decreed in the Parlament that the king should keepe amitie with her Majestie and should give such aunswere unto our demaunds that might be to her Majesties content.

The great Chauncellor by faccion of the Clergie hath ben greatly disgraced and set out of favor and sustained all things in silence and so departed from the Parlament.

F. 157 v The xvth of January the Parlament being now ended and most of the Nobles departed, I was called to the king to take my aunswere, and after few generall wordes it was given me in writing. I also with generall wordes made some Compliments requiring of his Majestie that if peradventure in this writing any thing might be conteyned the which might have need of further conference it would please him to appointe some of his officialls with whome I might confer, wherunto one loking uppon another nothing was aunswered. And afterward that I had sougth conference very diligently I could have none, and shortly after the king departing, I departed also resolving to handle the Remnaunt by letter.

And now I am at Elbing being somewhat evill at ease attending to stablish by meanes of the Towne for oure marchauntes trade here, as muche as the order of this Contry doth afforde, and as yet all thinges be heare in good waie and as thinges shall fall out so will I hereafter give further relation.

In the meane season I send your honor a Copie of my aunswere from the king *Ad verbum* respecting the letters of the king and the Chauncellor to her Majestie in hope to get others with the full Title. In the meane season I wish your honor all prosperitie, requesting of yow that will keepe me in her Majesties good favor.

Elbing the xxvth of ffebruary 1590
your Honors most redye to all gratefull dutye
Christophor Parkins

In dorso: To the Right hon. Lord Burghley Lord High Treasorer of Englande.

Alia manu: 25 Feb. 1590. Dr. Parkins to my L. from Elbing.

a) *Ms. hic et alibi imperfectum est.*

N. 68

[*Elbingae 25 Februarii, 1591*]

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de rebus a se gestis in Polonia

A Diurnall of the affaires in Polland

F. 159 The last of August I arrived to Versovia from Elbing. The 9 of September I had my Audience before the [king] there abiding. It was aunswered after some deliberacion that the king could not resolve matters proposed untill the Parlament. So I thought it good to goe to the Chauncellor to the which effect I demaunded Licence [of the] king, and a Passport. Licens was graunted, my passport was written in the Chauncery but conferred to [the] Popes Legat by some of his ffavorites by whose procurement the king fflatly denied the underwriting of it a).

The 9th of September I went to the Earle Augustus Braw a Swethen, the kings kinsman delivering him the Lettre which I had from her

Majestie to the king of Sweathen, requiring of him some Commendacion on [my] behalf, the which he very gladly toke uppon him, as also the sending of the Lettre, making mention he was much beholding unto her Majestie for her Clemency sometyme showed to the Earle Erick Bro [. . . . his] brother sometyme Imbassitor of the king of Sweathen in England.

The 13th of the said moneth, by good reasons chaundging my purpose of goeing towards the Chauncellor I diverted my [voiadge] towards the Marshall into greate Polland where I founde the Nobilitie gathered together in their provinc[ial] Parlament and missing of the Marshall I understood of some of the Cheif of the Contrie that the king was in [inten]cion to leave the kingdome, and closely to set in one of Austria, wherefore now they did prepare them selves [for a] generall Parlament to be holden after som twoe monethes, Whereuppon I resolved presently to goe to the Duke of [Prussia]. Having I ended with the said Duke of Prussia what I had to doe, the 13th of October I diverted my [voiadge] towards Versovia and by the waie finding at Posnania the greate Marshalle of Polland [b] delivered him her [Majesties lettres] the last of the said moneth.

The 19th of November I arrived to Versovia and the 20th I had conference with the great Chauncellor deli[vering] him her Majesties Lettres, and requiring of him that he wold signifie unto the king that I was now retorned [and] did loke for my aunswere this tyme of Parlament.

The 4 of December haveing now the Senators ended their first Sentents in their matters of Parlament I [went] unto the Archbishop of Gnesna as being the cheifest Prince of this Contrie after the king. I conferred [with] him the raisons of my demaundes and he aunswered plainly that this estate woulde not suffer any foren [Prince to break] ametie with the Queenes Majestie of England, wherefore there were not reprisalls to be feared against her [Majesties] subiectes neither any hindraunce of ther ffree trade in theis Cuntries, he added also that he woulde [consider] the matter of the Residence.

The said 4 of December I was with the Castellan Podlaskey being he the Lord Chamberlain and conferred [with] him. he aunswered aboute reprisalls as the Archbishop. Aboute the Residence he alleadged [some] difficulties, the first because the kings mynd was somewhat alienated from my person, being his Majestie perswaided that our Marchaunts at Elbing had made halfe a promise to lend him ffiftie thousand fflorens [as] they were requested but that by my Comeing and perswaition all was dasht, Whereunto I aunswered that [I] had good hope, that his Majestie as a wise Prince would rather respect me here, as the Queenes Majesties Agent then as a privat man with whatsoever my privat desert.

Ffurthermore that I estemed ever to have deserved [well] of his Majestie partly because before that I had ever seene him, in Consideracion of the amitie of the Queene towards him: and his father, at his first Nameing to the kingdome of Polland, most reddily I went with the [Kings] Imbassador ordeyned in his behalf to the Emperor, wherein what good servis I did, by the Relation of the Imbassitory it is through out all the Cuntrie well knowen. I did also make the compliments of the Congratula[cions] in Publique Audience to his greate content, according to the Lettres of the Queenes Majestie of England the [which] then I brought, and that before all others. And as for this present

matter I signified that theis of the Marchaunts perteyned nothing to me, and that I had noe Commission of her Majestie to medle herein. [I] signified also my self to be of such reverent disposicion towards his Majestie in all respects as he might look for [from] a faithful servaunt of the Queenes Majestie of England, the which hath most intierly loved him ever from [the] cradle.

The second diffiicultie alleadged of Podlasky was that the Bishop of Cuiavia very stoutely complained against the English Puretynes resident at Elbing and that he did endevor to prevent that they have here no libertie of Religion, Whereunto I aunswered that by all Pollitique wisedom [where] a congregation of men be admitted to live in a Comon wealth, it is consequent that they be admitted to have excercise of their proper Religion, because the only bond of politique life doth principally [lie] in the dutie that men keepe towards god the which is altogether desolved where there is no exercise of Religion: Wherefore we do see in those governments the which be much esteemed, theis two things ioyned together, that is Congregation, and use of Religion. So in Rome, Vennis and all Italie where they admit Congregacion of Jewes they admitt also, that they have theire Synagog and theire usuall praiers [and] preachinges, the which also they use in Polland, likewise in Turkie where they admit any Congregacion of other People they admit also the use of theire Religion, the which thing is allso usuall. The Bishop of Cuiavia in a place of his dominion called Shotland where a Congregation of Annabaptists do remaine, with exercize of theire Religion. At the length our conclusion was that Podlasky would do his best to bring my matters to effect.

The 5th of the said moneth I was with the Lord Preemisky being he the Marshall of the Courte and when I had declared unto him the raisons of my demaunds he offered all favors very ffrindly.

The 8th of the said moneth I sent my man George to the Earle Augustus Brawe to demaund of the delivery of her Majesties Lettre to the king of Sweathen, the which before I had given unto him, hee being with the king in his Closet, as divers other tymes, could not be spoken withall in person, but yet he aunswered by one of his [servants] that the foresaid Lettres were safely delivered by a noblman of Sweathen that went hence into that Country.

F. 159 v The 13th of the said moneth I was with the Bishop of Queavia with whome those of Dansick had ben befor mee, and had given him in writing theire raisons against the doings of our navie and also against the Residence of Elbing as he him selfe openlie did confes. But after long talke he promised his favor agreeable to equitie when theis things should be handled in the Parlament, Aboute the libertie of Religion of oure men in Elbing I finde him conformable to the talke I had before with Podlaskey, and the more we talked thereof, the more zealous he became, In soe much he said he would ioyne with the Bishops of Colme and Brannsberg, to tak out by force any English mynister the which should be sent hether for matters of Religion. I required of him that he would consider how politique reason requireth the use of Religion, if any Congregation were admitted to any place alledging the examples of all Italie, where with the Congregation of the jewes, the use of theire Religion also is admitted. I added also that if the king should graunte it I hopte he would beware of Violence, in thend he

Concluded that in all other matters this only excepted he would be ffrindly.

The nyntenth of the said moneth I was with the Pallentyne of Crawcow with whome I did handle at lardg against the uniust complaints of the Hances, declairing that they had suffered noe iniury of oure ffleete, but that they had receyved some punishment for theire evill desert and that with grace, seing that theire ships were set ffree. I handled also the matter of the Residence the more at lardg with this noble man because he had bene in this busines one of the Commissioners to handle with Mr. Hertberd.

And having I understood that divers of the Senators did openly affirme that all the ffame of the warr betweene Polland and Turkie was nought but a Matcheyvilick fixtion, intended to some pollitique effect, and now understanding that the Queenes Majestie had written herein, And being it soe that I had received Lettres thereof, of my Lord Treasorer written with his owne hand, I desired of this Noble man that he would have such regard of her Majesties dignitie as all noble men ought to have of Princes, of whome it is to be presumed that they do not use to write to confirme famed matter, either of purpose, either of light information, he promising in all respects his ffrindship.

The xxith of the said moneth twoe of the kings Secritaries came to me to dynner, declayring unto me, in the kings name that his Majestie had written into England to requier ffree passe for one Thowsand and CC Cloathes, and that his Majestie required of me to write also in the same behalfe. I understanding that one of theis twoe called Johannes Balsious was very neare the king, thought good to take occasion of some further talk with him. So I made mention that it was a wonderment unto me that hetherto the king had given no litle significacion of his gratefull meaning toward her Majestie for the manifolde effects of Ametie the which he had received of her highnes at Sondry tymes. I made mention also of the fflatt deniall of the underwriting of my pasport, a thing which useth not to be denied to the Agents of any Prince, neither among Turks nor Tartars. Then to this present matter I aunswered that it is often prooved in England that some merchaunts come into England having Lettres demaunding some nomber of Clothes with ffree Toale, as it were for the uses of the Princes themselves, being it at the length found, that it was nothing but a fetch for the merchaunts Comoditie, the which thing of late hath ben found in merchaunts of Hamberg, the which obtayning such a licens forthwith did sell it in England for reddie money. Yet I added that I doubt it not but the king should easely obtaine such a matter, if he used such meanes that the Queenes Majestie might be Certified that this was intended for his owne use, yet because he urged me further, I wrote also to your honor the copie of the which I send you here also inclosed.

The said xxith daie afternoone the Imbassitor of the Duke of Prussia visited mee unto whome amongst other conference, I gave informacion according to the Queenes Majesties Lettre appertaining to the ship called the Mary of Quinsbirg as I was advised by Mr. Daniell Rogers Lettre. I conferred also with him, the Acts which I had about the ship taken awaye from the merchaunts of Yorke at Quinsberg and also of her Majesties Lettres to the king of Polland in this behalfe, requiring of him, if they had yett at Quinsberg receaved any further aunswere from the Duke in this behalfe as it was agreed uppon at my departure thence. He required of me in the Dukes name that I would

cease from further proceading for the space of sixe weekes, signifieing unto me that by the Dukes Commission the Cowncellors of Quinsberg were in the inquisicion of such things the which appertaine thereunto.

The xxxth of the foresaid moneth Mr. Deputie of Elbing conferred with me, aboute a Lettre from Constantinople from Gabriell. Wherewithall Thomas Butterworth and Thomas Relk, the which continued complaints against Mr Barton at Constantinople and Thomas Wilcocke aboute the coyning of false Tallers and other such things, requiring that Wilcock might be hindred from that voiadg. I considering that Wilcock had bene well liked in England, and was approoved to be set aboute theis publique affaires, and having taken some informacion of the matter now amended in Constantinople, I thought it agreeable to her Majesties proceedings in this behalfe to defend his Credit with some Convenient order, the which thing I have here wel performed.

The first of January I was with the Pallatyne of Brafslaus whoe hath his dominion towardes Constantinople of whome I was very lovingly receaved and after Complements he required of me to help him to a young Polish gent of his Cowrte, whome he sent into England aboute twoe yeares past, Offering him self to shew all favors to any of her Majesties Subiects the which should passe by his Cuntry. I handled also with him of my Commission requiring his favor when the matter should be brought in

F. 160 question into the Senat whereunto he gave me a very ffrindly promisse.

The ffourth of the said Monneth the Bishop of Rattislaus the Emperors Imbassitor sent twoe of his Nobles to aunswere my Lettres written unto him the 17th of the foresaid moneth of december, aboute a Lible printed at Nyssa his Citie. After very ffrindly salutacions in the Princes name they signified that my Lettre conteyning things of importaunce, and apperteyning to my dutie was very well excepted, and in excuse of the matter they said that after inquisicion made, it was founde that the said booke was printed at Englestad, but as for his Citie he ffindeth there none such. So that it semeth that the booke being reprinted in some other places some false dealing men hath put the name of Nissa. They promissed also in their Princes name that he acknowledging what honor is due unto her Majestie will give straight prohibition that subiects shall hereafter abstaine from all such lewd accions, the which may appertaine to the deminishing of Her Majesties dignitie.

The 5th of the said moneth understaunding I of the good meaning of the Emperors Imbassitor towards her most Excellent Majestie by his former aunswere, I thought good to take occasion of some ffrindlie complements according to my instruction wherein I am demaunded to use the denunsiacion of ametie with all ffrindly Princes, as in my voiadges occasion should shewe. So this daie I visited the Emperors Imbassitor, first for the Emperor, signifieing unto him that her Majestie as hetherto, so ever remayning in ametie wisheth him all good health and wellfaire, and that her Majestie for the Emperors ffrindship doth give due protexion to all his subiects passing by her Majesties kingdomes requiring also that the like maie be contynued with her Majesties subiects passing by the Empier. Then I did salute his owne person as the Cheiffest Prince of Silesia in her Highnes name adding the like offer and demaund as before for her subiects and dominions.

The matter was received in very good part, and he aunswered that undoubtedly this Act in her Majesties name would be highly well excepted by the Emperor, whome he knoweth to be desirous to maintaine ffrindship with her Majestie as with all other Princes, alleadging that aboute such matters, he is sent here unto this Cuntrie. Then for his owne parte he gave singuler thanks unto her Majestie offering all dutifull frindship in his dominions to her Majesties subiects, and so much the rather that he hath of divers of his owne subiects understood of many acts of her Majesties Clemency, which they have receaved in her kingdomes, and he added that yesterdaie his Collega in his Legation, a Barron of Austria told him of a Lettre received out of England, ffrom his Puple, wherein he wrote of divers her Majesties Clemencies used towards him, and that with singuler admiration, and loving inclynation of all that hard it, wheruppon after some talke and Complements had, wee concluded.

The 7th of the Monneth, as many other tymes, so this daie I sent to the Chauncellor to have conference, and if peradventure by his other busines, that orderly could not bee, I required of him, that he would have iuste consideration of my last Lettres, and what aunswere he should give unto the Queenes Majesties Lettres he aunswered very Civillie that he would goe then presentely unto the Sennat and that in all respects he would performe what could be required of him with reason.

The 14th of the said moneth I required of the Marshall that he would write an aunswere to the Queenes Majesties Lettres, he aunswered he would do it, at some other tyme, and so without any further conference he departed from Versovia, being before him departed the Archbishop and the Chauncellor.

The 15th of the said moneth I had my expidicion, and at the same tyme after Complements I delivered a Lettre unto his Majestie wherein our most Excellent Queene giveth aunswere aboute the Mary of Quinsberg, the which Lettre was sent unto me by Mr Daniell Rogers, and I received it first at Versovia after my retorne out of Germany, and seing that my aunswere was given me in writing, I required of the king some Certen depute with whom I might conferr, if I should finde any thing in my aunswere that required further conference.

The same daie afternoone perceaveing I that the Lettres unto her Majestie had not her whole Title, I went to the Marshall of the Cowrte whoe was accompanied with divers Prellats of the Chauncery. I declared unto him, in this matter my mynde requesting of him, that he would signifie unto the king that it was not convenient, that the king should now begynn to Chaundg her Majesties Titles, and in Talke, one of the Prellats signified that the Pope had written unto the king that he should use noe more, to the Queene of England the Title « Defensatrix Fidei », unto whome I aunswered that the Queene of England doth use this Title not as depending of the Pope, but as a thynge of fforraine Princes moved, and of the Estates of England decreed, wherefore the Popes Lettres, or authorytie hath nothing to doe in this matter, and that the Queenes Majestie expected that the Crowne of Polland take not uppon it to Chaundg her Majesties Titles for whatsoever the Popes Lettres. Then I went to the Vicechauncellor declayring my mynd in like manner, he aunswered he could do noe otherwise then he founde in the Chauncery. He added also very Civillie and Courtlike that the king should lie, if he used this Title « Defensatrix Fidei » to the Queene

of England. I replied that hetherto they have sent out of this kingdome noe Lettres by any Publique person with this defectuous Title, and I said I would not be the ffirst. Wherefore I testified that I did not accepte the Lettres delivered unto me, as sufficient, but as a Copie of the Lettres that should be hereafter written, meaning to breake the Seale and to keepe them to such effect. I added also that (if he did well understaund) that Ancient Titles of Princes were used not by dependaunce of any presente actions but for memory of things past. So that the Emperors at this tyme be called « Augusti », thoe they do not Augment theire Empier. Likewise the kings of Fraunce be called « Christianissimi », in memory that one of the kings of ffraunce became christian before all other kings. So that it were no need to use those

F. 160 v blunt speaches, especially because he may well testifie, if you will consider that the Queenes Majestie hath sufficiently defended that ffaith the which she professeth and esteemeth Christian.

The same daie the Chauncellors Secretary came unto me, bringing me Lettres to her Majestie with like defectuous Title, wherewith I founde falte, and so much the rather, that before I had writt unto him hereaboute. But now he was departed, wherfore the matter could not be amended. Yet required his Secretary to signifie unto him that I would beare his Lettres, as a Copie of that which he shall write, breaking the Seale. He endevored to excuse the matter with a . . . put in place of the Title. I aunswered if it had be don with simplicitie, it had ben tollerable, but being it don Consulto for deniall of the Title, it is more then becometh the Chauncellor to doe, or cann be liked, he aunswered that it was concluded so in the Chauncery for the avoiding of displeasure of some other Princes. I replied it was very evil considered to have regard of the offence of others in matters the which appertaine nothing unto them, and neglect her Majesties offence in her owne matters, and that it cannot be commennded of modest men that the Chauncery of Polland take uppon them to Judge things that be above them.

The Seavententh of the said Moneth haveing I the daie before written unto the kings Majestie aboute the inscription of his Lettres, I went to the Pallatyne of Rave signifieing unto him that I had ben required by writing under the kings hand to confirme ffrindship in England. I thinck it good that the king be warned by some Senators of a thing happened that maie hinder their ffrindship, that is that the king doth not take uppon him to Judg her Majesties Titles and that he hath omitted in the inscription of his Lettres, as it were by decree of some of some Ecclesiasticall Senators titulum c) « Defensatricis fidei », whereaboute I did discourse some reasons with him as before, Adding that (« Abissus abissum invocat ») and that one iniury calleth another. He aunswered that with his sorrowe he confesseth unto me, that the young king is so occupied by the old Queene his Aunt, with the impressions of the Popes Legat and Jhesuits that they can have noe construction with him in some matters of state. Yet he said that seing this thing pertayne to the ffrindship of fforraine Princes, he would for his Senatoriall dutie most ernestly talk with the king thereof.

The 20th of the said moneth the king departed frome Versovia, and I also. The 25th of the said moneth I arrived to Elbing and thence I wrote unto the kings Majestie A replie unto my aunswere. And aboute the matter of the marchaunts of Yorke I wrote unto the Townes of

Quinsberg and re[ceived] aunswere of them, the which all I do send your honor inclosed. And now I am in deliberacion withe [this] Citie for the better establishing of our men here.

A diurnall of my affaires in Polland

a) *Hic et alibi quaedam verba excisa sunt.* b) of Poland, *add. sup. lin.* c) titulum *add. in marg.*

N. 69

Elbingae, 19 Aprilis 1591

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de negotiationibus cum civitatibus Hanseaticis

F. 161 Right honorable Lord, in my last Lettre, written from Elbing the xxvth of ffebruary, I gave your honor accompte of my doinges heare, sending you the Copies of such principall matters as heare hath bene handled. Since that tyme I have bene sought againe of the Dansickers about the obtaineing of some favor in England in place of their Priviledges, whereuppon I went unto that Cittie the xth of this moneth wheare I was received very curteously with greate significacion of reverence to her Majestie. To theire demaund I aunsweared that I had written into England as they wished mee, and as your honor maie understaund by my Lettres from Versovia, gyven the xith of September. I added also that hitherto I had received no aunsweare thereunto. Yet I comforted them with hope of her Majesties good favor in any reasonable requestes, if they with theire reverent behavioure toward her Majestie should deserve noe lesse. They signified unto me also that they ment to send some of theire Citizeins into England this Sommer to demaund recompence for theire losses. Whereunto I aunsweared that if they ment those thinges spoiled of the Souldyors for offence against the Law of warr and her Majesties inhibition, their request should seme unreasonable, because in that respect the Souldyer hath, don but his dutie and noe man hath bene the better for those theire losses. Wherefore theire is no man to be founde of whome recompence may be demaunded. But if they meane of some other losses, if they bring sufficient proffe and convince the offendors they maie be sure of perfitt Justice.

In ffebruarie understaunding of some troubles in Kuningsberg about like complaintes I went thither and have had conference with them according to my instruction, and as they desired of mee, I gave them in writing my reasons against theire Complaintes, whereunto hitherto they have not replied. But when I was at Dansick, the Governors of Kuningsberg sent me with theire Lettre a copie of the Dukes Lettre to her Majestie in this behalf, signifieing that the Burgars should hereuppon have further conference with me, but yet I have hard no further.

Yesterdaie it came to my knowledg that the Six Cheif Cities of the Hances, that is Lubeck, Hamberg, Limberg, Branswick, Breame, and Dansick, unto whome it apperteyneth by theire offyce have indited an assemblie at Lubeck to be holden the first Sundaie after Trinitie propounding theis Articles:

1. ffirst it is demaunded of the Cities under ffidelitie and honor to aunswere directly ech for itself, if they will remaine in the Company and ioine together theire fforces to defend theire Hansieaticall Liberties and that they will decree of some ponishement « Contra desertores ».

3. Then theire Sindici Sudermannus and Lisermannus, whoe shall write theire Cronakills shalbe examined and hard of all those thinges the which seeme to have Contrarietie with theire Liberties in all places. And they will also deliberate how they maie trannsferr the Residence of Anwarpe.

3. Seing that Mauritius Symmerman Alderman of the Residence in London is deade, yt shalbe handled, whoe may be set in his place, and how that residence now troubled may be conserved and brought to better state. Or ells maie be trannsferred to some other place.

The ffourth Article is of privat matters.

5. They will have a deliberation aboute a declaracion of the Queenes Majestie of England given the yeare 84 willing to define what shalbe hade further to do herein.

6. Seing that it hath bene committed to Lubeck, Hamberg, Limberg and Breame diligently to observe all the doings of the English marchaunts, and they find that Contrary to the Emperors decree, Stoade hath received them, reiected before from Emden and Hamberg, they will decree in what manner they maie trouble Stoade for this fact. And also Elbing, the which hath committed the like errour.

7. They will deliberate aboute the seking of recompence for theire losses received of the English ffleete before Lisabon and others like.

8. They will consider how they may maintaine there free traficque into Spaine against whatsoever Inhibition from England.

9. Suderman is to be hard about the Toales newly set up in Netherland and they shall consider of the manner of taking them awaie. The tenth is of theire Residence in Muscovie at the Narve.

11. They will consider of the greifes of them of Dullyn against the Prince of Parma for that he doth admitt Reprisalls against them. The rest of their Articles the which arrive to the number of XV, pertaine to theire private matters, I thought good in all events to give your honor knowledge hereof.

I am here yet at Elbing now about my Conclusion with this Cittie hoping to leave all things in such order that the Marchauntes maie with securitie and quiet follow their trade, the which thing being ended as the wether shall wax milder, I will by gods grace spedely saile toward Denmark to accomplish what is theire begun, wheare when I shall have don what I maie, I meane to returne to your honor, unles in the meane season I shall have other commaundment from her Majestie and your honor, and in deed it shalbe needfull for me, for my allowaunce now groweth to an end. So that as I wrote to your honor before my departure from England, I shall have of all that hath bene allowed me at my retorne only a contented conscience of my good indevor in her Majesties service. Therefore I beseech your honor most ernestly that it will please your honor to further me with your good favor, that seing some yeares since for professing myself her Majesties faithfull servant in Roome, I have ben in some perill, and heare now in ungratefull Polland, for the same onely cause I have sustayned many a sower loke, I maie now be accepted to her Majesties good service most desired of mee, to end the

rest of my daies after theis my long Perygrenations therein, with some such abelitie as shalbe necessary to attend to such service. So that if by your honors good favor I might at my retorne finde all thinges in such order that not needing to spend tyme in sekyng mayntynaunce, I might forthwith be able to attend to service, I should be highly bound unto your honor and most reddie as now I am to all gratefull dutie, wherewith I wish your honor all prosperitie. From Elbing the xix of April 1591.

Your Honors most readye to all gratefull dutye,
Christopher Parkins.

In dorso: To the Right honorable Lord Burghley: Lord Highe Treasorer of England. *Alia manu:* The articles that were to be propounded in the Assembly of Lubecke touching the Haunce Townes.
29 April 1590. D. Parkins for my Lord. *Sigillum.*

N. 70

Elbingae, 14 Maii 1591

Christophorus Parkins
ad Cives Elbingenses
de residentia mercatorum Anglorum Elbingae

F. 163 Magnifici et Generosi Domini amici observandissimi.

Petunt a me Mag. V-rae ut explicatam aliquam noticiam dem de Commissione mea, quatenus ad Residentiam mercatorum nostrorum in hac Civitate firmandam pertinet: quod quidem eo facilius a me concedendum insinuare videmini, quod illi qui ante me in has partes ex Anglia cum mandatis ablegati fuerunt, hoc ipsum facile concesserint, ac re ipsa praestiterint. Ego vero cum mandata habeam a Serenissima Regina Domina mea clementissima ut singularem Suae M-tis gratiam et favorem erga hanc Civitatem vestram testatissimum reddam, non permittam sane ut quisquam alius humanitatis erga vos officiis me superet. Quod ergo alii ante me praestiterunt, ego quoque libentissime praestabo.

Ad rem igitur quod attinet, in literis Commissionis meae ad verbum ita habetur: Caeteris actis ut in Dania praecipue tibi agendum erit, cum Serenissimo Rege Poloniae aut cum Ipsius eam ad rem Deputatis, pro confirmanda perpetua negotiatione et Residentia mercatorum et subditorum nostrorum Elbingae, qua in re conaberis ea omnia ad perfectum deducere, quae a Domino Herberto caepta sunt. Haec ad verbum. Quod praeterea Mag. V-rae de similibus Civium privilegiis reciproca aequitate in Anglia petunt, cum authentico scripto ostendant, hoc ipsum a Domino Herberto promissum prius fuisse: ego eidem omnino insisto. Quod si quid aliud in hoc genere Mag. V-rae a me voluerint, ero certe ad omnia, viri amicissimi, officia paratissimus. Quod reliquum est, Civitati vestrae Amplissimo Senatui vobisque singulis felicissima omnia precor. Datum Elbingae 14 May Anno 1591.

Vester amantissimus

Christophorus Parchingius
Serenissimae Reginae Angliae Orator.

In dorso: Sir Christopher Perkings confirmation of the privilegdes graunted by Sir John Herbert to ye Cittie of Elbing, May 14, 1591.

N. 71

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi intercepta a classiariis Anglicis

F. 166 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter, deferentes, notum testatumque facimus NOS Proconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis Qualiter coram nobis comparantes Exercitores navis eius, quam Lilium Gedanense nuncuparunt. Spectabiles et Famati Dominus Joachimus Ehler Senator, Adrianus Engelcke, Simon von Mesten, Christianus Schachman, Petrus Horneman, Solomon Heine, Conradus Schleep, Joannes Stal, Heinricus von Reden et nauclerus Martinus Heithusen Cives nostri ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbis conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, ac certo affirmarunt. Quod ea navis ipsorum propria sit, quodque dictus nauclerus Anno LXXXIX° mense Aprili hinc exnavigans, exportaverit siliginis onera duo et octoginta, quorum vecturae pretium fuerat Ducati. DCCCCII. Vnum et sexaginta onera tritici. Ducati. DCCXXXII. quinquagenam tabularum Klapholz. Duc. XXIII. quae in universum conficiunt Ducatos MDCLVII. Praeterea Angli milites mercenarios in navem illam imposuerunt, qui omnia navis esculenta ac poculenta consumpserunt aestimata florenis Polonicis CCCC. interim non computata mora itineris, nec eius lucri quod navis sale onusta domum reverti potuisset. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani die XII Junii Anno M. D. XCI°.

In dorso: The particular complayntes and griefs of the King of Polands subiectes.

N. 72

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de damnis illatis Michaeli Rosemberg a classiariis Anglicis

F. 167 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus NOS proconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparens spectabilis Dominus Michael Rosembergius Scabinorum Senior, ac Civis noster ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios

Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena abunde praemonitus protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbis conceptis, Deo teste iuravit et certo affirmavit, quod anno LXXXVIII mense Novembri, in navem Jacobi Albrechesen Lisabonam pervehenda intulerit quinque onera tritici, quae constant flor: Polonicis CCLII. XII gross. XV den. Haec licet ante Serenissimae Reginae interdictum Cum hinc exportata sint, tamen a Capitaneo Draken in portu Pleymout navis detenta, et merces ablatae fuerunt: Quodque anno LXXXIX mense Aprili, in navem Wilelmi Döek ad se et Joannem Rossoio itidem civem Gedanensem proprie pertinentes quatuor massas cerae intulerit, quae constant flor: CCCLXXIX. gross. XXVII. den. XV. Quam mercem licet edicto non prohibitum, nihilominus Capitaneus Noris abstulit. In navem itidem Wolffardi Lutman, quinque onera tritici Lisabonam perferenda intulerit, quae ipsius propria fuerunt, et constant flor: Polonicalibus CCLVII. gross. XXI. den. VI. sic ut tota summa sit florenorum DCCC.XC, 11 gross. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedanii prima die mensis Augusti. Anno Domini M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 73

Gedani, 30 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de Ioachimo Ehler et sociis ab Anglis iniuriatis.

F. 168 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum, et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparentes Spectabilis et Famatus Dominus Joachimus Ehler Senator, et filius Augustinus Ehler civis noster ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis et sublatis, ac damnis illatis, de periculo ac poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt ac certo affirmarunt. Quod anno LXXXIX° primo vere intulerunt in navem Wilelmi Dock Gedanensis Lisabonam perferenda siliginis onera quindecim, modios quadraginta, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicalibus DVI-XVIII-IX. In navem Martini Heituthusen Gedanensis siliginis onera quindecim, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCCCLXXXV. gross. XXV. Utraque summa est florenorum DCCCCXCII.gross.XIII. den. IX. Ita Deus eos iuvet, ac sacrosanctum eius Verbum. Hae vero merces infra Lisabonam ab Anglis interceptae fuerunt, et ut ipsi affirmant, tum temporis Vendi poterant Ducatis M.CCCCLXXII. Vecturae pretium fuit in onera singula decem ducatorum, quibus adiiciuntur factoris pretium, et impensae caeterae Ducatorum CCCLXVIII. Ita ex iis mercibus praesentis pecuniae confici poterant Ducati M.CIIII. Summa est ducatorum M.CCCCLXXII. Praedicti Ducati M.CIIII ex Hispania in pipere, vel aliis mercibus huc reportari, et inde confici poterant floreni Polonicales M.DCCCXL. qui in

hunc usque diem absunt. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XXX mensis Maii Anno M°. D°. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 74

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Michaelis Bartsch intercepta.

F. 169 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus NOS Praeconsules Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparens Spectabilis Dominus Michael Bartsch Scabinus primariae huius Civitatis, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, ac certo affirmavit. Quod anno LXXXVII° mense Aprili nauclerus Walterus Herde Gedanensis, ex Condato navigans per Capitaneum Anglicanum Bruilli praefectum pro Rivo Londensi in Anglia interceptus, et Bruilium deductus fuit, eo non attento, quod eidem nauclero per supremum maris praefectum et Regios Consiliarios de libero transitu cautum et prospectum esset. In eius navem in Condato hae merces illatae fuerunt: Centum quinquaginta duo vasa vini Bastardi. Viginti vasa vini Zeck, vas unum cum quadrante vini Aropa, triginta sex onera salis, sexaginta quinque cum semisse corbis ficuum, nonaginta novem duodenae suberis, sexaginta fasces suberis Lisabonici, quarum mercium quadrans qui ad ipsum pertinebat constitit Ducatis DCCCC XXXI. Ress: CCXXVII, qui efficiunt florenos Polonicales M.CCCIII. gross.IIII. den.IX.

Caeterum hae merces tum Londonii vendi poterant singula vasa ducatis XVI Starl: singuli ficuum corbes solidis X.Starl. singula salis onera ducatis sex Starl. Et quanquam post multas sollicitationes et impensas septuaginta duo vini vasa restituta fuerint, ea tamen ita coacuerant, ut in ea plus impendi oportuerit, quam eorum pretium esset, uti ex rationibus liquebit. Anno LXXXIX. intulit in navem Wilelmi Dock Gedanensis quindecim onera tritici, et in navem Martini Heithusen Gedanensis itidem quindecim onera tritici, quae simul cum impensis constituerunt florenis Polonicis M.D.LXXXVII. gross. XVI. den. IX. In navem Augustini Karsten Gedanensis siliginis onera viginti, quae cum impensis constituerunt Flor: DCXXXVII. gross. III. den.VI. quod frumentum omne per Classiarios Anglicanos infra Lisabonam interceptum et ablatum fuit. Omnium autem mercium suprascriptarum, praeter damnum quod accessit summa est florenorum M.M.M. D. XXVIII. gross: XXIIII. den:VI. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XII mensis Junii. Anno M°. M°. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 75

Gedani, 3 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Gregorii Siloff intercepta.

F. 170 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, quod coram nobis comparentes Exercitores navis cui Divi Georgii, quam nauclerus Gregorius Siloff anno LXXXIX Gedano Lisabonam duxit, et Anglicanus Capitaneus Drake intercepit, videlicet Conradus à Bobbert, Michael Woler, Hermannus Torbeck, Stanislaus Meine, Joannes Ikerman, Jacobus Wyser, Nicolaus Fridenwald, Andreas Vogel, Thomas Oloff, et loco demortui naucleri liberorum eius tutor Joannes Corbl, Cives nostri ad certificandum de rebus et mercibus suis per Capitaneos, et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, et certo affirmarunt, praedictum nauclerum cum memorata nave die XIIII mensis Aprilis Anno LXXXIX Gedano versus Lisabonam enavigasse, et in ea nave merces infra scriptas vecturae pretio constituto transportasse. A Paulo Dillinger centenam tabularum quercinarum Klapholz, quarum vecturae pretium constituitur ducatis XLVI. Ab Henrico Kleinfeldo quinque onera frumenti tonnarii, ducatis LXV. A Theodoro Sifert decem onera, ducatis CXXX. A domino Joachimo Eler decem onera, ducatis CXX. Ab Andrea Vogel onera decem et dimidium, ducatis CXXXVI, gross. XX. Ab Hermanno Thorbeck decem onera, ducatis CXXX. A Paulo von Doren onera quinque ducatis LXV. A Jacobo Kemmerling onera tria ducatis XXXIX. Ab Alberto Behmen onera tria ducatis XXXIX. Ab Hermanno Thorbeck onera tritici non compacta duodecim ducatis CXX, A Jacobo Karsten onera octo cum semisse ducatis LXXXV. Pro nave ipsa semissem centenae tabularum quercinarum, ducatis XXII. Recepit etiam nauclerus non modicum Plumbi loco suburrae, quod intulit Theodoricus Siefert, nullo tamen vecturae pretio. Totum igitur vecturae pretium est ducatorum DCCCCXCVIII, gross. XX qui quadraginta duobus grossis aestimati conficiunt florenos Polonicales M.CCC.XCVII. gross. XXVI. Et cum hoc vecturae pretium ex locato iam debitum fuerat, cum navem Lisabona revertentem Capitaneus Drake intercepisset, Exercitoribus non solum pretium illud abest, sed etiam navem sale onustam domi recipere, et pro singulis oneribus florenos XXXI accipere potuissent. Amplius etiam damnum se passos attestantur, ob secundam ex Anglia navis expeditionem, quam aestimant florenis Polonicalibus DCCCCXXXV. gross. XVII. Quibus tamen non connumerantur, quod in funibus, velis, pulvere tormentario et in scapha a nave ablata, damni datum est, utpote quod ad naucleri rationes pertineat. Et sic summa damnorum, de quibus hi Exercitores certificarunt, aestimatur florenis Polonicalibus MM.CCCXXXIII. gross. XIII. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. Praeterea Nauclerus, Scriba, Cocus, et alii homines boni, cum viderent res et facultates suas omnes tam misere rapi, prae maerore

animi sunt mortui, non paucis miseris Viduis et Orphanis, quorum quotidie gemitus non sine dolore exauditur, derelictis. Quod damnum tamen Exercitores aestimare noluerunt. Actum Gedani die XXIIII mensis Maii. Anno domini M.D.XCI°. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani tertia Augusti. Anno Domini. M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 76

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Henrici von Doorn intercepta

F. 171 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, Nos Praeconsules, et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparens Famatus Heinricus von Doorn civis noster, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et pena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, ac certo affirmavit, Quod anno M-o D-o LXXXVII, mense Februario, in Condato coemptae, et ibidem in navem naucleri Walteri Herden Gedanensis illatae fuerunt hae merces. Sexaginta fasces suberis Lisabonici, nonaginta novem duodenae suberis, Centum quinquaginta duo vasa vini Bastardi; Viginti vasa vini Zeck, quatuor vasa eiusdem, vas unum cum quadrante vini sirropa, triginta sex onera salis, et sexaginta quinque cum Semisse Corbes ficuum; quarum mercium semis; qui ad ipsum pertinebat, constitit ducatis. 1863 - 6½ - quae conficiunt florenos Polonicos MMDCVIII. gross. IX.

Mense deinceps Aprili idem nauclerus Condato cum iisdem mercibus versus Angliam enavigans, pro Rivo Londinensi, per Capitaneum Anglicanum, qui gubernator in Bruilio fuit, interceptus, et Bruilium perductus est: Eo non attento, quod eidem nauclero per supremum maris praefectum, cum subscriptione Consiliariorum Angliae literis de libero transitu in Hispaniam, et reversione in Angliam cautum et prospectum esset. Caeterum hae merces tum Londini vendi poterant, singula vini vasa Ducatis XVI starl., singuli ficuum corbes sol. X starl. Ac quanquam postea mandato Serenissmae Reginae vina quaedam restituerentur, ea tamen iam coacuerunt, vasis etiam vix semplenis, ita ut deinceps usui non fuerint.

Anno LXXXIX, per Classiarios Anglicanos pro rivo Lisabonensi interceptus fuit nauclerus Lubicensis Walffert Luteman, in cuius navem idem Heinricus von Dorn Gedani intulerat onera triginta unum cum dimidio tritici Boddiensis, quae constiterunt florenis Polonicis MDCCCCXXI.

Eodem anno per Classiarios Anglicanos ibidem pro rivo Lisabonensi intercepta fuit navis Gedanensis Abrahami Urbani, in quam intulerat onera viginti tritici Podoliensis, quae constiterunt florenis Polonicis. MCLIX. Summa mercium omnium sibi ablatarum aestimantur florenis

Polonicis MMMMMDCLXXXVIII. gross. IX. Damnum autem hac occasione captae navis, et vini deperditi, arbitrio bonorum virorum aestimandum relinquit. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani die XII mensis Junii. Anno M-o D-o Nonagesimo primo.

N. 76 A.

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Henrici Kleinfeldt intercepta

F. 172 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint praesentium literarum noticiam habituris Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis et amicis honorandis obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparens Civis noster Henricus Kleinfeldt ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis et damnis illatis de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, et certo affirmavit quod anno LXXXIX die XXIX Martii intulit in navem Gregorii Siloff onera quinque tritici in tonnas compacti, quae cum impensis constabant flor: Polonical. CCXCV gross. V. den: XV. Die decima Aprilis in navem Danielis Papke tritici onera decem, modios novem, quae cum impensis constabant flor. DXLI. gross. XXI. den: III. Undecima Aprilis in navem Joannis Dok decem onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis DXXXIIII. gross. VIII. Vniversa summa est florenorum M.CCCLXXI. gross. V. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. Hae merces quandoquidem infra Lisabonam salvae appulerunt, ibidem vendi potuissent duobus millibus florenorum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani, secunda Augusti. Anno Domini M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 77

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Guilelmi Dock et sociorum intercepta

F. 173 Vniversis ac singulis cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparentes Exercitores navis Tritonis quam nauclerus Wilelmus Dock ducebat, ac Cives nostri Gabriel Schueman, Joannes Lutkeman, Michaelis Kerls haeredes,

Nicolaus Junkers, Joachimus Rike, Theodoricus von Scheben, Bernardus Dresler, et ipsius naucleri Willelmi haeredes, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbis conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, et certo affirmarunt, quod ratione huius praedictae navis ab Anglis interceptae, nec non mercium et aliarum rerum per eosdem ablatarum, damnum passi sunt florenorum Polonical. M.M.M.CCCXXXVIII. gross. XX. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani, secunda die mensis Augusti Anno M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 78

Gedani, 3 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Ehler et sociorum intercepta

F. 174 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparentes Exercitores navis, quam Arcam Noae Gedanensem vocant, Cives nostri, dominus Joachimus Eler, Augustinus Eler, Joannes Boccatius, Michael Mewes, Lucas Evert, Georgius Pannach, et Matthias Gadde, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, et certo affirmarunt, quod anno M.D.LXXXVIII die XXVII. mensis Octobris, praedicta navis, quam Petrus Janke Gedanensis ducebat, versus Sanlucam in Andelusiam enavigavit, et deinceps mense Decembri per Classiarios Serenissimae Reginae Londinum producta fuit, merces ibidem expositae et ablatae. Vecturae pretium nauclero non solutum, sed saltem, viginti librae Starlingenses in rationem datae. Vecturae vero pretium nauclero constitutum fuerat Ducati M.DCCCCLXXVI. Exercitores praeterea in eadem nave habuerunt quatuor circinos tabularum ad vasa conficienda, duodenis ducatis aestimatos. Vtraque positio est ducatorum MMXIIII, qui per gross. XLIIII computati, faciunt florenos Polonicales. MM. DCCCCLXVIII: gross. XVI.

Anno deinde LXXXIX primo vere, Exercitores eundem nauclerum in Angliam ablegarunt, pretii vecturae, et damni repetendi causa, qui ducentas sex libras Starling: mutuo acceptas, per cambium hic resolvendas transcripsit, quae etiam hic solutae sunt; quibus accedit reparatio et expeditio navis cum Victuallibus, quae conficiunt florenos Polonicales. MCXXXIII. sic utrinque summa est florenorum M.M.MMCI gross. XVI. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. Caeterum salva ratione et vecturae pretii et mercium dictarum, nauclerus in navem recipere potuisset tantum salis, quantum centum onera nostracia excedunt aestimatum ducatis CCXXIII. Item ex parata pecunia tantum

remansisset, quo vasa Vini Hispanici centum et decem, quindenis ducatis ad summum comparari poterant, que summa est ducatorum M.DCXLIX gross. VI. den: II. Tantum vero salis, uti dictum est Anno LXXXIX. circa festum Paschatos Gedani esse et ibi vendi poterat florenis Polonicis MMMC: Vina vero Hispanica florenis DCC MC.2. sic utraque summa conficit floren: XM.CC.L. At defalcatis sumptibus et impensis, superfuissent Exercitoribus floreni Polonici. IXMDXXXV.gross.XIIII.den: XII. Actum die XXX mensis Maii. Anno M.D.XCI. Datum Gedani, tertia Augusti, Anno M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 79

Gedani, 28 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioannis Wichmann intercepta

F. 176 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, Nos Praeconsules et Consules Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparens Famatus Joannes Wichman civis noster ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit ac certo affirmavit. Quod Anno M°. D° LXXXIX°. circiter diem xx. mensis Martii intulerit in navem Wilelmi Dock viginti onera tritici, quae cum impensis usque per fretum Danicum constiterunt florenis Polonicis DCCCXC.gross.X. In navem Joannis Dock viginti onera siliginis, quae itidem cum expensis constiterunt Florenos Polonicos DXLV gross. Hae naves ab Anglicanis Classiariis infra Lisabonam interceptae, et inde damnum ipsi datum, et lucrum quod sperabat, ablatum fuit: Praeterea frater eius Michael Wichman Hamburgo per Georgium vom Dam transfretavit, massas duas Cerae purissimae Luneburgensis, quae hic Gedani domicilium habent, et cum impensis constant florenis Polonicalibus CCCCXXXIIII. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XXVIII mensis Maii. Anno M°D°. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 80

Gedani, 3 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Ehler et sociorum intercepta

F. 177 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes,

notum testatumque facimus Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis: qualiter coram nobis comparentes, dominus Joachimus Eler, una cum filio suo Michaele Eler, cives nostri, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis, per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, et certo affirmarunt, quod Anno LXXXIX. die XIII. Mensis Aprilis intulerunt in navem Gregorii Siloff Gedanensis, farinae decem onera, duodenis tonnis constantia, et tritici onera quinque Lisabonam perferenda, quae cum impensis usque per fretum Danicum constabant florenis CCCCV. gross. XXIX. den: IIII½. In Jonam navem Joachimi Persel, farinae decem onera, et tritici quinque onera Lisabonam perferenda, quae cum impensis constabant itidem flor. CCCCV. gross. XXIX. den: IIII½. Vtriusque summa est florenorum DCCCXI. gross. XXVIII. den: IX. Ita Deus eos iuvet et sacrosanctum eius verbum.

Ambae vero naves ab Anglicanis Classiariis infra Lisabonam interceptae, et in Angliam perductae sunt. Haec superscripta decem onera tritici Lisabonae tum temporis valere poterant (Septuaginta duobus ducatis singula aestimando) ducatis DCCXX. et viginti onera farinae itidem ducatis DCCXX. quod utrumque efficit, ducatos MCCCCXL. Ex quibus defalcantur pro vecturae pretio ducati CCC. Vnde remanet summa ducatorum MC.XL. Proinde ducatum aestimando quinquaginta grossis, ex Hispania in mercibus huc reportari poterant, quasi praesentis pecuniae floreni Polonici. MDCCCC. Ita quia iam pecunia istarum mercium Dominis biennium abest aequum videtur etiam usurarum iustam rationem haberi. Actum die XXX. mensis Maii Anno MDXCI°.

In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani, tertia die mensis Augusti. Anno M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 81

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Gabrielis Schueman et sociorum intercepta

F. 178 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis nostris gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis, honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, quod coram nobis comparentes Exercitores navis, quam Sirenen Gedanensem vocant, et cives nostri Gabriel Shueman Senior, Joachimus Rike, Philippus et Clemens Kölneri, Nicolaus Junkers, Joannes Lutkeman, Bernhardus Dresler, Joannes Schulte, et ipse nauclerus Augustinus Kersten, ad quos tota isthaec navis proprie pertinet, de periculi et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt et certo affirmarunt. Quod damnum per Capitaneos, et Classiarios Anglicanos in hac nave sibi datum aestimetur Pruthenicis marcis MMMM.DC. gross.8. Et nauclerus seorsim apparatum, et instrumenta nautica sibi ablata, praestito corporali iuramento aestimavit marcis M.CCC.LVII. gross. XVII.

sic ut summa tota sit marcarum MMMMM.DCCCCLVIIII. gross. V. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani secunda die mensis Augusti. Anno domini M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 82

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Runge intercepta

F. 179 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter, et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, Nos praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparens civis noster Joachimus Runge, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, et certo affirmavit, quod anno LXXXIX die XVI mensis Aprilis intulit in navem Joannis Doëk, decem onera siliginis, in navem Wilelmi Doek quinque et dimidium pondo nautica cerae: in navem Abrahami Urbaeni siliginis onera tredecim, modios quadraginta novem, quae merces omnes constabant florenis Polonical: MCLVI. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum: In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani prima die mensis Augusti. Anno domini M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 83

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Michaelis Kerls et sociorum intercepta

F. 180 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Civitatis Gedanensis. Qualiter coram nobis comparentes Exercitores navis quam Virginem Prussicam vocant, cives nostri, Michaelis Kerls haeredes, Theodoricus à Schelen, Matthaeus Kruse, Joachimus Runge, Joachimus Rick suo et demortuorum fratrum Wilelmi et Joannis Dock, nec non naucleri Joannis Dock iunioris et nunc absentis nomine, ad quos totius eius navis proprietas pertinet, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis, per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt

et certo affirmarunt, Quod damnum in hac nave sibi datum circa vecturae pretium aestimetur florenis Polonicis DCCCCLXXX. Et quod in Anglia occasione interceptae navis datum est, florenis DCC. Sic ut tota summa sit flor :MDCLXXX. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani. XII die Junii Anno M°D°. XC° primo.

N. 84

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Georgii Rosenberg et sociorum intercepta

F. 181 Vniversis et singulis cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia, reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, comparasse coram nobis Spectabilem Dominum Georgium Rosenbergium, Praeconsulem nostrum exoptatissimum: et Wartembergium Preussen civem nostrum ibidemque de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt et certo affirmarunt, sibi damna infrascripta à Classiariis Anglicanis illata esse. Nimirum Dominum Praeconsulem anno LXXXIX in Jonam navem, quam nauclerus Joachimus Persel ducebat octo onera hordei intulisse, quae constabant florenis 192, gross. 20. Wartembergium Preusse vero in eandem navem intulisse sex et triginta pondo nautica, et octo pondo Vicenaria laminarum ferrearum Gedanensium, quas Anglicani Classiarii, infra Lisabonam interceperunt, et in Angliam deduxerunt, ac illae constabant florenis CCXXX. gross. XVI. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani secunda die mensis Augusti. Anno M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 85

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Elbingenses
ad universos
de mercibus Arnoldi Kleinfeldt interceptis

F. 182 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparens Arnoldus Kleinfeldt civis noster, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis

levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit et certo affirmavit, quod anno M.DLXXXIX, die VI mensis Aprilis infrascriptas merces transfretavit. In tritico Lissabonam versus misso in nave Wilelmi Doken Gedanensis, duodecim onera, quae cum impensis constant florenis sexcentis: et in nave Martini Heithusen Gedanensis onera decem, quae constant florenis quingentis. In siligine Lissabonam misso, eodem anno die XI Aprilis, in nave Augustini Karsten Gedanensis decem onera, quae constant florenis trecentis quadraginta; et in nave Davidis Papke Gedanensis decem onera, quae constant florenis trecentis et viginti; et die XIIII Aprilis in nave Joachimi Persel Gedanensis, onera decem, quae constant florenis trecentis quinquaginta, in hordeo Lissabonam misso eodem anno LXXXIX, die XXIIII. Aprilis, in nave Abrahami Urban Gedanensis onera decem, quae constant florenis ducentis septuaginta: In laminis ferreis Lisabonam missis, anno LXXXVIII, die XX. Novembris, in nave Jacobi Albertsen Gedanensis, ex quibus classiarii Anglici abstulerunt laminas centum et quindecim, quae constant florenis centum et tribus, grossis viginti septem. In tabulis quercinis anno LXXXVII. die XIIII Octobris in nave Bernardi Henrichsen Embdensis, centum tres et quinquaginta centenas minores tabularum Klapholz, et die tertia Novembris in nave Gerardi Jansen Hamburgensis centum triginta sex centenas. Hi duo naucleri cum Sanlucam et Hispalim versus navigare debuissent coacti fuerunt per Capitaneum Draken Rochellam navigare, quo facto et nauclerus et negociorum gestor decoxerunt, cuius tertia pars, ad ipsum Arnoldum pertinens, est florenorum quingentorum et sex. grossorum octodecim. In tabulis quercinis Lisabonam missis anno LXXXIX die XIIII. Aprilis in nave Joachimi Persel Gedanensis, decem circinos, qui constant florenis quinquaginta quinque. Merces quaedam in vinis, suberibus, sale, ficubus, et aliis rebus, in Condato coemptae, ac in navem Waltheri Herden illatae, et prope Londinum ab Anglico Quodam Capitaneo interceptae et Bruelium deductae, cuius damni quatuor. Superiorum omnium summa conficit, quater mille trecentos, quadraginta novem florenos. Quibus illud etiam addit, quod in nave Jacobi Albrechtsen habeat partem octavam propriam, quodque anno LXXXVIII: mense Aprilis in navem Wilelmi Dock imposuerit patinam argenteam deauratam Augustiae Vindelicorum fabrefactam, quae appendit marcas tredecim scotos quatuordecim, et una cum theca constat florenis ducentis quadraginta tribus, grossis uno et viginti, quodque, merces omnes memoratae nullibi quam hic Gedani domicilium habeant. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. Actum die XII mensis Junii. Anno M D XCI. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani secundo Augusti. Anno MD. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 86

Gedani, 28 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de iniuriis et damnis passis a mercatoribus Gedanensibus

F. 183 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris Do-

minis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparens Famatus Bartholomaeus Schultz civis noster ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos, et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit ac certo affirmavit Quod anno LXXXIX°. die XIII. mensis Aprilis intulit in navem Wilelmi Dock Gedanensis Lisabonam perferenda tritici onera octo, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis CCCCXX gross: VI. den: VI.

In navem Martini Heithusen Gedanensis eodem perferenda tritici onera duodecim, quae cum impensis constabant florenis: DCXXIX grossis XVII.

In navem Augustini Karsten siliginis onera viginti eodem perferenda, quae constabant florenis DCXII. grossis X. Quorum universa summa est florenorum MDCLXII. gross. III. den: VI. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. Hae vero merces infra Lisabonam interceptae vendi tum poterant. siligo ducatis D.CCCCLX. triticum ducatis MCCCCXL. Vnde provenissent Ducati. MMCCCC. Atque hinc defalcato vecturae pretio, ducatorum DL, remansissent in integro ducati MDCCCLX, qui ex pipere et aliis mercibus domum reportassent florenos Polonicos. MMMC, qui hactenus absunt. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XXVIII. mensis Maii. Anno M° D°. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 87

Gedani, 24 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de iniuriis et damnis passis a mercatoribus Gedanensibus

F. 184 Vniversis ac singulis cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis gratiosis, maioribus colendis et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis; Qualiter coram nobis comparentes Famati Nicolaus Junkers, Heinricus Steffen, Christianus Schachman, Joachimus Rike, Salomon Heine, et Petrus Gissan cives nostri, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, ac certo affirmarunt, Quod anno LXXXIX°, mense Martio et Aprili intulerunt.: Nicolaus Junckers in navem Eliae Popken Gedanensis siliginis onera quinque, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis CLIX. gross. XVI. den: XII. et in navem Davidis Pape Gedanensis octo onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCCLVIII. gross. VII. den: VI.

Heinricus Steffen in navem Davidis Pape tritici onera quindecim,

modios tredecim cum dimidio, quae constant cum impensis Florenis Polonicis: DCLXI. gross. X.

Joachimus Rike in eandem navem, quinque onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCXV.

Christianus Schachman in navem Jonam Joachimi Persel Gedanensis, quindecim onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCCCLIIII. grossis XXVIII.

Salomon Heine in navem Martini Heithusen tritici vilioris onera septemdecim, quae cum impensis constabant florenis DLII. grossis II.

Petrus Gisan in eandem navem siliginis onera octo, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCCXXIII. gross: XXI. den: XII.

Et in navem Wilelmi Dock, undecim onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis DLXII. gross: IIII. den: XV.

Quae merces omnes ab Anglis interceptae et ablatae fuerunt. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani die vicesima quarta mensis Maii Anno Domini M° D° Nonagesimo primo.

N. 88

Gedani, 28 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Simonis von Mesten et sociorum interceptis

F. 185 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparentes Famati Simon von Mesten, Philippus Cölner, Joachimus Rieke, Joannes Sprenger, et Petrus Graurock cives nostri ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis et sublatis et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, ac certo affirmarunt, Quod in Tritonem navem Wilelmi Dock Gedanensis, quam Capitaneus Drake infra Lisabonam intercepit anno LXXXIX mense Aprili intulerunt merces sequentes:

Simon von Mesten decem onera tritici, quae constabant florenis Polonicis CCCCXLV, gros: V den: III. Gabriel Schueman senior et iunior, decem et dimidium onera siliginis, quae constabant florenis CCXCIIII.

Philippus Kölner, decem et dimidium onera siliginis, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis CCCXX. gross: VII. den: IX.

Joachimus Rieke funes nauticos probe concinnatos, qui constabant florenis CXII, et siliginis onera quinque florenis: CLXVIII.

Joannes Sprenger viginti duo pondo, et duodecim libras Cerae, quae cum impensis constabant florenis: CXLV.

Petrus Graurock decem onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant Florenis Polonicis DL. Ita Deus eos iuvet et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XXVIII Maii. Anno M° D° Nonagesimo primo.

N. 89

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Hermanni Thorbeck interceptis

F. 186 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis. Qualiter coram nobis comparens Famatus Hermannus Thorbeck civis noster, suo et socii sui Petri Schmidt nomine, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, ac certo affirmavit. Quod anno LXXXIX°, die XXVIII. mensis Martii intulit in navem Eliae Popken, quatuordecim onera tritici, quae constant florenis DCCCXII. cum impensis florenis XLVIII. gros: XIII.

Eodem anno die XXIX Martii in navem Antonii Carsten Gedanensis, quindecim onera tritici, quae constant florenis DCCCLXX, cum impensis florenis LXXIIII. gross: XX.

Eodem anno die sexta mensis Aprilis, in navem Gregorii Siloff Gedanensis, decem onera tritici, quae constant florenis. DLXXX. et viginti onera farinae, flor.DCC, et duo onera farinae florenis LII. Massam Cerae. florenis XXXVI. gros: XVIII, cum impensis florenis LXVIII. grossis XII.

Eodem anno et die in navem Joachimi Persel Gedanensis, decem onera tritici, quae constant florenis DLXXX, cum impensis florenis LI. gros: XVI.

Eodem anno et die in navem Davidis Papen Gedanensis, decem onera tritici, florenis DLXXX, cum impensis florenis. LI. gros: XXII.

Summa harum mercium omnium, quas cum praedictis navibus Anglicani Classiarii infra Lisabonam interceperunt et abstulerunt, est florenorum MMMMCCCXXV. gross: XII. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani die XII. mensis Junii, Anno M°D° Nonagesimo primo.

N. 90

Gedani, 11 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Gerardi Hagemeister interceptis

F. 187 Vniversis ac singulis cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, no-

tum testatumque facimus. NOS Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis. Qualiter coram nobis comparens Famatus Gerardus Hagemeister civis noster ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit ac certo affirmavit, Quod anno LXXXIX die sexta Novembris ante edictum Serenissimae Reginalis Majestatis, intulerit in navem Petri Janke Gedanensis, quindecim onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis DCCCXL.

Anno LXXXIX° in navem Davidis Pape, siliginis onera viginti, quae constabant flor: DCC. In navem Martini Heithusen siliginis onera quindecim, quae constabant florenis DXXV. In navem Joachimi Persel siliginis onera viginti, quae constabant florenis. DCC. In navem Abrahami Urbani siliginis onera quindecim, quae constabant florenis DXXV. Omnium horum summa est flor: MMMCCXC.

Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XI. mensis Junii. Anno M° D° Nonagesimo primo.

N. 91

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Ehler et sociorum intercepta

F. 188 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris Dominis Gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, qualiter coram nobis comparentes cives nostri ac Exercitores eius navis cui Fortunae nomen fecerunt. Joachimus Eler, Gabriel Schueman, Nicolaus Junkers, Philippus et Clemens Kölnerii, Joachimus Rike, Christianus Schachman, Arnoldus Kleinefeldt, et nauclerus Jacobus Albrechtsen, ad quos totius eius navis proprietas pertinet, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, Verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt et certo affirmarunt, quod damnum in hac nave sibi datum Anno LXXXVIII, in autumno, circa vecturae pretium aestimetur florenis Polonicalibus. MDLXXI. gross: XXIIII quodque praeterea damnum ipsis contigerit ex eo, quod per eam aestatem Navis coacta fuit operas praestare, et nauclerus pecuniam sub foenore nautico mutuaverit, quam ipsi exsolverunt, nimirum flor. DCLXVI. gross: XX, sic ut tota summa sit florenorum MMM.CCXXXVIII. gross: XIII. Ita Deus eos iuvet et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani prima die mensis Augusti. Anno Domini M D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 92

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Wolferti Luelman intercepta

F. 189 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, quod coram nobis comparens Paulus von Dorn, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, ac certo affirmavit, sibi damna a Classiariis Anglicanis diversis vicibus illata, tantum constare, prout sequitur: Primum se in navem Wolferti Luelman Lubecensis, intulisse siliginis onera viginti, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis. DCXVI. gross: XXVI 2/3 Deinde in navem Augustini Carstens Gedanensis, tritici decem onera, florenis DCXII. gross: XXX½. Porro in navem Gregorii Siloff Gedanensis, farinae decem onera, flor: CCLII. gross: XXIII. Universa summa est florenorum. M.CCC.LXXX III. gross: III. den: III. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius verbum. In cuius rei fidem, et evidentius testimonium, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani secunda die mensis Augusti. Anno Domini. M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 93

Gedani, 22 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de iniuriis et damnis passis a mercatoribus Gedanensibus ab Anglis

F. 190 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus, Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, Qualiter coram nobis comparens Famatus Theodoricus Sievert civis noster, ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit ac certo affirmavit. Quod hisce annis LXXXVIII et LXXXIX°, per Anglos, merces infrascriptae sibi sint ademptae. Anno LXXXVIII° mense Novembris ex nave Jacobi Albrechtsen, quadraginta onera hordei, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicalibus: MDCCCLXXXV-XXVI-VI. Anno LXXXIX°. mense Junio, ex nave Wilelmi Dock tritici onera viginti quatuor, ex nave

Martini Heithusen tritici onera viginti; ex nave Eliae Popken tritici onera viginti, ex nave Gregorii Siloff tritici in tonnas compacti onera decem, et centum octoginta novem et dimidium Centum pondia plumbi Cracoviensis: ex nave Joannis Dock siliginis onera quindecim: ex nave Augustini Karsten tritici tonnarii onera quinque: ex nave Joachimi Persel duodecim onera tritici, duo onera siliginis, cuius navis propriam habet partem quindecimam: ex nave Davidis Papen hordei tria onera, cuius navis propriam habet partem octavam: ex nave Nicolai Crumpke Stralsundensis novem centenas maiores tabularum Wagenaches: duas centenas maiores tabularum pro vasis conficiendis, et centenam unam maiorem Klapholz. Quas merces omnes Capitaneus Drack infra Lisabonam simul et semel abstulit, quae constabant florenis XI M CLVIII-XXVIII-IX. Vtriusque anni pro mercibus ademptis summa est florenorum: XIII M. XLIIII-XXIIII-XV. Quibus non adnumerantur lucrum, quod ex mercibus percipi potuerat, nec retrogada cambia, nec alia damna, nec id quod hac occasione omnibus ferme facultatibus excidit. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum: In cuius fidem, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani. die XXII. Maii. Anno M°. D°. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 94

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Iacobi Karsten et sociorum interceptis

F. 191 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis: qualiter coram nobis comparentes cives nostri Jacobus Karsten, Michael Schultz, et Andreas Vogel ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo periurii et poena abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt, certificarunt et pro vero affirmarunt. quod quivis eorum in navem Gregorii Siloff merces intulerint anno domini LXXXIX. uti ex infrascriptis portionibus videre licet. Jacobus Karsten intulit in navem praedictam octo et dimidium onera hordei, quae cum impensis [constabant] florenis Polonicis CCXCVI gross: XXI. den: VI. Martinus Schultz intulit in navem dictam onus unum tritici, quod constabat flor: Polonicalibus XLVII, et onus unum siliginis flor: XXX, quae cum impensis conficiunt flor: XCII. Andreas Vogel intulit in eandem navem onera decem et dimidium hordei in tonnas compacti, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCLX. XX.gross: Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani prima die mensis Augusti. Anno Domini. M. D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 95

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Melchioris Butner et sociorum interceptis

F. 192 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, quod Melchior Butnerus Strasburgensis Borussus, cum de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus fuisset, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit et certo affirmavit, haec damna ab Anglicanis Capitaneis et Classiariis sibi illata esse, nimirum Anno LXXXVIII. die XIX, mensis Novembris priusquam Serenissima Regina Angliae interdixisset, se in navem Jacobi Albrechtsen Gedanensis intulisse siliginis undecim onera, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CCCLXIIII.gros.XXIIII den: IX. quam navem una cum mercibus inibi contentis, Capitaneus Ferbus intercepit. Ita Deus eum iuvet et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem, et evidentius testimonium, sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani secunda mensis Augusti. Anno Domini. M. D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 96

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Pauli Dilliger interceptis

F. 193 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, quod coram nobis comparens civis noster Paulus Dilliger ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo ac poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, ac certo affirmavit, quod anno LXXXIX die X mensis Aprilis intulit in navem Augustini Carsten Gedanensis siliginis onera decem, quae constabant cum impensis florenis Polonicalibus CCCXIII: gros: XV. In navem Gregorii Siloff duodecim circinos tabularum quercinarum minorum; in navem Wilelmi Dock, quatuor et dimidium circinos earundem tabularum: in navem Martini Heithusen sex circinos earundem: in navem Augustini Carsten quatuor circinos earundem, quae coniunctim constabant florenis

CLII. gross: XXII. summa est florenorum Polonicorum CCCCLXVII. gros: VII. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani secunda die Augusti. Anno Domini M.D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 97

Gedani, 29 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Gregorii Mallein et sociorum interceptis

F. 194 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, aut dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis; Qualiter coram nobis comparentes Famati Gregorius Mallein, et Thomas Behme cives nostri ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemoniti, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iurarunt ac certo affirmarunt. Quod anno LXXXIX° die XVIII. mensis Aprilis, in navem Gregorii Siloff, quam Angli infra Cascalam interceperunt, et in Angliae portum Plemout perduxerunt, intulerunt, Gregorius Mallein unum onus tritici, quod cum impensis constabat florenis LIII. gros:XIII. Thomas Behme duo onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis CVI. gros: XXVI. Ita Deus eos iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Actum Gedani die XXIX. mensis Maii. Anno M° D°. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 98

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Ioannis Waymer interceptis

F. 195 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis seu dignitatis extiterint praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis: qualiter coram nobis comparens civis noster Joannes Waymer ad certificandum de rebus ac mercibus suis, per Capitaneos et Classiarios Anglicanos interceptis ac sublatis, et damnis illatis, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, pro-

tensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit ac certo affirmavit, quod anno LXXXIX, die decima mensis Aprilis in navem Wilelmi Dock, quae in portum Angliae Dortmogen perducta est, intulit quatuor onera tritici, quae cum impensis constabant florenis Polonicis CCXXIIII. gross: XXI. et vasculum cultellorum, quod constabat florenis XXXIII. illud vero huc remissum fuit, sed reclusum et apertum, quibusdam sublatis, quae aestimantur flor. VIII. gros: XIIII. sicut tota summa sit florenorum CCXXXIII. gross: V. Ita Deus eum iuvet, et sacrosanctum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani, prima die mensis Augusti. Anno Domini. M. D. Nonagesimo primo.

N. 99

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Matthiae Weider interceptis

F. 196 Vniversis ac singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, conditionis, seu dignitatis extiterint, praesentium literarum noticiam habituris, Dominis gratiosissimis, gratiosis, maioribus colendis, et amicis honorandis, obsequiorum et studiorum nostrorum officia reverenter et amanter deferentes, notum testatumque facimus. Nos Praeconsules et Consules Regiae Civitatis Gedanensis, quod coram nobis comparens Matthias Weida civis noster ad certificandum quae superioribus temporibus Angli servitori suo damna intulerint, de periculo et poena periurii abunde praemonitus, protensis brachiis, digitis levatis, verbisque conceptis Deo teste iuravit, ac certo affirmavit, quod Anno domini. M.D.XC. die XV. Decembris, Angli uti supra dictum est, famulo suo Petro Weiss, qui tum in navi Suedica, quae quingentorum onerum capax erat, pro tubicine ministrabat, abstulerint instrumenta ministerii sui, et vestimenta, et quaedam alia, quae censentur taleris viginti, grossis vigintiquinque. Ita Deus eum iuvet ac sacrosantum eius Verbum. In cuius rei fidem, et evidentius testimonium sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum. Datum Gedani, prima die mensis Augusti. Anno Domini Millesimo, Quingentesimo, Nonagesimo primo.

N. 100

Westmonasterii, 28 Decembris 1591
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de favoribus concessis mercatoribus Anglicis

F. 199 ELIZABETHA Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, Christianae fidei Defensatrix. Serenissimo Principi Sigismundo eadem gratia Poloniae Regi, Magno Duci Lithuaniae, Russiae, Masoviae,

Samogitiae, nec non Regni Suetiae proximo Heredi, et futuro Regi, Fratri nostro Charissimo, Salutem et rerum prosperimarum felix incrementum.

Serenitati Vestrae iam nuper commendavimus Subditorum nostrorum Elbingae ceptam Residentiam, qualem ab aliis omnibus Principibus ubi negotiantur facile obtinuerunt, atque ut Regni vestri commodis et Ordinum institutis consentaneam, haud maiori difficultate apud Vos impetrandam existimavimus. Sed ex Responso quod Christophorus Parchingius Orator iam nuper ad Vos noster superiori aestate in scriptis ad nos retulit, intelligimus eam negotii huius rationem esse, ut de eadem non possit extra Regni Comitia quicquam recte constitui, in postremis vero Comitiis, per alia publica Regni negotia, rem hanc in deliberationem apud Ordines vocare minime licuisse. Interim tamen Serenitas Vestra eidem Societati in gratiam nostram libenter permittit, quicquid a Rege Stephano Dilectae memoriae decessore Vestro antea permissum fuerat, quod et nos interim gratanter accepimus.

Nunc vero intelligimus, quosdam non deesse, qui rerum privatarum studio, in presentem Residentiae illius tranquillitatem varia moliuntur. At Literis vestris Regiis tantum momenti inesse persuasum habemus, ut quae iisdem continentur, reipsa praestanda certo confidamus. Quod si de iis quae cum Residentia illa coniuncta sunt, plenior aliquando deliberatio suscipienda videatur, designato ad hoc ipsum tempore, eam tractationis ineundae rationem facile admittemus, quam ipsa Serenitas Vestra probabit. Quod reliquum est, ut mutuae amicitiae nostrae impense studemus, ita Sertis. Vrae. valetudinem optimam, et res maxime secundas a Deo Optimo Maximo praecamur.

Datum e Regia nostra Westmonasteriensi 28° die Mensis Decembris. Anno Domini 1591 Regni vero nostri 34°.

In dorso: Ser-mo Principi D-no Sigismundo Dei gratia Poloniae Regi, Magno Duci Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, necnon Regni Suetiae proximo Heredi, et futuro Regi, Fratri et Consanguineo nostro charissimo. *Alia manu:* Coppie of her Ma-ties Lettre to the King of Polonia.

N. 101

s.l. 28 Decembris, 1591
(vet. st.)

Summaria literarum quarumdam
Reginae Elizabethae
in Poloniam missarum

F. 201 That she understood both by D. Parkins and the king of Polands Lettres, that nothing could be effected in the Laste Parliament in polonia towching the Confirmation of the Residence for her Subiects. And that untill a fuller deliberation might be had therein they should enioye ad muche as they did under Stephen his predecessor a).

She requires them to have care of maintayning the said residence, and to cherishe her marchaunts wherby the traffick may daylie encreasse. That she will give order that like care be had within her Realme for the utilitie of both. And because she understands by their letters that they feare that some go about to impeache this residence, therfore

she hath written to the king at this present for the cause, the Coppie of which lettre she sends unto them.

She remembers unto him how she did write unto him heretofore, towching the residence of her Subiects planted at Elbing etc. And that she understood by D. Parkins that nothing could be effected therein without authoritie of a Parleament. And that at the last Parleament holden there, it could not comme in Consideracion by reason of other waightie affayres. Notwithstanding, that her Subiects shalbe entreated as they were in the tyme of K. Stephen his predecessor. The which his offer she doth very thankfully accept of. That albeit she heares that some for privat commoditie to them selves seeke to interrupte this residence, yett she makes no doubt but his Majestie will performe all conteyned in his laste lettres concerning the same. And that when he shall appointe a ffitt tyme to treate thereof she will so deale therein as he shall verie well allowe of the same [b].

31 December 1591. Repetition of the poynts of a Lettre sent to her Majestie from the Deputies of the Hanse townes.

1. To have a certen Edict made for the inhibiting of all warrlik munician to be caryed into Spayne to be disannuled.

2. That Capt. of hir shipps may be commanded not to intercept any of their subjects from hence fourth.

3. A Complaint that diverse of their subiects have bene taken and delivered over to barbarous people.

4. To have restitution of a certen shipp called the Egle of Lubeck.

5. To have restitution likewise of 4 shipps taken from the Hambourgers their confederatts.

6. To have redress of the damages donne to their subiects of the stillyeard by reason of the encrease of the companie of the merchant Adventurers and of their Traffick [c].

F. 201 v. ffirst hir Majestie saith that she hath bene allwayes well affected towards them and their Estate, requiring receprocall amitie and that for their owne private they should not impugne what she establisheth for conservation of the Publick, admonishing them in their wisdom to consider, that diverse courses are to be holden in the tyme of peace and for warre. Which she doth confirme by reasons, and alleagethe that it is lawful by all Lawes for a man to deprive his enemye use of all helps of warr, by any meanes he can, which may be exemplified by the practise of former tymes: And that they them selves following the example of former tymes, having warr with [. . . .] [d] did seeke to intercept all shippes that went to releive the ennemyes, and therfore they and their consorts did take some of hir owne shipps. So likewise she may by like reason seaze any shippe bound for Spayne in this tyme of warr. And yett in favor to some of hir neighbors she hath permitted them to carry many thinges hither not being warlik municions. And therfor their request to carry all things without exception is utterly againste equitie and reason.

2. Towching that she is required that none of hir shippes should oniustlie molest any of their shippes hir care therein may appeare by hir proclamacion that no shipp shalbe accompted lawfull prise till it be so adiudged in the Admiraltie Court.

3. Towching the 3. She saith that she hath not as yett bene informed of any such cruell dealing towards their subiects as to deliver them over to a barbarous people. When any such thinges shalbe proved the offenders shalbe punished. But she understands that they of Lubeck give the Captaines of hir shippes contumelious and reprochfull speaches, wherein it is no merveyl if the Soldiars being irritated do in their furye committ some thing may seme outragious.

4. Towching the Egle of Lubeck she understands she was bound for Spayne, and laden with masts. And that she referred the examinacion and ordering of the cause to hir inferior mynesters ordeyned for the same causes, when they shall receive iustice with favor.

5. Towching the merchaunts of the Stillyard, she saith she hath hard generall Compaints made by them many tymes. But when the particularities were required, they could not shew, and prove any. And where it is alleaged that they are greatly damnefied by the encrease and traffiick of the marchant Adventurers, she thinks it no reason to inhibite hir owne marchaunts that libertie of traffiicke which marchaunts of all other places enioye.

F. 202 Towching their request for restitution of 4 shippes of the Hambourgers their confederatts, She aunswers she is not yett acquainted therewith. But the judges to whom it apperteynes shall take order in it when it comes before them.

In dorso: 28 December. Content of her Majesties Lettre to the K. of Polonia, the Senate of Elbing and the Senate of Lubeck written by Dr. Parkins.

a) Hir Majesties Lettre to the Senat of Elbing, *add. in marg.*
b) To the K. of Polonia, *add. in marg.*
c) *In marg add.* 31 Dec. 1591. To the Senate of Lubeck.
d) *sic Ms.*

N. 102

s.l., s.d.

Ignotus
ad ignotum
dans censuram super documentis praeviis de mercibus Gedanensium interceptis

F. 203 The Prohibition was decreed at the Counsaile table Anno 1588 in November. And accordinglie it was given to the king in the person of their publique Minister, Morris Tymberman then Alderman of the Stilyard.

Afterward anno 89 in Julie, it was decreed, that the shippes taken in the haven at Lisbon should be retorned with their furniture and also with such goods as were not prohibited.

Now concerning the Certificates of Dansick. The first is of Corne, Clapboard, and Victualls consumed by the Souldiers, losse of tyme, and possible gaine, by reason of the taking of a shipp at Lisbon anno 89.

II. Off Corne laden at Dansick anno 88 in November, before they had any knowledge of her Majesties Prohibition, bound for Lisbon and

afterwards intercepted at Plymouth. Then mention is made of fourtie Masses of Wex taken by Sir John Norris anno 89. And thirdly then is mention made of Corne, bound for Lisbon, without any specification of tyme, or place of the taking of it.

III. Off Corne [which was] intercepted at Lisbon anno 89, with Accompt, possible gaine of the retorne, interest, without any other specification.

IV. ffirst mention is made of a shipp laden with Spaignish goods anno 87 in the retorne from Spaigne not farr from the entraunce into the Thames, intercepted by a Captaine, named in the Certificate, Captaine of Bruell, who conducted the shipp to the said place. Whereof some Justice hath ben don, but not to content. Then mention is made of Corne lost out of divers shipps, taking in the haven of Lisbon anno 89.

V. Off Corne, Clapbourd, and lead, in a shipp taken by Sir Frauncis Drake, retorning from Lisbon anno 89, ffraight and possible gaine to arise therby is demaunded with domadges and such like.

VI. ffor the first parte it is of a parcell of the Spaignish goods, mentioned in the fourth Certificate. Then it is of Corne, in a shipp at Lubeck, intercepted at Lisbon anno 89.

VII. Off Corne in divers shipps intercepted at Lisbon anno 89.

VIII. This Certificate mentioneth onlie in generall, the valew of certaine losses not specifieing the quallitie of the goods, neither tyme nor place.

IX. Off a shipp set forth anno 88 in October, for St. Luke brought into London the same yere in December, the prohibition then being given forth, the Certificat is for fraight of Corne, some pipestands, Costes and damadges, with possible gaine by retorne. So that for the some of Lesse then 2000 ducketts, at thend of thear accompt, they bring it almost to 10,000 fflorens.

X. ffirst of Corne, pipestands, and lead, bound for Lisbon anno 89. Then of Clapbourd or pipestands, in two shipps set forth anno 87, and bound for St. Luke and Sivell, the which two shipps were compelled by Sir Frauncis Drake to goe to Rochell, wheare the Masters and the factors breaking their Creditt, great losses hapned.

XI. Off Corne and wex taking before Lisbon anno 89.

XII. Off Meale and Corn taking before Lisbon anno 89.

XIII. Off the furniture of a shipp, and other losses in generall, without specifieing tyme, place, or quallitie of goods.

XIV. Off Corne and Wex lost anno 89 without any other specification.

XV. Off losses by reason of fraight, and other occasions without any other specification.

XVI. Off Barlie and Iron in a shipp taken anno 89 at Lisbon.

XVII. Off Wheat, Rie, and Barlie in divers shipps sent to Lisbon anno 89. Off iron sent anno 88. Off wainscott Clapbourd sent in two shipps anno 87 and compelled by Sir ffrauncis Drake to goe to Rochell, as in the vth Certificate. Then again of wainscott in a nother shipp, sent anno 89. Off a parcell of the Spaignish goods, as in the 4 and 6 Certificates. Lastlie of a peece of plate stowed anno 88.

XVIII. Off Corne in divers shipps taken before Lisbon anno 89, with possible proffitte and interest.

XIX. Off Corne laden anno 89 and taken by the English without any specification of place.

XX. Off Corne, Cordadg and Wax taken by Sir ffrauncis Drake at Lisbon anno 89.

XXI. Off Corne Meale and Wax, taken at Lisbon anno 89.
XXII. Off Corne sent from Dansick 88 before the prohibition. Then of more Corne lost anno 89 without any specification of place.
XXIII. Off fraight and compelled service of a shipp, to the performaunce wherof, the shipp was constrayned to take up money uppon Bommery to his losse anno 88.

F. 203 v. XXIV. Off Corne and Meale without any specification of tyme and place.
XXV. Off Barlie anno 88. Then of wheate, lead, Barlie, Wainscott, pipestands and Clapbourd taken by Sir ffrauncis Drake at Lisbon anno 89.
XXVI. Off Barlie, Wheate and Rie, taking anno 89 without any specification of place.
XXVII. Off a ship and Rie taken anno 88 by one named in the Certificate Captaine fferbus.
XXIX. Off Wheate taken about Cast Cailes anno 89.
XXX. Off Wheate, and of a Vessell of knives, which was restored againe, but opned; some few knives wanting that was brought into Dartmoth anno 89.
XXXI. Off the losse of certaine Instruments and Apparell of a Trumpeter anno 90, without any other specification.

As the demaunds, made in the former Certificates be of divers condicions, so are they diverslie to be aunswered. And first mention is made of goods taken in the haven of Lisbon, and aboute the Spanish Cost, as in the first Certificate 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 11. 12. 16. 18. 20. 21. 25. 29. Theis goods for the most parte appertayning to Victualls and Munitions might have strengthened the Enimie. They were prohibited. They were taken in Thenimies Portes. Yff theis shipps had ben left quietlie in the haven they might have given present meanes to Thenimie, to arme against the ffleete. Some parte of them went to Lisbon, out of the Ordynarie way above Scotland in good numbers together, wherby it may be presumed they had some evill intention. By theis reasons, yt may seeme that the taking of theis shipps and goods was lawfull. Yet in confusion with theis goods, ther were also taken some other goods not prohibited. The restoring wherof, as also of the shipps and furniture, was decreed anno 89. Now if this decree is to be understood of the goods as they were found at Lisbon, or as they were extant at the retorne to England, Or if the Estate, or the damadged seeke their remedie at the hands of those that tooke the Custodie uppon them, the Authors of the decree may best expound.

Some other goods of both sortes are required without sufficient specification as in the 2 Certificate, 8. 10. 13. 14. 15. 17. 18. 22. 24. 26. 31. And theis goods, though in substance they may be subiect to the same event, as the goods spoken of before, yet they cannot in particuler be iudged of, till it be knowne, by whome they were taken. By what warrant, and to whose Custodie they came.

Divers other demaunds are made, As for Victualls consumed, and for service, as in the first and 23 Certificates. Whereunto they may best aunswere, that had chardg and have received allowaunce for such things. They require also in the thirtenth Certificate satisfaction for furniture. The aunswere whereunto requireth proof against some person faultie in that respect. They demaund also fraight money as in the 5.9.15.23. The reason wherof semeth to follow the nature of the goods

taken to fraight. ffor the bearing of goods prohibited being unlawfull, noe reward for the same cann be required (by) the Offenders. The fraight of lawfull goods, if it hath ben also graunted, is to be acquitted with the goods themselves. They also require satisfaction for possible gaine by retorne, losse of tyme, and Interest, as in the first, 3.5.9.18. But for as much as goods prohibited, being by their owne nature subiect to Losse, As also not prohibited goods by confusion with them. Wherby both the Senders and the Bearers may be thought faultie. Yt may seeme noe little favor that some part of the things extant hath ben restored againe. Wherfor it may seeme verie inconvenient to require of things never due, such ymmadgind proffitte, the which being meere contyngent, might never have hapned.

ffurdermare they complaine of some shipps sett forth before their knowledge of the prohibition, and taken after the [proclamation] of the same, As in the 2.9.22. Though by the [general reasons] of warr excluding victualls and munitions to our Enimies, in Rigor, (some tyme in warre necessarie), and according to the practize of other Princes, Their shipps as laden with unlawfull goods for the most parte, might have ben subiect to losse. Yet as I take it, I have ben informed that such shipps were onely staid from going to Spaigne, leaving them power otherwise to make their best comoditie wheare them pleased. But if it hath hapned otherwise uppon supposition that her Majestie would be favorable unto them, they ought to shew how, and by whome they have ben iniured.

Lastlie in some of their Certificates divers persons have ben accused by name as in the 2.4.5.6.10.17.27. Theis demaunds cannot be better aunswered then by an Action with the parties ex allegatis et probatis.

In dorso: The somme and Censure of the Danskers Book of Certificates.

N. 103

Varsovia, 21 Januarii 1591

Thomas Wilcox
ad Guilelmum Cecil
de pace cum Turcis facienda

F. 205 Right honorable and my verie good Lord, according to your Lordships commandment and my humble dewtie, I ame bold to truble your honner with thease few lynes, by the which it maie please your lordship to understand, that from the 2 of november last, I writte your lordship, of my aryval at stead hambourge, and departure from thence, since which tyme I dide macke all dilligence to come hither into poland to the parlament which did begine the 22 of november, and endid the 5th daie of Januarie, in which parlament all the condicions and articles agreed uppone in constantinople concerninge the peace between the Emperor of Turkie, and the kinge of poland are by all the orders of the wholl parlament accepted, and established, but with much difficultie, for that great numbers toe much addicted to the house of Austria, spaine and rome, as also divininge that her most excellent majestie should have anie honner in the actione of the procuring or

obteininge, this most happie peace and quietnes to his cuntrie, and fearinge that if the peace should be concluded hear in poland, the Turkish Emperor (whoe cannot be without warrs) should turne his forces againste some of the fornamed, to the hindrance of thir pretendid practices, have labored with all meanes possible to hinder the procedings of the peace (as your Lordshipe shall heare at large of all things informed of Mr doctor Parkeins, who hathe ben hear all this tyme, and hath knowlege of all things that are passed, with whome also dewringe our abode hear togeather I have hade dailie and familiar conferance, who for his sounde Judgment and great experience is able far more better then I maie presume, to geve your lordship inteligence at large of all things that have passed heare;)

F. 205 v. after that the king and the nobles had concluded the amitie with the Turkish Emperor, it was determyned that the chonsle a) (the turks messinger who hath ben hear all the parlament) and a gentellman of the kings chamber, and I should be sente awaie presentlie with the kings letters to Constantinople, to certifie them thear of the assewrance of the peace, but we have ben altogther hear holded up by these officers that wear appointed to dispatch us untill this daie, being now redy with gods help to depart from hence to constantinople. Ser Bartolomeo bruto is appointed to staie heare to bear the great ambassador companie, that is appointed to carie the present and to geve and tack the other for confermatione of the amitie, and it will be at the least 6. or 8 weackes befor the shall be redy to departe frome hence; Thus besechinge your honner to remen my good Lord, and to mentaine me in her Majesties favor, I desire the allmightie lord to blesse you with all felicitie and increase of honner. In warsovia the 21 of Januarie anno 1591.

Your Lorships most humble and affectioned to command
Thomas Wilkox

In dorso: To the right honorable Sir William Cecil, Knight, lord highe tresurer and one of her Majesties most honorable Prive Consell generall. *Sig. Alia manu:* 21 Jan. 1591. Thomas Wilcockes to my L. from Warsovia in Polonia.

a) lectio incerta.

N. 104

Gedani, 22 Septembris 1593

Bruell, Comes in Visingburg
ad Dominam de Northampton
literae commendatoriae

Illustrissima Domina consanguinea charissima.

F. 207 Postquam generosus et nobilis Dominus Gulielmus Polus in serenissimae regiae Maiestatis aula et ditionibus fere triennium consumpsisset, et rursus in suam patriam reverti in animum induxisset, obnixe a me in discessu suo petiit (quia a malevolis quorundam mercatorum linguis bonam illius existimationem aliquo modo obscuratam esse audi-

verit) ut tam ipsum quam actiones suas quas in istis partibus gesserit, alicui amico nostro honorando in Anglia commendaremus, cui petitioni tam iustae et honestae refragari non potuimus eum iccirco nulli melius quam Ill. V. tam renovandae quam retinendae antiquae nostrae familiaritatis gratia (quae primum in Suetia incepta fuit, deinde in Anglia cum pii defuncti regis Suetiae legatione fungerer maioris constabilitiae) recommendandum esse putavimus, quocirca Ill. V. notum facimus predictum generosum Dominum eundem in omnibus suis studiis et actionibus cursum tenuisse, quem vere nobilem et generosum virum decet, et quoniam a malevolis conterraneis suis nonnullis nunciatum esse audivimus eum cum Jesuitis et eiusmodi hominibus conversationem semper habuisse, haec a veritate longe alienum esse testamur et eum non tanquam virum cum Jesuitis conversantem, sed qui et me ipsum et plerosque in Polonia magnates fratres et amicos charissimos habuerit, et nobiscum assidue conversatus fuerit commendamus, testamur praeterea eum vulnera aliquot gravia nulla alia in causa, nisi in defensione honoris serenissimae Angliae reginae accepisse, et eadem in causa ipsum cum solus fuerit adeo fortiter se gessisse, ut unum ex quatuor adversariis occiderit, aliisque vulnera non levia inflixerit. Rogo itaque etiam atque etiam ut Ill. V. pro antiquo illo amore nostro ut hunc generosum Dominum fratrem et amicum nostrum honorandum a malevolis vilium quorundam virorum obtrectationibus defendat. Quod si Ill. V. in mei gratiam fecerit me humanitati et amori vestro paribus officiis responsurum spondeo. Rogo etiam ut Ill. V. M. Dominum Thomam Gorgium maritum vestrum honorandum meo nomine salutet, eique pro illa humanitate honorifica quam in me tractando ostenderit gratias ingentes referat. Quod reliquum est Ill. V. vitam longam, incolumen et foelicem cupio. Datum Gedani 22 Septembris 1593.

Bruell
Comes in Visingburg

In dorso: Illustrissimae ac magnificae Dominae D. Marchionissae de Northampton affini nostrae charissimae.

Alia manu: 22 Sept. 1593. To the La Marquesse. In favour of Mr. Poole.

N. 105

s.l., s.d.

David Pope, civis Gedanensis
ad episcopum [Vicecancellarium Poloniae]
de modo operandi piratarum Anglicorum

F. 209 Illustrissime et Reverendissime in Christo Praesul Domine gratiosissime.

Capitaneus Johannes Sadler, qui nos accepit, Londini degens primo mercatorem egit, postquam vero per Hispanos et Gallos in mare ei multa bona adempta sunt Admiralius sive Thalissiarchus ei literas Repressallum concessit quo damnum acceptum bonis hostium resarcire posset, quod hoc modo fit Capitaneus cum aliis mercatoribus navim instruit, cum qua navigatur in eamque omnes malae condicionis homi-

nes se recepiunt et alii victualia suppeditant: post absolutum iter quando praedam nacti vel consecuti sunt, Admiralius primo ante omnia pro suis Literis decimam habet, residuum sequenti modo dividet: Piratae cum suo Capitaneo qui Piraticam exercent, tertiam partem habent, instructores qui navim instruxerunt tertiam quoque partem, et qui victualia suppeditavere tertiam partem, Regina vel Regnum nihil ultra ordinarium vectigal accipit, sicut a reliquis mercatorum navibus et mercibus quae quotidie adferuntur. Et hic modus victum acquirendi pro nunc tam communis in Anglia est, sicut apud nos mercatores. Si vero Germanicas naves nacti sunt, semper praetendunt non deberi quidquam hostibus illorum advehi atque de causa bonis omnibus illas spoliant, quod iustitiae ut puto minime consistaneum est, quia non obsiderunt Regna Hispaniarum Regi pertinentia, nec cupiunt nec possunt obsidere. Idcirco nullam habent causam nobis navigationem cum frumento denegare vel impedire, si quidem Hollandis et Saelandis qui in pare confederatione cum Regina sunt, contra Hispaniarum regem sine intermissione tam hyeme quam aestate illud licitum est, idque non clam sed publice ubi vectigal pendunt, et naves versus Hispaniam instruunt sicut praeterita hyeme una navigatione 34 naves frumento oneratae ex Hollandia in Hispaniam ad S. Lucam appulerunt ut ibi fere tanto pretio quanto apud nos frumentum vendebatur, item Ulissisibonam 40 naves: fui quoque ante duos menses in metropoli Angliae Londino ubi merces omnes vidi 6 vel 7 naves ex Hispania vino et oleo onustas, quae omnia mercatorum Londinensium sunt bona. Navem quoque Londinensem vidi quam in Hispania quoque videram frumento onustam, cum nautis insuper colocutus sum, utrisque in locis. Ex quibus liquido constat quomodo nobiscum et cum bonis mercatorum qui per mare navigamus agunt: estque illorum hoc unicum propositum quod non saltem Regis Hispaniarum subditos sed omnes illos qui Dominis Catholicis parent, impedire, damnumque infer[r]e cupiunt: siquidem hoc tempore Regis Daniae subditi, in minimis non laeduntur, nec laedere illos audent: et si contingit ut aliqua auferantur vel laedantur tamen naves Anglicae et bona statim in Civitate Sunch servantur ubi omnia charo pretio solvere coguntur, sicut tunc temporis cum nos capti eramus omni dilligentia perscrutantur an Subditi Regis Daniae essemus, illum enim amicum illorum esse nec debere se istius subditos laedere, quam primum vero audiverunt nos sub Rege Poloniae esse sarcas nobis obiecerunt; se non magnopere hoc curare et breviter deliberarunt. Navim in Angliam miserunt, et cum illa egerunt, quemadmodum in supplicatione scriptum est, quam Sa. Reg. M. humillime tradidi. Idcirco ex his liquido constat quam inique contra omne ius et equitatem nobiscum agant et egerint meque omnibus meis bonis et mercibus exuerint. ad Ill-mum et R-mum V-rum tanquam ad sacram anchoram confugio, atque qua par est et decet animi mei submissione peto, eamque rogo et obtestor, dignetur iustissimae meae causae apud Sacram Regiam M-tem suscipere patrocinium atque perficere ut Sa. R. M. clementissime mihi literas Repressalium concedat. Id Deus O.M. aequitatis et Justitiae amans Ill-mae et R.D.V. multo cum foenore retribuet. Egoque humillimis et paratissimis meis servitiis immo et vitae meae dispendio omni tempore et loco demereri conabor. Ill. et R.D.V. observantiam perpetuam offerens.

Ill. et M. D. V.
ad quaevis servitia paratissimus
David Pope, nauta et civis Gedanensis

N. 106

Londoni, 16 Martii 1594
(vet. st.)

Christophorus Parkins (?)
ad David Pope
respondit de damnis ab eodem passis

Responsum ad supplicationem Davidis Pope xvi Martii 1594

F. 209 v. Conceduntur in Anglia literae (ut vocant) Martis duabus de causis: Ad vim Hispaniae rebus inferendam ac ad quoscunque qui illicita ad hostes deferunt intercipiendos. Eae vero literae, cum rectius inde belli rationibus prospiciatur, ex causa petentibus, facile traduntur: ita tamen ut capta sui Juris non existiment, donec publico Iudicio legitime illa capta fuisse decernatur. Huic autem exercitio se addicunt, quibus ex militia vivere aut placet, aut necessum fuerit; cuius generis hominibus (quos supplicans iste malae conditionis homines appellat) omnia Regna scatere solent. Quae de Admirallii decimis refert, expertis mira non videntur: est enim omnium Maritimarum Regionum consuetudo ut belli tempore crescente illis onere, crescit et commodum. Incumbit enim Admiralliis belli tempore, provide agere, ne Martis sub umbra, omnia perturbentur, quamobrem novam Iudiciorum rationem instituunt, ne praeda capientis fiat, donec probetur ad hostes eandem pertinere, aut ad eosdem contra Leges destinatam fuisse, hinc decima legitime captorum in Gallia, Belgio, et alibi Admiraliis tribui consueverunt. Ratio vero de instruendis navibus, nunc haec nunc illa initur: ut instruentibus visum fuerit: haec tamen res non alio modo in Anglia communis est, quam alibi commune esse solet, ut qui velint militiae se dedant. Regnum vero horum opera bello iam vigente uti ad rem gerendam compendiosa, provide utitur: non aliter quam Romani melitensibus, ac Stephanianis uti consueverunt. Quae de Hispania obsidenda scribit supplicans nihil ad rem. De Belgis vero aliter quam res postulat loquitur: illi enim perinde ac Dantiscani in simili errore deprehensi intercipiuntur, neque vero subditis Angliae n hoc genere quicquam parcitur. Traiciunt quidem frequenter Belgae atque Angli per angustias Hispanicas in Italiam frumento onusti, neque ullis literis Martis intercipiuntur: ad quod et Balticis non negatur: in ipsam vero Hispaniam omnis frumenti transportatio omnibus perinde inhibetur. Quae refert de mercibus Hispanicis vino et Oleo Londini conspectis, ad rem parum faciunt, cum nec Dantiscanae naves iis onustae Jure intercipi posse existimentur. Neque ad propositum pertinet, si quae navis frumento onusta militum manus praeterlapsa in Hispaniam venerit, cum si in eos insidisset, pari fortassis Jure intercepta fuisset. In eo porro modesti et candidi supplicantis limites excedere videtur, quod scribat propositum Anglis esse Principum pontificiae religionis subditis precipue nocere: res enim aliter se habet: eadem etenim amicitiae Jura tuentur cum his atque illis, quamdiu paria amicitiae officia reportant. Cum subditis quoque Ser-mi Regis Daniae in errore deprehensis eadem quae cum Anglis, et aliis contra Jus Belli illicita ad hostes transportando peccantibus aguntur, neque Ser-mus ille id egre hactenus tulit, quin potius subditos monet, ut ab offensa abstineant, eosdem si praeter Jus laesi fuerint, procurata in sontes actione protegit. Maiorem preterea subditorum Daniae quam Poloniae rationem ab Anglis haberi scribit. Sed re vera idem erga utrosque Prin-

cipes Jus est amicitiae, quod si privati nonnulli in eos sermones inciderint, ut res Polonicas contemptui esse testarentur, proferantur, qui ubi convicti fuerint id non sunt impune laturi. Denique quod Misellus iste bona sua, uti ex ipsius errore fisco commissa, amiserit, illi certe condolendum: sunt et Anglis plurimis quibus tempore belli Moscovitici, Swetici ac Danici, simili vel causa, vel pretextu naves atque bona in Polonia, Swecia, atque Dania olim sublata fuerant. Atque David iste Pope Maiori favore dignum se prebuisset, si a maledicentia quae maligni animi indicium esse solet amplius temperasset.

In dorso: Supplicatio Davidis Pope ad Vicecancellarium. Responsum a me datum.

N. 107

Stockholmiae, 20 Julii 1594

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ab Elizabetha regina Angliae
petit satisfactionem pro iniuriis a classiariis illatis

F. 211 Sigismundus III Dei gratia Rex Poloniae magnus Dux Lituaniae Russiae Prussiae Masoviae Samogitiae Livoniaeque nec non Suecorum Gottorum Vandalorumque haereditarius Dux, Serenissimae Principi Dominae Elisabethae eadem gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, sorori ac consanguineae carissimae, salutem et mutui amoris perpetuum incrementum.

Serenissima Princeps Domina soror, et consanguinea carissima. Obtulit nobis supplicem libellum Famatus David Bape Civis Gedanensis subditus noster, in quo tam suo quam nonnullorum concivium ac sociorum suorum nomine conqueritur se dum in Hispaniam praecedenti anno, cum suo atque eorum frumento fidei suae commisso navigaret, a piratis Anglicanis Serenitatis Vestrae subditis spoliatum, ac depraedatum fuisse: demum Weymotum in Angliam abductum ibique per quatuor septimanas detentum donec certi scripti assecuratione nobis exibiti Ioanni Watz ac Ioanni Randel Sertis. Vrae. subditis praestanda, de non repetendo eo frumento ac iniuria persequenda inique ac subtiliter exagitatus tandem evasisset. Itaque cum in eo casu afflictis nostris deesse non possimus pro ea quae nobis cum Serte. Vra. ipsisque Regnis nostris, cum Sertis. V. Regnis intercedit vicinitate et coniunctione, diligenter a Serte. Va. petimus, ut his subditis nostris debitam iustitiam ex iis Watz et Randel subditis suis

F. 211 v. administrari mandet, quo et eius frumenti restitutionem et pro damnis plenariam satisfactionem mandato Sertis. Vrae. quam primum assequi possint. Neque enim obscurum esse potest eos ipsos, subditorum nostrorum depraedationis autores, et antesignatos esse, cum frumentum hoc Weimoti inter se partiti fuissent et a Davide Bape ne iis post hac ratione eius depraedationis negotium facesseret, scripti illius cautionem sub evasendi conditione tantopere visissent. Quod cum Serenitatem Vestram et rei ipsius aequitate et nostra hac pro ea apud Sertem. Vam. interposita petitione libenter facturam confidimus, sane

curaturi sumus ut eo maiorem benevolentiam et favorem Ser^tis. V. hominibus... cum venerit declaremus. Cupimus Ser-m. V. feliciter valere. Datum Stokolmie die XX. Mensis Julii. Anno Domini M D XCIIII. Regnorum nostrorum Poloniae septimo Sueciae primo.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: Principi Dominae Elizabethae dei gratia Angliae Franciae Hyberniae Reginae Consanguineae nostrae charissimae.

N. 108

Gedani, 30 Augusti 1594

Cives Gedanenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de navibus eorum interceptis ab Anglis

F. 213 Serenissima Potentissimaque Regina, ac Domina, Domina clementissima.

Serenissimae Reginali Maiestati Vestrae humilimorum obsequiorum nostrorum studia per quam reverenter deferentes, omnia gloriosissimae gubernationis incrementa humilime comprecamur.

Serenissima Regina ac Domina, Domina clementissima, Etsi spem optimam conceperamus, civium nostrorum naves et merces in posterum a Classiariis S. Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae non tantum tutas fore, sed et damnorum ante id perpessorum restitutionem sequuturam, tamen contrarium quotidie experimur non sine maximo animi dolore. Conqueruntur namque aliquot denuo cives nostri, proximo anno, navium illorum cui nauta David Papke praefectus fuit, dum Lisabonam tenderet, et caput Sancti Vincentii praeterlegisset, Anglicanam navim classiariam totum triduum insequutam, cumque accessisset, hostiliter adortam esse, illa vero vice, ubi in superanda eadem frustratam se vidisset, sequenti die adiunctis sibi tribus aliis navibus rediisse, et maxima violentia superasse, secumque in Angliae portum Weimuht abduxisse, nautam tribus diebus in navi vinctum detinuisse, rebus omnibus spoliasse, et conscensa terra quatuor septimanis ita custodisse, ne qua elabi et de illata vi apud S. Reginalem Maiestatem Vestram conqueri posset. Interea temporis Exercitores et patronas istorum Classiariorum Ioannem Wan et Ioannem Watz et Ioannem Rendel cives Londinenses, absente nauta, caussaque inaudita decretum ab Anglicana Admiralitate obtinuisse, quo bona et merces, quibus navis onusta erat, praedae adiudicatae fuerunt, eoque mediante, merces illae inter se divisisse, nautamque adigere intendisse, ut scripta manu sua renunciaret, omni in universum condictioni istorum bonorum nullamque se propterea actionem movere velle. Illo vero recusante, et vento secundo aspirante, navique vacua domum reversaque, graviter de ista violentia Exercitores istius navis cives nostri, non

F. 213 v. tantum conquesti sunt, sed etiam rogarunt maximopere, ut literis ad S. Reginalem Maiestatem Vestram datis, Eandem hac de iniuria humilime informaremus precibusque diligentissimis rogaremus, prout Sacram Reginalem Maiestatem Vestram rogamus verbis contentissimis, dignetur clementissimam horum nostrorum civium hoc tempore

habere rationem, et pro ea qua est innata pietate, quaque pollet apud omnes iustitiae ac aequitatis existimatione, ad illorum instantiam indilatam iustitiam, adversus istos Classiarios eorumque Exercitores et patronos, clementissime administrare, ut direpta bona et merces, integre illis restituantur, vel precium earundem et solutio praestetur, deque damnis et expensis fiat satis. Id praeterquam quod iustitiae et aequitati est convenientissimum, confirmabit clementissimam illam S. Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae significationem, se rebus nostris ex animo favere, et nostratium commoda et utilitates, omni qua fieri possit ratione aucta esse velle, nosque in spem certam adducet, fore ut in consequenda pristina commerciorum libertate, et refundendis aliorum etiam civium nostrorum gravissimis damnis, superioribus annis immerito perpessis, Regiam S. Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae gratiam et dispositionem tandem experiamur. Quam quidem, quibus possumus officiorum generibus demereri conabimur, et perpetuis temporibus venerabimur. Quod superest S.R. Maiestatem Vestram omni Regia fortuna florentissimam, bene feliciterque valere ex animo optamus. Datum Gedani tricesima die mensis Augusti. Anno domini 1594. Sacrae Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae, ad quaevis officia humilime praestanda paratissimi.

In dorso: Serenissimae ac Potentissimae Principi, ac Dominae Dominae Elizabethae Angliae, Franciae et Hyberniae Reginae, fidei defensori etc. Dominae Clementissimae.

N. 109

Londonii, 6 Januarii 1594
(vet. st.)

Dominus Burghley
ad Christophorum Parkins
de rebus gerendis in Polonia

F. 215 Instructions for Christopher Parkins Emploid in our service to the King of Polland.

The principall intention of this your Employment is, that yow seeke some convenient meanes for the conservation of the quiet trade Residence of our Marchaunts at Elbing, now impugned by a suite of Dansickers. Who under pretence of restitucion required for certaine their goods intercepted by the English Martiall Men, have obtayned a Mandate from the King of Polland to the [Eastland] Company, Commanding them to procure that satisfaccion be made for their losses, in case of deniall, otherwise to be provided for, Wherby the trade of Marchaunts in that Countrie be hindred.

ffor theffecting Wherof, yow shall repaire with such speed to our good brother the King of Polland that yow may come to his presence before thend of the Parlament, the which, as we heare is at hand, and most fitt for the handling of this our service. Yet if tyme will serve, yow shall repaire to Elbing, Where by conference with the Senate and the Company yow may be well informed of all particulers hereunto apperteyning. Dut if by your going to Elbing yow might be hindred from comming in good tyme to the Parlament, yt shall suffice that yow conferr with such of Elbing as shalbe sent thither.

Att your comming to the Court, accesse to the King obtayned, your Lettres delivered, and ordinarie complements performed, yow shall declare that as there hath ben a mutuall desire of Amitie betweene us, and his ffather last king of Sweden, and King Stephen his Predecessor in Polland, the which for the tymes of their Reignes hath bin inviolably mayntayned, assuring him, that as heretofor so hereafter on oure parte, with affection of a most loving Sister, we wilbe redie to all good offices of frendshipp, So we doubt nothing but that we shall finde him as our good brother in all respects aunswereable, aswell in all other affares, as also in the mutuall, protecting and favoring each others subiects in oure Dominions on both sides. And for that we are informed that the Dansickers his Subiects, have ben suters of late unto him, Complaining that they have ben iniured by our Armies, requiring satisfaccion by what meanes soever, Wee have sent yow of purpose to declare at lardg the state of that cause, and directlie to aunsueare to all such obiections as may be moved by the Dansickers to the contrary. Wherin yow shall follow the course which hitherto hath ben followed in the handling of theis affares, bringing unto mynde that by all manner of Lawes in the tyme of Warr, each one lawfullie may and ought to seeke all iuste meanes of defence, and of correcting Iniuries. So that Thenimie is not onelie to be with stoode and offended with Armes, but in pollicie all accesse wherby he may be strengthned, is to be hindred, and all such wante is to be procured, wherby he may difated. And therfor it is accustomed that free trade to Enimies as a meane diverslie to inable them in tyme of Warr, is thought not tollerable, the burden wherof our subiects, with their great losses, have felt without all remedie in the late Warrs betweene Sweaden and Denmark, Polland and Muscovie, the Princes of those tymes yealding no other aunswere to the Complaints, but that it was to be understood, that the conveighing of all manner of goods to Thenimies in the tyme of warr, was of it self unlawfull and prohibited, and such as should be suspected or taken in the like trade were thought worthie to be staid, and uppon prise to lose both shipp and goodes, and furder to be ponished in their persons, and it was of them performed accordinglie. So that if in this tyme of our Warrs we hadd don the like there had ben noe suche of complainte against us, but we rather might Justlie be agreeved at such as professing them selves frends, or at the least Neutralls by bearing Aides to our Enimies make them selves in a manner parties. But as we are desirous to follow

F. 215 v. our Warrs with as litle hindrance of our good frends and Neighbours as may be, We have gratiouslie remitted much of that which by law and custome might otherwise have ben thought to be of itself prohibited, declaring that uppon confidence of their good meaning towards us, we could be contented, notwithstanding the present state of the Warr, to permitt them free trade to our Enimies, forbidding them onely the transporting of Victualls and Munition, so that this oure Inhibition, if it be well taken, is in effect a permission of that which otherwise in tyme of Warr used not to be permitted, and least perhapps by the litle Consideration of such publique and Weightie affares some Marchaunts for the desire of private gaine chieflie intended by their vocation might otherwise venture furder to beare things prohibited then wee ought to suffer. We required of our Neighbour Princes and Ma-

gistrats, that they would give commandment to their subiects to keepe them selves in fact Neutralls, and to abstaine from the transporting of things not permitted (otherwise notwithstanding the name of Neutralitie) to be esteemed in some sorte as partakers with Thenimies. And wee are informed that the Magistrates of Dansick have given warning hereof to their Cittizeins. So that if any of them have ben taken with like fault (as many have ben) their losses by all law and Custome are to be ymputed unto them selves as wilfull offenders.

As for other Commodities not inhibited We have not onely declared our intention to permitt free trade, but also we have used all meanes possible against Militar Licentiousnes, for the performance of the same commanding by publique Edicts, that nothing taken by the Souldier be esteemed lawful prise, till the parties being heard, yt be sentenced by publique Judgment, and that offenders in this respect be sharplie ponished, the which Order is dulie observed. So that if the Dansickers have suffered any losses of things not prohibited, uppon their proof we have ever ben redie to yeald them Justice against the Offenders, the which thing onely by the extremitie of law, may be required of us, so that for this sute of the Dansickers there cann not sufficient reason be taken hold of. Wherfor the King may doubt of our good intention towards his subiects, Whome we ever entreat as our owne concerning their free trade, thuse of publique Justice in our Realme, and our gratious protection. In consideration wherof we are fullie persuaded that the King, our good brother, will not onelie abstaine from all such courses, which being against all law of equitie and frendshipp may cause furder troubles, but also that among other effects of our good Amitie, in respect of divers commodities arising to all kingdomes by trade, and of the free saffitie the which his subiects not offending enioie in our Realme, the rather in regard of our singuler good inclynation towards him, he will confirme the free trade of our Marchaunts in his Dominions, and their Residence at Elbing, the which we most lovinglie requier of him.

Having ended with the Kinge, yow shall goe to the Chauncellour, your Lettres delivered, yow shall declare unto him as before. Adding that by the Hances there hath ben a like sute made in the late Diett of Thempire for the troubling of Thenglish trade, the which with due Consideration hath ben reiected, both for the Iniquitie of the cause, as also that it may be thought a rash occasion of farder troubles to enter unadvisedlie into such extreme courses with Princes, Who with Armes if need be, must in honor defend their Rightes. So that it is thought to be a generall practice of the Hances to attent by the procuration of the Dansickers in the Kingdome of Polland what they could not obtaine in Thempire, the which thing might seeme in this Kingdome so much the more undeacent for that by reason of the antient Amitie ever hitherto mayntayned betweene theis Crownes and Princes, and especiallie of our good meaning to this present King testified in divers manners since his late comming

F. 216 to the Crowne better consideracion might convenientlie be expected. Youe shall also deale with other Noble Men in this behalfe, as in discretion yow shall see it convenient for the better withstanding the Dansickers proceedings.

And especiallie yow shall goe to the Vizechauncellor, signifieing that we have ben informed here in a shipp of Dansick taken by our Sea

Men, he sent some of his owne reveneu to make provision in Spaigne of some things for the use of his house, Wherin he hath ben much abused by the Dansickers, Who very well knowing the perill of transporting goods inhibited this tyme of Warr, made him not acquainted therwith, to thintent they might intermingle somewhat of his good estate with their case, by their owne offence afflicted. But for that our intention is, to hinder such quantitie of Corne, as the Marchaunts desirous of endles gaine might afford our Enimie to our great preiudice, and that he sent some smale quantitie for his owne provision, not by any neglect of our prohibition, but as it were *ex ratihabitatione,* supposing that wee would gratiouslie give licence in such a case especiallie to one that had ever ben wel affected to oure crowne and subiects, We have ben well contented gratiouslie to ratifie his supposition. Wherfor we have commanded that his losse be restored againe by them that have received it.

And Order shall be given for the performance of the same, as yow shalbe furder informed.

As yt shalbe aunswered to your Negotiation by the King, yow shall in due tyme certifie the Marchaunts of their state, and if their be cause to feare some daunger yow shall assist them for their saffitie, to retire to Kuningsberg or to any other place, which uppon the information of the Company yow shall thinck fitt.

And for that we are informed that some of our owne subiects trading to Elbing busie them selves together with the Dansickers to trouble the Residence of the Company, yow shall dilligentlie inquire of such persons, and uppon conference with the Deputie and some Elders thinck of some convenient meanes to remedie the same.

And generallie as yow shalbe farder informed and required by the Company, yow shall in all convenient manner assist them for the bettering of their Trade, and the establishing of their Residence at Elbing.

In dorso: 6 Jan. 1594.
M. of Instructions for Mr. D. Parkins to be sent into Poland.

F. 110

Cracoviae, 15 Martii 1594

Christophorus Parkins
ad Dominum Burghley
de legatione sua in Cracovia

F. 217 Right honorable Lord, my humble dutie remembered etc. ffollowing the Course of my voiadg with all expedition possible, I came to Cracovia the first of this instant, tenn daies befor thend of the Parlament, having sustaned by the way all the labors and incomodities that the wynter season, in extreme could, and barren Cuntries might yeald: hunger, Could, difficulties of the waies, for the horrable quantitie of Ise, and snowe, and in summa, the desire I had of expedition as the matter required, afforded me verie litle ease. I hope it wilbe considered of, and in verie deed it may with good reason be thought that any

private Man, that had a servant redie to take the like paines for his Masters affares, with good faith and some Industrie (leaving in the meane season Clemencie, Grace, and honor, Princes and greater persons) he ought in all civill honestie think such a servaunt worthie of Convenient sustinaunce. At Cracovia the Popes Legate and the Clergie had taken such footing, that by their meanes divers odious Rumors were spredd abroad of her Majesties intention in this Messadg. That it was to hinder the Confederacion against the Turks, for the procuring wherof ther were heare Imbassadors from divers places, ffrom Themperor, from Thelector and Prince of Germanie, excepting the Palatyne of Rhyne, from Transilvania, Vallachia, and Moldavia. Then also they spredd abroad that this her Majesties Messadg was intended to hinder their proceedings in matters of Religion, and hereuppon they entred into a faction, that Her Majesties Messadg should not be accepted, nor at all heard. Against the which Rumor and ffaction, after some three daies rest, and taking better information, I apposed my self in this manner: ffirst I sent to salute Themperors Imbassador, and the Imbassador of Thempire, then I went as unknowne (for it would otherwise have ben offensive, for that as yet, I had not ben admitted to the King) I went I saie to the Emperors Imbassadors testifieing her Majesties frendshipp to the Emperor, and also what her Majestie had don this last yeare by my selfe, for the diverting of the Turkish warrs, and that she esteemed her selfe in noe respect offended of Themperor, wherby she might have occasion to wish him evill, and that she Knew nothing of any such consideration to be in hand, neither had any cause to wish any successe to the Turk, having no dealing with him but onelie for the safe Conduct of her subiects as Themperor himself, Thestate of Venice, and the King of Polland hath, I also assured them that her Majestie was as well affected to the good estate of Christendome as it becomed a good Christian Prince, and as well wishing to the good estate of Thempire and Emperor as it beseemed a good loving sister and Coosen. This my relation was verie well accepted of, and the said Rumor therby was deed and buried. As for thother rumor of Religion, I signified unto the busiest Bisshop amongst them that good enterprises were without suspition, and that her Majestie being a wise and discreete Prince, used not to medle, nor send Imbassage in matter not touching her chardg, etc. ffor the Popes Legate and his Cleargies ffaction, I went unknowne to some Palatynes who had this Parlament H . . . . great contention with that faction in matters of Religion, requiring of them that they would in som good sorte signifie unto the King, that undoubtedlie the Queene of England had sent unto this Kingdome as independent of all earthlie power, at the least in pollitique affares, so that if her Imbassador should understand that the Governors would depend of the Popes Legates Pedagogie, he would doing nothing heare rettorne, as not finding the Men unto Whome he was sent, and that it was not agreeable unto pollitique wisdome, and the usuall manner of Princes that any Prince should admitt to his Consultation in the affares of other frendlie Princes the Ministers of Professed Enimies, and if it must needs be, that the Popes Legate shall have a hand in the Queenes affares, yt were reason, that the Queenes Legate should have a hand in the Popes affares, wherby it might happen to proove, and well appeared that her Majestie handled more honorable matter then the Pope. Afterward all was husht, and I had my Audience the 12 of this instant, in an open Senate.

The 13 I dealt more at lardg with the Chauncellor and now I expect my aunswere, perceyving in the meane season that noe Man wilbe found Author of the Mandate yow know of. The cheefest pointe of this Parlament was the Confederation against the Turk, wherin this onelie is performed. There are appointed deputies, 7 of the greater, 7 of the lesse Polonia, and 7 of Lituania, Who shall reside in the borders neare Themperor, thence to handle of Articles, and Caution for thobserving of them, the which being don, then as other Parlament to be called for Resolution. Off Thembassadors of Thempire, I understand that the Princes have designed what number of Men they will send to theis warrs, but of the manner of a) effecting the same, they know nothing. I pray God be merciful to the good estate of Christendome. And thus beseeching your honor to keep me in her Majesties good favor, and to be good Lord unto me as my case doth require. I pray God long to keep and preserve yow in good health.

Cracovia the 15 of March 1594
Your honors most humble
Ch. Parkins

In dorso: To the right honorable my verie good Lord, the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasorer of England. *Alia manu:* D. Parkins to my Lord from Cracovia.

a) the *expunct.*

N. 111

Cracoviae, 7 Aprilis 1595

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de damnis subditorum suorum sarciendis

F. 218 Sigismundus Tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, Magnus Dux Lituaniae Russiae Prussiae Masoviae Samogitiae Livoniaeque et Suecorum Gottorum Vandalorum Rex haereditarius. Serenissimae Principi Elisabethae eadem gratia, Angliae Franciae et Hyberniae Reginae sorori cognataeque nostrae carissimae, salutem mutuaeque benevolentiae continuum incrementum.

Serenissima Princeps Domina soror, et cognata carissima. Commemoratio amicitiae Serenitatis Vestrae cum decessoribus nostris, nobisque ipsis, ac Regnis nostris, ut pergrata nobis accidit ita ex nostra parte etiam nihil certe proferri posse existimamus, quo eadem amicitia non diligentissime potius conservata, ac culta, quam aliqua ex parte labefactata fuerit. Quod enim subditorum nostrorum magna damna perpessorum, maiora etiam expectantium curam patrociniumque suscipiamus, facimus id, non modo pro munere eo quod cuique Principi subditos suos tuendi incumbit, sed omnium aliorum etiam Principum, et vel ipsius Serenitatis Vestrae exemplo. Neque vero praepropere, Serenitate Vestra per literas prius non admonita ad mandatum illud, cuius in literis suis mentionem Serenitas Vestra facit, descendimus: sed postquam et aliquot literis Serenitatem Vestram de sarciendis damnis iis frustra appellavimus, et aliquot annorum cunctatione nostra nihil

tamen proficere nos animadverteremus, causa autem huiusmodi est, ut non unius atque alterius Gedanensis, ac vel universae Civitatis Gedanensis (cuius tamen ipsius quoque tanquam subditae iniurias et rationes negligere non possumus) vel universi fere Regni nostri, ac praesertim Nobilitatis, res fortunaeque ea in re versentur. Cum enim omnium fere

F. 218 v. in Regno hoc nostro proventus a frumentis potissimum et similibus mercibus pendeant, exportatione eorum prohibita, aut impedita, vix non proventus ipse omnis tollitur. Vtuntur subditi nostri eo iure, quo non modo priusquam ullum bellum Serenissimo Hispaniarum Regi cum Serenitate Vestra intercederet, sed a tot seculis usi in navigatione ea fuerunt, et quidem in mari, quod omnium gentium iure nullius dominio subiectum, sed omnibus liberum ac commune esse debet, inimicitiis alienis ipsi se non admiscent, neque novi quicquam quod ante usurpatum ab illis non fuerit, nunc vel fit vel importatur, quo partes Hispaniae iuventur: iisdem officiis et Serenissimi Hispaniarum Regis et Serenitatis Vestrae amicitiam colunt tuenturque. Iam non qui iure suo utitur alicui iniuriam facit, sed qui uti eo alium prohibet. Quanta res nostrorum agatur, et quam iustis de causis in eo iure eos tueamur, Serenitas Vestra intelligit. Dabimus tamen hoc nunc amicitiae Serenitatis Vestrae quam omnibus certe fraternis officiis non modo conservare, sed augere etiam cupimus, ut spatium ea corrigendi Serenitati Vestrae aut subditis eius demus, exequutionemque mandati eius nostri per aliquod adhuc tempus sustinebimus. Interim ut et aliquam rationem damnorum eorum subditis nostris, qui passi ea sunt, resarciendorum Serenitas Vestra ineat, post hac autem ut ab omni iniuria in nostros abstineatur suis mandet, diligenter amanterque postulamus; quod si in iis mercibus quibus hostis armatur, durius forte Serenitati V. videtur, in frumentis similibusque mercimoniis, quibus domus potius quam bellum instruitur, quocunque exportatione nullo modo carere subditi nostri possunt, aequissimum certe iudicare debet. Quod

reliquum est, omnia fraterni amoris officia diligenter Serenitati Vestrae deferimus: utque Deus diutissime florentem eam conservet precamur.

Datum Cracoviae die VII. Mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini M.D. XCV. Regnorum nostrorum Poloniae Octavo Sueciae Secundo.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: Principi dominae Elizabethae... Angliae Franciae et... erniae Reginae sorori nostrae carissimae. *Alia manu:* 7 April 1595, The K. of Polonia to her Majesty by D. Parkins.

N. 112

Cracoviae, 2 Aprilis 1595

Christophorus Parkins
ad mercatores Anglicos apud Elbingam
de concessione regia circa edictum Elizabethae

F. 220 Hartie Commendacions, etc. ffor this tyme after much adoe all is well. The kinge woold it shoold be dysputed if yt might stande

in lawe that her Majestie might forbid the subiects of Powland to beare corne to Spayne this tyme of warr. The opponents wear the vice Chauncellor, Lordenstein and Bachman. I answered them to their full tyll at the length they conceded that every man abounded in his owne sence. I had my anseare in publique the 29th of March In verry good fforme, and with expres testyfycation of concerning a) ametie. Butt for that words easely pas and may be drawne to dyvers senses, I desyred to see the same answere in wryting, the which at the length was graunted by geeving me in Authenticall manner the coppie of the kinges answere to her Majestie, the some is thatt with Reputacion they withdrawe them selves from the execucion of the Mandate. So that you may quietlye followe your trade at Elbing. And you shall doe well to fynd some meanes that this much maye be speedely sygnefyed to such as yett remayne in suspense from the same. I send you hear enclosed a letter of chardge to her Majestie, the which for good and synguler respects I omytt to enclose in any oother letter. I pray you with all convenient speed lett yt be sent to the Company in England, and thus with my hartie commendacions I bid you fare well the 2 of Apryll 1595 Cracovia.

Your looving Broother
Ch. Parkins

In dorso: To my lovinge ffrendes the Deputie and Assistants of the Worshipfull Companie of English Marchaunts Resydent a Elbing. *Alia manu:* Chr. Perkins to the merchaunts resident at Elbing. Received ye last of April 1595.

a) *sic Ms. forsan pro* continuing.

N. 113

Cracoviae, 8 Aprilis 1595

Seth Cocks
ad Robertum Cecil
de rebus Polonicis

F. 221 In my last, I sent your honor the unhappy succes of the christian army in the Hangerish wars: sinc which tyme I have contynued this wynter in Cracovia, where yt hath bean gretly expected that the Polonians, in thend of their parlement wold spedely undertake som enterprise of great importance against the common enemy: but their Dyet is ended, and nothing concluded. which procedeth, as yt seameth, not for want of wyll in the king and senate to assist themperor, but because thembassadors both of his Majestie and the Electors came better provided with words of rhetorique to move compassion, then furnished with reasons of weight to perswade so wise and grave an assembly in a matter of so great consequence, as to breke peace with so mighty a potentat. Notwithstanding, being well inclyned to aide themperor yf they may bee by a second Embassage sufficiently assured, that his Majestie together with the princes receave like succor from them in all their further occasions, yf happely the Turk shold hereafter dyvert his

forces uppon their country and kingdom, they have by common consent elected owt of the Senat, and gentlemen sent by the provinces, certaine deputies to the nomber of 25, who have commission to handle this husines with the second Ambassadors that are expected from the forsaide princes, who yf they come with sufficient condicions to establish an assured league, then they will presently hold a second parlement which shall last but 25 dayes and forthwith ioyne with themperor with honorable assistance. In the mean tyme they doe presently put into the field an army of xx m. to gard the confines and attempts tending a) against the Tartars, to the which end they granted the king a subsidy of a myllion and 300 m. florins: som 24 dayes before thend of the parlement arryved heare D. Perkins, a man lyttle gratefull to the king and court, as appered by the skornfull audience, and cold usage he receaved. The pope hath graunted to send 6 m. Italiens into Hongary, the Duke of . . . . 3 m., the Duke of Ferrara 2000 foot and 200 horse: which are promised to bee in Hongary in the beginning of June. In the meane tyme theare is yll news com that the prince of Transilvania hath had a great overthrow by Hassan Bassa neare unto Temisuar, wheare he lost above 3000 men and himself sore hurt. I am now within these 2 dayes to depart hence and meane to passe by prage, bycause I wyll see Sir Edward Kelley, who they say enioyeth his former favor with themperor. shortly after I mean, god willing, to bee in England, where I shold thinke my self most happy to bestow my self wholy in your honors service. Cracovia 8 Aprill 1595.

Seth Cocks

In dorso: To the Right honorable Sir Robert Cecyll Knight, on of her Majesties most honorable privy Cownsell. *Sigillum.* Per conveyance of Lawrence Overton Merchaunt in Bishopsgate Strete.

Alia manu: Mr Seth Cocks to my Master from Cracovia.

a) Lectio incerta.

N. 114

Cracoviae, 21 Martii 1594

Orator Angliae Christophorus Parkins
Sigismundo III regi Poloniae
dat rationes de interceptione navium Gedanensium

F. 223 Propositio ad Regem Cracoviae habita xxi° Martii 1594.

Serenissime Rex, Serenissima Regina Angliae. Salutem et felicissimarum rerum incrementa Serenitati Vestrae a Deo Optimo Maximo precatur atque perpetua amicitiae suae officia libenter defert.

Optatissimae omnibus amicitiae fidem inter amplissima haec Poloniae atque Angliae Regna, ac eorumdem Principes, multis iam seculis, summo utrinque studio, integre conservata fuerunt. Norunt enim sapientissimi Principes ex rebus perturbatis, nihil tranquillum, ex pacatis nihil perturbatum, ex amicitia utile utrinque ornamentum expectari merito posse. Quamobrem Serenissima Regina quam Deus O.M. septem et Triginta hisce Annis regnare feliciter voluit, maiorum vestigiis

insistens cum Sigismundo Augusto, cum Henrico ac Stephano felicis memoriae Poloniae Regibus, amicitiam san[c]tissime coluit: ita quidem ut nullis malivolorum artibus, nullis privatorum hominum querelis violari illa unquam potuerit. Ea porro Serenissimae Reginae cum Serenitate V. hactenus intercesserunt, quae mutua non minoris amicitiae officia summa omnium bonorum expectatione pollicentur. At superiori mense Decembri Mandatum quoddam praeter expectationem ex Polonia Serenissimae Reginae oblatum fuit, quo nominis regii, mentione facta, quasi ex ipsius parte nonnihil ad Iustitiam ac amicitiam spectans desideraretur, subditi Angliae in hoc Regno degentes, restitutionem bonorum quorundam subditis Serenitatis V. faciendum curare iubentur; alia alioquin illis expectanda.

Neque vero Serenissimae Reginae rationes desunt Mandatis pariter agendi. At longo gubernandi usu edocta, amicitiae fructus exoptandos esse ad amicitiam conservandam animum potius convertendum duxit: legationem igitur hoc tempore ad Serenitatem V. instituit, qua amantissime significatum voluit se pristinae amicitiae conservandae studium diligenter retinere, idemque pariter a Serenitate V. expetere. De subditorum porro rationibus, etsi alias iam satis explicatae illae fuerint, res ita se habet. Bellum iam Serenissimae Reginae est cum Hispanis: novis Indies hostilitatis irritamentis quantumvis invitam, ad omnem Belli acrimoniam provocant atque accendunt. Belli vero tempore omnium Nationum Iure et consuetudine accessiones ad hostes quibus illorum partes corroborentur interdictae existimantur. Plurimorum Regum hac nostra aetate acta hoc ipsum confirmant. Sigismundus Augustus cum Bellum illi a Moscis illatum esset, Naves Anglorum quas in Moscoviam destinari nonnulli criminabantur intercepit. Naves et bona fisco, Nautas vero carceribus addixit. Serenissimae vero Reginae pro suis intercedenti per literas quae adhuc extant respondit, nullo praemonitione expectata, intelligi omnino oportere, negotiationem qua hostes Belli tempore instruantur, interdictam esse. In eundem sensum Serenissimus Johannes D. memoriae Rex Sueciae Serenitatis V. parens Bello Moscovitico ac Danico eundem quoque modum alii Principes de Anglorum Navibus Belli tempore interceptis sepe responderunt ac petitioni de restitutione hac ratione pro Iure et Iustitia satisfactum iudicarunt. Et nunc quidem Serenissimae Reginae Jus Belli est. Habet pro viribus potestatem non in hostes modo sed in accessiones quibus illi iuventur, ac in decessiones quibus debilitentur, affligantur, emendantur.

F. 223 v. Quo rerum statu quidam Serenitatis V. subditi etiam a proprio ipsorum Magistratu de periculo praemoniti, comeatum et presidia Bellica ad Hispanos hoc Belli tempore transportarunt, quae quidem illorum bona intercepta Iudicio ex allegatis et probatis optimo Juris ordine fisco Militari commissa fuerunt. Horum vero bonorum uti Jure belli interceptorum restitutio nullo Juris colore requiri poterit, eaque de re Serenissima Regina ad rationem si opus sit fuerit plenius reddendam, paratum me esse iubet, atque paratus ero. Si quae tamen ex militari licentia praeter Juris Belli ordinem ablata fortasse reperiantur (etsi ubi Miles in Belli occasiones collectus residet, simile quippiam etiam inter Fratres evenire soleat), Serenissima Regina ubi tandem laesi in Sontes actionem instituant, Iustitiam integre administrari iubebit, neque aliud summo Juris rigore expectari posse existimat. Interim vero Serenitatis V. subditis quam diu leges non offendant libera omnia in Regnis

suis pro mutua amicitia V. permittit; atque vicissim rogat ut quae ad liberam Anglorum negotiationem eiusque usum spectantia Justissimis Regni rationibus a Serenissimo Rege Stephano D. memoriae sapienter instituta sunt, ipsa Serenitas V. probet atque confirmet. Sed quod omnium caput est Serenissima Regina voluntatem suam de amicitia conservanda Serenitati V. insta[n]tissimam esse cupit, eiusdemque utrinque pariter expetendae studium a Serenitate V. amanter postulat. Eo nimirum effectu ut ipsius subditi libera istic fruantur negotiatione non obstantibus novis querelis et Mandati editione.

N. 115

Cracoviae, 20 Martii 1595

Orator Angliae
ad Cancellarium et Vicecancellarium Poloniae
de interceptione navium ab Anglis facta

Cracoviae 20. Martii, 1595 ad Cancellarium et Vicecancellarium.

F. 223 v. Illustrissime Domine, tempus iam videtur ut Anglica in deliberationem veniant: quamobrem ea quae iam nuper coram egi, ad memoriam iuvandam, scripto nunc agere decrevi. Res autem haec est. Serenissima Regina Angliae hoc belli tempore, quoscunque ad hostem comeatum, ac praesidia bellica ferentes intercipi, eademque bona fisco Militari addici iubet: hoc vero Serenitatis ipsius institutum Jure gentium omnium Principum consuetudine ac usu comprobato nititur. Neque vero ex Buccinatoriae indictionis defectu (ut quidam volunt) in dubium vocari debet, an bellum sit necne: Buccinationes enim illae ad belli cerimoniam, non ad rem pertinent. Principes quoque ac Populi Angliae atque Hispaniae (ad quos solos rei huius Iudicium spectat) Belli statum inter se esse existimant, omniaque invicem agunt quae Belli sequelae postulant. Rerum insuper peritis notissimum est in statu Belli Gubernatores finem optima ratione praescriptum in eo consistere, ut nos Nostrique omnia tu[e]amur, hostem vero affligamus atque emendemus. Huic igitur fini proportionata (in quo genere sunt

F. 224 bonorum omnium ad hostes destinatorum praesertim quibus nos laedant interceptiones) de Jure Belli sunt. Hinc Sigismundus Augustus Moscovitico, Dantiscani Bello Polonico, Johannes Rex Sueciae, ac Fridericus Rex Daniae Bello Swetico ac Danico, Naves nonnullas Anglorum eodem Jure interceperunt, easdemque simul ac bona fisco sine omni remedio commiserunt. Neque vero aliud ab Anglia hoc tempore requiri debet, nisi qui id petunt cautionem dare possunt, Hispanos in suum commodum, ac Nostrum damnum, bonis illis non usuros. Quae igitur hoc in genere aguntur, pro Jure Nationum ac aliorum Principum consuetudine agi compertum est. Neque Jus facile inter Amicos Principes hinc violari existimandum. Illud enim liberam quidem subditorum negotiationem postulat: Sed tempore Pacis: et quae necessarias belli rationes acriter procurandas non perturbat. Haec vero Serenissimae Reginae nomine a me aguntur, non quod Regni sui rationes ullius Jurisdictioni subiectas velit; sed ut testatum fiat, Serenitatem Suam conservandae amicitiae studium quantum in se est retinere: ac ne deinceps ex causis non satis ponderatis, ab iis a quibus Jure optimo

amica expectet, preter decorum irritetur. Quod reliquum est Illustrissimam D. V. amice rogo ut expeditionem meam promoveat, quo eandem mature (id enim res postulat) ac utriusque Principis dignitati convenientem, obtineam. Atque his faelicia omnia precor meaque officia diligenter commendo.

N. 116

Cracoviae, 20 Martii 1595

Orator Angliae
ad Cancellarium et Vicecancellarium Poloniae
petens responsum

Cracoviae 20. Martii. 1595 ad Cancellarium et Vicecancellarium.

F. 224 r. Reverendissime Domine cum neque patentes neque literarum exemplar concessum mihi hactenus fuerit de forma responsi accepti altius nonnihil mihi cogitandum est. Solent enim Clementissimi Principes atque humani proceres, peregrinorum, qui ex insolitis regionibus ac itinerum difficultate satis alioquin affligi solent, singularem rationem habere: maxime autem Oratorum, quibus Jus Gentium humanitatem etiam a Barbaris exhibendam praescribit: quae certe humanitas etiam cum minima fuerit, eosdem cum responsis claris atque plane notificatis dimittendos vult. Responsum quidem verbotenus datum est, amicitiam conservatam esse, sed subditorum etiam rationem Iustam habendam, quae autem Justa haec sit ratio, non una est opinio, quo igitur modo Justam rationem vos vultis, et quousque illam prosequuturi estis, hoc exponendum erat. Mea vero propositio fuit, ut subditi Angliae libere istic vivant, ut prius, non obstantibus novis querelis, ac postremo ex iis edito Mandato. Cui propositioni cum neque Patentes habeam, neque Regiarum literarum copiam, Clare (ut opus est) non mihi innotescit quid sit responsum. Hoc igitur mihi precipue urgendum est, quod si clara eius rei notitia mihi denegetur parum clementer, parum humaniter, Neque pro Oratorum apud omnes Nationes Jure mecum actum existimabo, quin potius de extremis a vobis cogitari, argumentum inde desumi poterit. quod si ita sit, providebo ut in Mandatis habeo, qua vero gratia apud Serenissimam Reginam Reverendissima Dominatio Vestra se hisce actis dignam facit, aequitati atque prudentiae ipsius relinquo, eandemque interim recte valere cupio.

Cracoviae 9no Aprilis 1595

N. 117

Cracoviae, 10 Aprilis 1595

Orator Angliae
ad Referendarium Poloniae
de responso petito et non dato

F. 224 v. Ad Maiorem Secretarium et Referendarium 10mo Aprilis 1595.

Reverendissime Domine, prefectis utriusque Cancellariae iam absentibus, nemo est cum quo rectius quam cum R^{ma}. D. V. publica tractari

posse videntur. Cum igitur ad plenam expeditionem meam nonnulla adhuc desiderentur, liceat obsecro de iisdem cum ipso agere. Omnium igitur Nationum consuetudo est, ut pro Oratoribus habeantur quibus hoc unum (aliis quibuscumque appositis aut omissis) in Principum literis expresse agitur, ut fides adhibeatur, ac Principum suorum nomine, cum iisdem proposita negotia tractentur. Jus quoque Gentium id habet, ut responsi de tractatis certa notitia Oratoribus detur. Ea vero sine scriptis ab ipsis Oratoribus inspiciendis haberi non potest. Verba enim facile excedunt, ac levi negotio in diversos sensus trahuntur. Hinc factum est ut cum Regiae literae mihi publice traderentur Vicicancellario egerim ut de responso dato, in scriptis certior fierem, ille vero id se facturum promisit, datis saltem ea de causa Regiarum literarum copiis sed ill [a] Nunc igitur super est, ut R-ma D. V. pro humanitate aut officio suo cum Serenissimo Rege meo nomine agat, quo in scriptis certa mihi responsi notitia detur, ea enim in Mandatis habeo, quae certam eiusdem notitiam a me requirunt. Quod equissimum est atque ad Serenissimae Reginae Dominae meae dignitatem spectans, postulo, quo impetrato clementer, humaniter ac pro Jure Gentium non inique mecum actum existimabo. Interim responsum Rmae. D. V. ad haec expectans, omnia felicia precor meaque officia defero.

a) *Verba hic erasa sunt.*

N. 118

Elbingae, 15 Aprilis 1595

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil, Dominum Burghley
de rebus a se gestis

F. 225 Right honorable Lord my humble dutie remembered etc. As I had order in my Instructions, my despatch obtayned, I wrote presentlie to her Majestie thereof. The summe was that at this preasant the Merchaunts might trade without perill of Reprisalls. In handling the matter divers things hapned to be noted, the setting forth of the Mandate was generallie misliked as I understood of divers Senators, who signified also unto me that such matters appertayning to the state of peace and warr betweene Princes and Kingdoms cannot in this Kingdom be sufficientlie handled, but onely by Parlament, signifieing furder that whatsoever the Pope and his Cleargie should practize they would never suffer that her Majestie should be offended, but rather they would carefullie conserve her Amitie, for the occasions the which might happen by the incrotchinges of two mightie Neighbors. The last Imbassador to Praga for this kings mariadg told me that the Imbassador of Spaigne their Residing, did openlie protest that he would ackowledge no other King of Polland but Maximillian. And with generall offence they understand hear that Themperors Officers have given forth Authenticall Grauntes to make the Princedom of Transilvania hereditarie, the which hitherto hath ben Elective, clayming acknowledgment unto him, as unto the Lord of the ffeud, and right of Eschiet in want of heires Male, the which thing hath troubled verie much. and offended theis neare States. As also that they have taken to Themperor from Polland the fidelitie and title of Moldavia, and Vallachia. By the mislike

of the forsaid Mandate, and perhapps by some other occasions, yt hath been decreed, that all Mandates hereafter be under written by the Vice Chauncellor, and that he shalbe warie in underwriting, as he will aunswere it in the Parlament. Yet they have ben carefull in their dealing with me, rather to save the Authoritie of the Mandate, then to disgrace it, Using divers reasons, as causes of the same, unto the which reasons, though I had aboundauntlie aunswered in a Parlie appointed of the King, betweene me and his Deputies, yet in her Majesties Lettre they repeate the same againe. Wheruppon I have also left a Lettre with the Vicechauncellor unto whome my dispatch was remitted, remedieing in the best sort I could, what I thought amisse. But hereof more at lardg at my retorne. Now it may suffice, that the Merchaunts... a)

... with the King, departed from Cracovia, the [seventh)]. . . . . twelveth I [came] to Elbing, Wheare, as I had great need after my hard tra[vaile]. . . [a]gain this spring tyme to thincke of my health. As also how to leave things heare in good [order] and to resolve of some provident course of my retorne. And all things considered, I perceaved I cannot convenientlie thincke of anny good meanes of retorne, but by the first London Fleete, ffor if I should goe hence by Land to Stoad, I should be like to tarie theare longer for shipping and wynd. In the meane season, I would be loth it should be thought of me, that I do linger for other respects, ffor in verie deed I must not lightlie be moved to neglect my health, which now needeth care, nor to omitt such provident courses, as good reason, (to be approved of such as will deale reasonablie) shall require. And thus beseeching your honor to keepe me in her Majesties good favor, and to be good Lord unto me, as my case doth require, and as I shall carefullie endevor to deserve the same, I pray God to keep and long to preserve you in good health. From Elbing this 15th of April 1595.

Your honors most humble
Ch. Parkins

In dorso: To the right honorable my verie good Lord, the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasorer of England. *Alia manu:* D. Parkins to my L. from Elbing. *Alia manu:* Intimated to the Ambass. of England by the Ministers of Denmark, that matters appertayning to the State of peace and warre between princes and kingdoms cannot in that kingdom be sufficiently handled but only by Parliament etc.

a) *Textus hic dilaceratus.*

N. 119

Elbingae, 28 Maii 1595

Orator Angliae Christophorus Parkins
ad Vicecancellarium Poloniae
conqueritur de litteris regis Poloniae

F. 226 Reverendissime Domine, quo magis Regiarum literarum ad Sermam. Reginam Dominam meam clementissimam exemplar perpenderem, eo certe magis ad offensionem potius quam ad amicitiam si traderentur, facturas animadverti: re igitur cum Primariis quibusdam communicata ad maiora vitanda incommoda supprimendas illas potius quam

reddendas Jure Oratorio decrevi, qua de re apud Serenissimum Regem . . . . . me velim, presertim cum eo ipso melius Serenitati suae obsequium praestitisse me existimem quam si illas reddidissem. In literis vero illis ad offensionem haec spectare visa sunt. Titulus enim defensatricis fidei ab aliis Poloniae Regibus, imo vero ab hoc ipso Serenissimo initio Regni sui usitatus, nunc consulto pretermittitur, quod sane indecorum est. Nunquam enim Poloniam decebit Judicio de Titulis Angliae se immiscere.

Sequuntur porro in literis nonnullae obiectiones, contra inhibitionem frumenta hoc belli tempore in Hispaniam transportandi. Redditus nimirum totius Nobilitatis inde minui: Subditos Poloniae frumenta transportando eadem tantum agere, quae ante Bellum egerunt; Mare Jure Gentium liberum non esse violandum. Non facere illum iniuriam qui Jure suo utitur, sed eiusdem usum prohibentem. Domum non Bellum frumentis instrui. His premissis Mandati eiusdem executio suspenditur, quo errores corrigendi spacium detur. Verum haec fere in Colloquio nostro tractata prius sunt, iisdem a me satis responsum fuit. Constat enim Mandatum illud non ad instantiam Nobilitatis editum fuisse, hanc vero rem non omnes Poloniae Nobiles concernere, sed exiguam tantum illorum partem qui ad Vistulae Ripas Sedes suas collocarunt, quibus ipsis perinde omnino est, etiamsi nulla in Hispaniam frumenta transportarentur. Pruteni enim illorum frumenta eodem fere precio quotannis in quascunque exteras Provincias trahenda coemunt. Status preterea Pacis ac Belli ita inter se dissident, ut quod uno liceat, altero illicitum reddatur. Possessoribus enim tempore pacis, aedificiorum in suburbiis Craccoviensibus conservandorum Jus vendicare licuit, cum tamen urbs obsideretur flammas avertere non licuit. Neque vero loci cuiuspiam, etiam proprii, Bellantibus, ubi occasio belli tulerit ad actus Martiales negari Jure potest: qua quidem ratione vos ipsi Maximiliani exercitum nuper fudistis, ipsumque captivum extra fines vestros fecistis. Jus porro belli tempore, comeatu atque armis auxilium hostibus ferendi, nulli esse potest: quin ipse se Hostium Socium hoc ipso profiteatur. Haec igitur agendo Subditi Poloniae amicitiae Jura laedunt, quin potius S. Regina comeatum hostibus intercipiendo, Jure suo utitur, neque sine iniuria vestro ipsorum argumento id prohiberi poterit. Domi denique Bellique comeditur, comeatu igitur (in frumento precipue consistit) non minus Bellum quam Domus instruitur. Sed haec fere in disceptatione nostra prehabita fuerunt: ita sane ut vestrum quidam Juri Belli pro equitate rei deferens, ad Tractatum Traiectensem atque Hansae Privilegia sermonem converterit: tum tamen huius quoque rei consideratio alio tandem reiecta fuerit. Quae cum ita sint atque haec eadem vestra aliis dissimulatis literis Regiis inserantur, coniectura est ipsum Serenissimum Regem de his non satis informatum fuisse. Caeterum quod Mandati illius executio suspenditur, cum nulla Juris specie niteretur, recte habet. Spacium vero illud corrigendi

F. 226 v. errores uti e fontibus vestris enatum, vos ipsi recipiatis oportet.

Habetur denique in literis Regiis nuda Regii nominis su[b]scriptio, cum tamen non modo Principes sed etiam Civiles viri plerumque soleant literis inter amicos subscribendis, appellationes quaedam sibi assumere, quibus existimationem ac benevolentiam erga eos ad quos scribunt testificantur. Principes quidem bonos se Fratres appellant, Alii inferioris

ordinis addictissimos, aut simili appellatione recte se comparatos scripto profitentur, cuius vero rei omissio, vel alieni, vel elati animi indicium haberi solet. Verum pro debita erga Principes Reverentia, nolo ego Serenissimi Regis rationibus inquirendis intrudere, tamen Oratorium munus a me postulaverit, omittere non debeo. Literis igitur mihi datis nudum Serenissimi Regis nomen sine ulla propensi animi appellatione, uti in Mandatis fieri solet apponitur, nulla tamen omnino subest ratio, cur non bene affectus videri possit, nisi forte adsint aliquando qui discidiarum semina iniicere contendunt, unde sua quae velint ipsi tandem aliquando metant. Vt ut fuerit bona cum venia apud me statutum est, offensionis me nunquam fore Ministrum. Literis proinde hisce reddendi supersedi, in cuius rei fidem easdem a me inspectas his inclusas remitto.

Interim tamen quantum in me fuerit Amicitiae inter Principes nostros conservandae studebo, neque dubitabo unquam quin R^ma. D. V. hoc ipsum sibi quoque honorificum fore existimabit. Dissidia enim nullo idoneo fundamento nata, rebus tandem perturbatis, illis cum ignominia imputari solent, e quorum inconsiderantia ortum coeperunt. Neque vero ratio ulla subest, cur a nostris in eo erratum iudicetis, quod belli tempore Arma et Comeatum Hostibus intercipiant. Doctissimi enim huius aetatis viri, id Jure faciendum existimant. Reges quoque vestri uti et alii Principes hoc ipsum frequenti usu comprobarunt, nuper quidem Bello Moscovitico et Swetico rerum tantum inhibitarum suspicione atque Vmbra, plurimas Anglorum Naves interceperunt, ac fisco sine omni remedio aut rerum delectu addixerunt. Laesorum vero plurimi, etiam in hunc usque diem querelis et supplicationibus frequentissimis de damnis illis et Iniuriis Justitiam postulant, quae omnia si in scriptis referrentur, superarent fortassis ea quae iam a vestris petuntur, neque ulla ex parte minus essent nostri audiendi. Illud tamen semper concessum existimate, si quid preter ordinem Juris Belli a Classiariis Anglis Poloniae subditis ablatum fuerit, ubi laesi actionem in sontes instituant, Justitia iisdem administranda offertur, neque enim summo Juris rigore aliud requiri potest. Sed ut finem faciam, Paci pariter atque Amicitiae utrinque conservandae studeamus, id enim optimum fuerit, et rebus communibus fructuosam, ego interim ut solet R^mam. D. V. charissimam habebo, et ut ipse me sui amantem amet rogo. Cui valetudinem optimam caeteraque faelicia opto meaque officia diligenter commendo. Datum Elbingae xxviii^o Maii, Anno Domini 1595.

R^me. D. V. amantissimus.

In dorso: A letter of Dr. Parkins himself to the Vice Chanceler of Poland.

N. 120

Elbingae, 9 Junii 1595

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam
de privilegiis mercatorum Anglorum

F. 228 Serenissima Regina potentissima Princeps ac Domina, Domina clementissima, Sacrae Maiestati Vestrae Reginali incolumitatem et prosperitatem diuturnam cum foelicissimo florentissimi illius Regni

statu a Deo precantes observantiae et Venerationis nostrae studia paratissimis animis demissi deferimus.

Qua clementia gratiaque sua regia Maiestas Vestra R. et literas nostras priores a cive nostro redditas exceperit, et negotium ipsum de difficultatibus Societatis et Residentiae huic per Mandatum regium obiectis, prosecuta fuerit, non modo ex benignissima literarum illius responsione, Sed et ex Oratore eius ipso, Magnifico et Generoso D. Parchingio cum mandatis regiis eam ob causam huc misso, libentissimis animis cognovimus.

Quae quidem illius erga nos et causam sane clementissimae voluntatis testificatio non potuit et non potest non gratissima nobis accidere, maximoque solatio ac praesidio esse. Ideoque de ea ipsa non minus quam de caeteris Regiae clementiae erga nos plurimis documentis Mti. Vrae. R. quantas animis concipere possumus gratias maximas habemus agimusque, et quia referre dignas aut refundere ipsa re nunquam possumus, saltem ut clementiam Mtis. Vrae. R. magis magisque demereri, et memorem vicissim animum Mti. Vrae. R. ac Societati Suae quoquo modo probare possimus, omnibus modis laboramus.

Neque sane oportunius et dignitati regiae accomodatius aliquod consilium ac remedium istis Residentiae difficultatibus adhiberi poterat quam est a Mte Vra R. adhibitum; quae rem eam sane arduam, per Oratorem illum suum, qui in his rebus et locis iam ante dextre versatus multoque rerum usu edoctus fuit, potius quam per literas agere auctoritatemque suam Reginalem adversationibus istis opponere non dedignata est. Cum quo quidem Oratore nos, utprimum iste in has oras feliciter advenisset, sciundum Mtis. Vrae. R. voluntatem, de iis quae ad rem eam utrinque maxime necessaria esse ac pertinere videbantur, ultro citroque conferentes, consilia communicavimus, et in ipsis etiam Comitiis Cracoviensibus internunciis nostris, ut eidem ubicunque res postulare videretur, adessent mandata dedimus, quibus etiam ille nihil eorum, quae scire ipsos referret, ignotum esse voluit. Quo autem studio prudentia, et fide singulari causam eam, pro dignitate Mtis. Vrae. R. apud Serenissimum Regem et Dominum nostrum

F. 228 v. clementissimum et Senatores illius egerit suoque munere functus sit, et quid responsi, perturbato hoc tempore quo de periculis Regno huic a Tartaris et Turcis impendentibus praecipue consultatum fuit, retulerit, id Mtem. Vram. R. ipsis Serenissimi Regis ac Domini Clementissimi literis, et ex Oratore suo plenissime cognituram speramus; ad quem, ne prolixiori commemoratione molesti sumus, curam hanc reiicimus.

Caeterum legationis eius fructum nunc quidem cum nos vestra cum Societate hac capimus, quod cum Mtis. Vrae. R. erga Principem et Dominum Nostrum clementissimum, et huius vicissim erga Mtem. Vram. R. mutua amicitia adhuc usque culta et conservata publice testata et comprobata sit, nos quoque privata coniunctione securius adhuc fruamur, ac deinceps perfruituros nos confidamus; modo Mtas. Vra. R. sua auctoritate et clementia huic rei porro favere et literis benignissimis Regis nostri clementissimi animum optimum pro sapientia sua singulari informanda flectere, et humanitatis quodam temperamento moderari perrexerit. Nam tametsi is in publico suo responso subditorum suorum rationem haberi voluerit, tamen amicitia Principum mutua constante, etiam utriusque regni Jus ac tranquillitatem publicam constare, neque priva-

torum hominum actionibus conturbari debere, et Reipublicae et eorum interesse nobis persuademus, qui publicam salutem communibus et coniunctis animis ac officiis soleant ac debeant. Et quamvis haec tempora necdum passa sint, ut de Articulorum quorundam ad residentiam pertinentium confirmatione Regia commode perfici posset, nos tamen nihilominus omnem eius rei occasionem captabimus, et quo studio et officio nostro Societatem hanc, atque eos qui nobiscum sunt fovendos et complectendos semel suscipimus eodem et deinceps prosequi non desinimus ac libera illorum commercia, quae non ex minima parte a Privilegiorum et libertatum nostrarum relaxatione, publico Regni Senatus consulto D. Stephani Regis temporibus confirmata defendent, etiam de caetero conservare et coniunctionem hanc firmam retinere, Deo volente, studebimus. Sed et si deinceps quid difficultatis moveri ipsis contingat ab iis quos parum nobis aequos scimus, id non modo Mti. Vrae. R. mature significabimus sed et interea, quantum penes nos fuerit, quibuscunque modis commodissime pro observantia nostra

F. 229 poterimus, apud Serenissimum Regem et Dominum nostrum clementissimum etiam patronorum quorundam authoritate interposita removere et avertere, Deo adiuvante conabimur, nullique labori molestiae aut sumptui ea in re parcemus. Quod superest S. Mtem. V. R. foelicissime et quam diutissime salvam vivere a Deo Optimo precamur nosque ac Civitatem hanc clementissimae Mti. V. R. demisse commendatam cupimus. Scriptae Elbingae. die 9 Junii Anno 1595.

Sac. Mtis. Vrae. R.

Praeconsul et Consules regiae Civitatis Elbingensis.
devinctissimi

In dorso: Serenissimae ac Potentissimae Principi ac Dominae Dominae Elizabethae Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae Christianae fidei defensatrici, Dominae nostrae Clementissimae.

N. 121

Grenvici, 15 Julii 1595
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de damnis subditorum regis sarciendis

F. 230 ELIZABETHA Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina fidei defensor et cetera. Serenissimo Principi ad Domino Sigismundo Poloniae ac Sweciae Regi, Magno Duci Lituaniae Russiae, Prussiae Masoviae Samogitiae Livoniaeque Gothorum Vandalorum ac Finlandiae Principi, Fratri et Consanguineo nostro charissimo, Salutem rerumque prosperrimarum foelicissimarum incrementum.

Serenissime Princeps Frater et Consanguinee charissime, retulit nobis Parchingius legatus noster, quem ad Sertem. V. loco Oratoris iam nuper amandavimus, se quidem in publico consessu benigne auditum fuisse, et post aliquot dies responsum in hunc sensum accepisse. Sertem.

nimirum V. eo animo esse ut amicitiam a maioribus suis veluti manu traditam semper inviolatam servet, nihilque ex ipsius parte committi unquam velit, quod eidem repugnare videatur: Cupere tamen ut Subditorum ipsius iusta habeatur ratio, maxime autem Nobilitatis, cuius reditus pene omnes cum frumenti consistant, eius unius exportatione inhibita, tolli necesse est. Literas vero ad nos accepisse quidem se refert, sed cum exemplari inspecto decoro illo quod inter Principes observari solet carere illas videret, uti aliunde quam ex Regio sensu vestro depromptas, suprimendas penitus iudicavit, quod quidem mirum nobis visum fuisset, nisi preter voluntatem Principum errores quandoque a Ministris committi intelligeremus.

Ad responsum quod attinet, gratum nobis est Ser^tem. V. ad res pacatas atque ad amicitiam conservandam animum una nobiscum convertere, id enim et Maiorum institutis et ad mutuum presentium rerum usum maxime convenit. Subditorum vestrorum rationem quantum belli nostri gerendi ordo patitur, habere semper studuimus, quamobrem etsi ab initio belli satis sciremus, vestrorum Naves invitis quantumvis dominis, sepe in Hispania contra nos armari, mitius tamen hac in re agentes, quam in simili casu Principes solent, omnem Navigationem non inhibuimus; sed armorum tantum et comeatus transportationem. Scimus enim hostilium regionum eam qualitatem esse, ut ad bellum prosequendum non minus comeatu egeant, ac instruantur quam armis: Qua quidem in re id tantum agimus quod Jure ac necessitate belli nobis et licet et incumbit, id quod Maiores vestri bello Moscovitico et Danico gravissimis subditorum nostrorum etiam adhuc de iisdem conquerentium damnis usu ipso comprobarunt. De Nobilitatis porro frumentis ita accepimus. Pauci illi qui Vistulae ripas incolant frumenta sua sive apud Dantiscanos, sive apud Elbingenses distrahendi rationes easdem semper habent, precium vero ea Hispanica procuratione, sive deposita, sive suscepta non admodum dispar esse solet. Exoticae omnium enim naves quotannis Dantisci requirunt ac pene exportant, quicquid frumentorum ibidem reperiatur. De lucro igitur quod ex vectura et Nautarum operis expectari posset, agi tantum videtur,

F. 230 v quae quidem res an tanti facienda sit, ut nos proinde belli nostri rationes invertere debeamus, Ser^tis. V. prudentiae relinquimus. Neque vero de frumentis Poloniae non exportandis nos unquam egimus, sed tantum ne in Damnum nostrum Hostibus nostris asportentur cavemus, qua in re Juris rationes ab aliis Principibus observatas sequimur.

Belli etenim finis omnium consensu idem semper fuit, ut nempe et nos, et nostra tueamur, hostes vero ledamus, cui quidem fini quod utile ac necessarium fuerit, Illud sane de Jure belli apud omnes haberi consuevit. Eius autem generis comeatus substractionem esse satis constat, quippe qua et hostes debilitantur, quo minus ad nocendum valeant eademque non parum premuntur, quo afflicti ad mentem redeant: quamobrem qui contra premonitionem nostram comeatum et arma ad hostes nostros ferre satagunt, quo in nos roborentur atque erigantur, eorundem veluti auxiliares et socii Jure optimo haberi possunt, quod ne a Subditis Ser^tis. V. deinceps fiat pro amicitia nostra cupimus: Atque si preter ipsius voluntatem quid secus tentarint, ac proinde locis idoneis a classiariis nostris, pro Regni nostri Juribus castigentur, illorum tantum erratis imputandum fuerit. Neque dubitamus quin Ser^tas. V. pro sua prudentia ac mutua nostra amicitia rem ita intelligat. Cui a DEO optimo

Maximo florentissima omnia precamur. Datae e Regia nostra Greenvicensi xv° Julii, Anno Domini 1595 Regni vero nostri. xxxvii°.

Altera literarum harum copia sequentem refert inscriptionem: Doctor Parkins Draught of a Lettre. from ye Queen to ye King of Poland. 15 July 1595.

N. 122

[*Londini*], *1595*

Christophorus Parkins
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de rebus gestis in Polonia

F. 234 The relation of things happened in your Majesties ymploiment to the King of Poland this yeare 1595.

Ffor as much as by the occasion of the present state of the Kingdom of Polland divers thinges have happened, unto the which it was necessarie I should oppose my self, both for your Majesties dignitie, and the good accomplishing of that I was sent for, I thinck it requisite that I make mention of theis fower things following. Ffirst of the present state of Polland, 2.What hapned before my Audience. 3. Off my Audience and the effectes therof. 4. What hath hapned after my dispatch.

I. Ffor the first, the Pope by divers practices and guifts, hath so wrought this kingdome, that the Bishopps have a greate parte of the Senate and Nobilitie at their devotion, so that the cheefest pointes of state, the which by the Order of this Kingdome depend more of the Senate and Parlament, then of the King as in rep. venita, are handled as the Pope desireth, who by divers benifittes hath almost all the Bishopps throughlie fitted for his practices. The King him selfe by meanes of a Cardinall named Ragiovill, who is kept aboute him of purpose, and also by the Popes Legate, and the Jesuits, who use that Queene, as an instrument to move the King to their purposes, have so intangled that he useth to admitt no Man to conference, nor to define matters that are in his power, without their Censure. In somuch that this last Easter, they perswaded the King to goe in a Maske amonge disciplinantes abegging, and so to the Rood, with the greatest offence of divers of the Kingdome. And now they are like to take Armes for libertie of Religion, Whereunto they have appointed a meeting day without the King this next August in Torenia, the which thinge maketh the King and his Cleargie verie pensive. Ffor ordinarie matters of the kingdome there are appointed by this forme of Goverment two Chaunceries to assist the Kings person. The one called the greater, consisteth of the greate Chauncellor, and such as he admitteth, who at this present is become extremelie devoute to the Pope, at the least in shew. Ffor by the practice of Rome and the Prelates he hath ben divers yeares so wearied with odious slaunders that he seemeth to seeke rest by some shew of pleasing them, for they have now long tyme sore vexed him with reports that under the pretence of Turkish and Tartarian warrs, he used to make provision of Souldiers by the Treasure of the Kingdome, with intent to oppresse the same, together with the King, and to place

him selfe or some other att his pleasure therein. And the foresaid disposicion of the Chauncellor is much surmised by his dailie accions, and more prooved by an Epistle of his to the Popes Nephew, newlie set forth in printe, [a] wherin he giveth a pleasing accompt of his doinges, more then manie otherwise thinck convenient. The other Chauncerie called the lesse, consisteth of one cheef Cleargie Man assisted by manie pettie Preistes to the nomber of some fifteene, who are mayntayned in the Kings service by spirituall livinges. Theis Men for thexpectacon they have to be preferred by the Popes meanes, they are thought to have their cheefest care in their service how to deserve the Popes favor, and this is the present state of that Kingdome.

II. Concerning the second pointe, as soone as it was knowne of my arrivall to Cracovia, The Popes ffaction, (the which is theare of great power,) by the motion of his Legate, authorised certaine odious Rumors against your Majesties messadg, and Messenger, wherby they seemed willing to procure some disgrace therunto. In it they gave forth verie constantlie, that the intent of your Majesties Messadg wass to hinder the league of the Christians against the Turkish warrs, the which thing, they caused to be denounced by Principall Men to divers Imbassadors theare present to that effect, as to the Imbassadors of the Emperor, the Empire, Hungaria,

F. 234 v Transilvania, and others, so that by their adherentes it became a common table talke in everie place of the Cittie, in most odious manner, fitt to cause some furie. Wherunto after good Information, I opposed my selfe in manner ffollowing. I sent to salute the Imbassadors of the Emperor, and also of the Empire, requiring some convenient meanes of Conference, Wherin I testified unto them, your Majesties frendship towards the Empire and also what your Highnes had done this last yeare past, by my self, for the diverting of the Turkish forces from his dominions, and that there was noe offence since betweene you to my knowledg, Wherby your Highnes might have occasion to wish evill unto the Emperor. And also that your Highnes had noe knowledg that any such consideracion should be handled in the Parlament of Polland, Wherby you might have called that matter into deliberacion, Neither that you had any especiall cause to wish good successe to the Turke, having noe dealing with him, but onelie for the saffe conduct of your subiects, in noe other sorte, then the Emperor him selfe, the state of Venice, and the King of Polland used to have. Rather I could certifie them, that as your Majestie receaved newes of the good successe of the Emperor, you used to be right gladd, as also verie sorowfull when the Contrarie, wishing in most kinde manner, that the Emperor had harkened in good tyme to your Hignes better advice.

I assured them also that your Majestie was as well affected to the good estate of Christendome, as it becomed a good wise Christian Prince, like your self. And that you were as well wishing to the good estate of the Emperor, as it beseemed a good loving Sister and Coosen. And by this occasion I required of theis Imbassadors, that they would signifie thus much unto their Princes from me your Orator, in your Hignes name. Requiring of them, that by the malice of this false reporte, stirred upp verie lewedlie by the Popes Legate, and his ffaction at this tyme, they would Judg of the like hereafter. This my conference was

accepted in verie good parte, with like testification of their Princes frendshipp, and that they were verie gladd to have understood thus much of me against the contrary Rumor, the which had been oftentymes importunelie beaten into their eares, promising to signifie the same unto their Princes from me, with other complements. By this meanes, this Rumor was sufficientlie extinguished. Furdermore before my coming to Cracovia, thear had been greate contention by the Popes ffaction in the Parlament for the anulling an antient confederation concerning the Libertie of Religion. So at my comeing, as their fauces were full, they gave forth verie odiouslie that your Majestie had sent me of purpose to assist them, of the reformed Religion, and theruppon they entered into ffaction, to propound and handle in the Senate, that your Majesties Orator should not be admitted to any Audience or conference, they of the ffaction alleaging for their purposes, some one reason, some another. I was Informed herof by two Palatines, and one sprituall Man. Wherupon I dealt with divers of the contrarie ffaction, who had this Parlamente tyme, greate contention with the Bishopps in matters of Religion. Requiring of them, that they would in some good sorte, let the King, and some of the wisest of the Senate understaund, that it was to be supposed that the Queenes Majestie of England had sent unto this Kingdome, as a Kingdome independent of all earthlie power, at the least in pollitique affaires, for otherwise, it was like, your Highnes would scarce esteeme it to be a Princelie state. Wherfor if your Orator should understaund that the King, and the Senate would

F. 235 depend on the Popes Legates pedagogie, yt was verie likelie he would require plaine declaration therof, and that being had, he would retorne as not finding the Men, unto whome he was sent, the which thing would not be honorable for the Kingdome. I required also, they would signifie, that it was not agreable unto politique wisdome, neither to thuse of other Princes, that any Prince should admitt to his consultacion, in the affaires of other frendlie Princes, the Ministers of Straungers, their professed Enimies etc. By this meanes, after long debating, yt was decreed I should be heard.

III. After some twelve daies expectacion I had a publique Audience, the King and the Senate being present, all sitting in places appointed, as I my self also. I made my proposition according to my instructions, ordering it in the manner of statelie affaires, as the dignitie of tyme, place, and other Circumstaunces did require, the which was done with ordinarie Complementes, and the matter was taken to deliberacion. Some twoe daies after, the Vicechauncellor required conference with me in the Kings name, wherein he signified that the King would [ ] b), the obiections in the behalfe of the Dansickers should be produced, and I should address myselfe to aunswere them. Whereunto I signified, your Majestie would acknowledg no superior as Judge in your Domestic affaires, yet I would be redie to give accompte wherby it might appeare that nothing was don by your Majesties order this tyme of warr, without ground of Law, and Custome of other Princes. In the meane season I was informed that order was taken, that all Mandates hereafter should be underwritten by the Vicechauncellor, whearein he should be warie, as he would aunsuere it in Parlamente. Shortelie after the Vicechauncellor desired parlie with me, att our meeting ther were also present, the Secretarie of the greate Chauncerie, and the

Sindicus of Dansick. The Vicechauncellor declared, that as the King of Polland suffered free trade unto your Majesties Subiects, and free passadg whither it pleased them, the Law of frendship required the like of your Majestie towards his Subiects etc. I aunswered that your Majestie in all respects, other Circumstaunces being equall, was as good to the King of Pollands Subiects, suffering them free trade in your Dominions, and free passadg whither it pleased them, onelie excepting the King of Spaigne, with whome your Majestie had warrs, As some tyme Polland had with Moscovia, and then likewise the King of Polland for that tyme, intercepted such English shippes as then were found going to his Enimies etc. Then the Secretarie of the greater Chauncerie declared, that the forbidding of transporting Corne was untollerable to the Kingdome, for the revenewes of all the Nobilitie consisted in Corne, and therby seemed to be brought to nothing. I aunswered that your Majestie did not forbidd the bearing Corne out of Polland, but onelie the assisting of the Spaniards, your Highnes Enimies with the same. And that your Majestie this tyme of warr, though you wished well to the Nobilitye of Polland, yow were by law and custome of other Princes, to shorten your Enimies of such victualls as might addresse them to annoy you. Then the foresaid Secretarie went forwards alleaging that the Kinges subiects did now onelie use the same order of Trade, the which they had used before the tyme of warr. That the Sea, free by the Law of Nations, ought not to be violated. That housholds rather than warrs are furnished with Corne. That he who useth his owne right, as the Kinges subiects doe selling their Corne wheare they may, doth iniurie to no Man, but he rather that doth hinder the same. Hereunto I aunswered,

F. 235 v such was the difference of the state of warr and peace, that thinges lawfull in the tyme of peace, cease to be lawfull in the tyme of warr, And that the occasion of warr urging, the use of what place soever, be it fitt or appropriate to any other Man, cannot be prohibited to Sea faring Men, for thexequution of Martiall Accions, By the which reason, the Pollonians of late fought with Maximilian, and tooke him prisoner out of their borders. And for as much as Norishment is necessarie, both in field and house, yt is manifest, that not house onelie, bue warr also is furnished with victualls, Wherfor your Majestie intercepting Victualls from your Enimies doth use your owne right, and therin iniureth no bodie, uppon ground of their owne foresaid reason. Then the Sindicus of Dansick tooke place, who as it were graunting, that your Majesties Accions by the law of Warr might be lawfull, obiected tractatum traiectensem et Hansae privilegia. Whereunto I aunswered, that there was no such matter in use. And that some like obiection was made of late, in the diett at Ratisbona, in the behalf of the Hances, the which, as unreasonable, was reiected by the Emperor, and his Princes, a thing not to be called in question of the King of Polland. Then a supplicacion in writing of David Pope was delivered me by the Vicechauncellor, whereunto I aunswered in writing. Some few daies after, I was called to receive my Aunswere, the which was given in solempne sort, and kinde manner, but in generall words, which shew, that at this tyme all should be quiett. The Kings sealed Lettres also to your Majestie was delivered me, and for that the use heare is, that Lettres Patents, be also delivered of the aunswere, I required the

same privilie of the Vicechauncellor, who aunswered he would satisfie me afterwards in some sorte. Then in publique I used some shorte speaches, according to my Instructions and so with ordinarie Complements I departed. The self same day, I understood that some private suters of the Dansickers in theis causes, did give forth verie confidentlie, that they had Order to arrest our Mens goods at Elbing, notwithstanding the promisses; The which thing moved me the more, for that I had obtayned nothing in writing of my aunswere. And the Vicechauncellor unto whome the matter was whollie comitted was uppon a sudden departed thence, not to retorne in some sixe weekes. Whereuppon I sent one presentlie after him with Lettres, And in the meane season I dealt with the King in some good sorte, to have my aunswere in writing, from whome I received aunswere, that they were not to give any thing in writing to Orators bringing sealed Lettres, Wherein the some of their Messadg was expressed, and therfor it might suffice, that I had a sealed Lettre. Wherunto I replied, that I was not sent, as a Mute Carier of Lettres, with some other reasons, Wherby I obtained the Copie of your Majesties Lettre, with signification, that I might therbie know in writing the some of my aunswere, that is, that the exequution of the Mandate is suspended, leaving unto the Dansickers their Accion, as before the giving forth of the Mandate. Some daies after, my servaunt retorned from the Vicechauncellor with his frendlie lettres, and some furder light of their intention. Whereunto it hath ben verie helpfull, that restitution of his losses, hath ben graunted unto him, the performaunce whereof I had suspended till this tyme, though before I had given him hope therof.

IV. By the copie of your Majesties Lettre sent unto me, I perceived verie well, that they had used a verie Raw proceeding in the manner of their aunswere, repeating for them selves the verie same reasons, the which I had resolved in our disputacion, dissembling altogether what had hapned therin. Wherfor seing they had verie evill satisfied me, I thought good to draw some Lettre, wherby they might have some remorse therof, yet at the length by the Counsell of those of Elbing that were at the Parlamente, I have suspended as yet the sending of the same, leaving the Censure therof unto your Majestie, the Copie of which Lettre, as also of other

F. 236 writings hearein mentioned, are hereunto adioyned. Ffurdermore I had ben informed of a Booke set forth this Parlament in Cracovia against the libertie of Religion, Wherein there was Irreverent mention made namelie of your Majestie. It was also signified unto me, that the Kings Prenther handled oftentymes such matter, in his owne presens, Wherof I caused the King to be warned. And dealt with the Ordinarie of that place who is the foresaid Cardinall Ragiovill, signifieing unto him, that it was Gods commaundment « Principi populi mei non maledices » And that it did not edifie any well ordered mynd. And by the evill example it was preiudiciall to all Princes, and iust occasion of offence to them that were touched. He aunswered verie Civilie, that he acknowledged thus much. And that he would ponish the Author of the Booke if he might know him (for it was set forth with out name). And that he would provide that no such faultes should be committed in his Iurisdiction in writing or preaching heareafter. So I understood that after I began to move herein, ther could not any of theis Bookes

be found for money. I had received divers significations of Courtisie privilie from the Cardinall Battorie in Cracovia, and that he was verie desirous to speake with me in some secreet manner.

So at my retorne into Prussia I passed by a place of his, whear I was verie well intertayned, and had full conference with him. The matter your Majestie may understaund by his Lettres. At my retorne into Prussia Considering that the King by his aunswere would not give sentence against the Danisckers suit, but hath left their Accion unto them whole, as it was before the giving forth of the Mandate, I thought good for the better accomplishing the intent of my imployment, both to take some meanes that the Dansickers might be still, And also that if they should hereafter move, yet your subiects should be kept secure by the Elbingers, Who have promised, that if need shalbe, they will hinder the exequution of what Mandate soever, till your Majestie be fullie certified therof in due tyme to remedie the same. As for the Dansickers, the matter was handled with reputacion. In so much that the Magistrates appointed a place of theirs neare Elbing, for a meeting. Wheare uppon conference, they have assured me, that the Estate shall not move furder in this cause, and as much as in them lieth, they will hinder, that noe private Man shall stirr therin with effect of publique troubles. Whereof they are in due tyme to make furder declaracion. I understood in the handling of theis matters, that the societie of the Hances, in respect of their antient privileges in England, are like to have no more dietts in their Mother Cittie. In the meane season, as I expected the shipps, the tyme passing, the Popes Legate, and the Bishopps, of new began to doubt, that I was thear of purpose to assist them of the reformed Religion. And that I would thear, in the tyme of their appointed convent in August, to that effect. Wherfor they have used divers threatenings etc to make me departe the Cuntrie. Wherunto I have given them to understand, that I am so well strengthened with your Majesties protection, that I would be redie to have furder conference with them if need should require whearesoever your Highnes should commaund me. Yet for this tyme, I am disposed to follow the proposed courses appertayning to your Majesties ymploimente in the verie same manner as I would, if I had never heard from them.

In dorso: Polon. 1595. The relation of my Negotiation and other writings thereunto appertayning.

a) The Chancelors Epistle to ye Pope, *add. in marg.*
b) *Sic Ms.*

N. 123

Cracoviae, 10 Januarii 1596

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad imperatorem Turcorum
de rebus Vallachiae et Moldaviae

F. 238 Sigismundus tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, Magnus Dux Lituaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniaeque etc nec non Suecorum, Gottorum Vandalorumque haereditarius Rex.

Illustrissime Princeps amice charissime. Quod Sermo. et potentissmo. Principi, Domino Sultan Murath Kan moderni Sermi. et Potentissmi. Domini Imperatoris parenti, per literas et internuncium nostrum significaveramus, nos Patre nostro desideratissimo Sermo. Principe Domino Johanne, Suecorum Gottorum Vandalorumque Rege, hac vita defuncto ad illa transmarina Regna, quae haereditate nobis obvenerant fuisse profectos, ut solenni Regum more, isthic inaugurati, suscepto diademate, et populorum accepta fide, possessionem eorum caperemus, id iam ante, uti ipsi Sermo. Domino Imperatori, ita Illti. etiam vestrae cognitum esse minime dubitamus. Cum autem constituendis illorum subditorum nostrorum regnorumque rebus, annum integrum transmisissemus, inde iterum felicissima navigatione, superiore anno in hoc regnum reversi sumus. Ac postea cum propter longinquitatem locorum, tum propter bellorum vicinos tumultus, sane tardius publica fama perlatum ad nos fuit, Sermum. et potentissmum. Principem Sultan Muratem e vivis excessisse Sermum. autem et Potentissmum. Sultan Mehmetem paterno avitoque Imperio potitum. Vt primum autem id intelleximus, in animo habebamus pro more inter maiores nostros recepto, et amicitia tot retro seculis inter Sermum. Ottomanem domum et nostram Jagellonam sancte servata, Ser. suae adeptum Imperium gratulari. Sed perferebatur ad nos nequaquam cuique

F. 238 v nostro homini iter liberum istac, aut securum esse posse, quod vicinę provinciae Vallachia et Moldavia alieque coniuncte, repentinis motibus et mutationibus ita conturbate essent, ut et commercia cessare necesse fuerit nostrorum cum Ser. sue subditis, et non modo nunciis aut tabellariis, verum etiam negociatoribus ipsis aditus in ulteriores Sermae. sue ditiones omnes essent interclusi. Accedebat quod inde etiam ex Valachia multa damna et incommoda subditis ipsis nostris inferebantur. Quae causa fuit, ut supremo exercitus nostri Praefecto mandaremus in Vallachiam ingredi, et quis illius status esset cognoscere, ac illa latrocinia cohibere. Reperta fuit provincia deserta, misere afflicta, incolae autem postea, cum nullum a nostris millitibus maleficium inferri animadverterent, ad Ducem nostrum convenerunt petentes ut quemadmodum ab intestinis malis vexatam illam misere provinciam ingressu suo liberavisset, ita etiam illis permitteret, ut sui sanguinis Palatinum haberent, qui deinceps illi ita praeesset, ut inter nostros Sermi. Domini Imperatoris istius subditos bonae tranquilleque vicinitatis officia, cum mutuo commerciorum fructu constarent. Nominarunt autem quem potebant Heremiam Mohilam, ex ea gente profectum, qui apud eos est clara et vetusta, virum bonum ac Sermis. istis Imperatoribus fidum. Cum itaque ad pacandam illam provinciam id maxime pertineret, ut legitimus in ea magnatus et Palatinus constitueretur minime denegandum id ipsis Dux noster existimavit, maxime quod pactis et foederum inter nostros maiores constitorum formule consentaneum esset hominem ex eadem gente nobilem isthic praefici, qui officia illius provinciae Palatini fideliter esset praestiturus. Qua de re deque causis ingressus In Valachiam Illti. Domino Sivan Bassae a senatoribus qui in exercitu erant

F. 239 nostris significatum fuit. Interim autem dum noster tuende pacificandeque illius provincie causa aliquantisper ibidem comoratur, ac responsum ab Illmo. Sivan Bassa expectatur, Tartarorum princeps Katigerei cum Achmet Begio Sendziaco Benderiensi et Kiliensi supervenit. Deinde ex mutuis colloquiis fuit constitutum, ut quandoquidem

illa Provincia a nostris copiis iam pacata fuisset, et ex foederum pactorumque norma Palatinus esset constitutus, is eodem loco, dum vivet, maneret, neque ulla daretur occasio foederis a maioribus nostris, in nos Sermque Imperatorem modernum transmissi ulla re perturbandi aut violandi. Id ita fore tum ipse Tartarorum Princeps Katigerei, qui pacande illius provinciae munus sibi a Ser. Imperatore datum affirmabat, tum Sendziacus Benderien Duci nostro sancte spoponderunt. Quem quidem Sendziacum cum et fortem fidelemque Ser^mi. isti porte, virum ac de eadem optime meritum esse intelligamus, et studiosum etiam amicitiae, inter nos et Ser^mum. Imperatorem conservande cognoverimus, idcirco omittendum non putavimus, quin eum tum Ser^mo. Dno. Imperatori, quam ipsi Ill^ti. vestrae comiendaremus, ac amici ab ys (a) peteremus quo talem virum alio aliquo beneficio liberaliter ornare velit: Atque haec ista, ut gesta sunt Ser. suae prolixius a nobis perscriptae, Ill. etiam vestrae proscribenda putavimus. Non dubitamus Ser. suam quae acta constitutaque sunt pro mutuae amicitiae studio recta habituram. Denique Ser. suae Imperium hoc in quo Ser. parenti suo successit, per litteras gratulamur, et amice eandem in sublimia vitae sede collocatam, Salutamus. De aliis vero rebus et foederis rationes amicitiaeque spectantibus solennem leg[ati]onem ad Ser. suam mittere non intermittemus, modo illa liberi securique commeatus litteras.

F. 239 v legato nostro per hunc Tabellarium mittat, et deinceps venienti in Ser^mae suae ditiones crausios b) presto esse velit, quin eum pro more et consuetudine, ac foederis et gentium iure tutum, inviolatumque prestent, et ad Ser^m. suam deducant. Quae quidem omnia nos Ill. etiam vestrae perscribere voluimus, amice ab ea postulando velit ea pro prudentia, autoritateque sua apud Ser^mum. Principem suum sedulo iuvare, ac studium erga nos suum, de quo multum sane nobis pollicemur, ita iisdem in rebus declarare, ut nos etiam benevolentia nostra Ill. vestrae id referendo ausum causamque habere possimus. Quod superest Ill. vestram bene valere cupimus.

Datum Cracoviae Die X. mensis Januarii Anno Domini 1596. Regnorum vero nostrorum Polonici Nono, Suetici secundo anno [1].

Extat aliud exemplar huius epistolae eadem manu scriptum, fos. 240-241 v.

a) amici ab ys, *sic. Ms. an pro* amice ab ea *ut supra linea* 21. b) *Sic Ms.*

N. 124

s.l., s.d.

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de Principe Transilvaniae

F. 242 Le prince de Transsilvanie advirty du succes des affaires Polonoises en Moldavie, et que le Chancelier de Pologne y avoit estably Jeremi Moglu Vayvode ou Bospoda se disant du sang des anciens Vayvodes, et que le consentement du Tartare et des officiers du grand

Seigneur y estoit Intervenu depescha aussy tost Rossvan ou Rossan hungrois, auquel Il avoit conferé le dict pays, avec sept mille hommes des meilleurs qu'il eut pour deposseder ledict Jeremie, avant qu'il se feust bien assuré en l'estat. De quoy Jeremie adverty envoya au devant par l'advis des Seigneurs Polonois qui estoient pres de luy, le prie de se departir de son entreprise et espargnir le sang Crestien, et si le Prince de Transsilvanie pretendoit quelque droict sur le pays, qu'il remist le debat a un temps plus commode, que cestuy y auquel les Turcs et Tartares estoient en armes non gu... es [a] loing deux qui pourroient prendre ceste occasion, pour se faire Maistres absolus du pais etc. Rossvan ne laissa depasser outre menaceant et la Moldavie et la Pologne et perceant de grandes vauntes par tout.

Jeremie avec les forces Polonoises, que le Chancelier avoit laisser sur la frontiere le rencontre le x Decembre 1595.

Les hungrois qui suivoyent Rosvvan commancerent la charge et de furie se feirent Maistres de l'artillerie, que les Moldaves gardoient, et toutes les forces Polonoises s'estans avances pour la regagner, tout le combat se rendit a l'entour de l'artillerie, si furieux, qu'on croit qu'en une heure il y eut deux mille hommes sur la place, laquelle demeura aux Polonois. Rosvvan fut le premier a [fuir?] et fut suivy par les Polonois l'espace de trois jours, Jusque aux frontieres de hongrie. Ledict Rosvvan s'estoit sauvé chez ung paysan a l'escart, lequel chargé de promesses avoit entrepris de le conduire dans la Hongrie, et le menant deguisé par des chemins perdus, rencontra ung autre paisant qui luy dict, Quel galand menes tu la. Si cest le Hongrois que les Polonois cherchent, tu te peux bien tenir sur tes gardes, car ils sont espandus par tout ici a l'entour. Le pauvre homme estonne de ces parolles faisant semblant de vouloir prendre ung chemin plus asseuré, le meine et livre aux Polonois, qui songeoient a se retirer. La fleur des forces du Transsilvain est demeuree en ce combat. Le Rosvvan a esté conduict au Vayvode avec quatorze autres prisonners signalez, qui pour les recevoir avoit mandé les Seigneurs Polonois, et ung Chiane du grand Seigneur qui luy avoit apporté la ratiffication de ce que les officiers dudict grand Seigneur et le Tartare avoient traicté en sa faveur avec le Chancelier de Pologne. Les quatorze prisonniers se jetterent Incontinant a terre et demanderent pardon. Le Rosvvan demeura ferme en son habit de paysant, le bonnet fourré d'agneaux sur sa teste. Le Vayvode luy demanda s'Il estoit le Kosvvan; Je l'ay este dict il: et se Jetta incontinant en terre, demandant graces, et confessant qu'ayant moyen de vivre splendidement, et paroistre entre les plus grands de hongrie, l'ambition d'une principauté l'avoit perdu et luy avoit faict tourner ses armes contre les Chrestiens, lesquelles Il devoit employer pour la Chrestienté contre les Turcs. Le Vayvode apres beaucoup de reproches luy feit percer les naseaux, marque d'Ignominie entre les Valaques, qui rend une personne inhabile a toutes charges publicques. On dict qu'on l'a depuis faict mourir. La commission qu'il avoit du Transsilvain portoit commandement de donner dans la Pologne Bees [a] Camenitz et Leopoli, apres avoir netoyé la Moldavie. Les Polonois adioustent qu'on luy a trouvé ung guydon auquel estoient les trois dents de loup (armes de la maison de Bathori) avec une couronne Royalle, et un tiltre; Roy de Pologne, et Prince de Transilvanie, et Moldavie, et Valaquie.

In dorso: 1595, Advis de Pologne.

a) - *b*) *Lectio incerta.*

Hic explicit primum volumen documentorum Polonicorum descriptum in Archivis S.P.88/1. Incipit volumen secundum eiusdem seriei 88/2 cum documento N.125

N. 125

s.l., s.d.

Georgius Carew
ad ignotum
de informationibus a se requisitis

S.P. 88/2
F. 1 Thinges whereof I desire particulars.
1. A Copie of the Emperors Mandate.
4. That the Marchantes in London trading into Poland, may be appointed to conferre with me: and that those at Elbing may have direction to accompany me there for dispatch of this negotiation; when I shall require them uppon needfull cause.
5. The Particulars and Proofes touching the Allegations of the proceedings of the Kinges of Denmark, Sweden and Poland for intercepting victuals transported to their Eniemyes.
8. The Proceedinges in King Edward 6 tyme, and Queene Maries, for resuming of the Privileges of the Hanses, of which as I have heard Mr. Beale or Mr. D. James can geve accompt.

That Mr. Harbert, Maister of the Requests, may have direction to acquaint me with his negotiations, according to the Instructions.

Other Remembrances.

7. If it please Mr. Secretary, I will send his Honor Copies of such Commissions as I desire to have with me, rather then to attend Commissions from hence, when I am there.

Item, I will send such a letter of Request directed Universis Regibus Principibus etc as my Predecessors in the office of Protonotary heretofore have had uppon like employmentes.
2. Towching access, if the King be not in Poland, but that the States be assembled by the Chauncellor, or some other Officer; or that it be some long tyme before the States shall be assembled, whether in that case I shall not addresse my self to the King onely.

In dorso: Carew.

N. 126

Varsoviae, 19 Maii 1597

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Status Generales
commendans Paulum Działyński

F. 2 Sigismundus tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae Magnus Dux Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae, Livoniaeque, nec non Suecorum, Gottorum, Vandalorumque Rex.

Illustres, Magnifici Generosi Nobiles Spectabiles et famati sincere et grate nobis dilecti. Multis gravibusque causis, maxime autem praesentis Reipublicae Christianae status cogitatione adducti, mittimus ad vos Generosum Paulum a Dzialyn, Aulicum nostrum, Hunc ut de propriis vestris rationibus, quae in mandatis a nobis habet exponentem benevole libenterque audiatis etsi id vestra etiam sponte facturos nobis persuademus, tamen nos quoque diligenter a vobis postulamus, ac propensionem nostram, et benevolentiam prolixe vobis deferimus.

Datum Varsoviae die xix[a]. Maii Anno Domini M.D.XC.VII. Regnorum nostrorum Poloniae decimo, Sueciae vero anno quarto.

Signatum
Sigismundus Rex

Superscriptio erat
Ill-bus Mag-cis Generosis Nobilibus
Spectabilibus et Famatis Statibus
et Ordinibus confoederatarum Provinciarum
Belgicarum sinc. et grate nobis dilectis.

In dorso: xix May. Copie of Thembassidour of Polands Lettres of credence to the States.

N. 127

Varsoviae, 19 Maii 1597

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
Elizabethae reginae Angliae
commendat Paulum Działyński

F. 4 SIGISMUNDUS tertius Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, Magnus Dux Lithuaniae, Russiae, Prussiae, Masoviae, Samogitiae Livoniaeque nec non Suecorum, Gottorum Vandalorumque Rex. Serenissimae Principi Dominae Elizabethae Angliae Hiberniae et Franciae Reginae consanguineae nostrae charissimae salutem mutuique amoris incrementum.

Serenissima Princeps consanguinea nostra charissima, Mittimus ad Ser[tem]. V[am]. Generosum Paulum a Dzialyn Aulicum et Secretarium nostrum negociorum quorundam causa, quae ad nos Regiaque nostra inprimis pertinent, illum ut postulata nostra referentem libenter audiat, fidem illi habeat eumque aequo et certo responso quamprimum ad nos remittat fraterne a Ser[te]. V. petimus omnibus mutuae benevolentiae officiis vicissim libenter Ser[tis]. V[rae]. responsum. Quam optime valere cupimus.

Datum Varsoviae die xix[a] Maii, Anno Domini M.D. XC VII[o] Regnorum nostrorum Poloniae decimo Sueciae vero anno quarto.

Sigismundus Rex

In dorso: ... ipi Dominae Elizabethae Angliae et Franciae Reginae con... nostrae charissimae. *Alia manu*: To her Majesty from ye King of Poland. Received Grenewich ye xxv of July.

N. 128

[*Londini*], *1597*

Christophorus Parkins
ad Robertum Cecil
de negotiationibus a se antea factis

F. 6 Thinges heretofore Acted in Polland by Imbassages and Lettres, concerning the present Pollish Imbassage.

Concerning the Priviledges of the Haunces: yt hath been heretofore answered that they were abolished before her Majesties Reigne, for some faultes committed by Haunces them selves, and the rather, for that they prooved to be verie preiuditious to the good Estate of this Kingdome, and therfore Iure Regio to be reformed. And that the Protection of the Hansiaticall Societie, nothing appertayneth to the King of Polland.

Concerning restitution of damages, yt hath beene answered, that the losse of such goodes as have been prohibited, and Confiscated by the Law of warr, yealdeth no reason for the making of Restitution. But if any Action be followed against any particular Offendor, or Offence committed otherwise, then may be iustified by the Law of warr, Justice shalbe Administred.

Concerning free passage into Spaigne: yt hath been answered, that by the law of Nature, the Law of Nacions: the Law Civill, the ordinarie Custome of this Age, and by the example of Polland: in tyme of warr, traffique to Enimies may Lawfullie be inhibited. The Law of Nature is « Vim vi repellere ad sui conservationem », and consequently « Hostilium virium extenuatio » to be procured by subtracting Armor, Victuall, Commerce, and intelligence. Ffor the Law of Nacions: yt is notorious, in the Histories of all Ages, that Hosts in ffeild have ever endevoured to disarme, and unvictuall their Adversaries, by burning Corne in ffeildes, and howses of Stoare, before their Enimies, never called to Accompt of the Owners in such a Case. The Civill Law is full of prohibition of Arming, and Victualling Enimies in tyme of warr, and in one place it is defined to be Capitall, to beare a whetstoane to sharpen Iron to Enimies, how much more to beare Iron it self, and sharp weapons. The Civill Law also maketh the Malefactor, and such as favoreth him with help. and Councell, to be of one Condtion. Wherby Bearers of weapons, and Victualls to Enimies, may be esteemed as Enimies fellowes, in that respect. The present Custome of this Age may be seene in the Mediterranean Sea, betweene the Cavaliers of Malta and Pola with the Turks, Wheare perpetuallie they intercept all such Cariadg to Enimies. In Hungarie betweene the Emperor and the Turks, whear neither suffereth the other to be Armed, or victualled by whome soever: but accompteth so doers as Enimies. In the late warrs betweene Ffrance and Navar. And now dailie in the Low Cowntries. As for presidentes from Polland: ther ar Lettres extant from Sigismondus the second: King of Polland, dated at Csnine the third of March 1568. And from Dansick the xxi-th of June, that the King of Polland having warrs with Moscovia, gave like prohibition, and tooke forfeiture of English goodes: ymprisoning the Marriners etc, Iustifieing his Action uppon that onely reason of going to the Enimie in tyme of warr. Wherfore to the Polands by their owne President, yt is become uppon an other reason the Law of Nature quod tibi non vis fieri, alteri ne feceris.

It is furder to be remembered, That at my first being in Polland 1589 they omitting in her Majesties Lettre the title «Defensor fidei», and I finding fault therwith: They answered, that the Pope had written therof, and it was so agreed in the Chauncerie: as though it becomed Polland to iudge of her Majesties Title, at any mention of Pope, or any other busie bodie, in matter they had nowght to do withall. At my last being in Polland 1595 I could obtaine no aunswere in writing, but a bare Lettre, which I tooke and after I gott the Copie, and saw it to be contra decorum and without remedie, I protested afterward by Lettres not to beare it as a Princes Lettre to a Prince, for that by want of decorum, it seemed not to proceed ex sensu regio, Seu ex inconsiderantia Ministri Alicuius. But onelie I accepted that Lettre as a testimonie of my being theare.

In dorso: For the right hon. Sir Robert Cecyll. (*in manu C. Parkins*). *Alia manu:* Note of the former negotiations with Poland delivered by Dr. Parkins 1597.

N. 129

Hagae Comitis, 22 Julii 1597

Responsum Provinciarum Confoederatarum
ad Paulum Działyński
de bello contra Turcos

F. 7 Ea quae nomine Serenissimi et Potentissimi Poloniae et Sueciae Regis a Generoso domino Paulo a Dhialyn declarata sunt, Ordines Generales confoederatarum Provinciarum, omni cum animorum submissione audierunt. Et re communicata, et deliberata cum Illustrissimo Principe, et Consiliariis status breviter respondere statuerunt quod libentissime Intellexerint tam benigne Serenissimum Regem his ditionibus confoederatis, omnem a domino deo felicitatem precari, vicissim Serenissimo et Potentissimo Regi, longissimam vitam, saluberrima consilia, et prosperrimos contra suos, et totius Christianitatis hostes precantur successus.

Quae porro Generosus dominus Legatus de Crudellissimo Turcarum bello prolixe narravit, etiam si illa hactenus multis nuntiis atque aliis testimoniis cognorint, tamen et vires illius hostis et pericula Christiani orbis tam graphice ob oculos posita maximo dolore ordines affecerunt.

Vt una cum Serenissimo Potentissimoque Rege idem plane ordines sentiunt si Reges et Principes positis dissidiis, arma, et vires coniungerent, quod tamen hactenus in maximis Reipublicae Christianae periculis impetrari non potuit facile malum a Christiani orbis finibus propelli posse.

Sed dolent summopere ordines Serenissimum Poloniae et Sueciae Regem tam sinistre ab iis qui his ditionibus male volunt edoctum, Vt arbitretur bellum quod extrema necessitate

F. 7 v coacti Ordines gerunt in causa esse, quo minus Rex hispaniarum, et milites, et Thesauros convertat ad opprimendum Turcam, et reliquos Christiani nominis hostes.

Nam quod ad se attinent quam ob causam conflictentur calamitoso bello, tam multis iam annis toti Orbi Christiano iamdiu notissimum fuit;

Neque sunt Ordines in ea sententia Vt hic multis verbis docendum existiment, Quae Regum sit authoritas in subditos.

Sed quod omnibus constat has Provincias nunquam Regibus paruisse. sed tantum suis Principibus, qui non minus certis legibus quam populi, et subditi fuerunt astricti.

Quamobrem, cum hispaniarum Rex multis annis Intollerabili tyrannide contra iuratae Patriae Leges has ditiones oppresserit, Et centum millia hominum iniusta causa occidi iusserit, Legatos viros principes in Hispaniam missos ut crudelitatibus finis mponeretur, detinuerit, et deinde contra Ius gentium morte affecerit, Inauditas sine consensu Ordinum exactiones introduxerit, infinitam hominum multitudinem omnis conditionis et gradus in exilium iecerit, non mirum si tandem victa pacientia deus arma largitus est quibus sub iusti Gubernatoris auspiciis Illustrissimi Aurangiae Principis: sese primum Hollandiae et Zelandiae, deinde etiam reliquae Provinciae in libertatem vendicarent.

F. 8 Quod serius multo fecerunt, quam perpetua hispanorum tyrannis, et crudelitas merebatur. Quam proceres, et Ordines reliquarum Provinciarum et Regnorum fecissent, qui ne centesimam quidem partem malorum et calamitatum, quam populi harum Provinciarum multis annis tulerunt, vel minimo tempore ferre voluissent.

Et quamvis innato erga Principes amore Ordines omnia tentarint quae ad bellum deprecandum pertinebant, Vt non solum per sese nullas non vias pacis inierint, Verum etiam Imperator ipse Rex Galliae, Angliae Regina, et Principes Germaniae intercesserint, tamen nihil effici unquam potuit.

Quae causa est cum nullam amplius spem conficiendae legitimae pacis haberent, et hispaniarum Regem associationes Provinciarum dissolvere et urbes intercipere pacis specie magno provinciarum detrimento didicissent, Post hominum multa millia in bellis occisa, eversas urbes, et omne genus calamitatum ad alia consilia sint coacti descendere.

Quod igitur omnibus gentibus perpetuo liberum fuit, Vt intolerabilia iuga etiam Regum excuterent, quod multis exemplis doceri potest, id etiam perpetuo licitum, et liberum liberrimis Inferioris Germaniae, et Belgii populis, Vt ad iustam, et necessariam declarationem venerint, principem omni suo iure cecidisse,

F. 8 v quod multis ab hinc annis non solum legitime constitutum, sed etiam edicto promulgatum est. Postea Principem plurimae, et praecipuae provinciae crearunt ducem Aleconium Regis Galliae fratrem, et post eius mortem, ut et antea sub Gubernatione praedicti Illustrissimi Principis Aurangiae contra hispanum bellum sustinuerunt.

Quo summo scelere petito a barbaris exemplo praemiis ab hispano publice propositis non in belli expeditione sed domi proditorie occiso, cum hostes non solum turbatas harum Provinciarum res, sed etiam plane eversas et perditas sperassent. Nihilominus Omnipotentis Dei auxilio cui soli Ordines innituntur sub auspiciis Illustrissimi eius filii Principis Mauritii: non solum hactenus provinciae sunt conservatae, sed una etiam cum ipsius aetate auctae, et propagatae.

Quod vero pertinet ad hispaniarum Regem, et ad eius voluntatem, et animum qui ex rebus gestis optime cognoscitur palam est nihil minus illum cogitare quam bellum Turcicum sed moliri Imperium in omnes Christiani orbis Reges, et Principes, promovendae Religionis Romanae praetextu.

Nam quae est vel fuit unquam belli alia causa contra Serenissimam Angliae Reginam, quae causa miscendi sese bello Gallico, et Regnum Galliae affectandi, et studium avertendi

F. 9 a veris Dominis haereditariis, et successoribus Ducatum Juliae, et Cliviae, quod paucos ante menses inter caeteras actions quae eo tendunt per Admirantem Arragoniae apud Imperatorem tractavit praeter Insidias quas struit Aquisgrano et Besuntio, et multis, si verum dicere licet, Imperii Ordinibus, Ditionibus et civitatibus quam ut omnium rerum in Christano orbe sit arbiter. Quo tandem ut pervenire possit hoc unicum hispaniarum Regis studium ut proposita pacis actione, has ditiones in suam potestatem oppressis legibus patriis redigeret, et sedem in iis belli contra omnes omnium Regnorum Principes constitueret, ubi, et vires terra, marique, et pecuniam paratam inveniret.

Quae cum prudentissime animadverteret Serenissima Angliae Regina verae Religionis protectrix, a multis annis has ditiones sibi foedere obligavit.

Et cum ob eandem causam paucis ab hinc mensibus inter Galliae Regem, et praedictam Angliae Reginam foedus factum sit in idem etiam confederatae Provinciae assumptae sunt.

Quamobrem facile cognoscet Dominus Legatus quam non sit integrum Ordinibus in hoc rerum statu de iis quae proposuit, vel apud Ordines singularum Provinciarum mentionem aliquam injicere.

F. 9 v Praecipue cum tam multis exemplis edocti sint plane nihil agi neque conari ab hostibus quam ut sub dulci nomine tractationis de pace tegat bellicas insidias, et imperitos in fraudem alliciat.

Quod Serenissimam Regiam Maiestatem serio cogitaturam sperant Ordines, et non tanti facturam affinitatem quae illi cum Hispaniarum Rege intercedit, ut non magis commodo, et saluti totius Reipublicae Christianae invigilet.

Quod vero Legatus litterarum Serenissimi Regis Stephani suae Maiestatis praedecessoris mentionem fecit, gratissimum hoc fuit praeclarissimum illius Regis in gubernandis suis Regnis, et populis consilium.

Et cum nihil prius Ordines habuerint, quam ut omnibus Regibus de causa istius belli, et reliquis suis actionibus satisfacerent diligentissime ad illas litteras responderunt ut simul etiam ostenderunt quanti semper fecissent Poloniae Regis benevolum animum erga has ditiones retinere.

Quo etiam in studio, et voluntate Ordines erga suam Serenissimam Maiestatem perpetuo permanebunt quam etiam mutua commercia quae quamdiu jus gentium valet impediri non possunt, sarta tecta conservaturam Ordines nullo in dubio ponunt.

Quod reliquum est Ordines suae Serenissimae Maiestatis commoda, et statum harum Provinciarum

F. 10 humillime commendant, et vicissim perpetuo omnem operam dabunt, ut suae Maiestatis benevolentiam, non solum conservent, sed etiam omnibus modis promoveantur, et adaugeant.

Petunt etiam Ordines ut Generosus Dominus Legatus haec diligenter Serenissimae suae Maiestati referat, et has ditiones suo favore prosequatur, Cuius officii quandocunque occasio sese offeret Ordines parati erunt habere rationem.

Actum Hagae Comitis Hollandiae 22a die Julii anno domini millesimo, quingentesimo nonagesimo septimo *).

In dorso: 22 July 1597, new style. Aunswer of ye States to the Ambass-r of Poland his proposition.

*) *Est aliud exemplar huius responsionis eadem manu scriptum fos. 11-13 v.*

N. 130

[*Grenvici*] *25 Julii 1597*
(vel. st.)

Responsum Elizabethae reginae Angliae
ad Paulum Działyński

F. 15 Expectavi Legationem. In vero querelam mihi adduxisti. Per litteras accepi te esse Legatum, inveni vero Heraldum. Nunquam in vita mea audivi talem Orationem. Miror sane, miror tantam et tam insolitam in publico audaciam: Neque possum credere, si Rex tuus adesset, quod ipse talia verba protulisset, sin vero tale aliquid tibi fortasse in mandatis commisit, quod quidem valde dubito, eo tribuendum est, quod cum Rex sit Iuvenis, et non tam iure sanguinis quam iure electionis, ac noviter electus, non tam perfecte intelligat rationem tractandi istiusmodi negotia cum aliis Principibus, quam vel majores illius nobiscum observarunt, vel fortasse observabunt alii, qui Locum ejus posthac tenebunt.

Quod ad te attinet, tu mihi videris Libros multos perlegisse, Libros tamen Principum ne attigisse, sed prorsus ignorare quid inter Reges conveniat; Nam quod Juris Naturae et Gentium tantopere mentionem facis, hoc scito esse Juris Naturae Gentiumque, ut cum bellum inter Reges intercedit, Liceat alteri alterius bellica subsidia, undicunque allata, intercipere, et ne in damnum suum convertantur precavere [b]).

Hoc inquam est jus naturae et gentium. Quod novam affinitatem cum domo Austriaca commemores, quam tanti iam fieri velis, non te fugiat ex eadem Domo non defuisse qui Regi tuo, Poloniae regnum praeripere voluisset.

De caeteris vero, quae non sunt huius loci aut temporis, cum plura sint et singulatim consideranda, illud expectabis, quod ex quibusdam meis Consiliariis, huic rei designandis, intelliges. Interea vero valeas, et quiescas.

In dorso: 25 July 1597. Her Majesties aunswere to the speache made by the Polishe Ambassadour.

a) *In margine superiori est scriptum*: Oh quam decepta fui! b) et... precavere *add. in marg. a latere.*

N. 131

[*Londini*] *1597*

Paulus Działyński
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de libera navigatione tempore belli

F. 17 Serenissima Princeps Domina clementissima, Sacra Regia Maiestas Poloniae dominus meus clementissimus dum ad Ser[tem]. V[m].

ablegandum me existimasset, inprimis ad prosperam valetudinem omniumque rerum foelices successus Mtis. suae nomine diligenter et gratularer Serti. Vrae. et in posterum precarer mihi mandavit; tum fraternam propensionem et amorem suum prolixe Serti. Vrae. deferrem; inde quae a Mte. sua in mandatis haberem Serti. Vrae. exponerem, cuius rei causa hasce mihi ad Matem. Vm. literas dedit quas qua debeo observantia Mati. Vrae. reddo.

Serenissima Princeps Sacra Regia Maiestas Poloniae dominus meus clementissimus quemadmodum ab initio mox Regni sui magnae curae illi fuit ut omnibus benevolentiae officiis amicitiam cum Mate. Va. coleret et tueretur, ita per omne id tempus re ipsa etiam id et a se praestitum esse, et Matem. Vram. perspecisse confidit. Non modo enim literis voluntatisque suae contestatione per omnem occasionem libenter id testata fuit, sed homines etiam Sertis. Vrae. qui partim legationis

F. 17 v causa per Regna ditionesque eius iter aliquo facerent, partim negotia in eo exercerent cum ipsa omni clementia prosecuta semper fuit, tum subditis suis ut omni studio illos tutarentur complecterenturque mandavit; iis vero qui in Regnis suis negociarentur easdem etiam fere libertates immunitatesque permittit, quas propriis subditis suis; ita ut non modo pari, sed meliori etiam fere conditione in Regnis Regiae Mtis. negotia tractent, quam proprii Regiae Mtis. subditi. Cuius in Matem. Vm. animi sui cum optime Sacra Regia Maiestas dominus meus clementissimus conscius sibi sit, omnino parem ac mutuam voluntatem a Mate. etiam Va. pollicita semper sibi fuerat. Non potest autem Sacra Regia Maiestas dominus meus clementissimus dissimulare non pauca sane ex parte Mtis. Vrae. subditorumque eius et intercessisse hactenus et intercedere in quibus benevolentiam Mtis. Vrae. erga se subditosque suos requirere necesse habeat. Primum cum Sacra Regia Maiestas dominus meus clementissimus subditis Mtis. Vrae. etiam contra pristinam consuetudinem, eandem fere libertatem

F. 18 negoti[ati]onum in Regnis suis concedat, quibus subditi Sacrae Regiae Mtis. utuntur, Mtem. Vm. non modo novis nullis beneficiis subditos Mtis. eius prosequi vidit, sed iis etiam, quae a maioribus Mtis. Vae. in illos profecta confirmataque eis fuerant, partim privatos, partim omni fere negociatione in Regno Matis. Vrae. exclusos esse. De quo, etsi subditi S. Regiae M. saepe apud Regiam Matem. quaesti sunt, Regia etiam Mtas. incommodis subditorum suorum non potuerit non moveri, nunquam tamen eousque permoveri se passa fuit, ut de benevolentia erga Mtem. Vam. subditosque eius, sua aliquid ob eam causam diminuerit. Iam vero ne nunc quidem finem factum fierique S.R.M. dominus meus clementissimus intelligit eosque subditos Mtis. Vae. progredi ut subditos Sacrae Regiae Mtis. quos antea commerciis fere omnibus in Anglia exclusissent postea navigatione etiam publica quae vel iure naturae omnibus communis esse debet maxine autem in Hispaniam arceant prohibeantque. Iam per aliquot annos gravi certe cum querela subditorum suorum Sacra Regia M. cognovit partim

F. 18 v edicta huiusmodi missa ad illos fuisse, quibus omnis in Hispaniam navigatio illis interdiceretur, partim cum et publici et sui iuris memores usi eo fuissent; ab hominibus Mtis. Vae. naves illorum hostiliter interceptas abductasque merces publicatas multisque aliis gravibus

damnis et iniuriis affectos fuisse. Quae quidem res, quemadmodum aliquoties iam per literas etiam Mti. Vrae. Sacra Regia Mtas. dominus meus clementissimus ostendit, huismodi est, ut non modo ad mercatores quorum ipsorum tamen etiam ut subditorum suorum merito rationem habere debet, sed ad universam fere nobilitatem Regnorum ditionemque ipsius pertineat, cuius cum omnis fere reditus ac fortunae iis mercibus contineantur, quae domi cuiusque nascuntur, exportatio earum a) impediri non potest quin simul eorum reditus impediantur tollunturque. Itaque etsi huiusmodi negotium hoc sit, ut gravius vel Sacrae Regiae Mti, vel ordinibus Regni eius offerri possit, ita tum ad animum Sacra Regia Mtas. dominus meus clementissimus id revocavit, ut vel ea ipsa in re pristinae suae in Mtem. Vm.

F. 19 benevolentiae et fraterni amoris memor fuerit. Cum enim quemadmodum Mtas. Va. ipsa ignorare non potest, rationes et damna ista subditis suis arcendi et par pari conferendi Sacrae Regiae Mti. domino meo clementissimo deesse non possint, non modo tamen nihil propere ea in re faciendum sibi existimavit, sed et aliquoties iam per literas prius Mtem. Vram. de iniuriis istis subditorum suorum appellavit, et ad hoc usque tempus pacientissime totum negotium sustinuit. Iam ne ullum officium vicini et amici Princips desiderari in se possit, cum per literas hactenus parum profecisse se videat, nunc me etiam mittendum ad Matem. Vam, ea de causa putavit. A Mate. Vra. amanter et fraterne postulat, ut quam benevolentiam in Regia Mte. domino meo clementissimo erga se subditosque suos ab initio mox Imperii eius experta semper fuit eandem ipsi quoque subditisque eius praestare velit et quod ipsius aequitatis est,

F. 19 v cum res subditis suis ablatas restitui iubeat, tum damna sarciri inque navigatione illa b) quae etiam iure communi omnibus libera esse debet nihil posthac impedimenti illis afferat neque subditis afferri sinat. Alioquin ulterius res subditorum suorum negligere minime Sacrae Regiae Mti. liceret; imo eae tandem rationes necessario suscipiendae essent, quibus ipsis ope et auxilio Mtis. suae satisfieri posset. Non ignorat sane Sacra Regia Mtas. dominus meus clementissimus eam causam a Mte. Vra. impeditae navigationis eius afferri solere quod bellum nunc cum Sermo. Hispaniarum Rege Mti. Vae. intercedat. Sed primum et vetera quaedam pacta cum maiorius Mtis. Vrae. Civitatibus illis subditis Regiae Mtis. intercedere edocta S.R.M. fuit, quibus peculiariter cautum illis sit, ut vel belli tempore in omnes tamen partes libera illis navigatio esset, neque ulla causa interposita a Sermis. Angliae Regibus in ea turbarentur. Deinde vero et privatim

F. 20 pacta haec non intercederent, tamen vel iure naturali publici iuris ut maria omnia ita navigatio etiam est. Non igitur qui suo iure utitur iniuriam facit, sed qui alium iure suo uti prohibet. Multae iustaeque necessitudines Sacrae Regiae Mti. domino meo clementissimo cum Sermo. Hispaniarum Rege intercedunt. Cum enim vetus iam cognitio c) inter Sermam. domum Austriacam et Jagellonicam intercedat, nunc uxore etiam ex Serma. domo Austriaca ducta, pristinam coniunctionem Sacra Regia Mtas. dominus meus clementissimus non modo renovavit, sed etiam auxit, ita tamen necessitudinem hanc cum Sermo. Hispaniarum Rege colendam sibi semper existimavit, ut pari benevolentia et officiis non

minus Mtis. etiam Vrae. tueretur retinueritque. Quid aequius est quam Mtem. etiam Vram. ita inimicitias suas cum Sermo. Hispaniarum Rege exercere, ne dum illi incommodare velit, amicissimi Principis subditorumque eius iura et commoda offendat? Quae cum et aequissima per se sint

F. 20 v et illi benevolentiae qua Mtem. Vram. semper Regia Mtas. prosecuta, iure etiam quodam deberi Regia Mtas. existimet, omnino Regia Mtas. dominus meus clementissimus confidit, non modo locum aequissimis et amicissimis hisce postulatis suis Mtem. Vm. daturam sed quam primum etiam illis satisfacturam, satisfierive iussuram. Quicquid tamen tota de re Mtas. Va. statuerit, ut diserte Mts. Va. renunciare per me. Regiae Mti. diligenter a Mte. Vra. petere debeo.

Ad tractatus particulares est hic Georgius Lismanus Civitatis Gedanensis quem ego ex mandato Serenissimi Regis mei et maxime commendo et rogo ut benigne et benevole audiatur et absolvatur.

In dorso: 26 July 1597. Copia orationis Legati Regis Poloniae habita coram Regina in magna Camera Grenvici.

a) si *expunct.*
b) Summa totius legationis et petitionis in hisce tribus punctis consistit, *scriptum in margine, alia manu.*
c) *Sic Ms. An pro* cognatio?

N. 132

Grenvici, 25 July, 1597
(vet. st.)

Elizabethae reginae Angliae
ad Paulum Działyński
responsiones

F. 25 Responsiones nomine Sermae. Dominae Elizabethae Dei gratia Reginae Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae, fidei Defensatricis etc de Verbo cum scripto date per nos Consiliarios Regios, quorum nomina hic sunt subscripta. Illustri et Magnifico et Generoso Paulo a Dyalin Aulico et Secretario Regiorum negotiorum, Oratori Sermi. Regis Sigismundi Regis Poloniae: Ad ea quae dictus Orator longa oratione publice declaravit nunc sui Regis coram Regia Mte. in Palatio Grenovici super Thamesim die Divi Jacobi Apostoli 25° Julii. 1597.

Cum potentissima, Serenissima et Clementissima Regina Domina nostra intellexisset, adventum tuum, tam in Hollandiam quam in Angliam, fuit illa significatio Legationis valde grata suae Maiestati, tanquam a Rege et fratre suo charissimo profectae, cui Regina Domina nostra Serma. ante paucos annos cum Rex tuus, ac totum Regnum suum Poloniae duris conditionibus aperti belli indicti a Turca premeretur Serma. Regina intercessione sua apud Turcum primo inducias obtinuit, et consequenter pacem optimis conditionibus procuravit Regi, in qua ad hunc usque diem permansit, adeo ut iam sua Regia Mtas. expectarat a Rege non solum praeteriti beneficii commemorationem, sed condignas gratias, quia a tempore dicti beneficii praestiti nunquam quicquam per Legationem aliquam a Rege gratia dignum allatum est. Atque iam, etiam ex

responso tuo dato Ministro suo ad te misso, cum consuleret tibi post longum iter tuum requiescendum aliquot diebus, intellexit te instanter petiisse, ut quod haberes Legationes ad alios Principes Christianos, liceret tibi accedere sine aliqua mora. Huic tuae petitioni Maiestas sua consensum dedit, teque mandavit adducendum proximo die per Ministros in familia sua Regia servientes, ut vere nobiles. Addo etiam, quanto cum apparatu Regio coram solio suo Regali adhibitis Viris Principibus, et summae nobilitatis magnaque caterva praestantissimorum virorum, te valde benigne admiserit Literasque Regis tui libenter legerit, in quibus nihil quicquam expressum vidit nisi quod a

F. 25 v Rege fratre ad Reginam Sororem charissimam proficisci debuerat. Verum tu mutata, ut videbatur, Legati persona sermonem valde longum exorsus es, ac quodammodo cum in querelam convertebas. Ista quanquam haud expectata, Regia tamen Ma^tas. tam clementer pro innata Sacra Regia clementia passa est, ut solummodo paucis verbis dignis tamen Ma^te. vere Regia, notum faceret tibi quam tu in Oratione tua culpam immerito in Ma^tem. suam rerum multarum imposuisti, quantaque illa revera cum iustitia omnes actiones suas bene esse ab omnibus probandas sperabat; atque eo animo te dimisit ut responsum aptum pro tua negotiatione acciperes per nos Consiliarios suos, optimos testes rerum a Ma^te. sua gestarum prope quadraginta annos, tam cum amicis suis Regibus, quam cum inimicis, quanquam nullum Principem in Orbe Christiano inimicum novimus nisi unum Regem Hispaniae, cuius causam tu valde serio agebas in sermone tuo.

Primo itaque petimus videre in scriptis integram tuam Orationem, multo cum labore, ut apparebat, compositam; ut ad ea quae in illa sunt prolixa, sparsim et promiscua contenta, ut digna erant, responso; ita tibi, ut par erat, respondeatur.

Cui quidem petitioni cum tu sponte responderis, te nihil quicquam in Oratione tua pronunciasse, quod non habueras expresse in mandatis a Rege tuo eaque paratus eras in scriptis ostendere statimque protulisti nobis Legenda, quibus quidem perlectis et

F. 26 in scripto signato et sigillato, ut nobis apparebat, a Rege tuo in Comitiis publicis, aperte perspeximus nihil a te in Oratione tua verbis pronuntiatum esse, quod non in illo scripto mandato tibi erat declarandum. Et idcirco nullo modo te repraehendendum esse duximus pro rebus a te in Oratione tua pronuntiatis, quamvis illae valde contra expectationem Regiae Ma^tis. prolatae sunt.

Atque post examinationem dictorum mandatorum, sermonem nostrum iam convertimus ad respondendum illis quaerelis, quae aut conquerendo de iniuriis illatis, aut de rebus restituendis, aut de libera navigatione in Hispaniam permittenda sparsim erant et copiose permixtae in Oratione tua: earumque quaerelarum ista fuisse praecipua capita recte observamus.

Primum nomine Regis dicis Regem tuum videre subditos suos non modo novis nullis beneficiis a M^te. R^nl. prosequutos, sed eis etiam quae a Maioribus Reginae in illos profecta confirmataque eis fuerant partim privatos partim omni fere negotiatione in hoc Regno exclusos esse.

Secundum caput. Quod objicitur in Legatione tua continet gravem quaerelam subditorum Regis tui propter Edicta ad illos missa, quibus omnis in Hispaniam navigatio illis est interdicta, et consequenter ab

hominibus Regiae Matis. naves illorum hostiliter interceptae mercesque abductae et publicatae, de quibus damnis et iniuriis (ut appellabantur) multisque aliis affectos se fuisse conqueruntur. Et post ista nomine Regis tui obiecta, significat Rex se misisse te ad Regiam Mtem. ut ab ea postularet res subditis suis ablatas restitui, ac damna sarciri, inque navigatione illa quae iure communi omnibus libera esse debet, nihil posthac impedimenti illis a subditis eius afferri. Alioquin eae rationes necessarie suscipiendae essent quibus ipsis ope et auxilio dicti regis satisfieri possit.

F. 26 v Haec cum sunt praecipua Capita Legationis tuae, et postulationis Regis tui, ad ea Regia Matas. sincere iuxta rei veritatem respondendum duxit.
Primo, quod expressis verbis Regis nomine dicitur, se videre subditos suos partim privatos suis beneficiis, partim exclusos esse in hoc Regno omni fere negotiatione; verissime respondetur a Sera. Regina, Regem tuum haud esse ea in causa recte informatum. Nam cum mentio fit de subditis suis tanquam Regis Poloniae, haec dubitatio oriri potest, quales aut cuius generis subditi isti sint, quia aut intelligendi sunt ut subditi Ducatus Prussiae, aut nomine Hanseaticorum Mercatorum nullas certas sedes habentium. Alios nempe qua subditos Ducatus Prussiae, et Hanseaticos ut Mercatores Alemaniae Londini residentes, haud unquam intellexit Regia Matas. ius aliquod praetendisse, pro privilegiis comerciorum exercendorum prae caeteris mercatoribus totius Europae. Atque cum ut subditi Regis Poloniae conquerantur, se privatos suis beneficiis et exclusos ab omni fere negotiatione in hoc Regno, quod ad iura privilegiorum spectat, quaestio habita est iam ante pene quinquaginta annos, tempore Regni Serenissimi ac optimae memoriae Regis Edoardi sexti Regis Angliae de validitate privilegiorum praeteritorum, cum eo tempore ob manifeste violatas conditiones eorum privilegiorum, ipsa privilegia optimo iure iudicata sunt ut irrita, et sic publice declarata. A quo tempore dicti Anseatici nunquam probare potuerunt in frequentibus Colloquiis iniuriam illis factam esse pro illa revocatione. Et tamen maxima cum aequitate illis concessum erat, ut in commerciis suis in hoc Regno, ac in Vectigalibus solvendis maiori libertate uterentur, quam omnes alii mercatores cuiuscunque nationis per totam Europam: immo de gratia singulari concessum erat, ut aequalis essent conditionis in commerciis et Vectigalibus solvendis pro mercandis suis secundum veram intentionem privilegiorum suorum ab origine

F. 27 concessorum, una cum subditis naturalibus huius Regni. Atque si ista illis magno cum favore saepe oblata non recepta sint, et eo modo abstinebant a Commerciis suis in hoc Regno, culpa est eorum, neque recte dici potest, illos exclusos esse, ut videtur scripto Regis se informatum esse: sed admissos esse eodem favore quo ipsissimi Angli naturales subditi Regni. Quo quidem beneficio quid poterit esse maius, nisi contra omne ius humanum, melior ratio esset habenda a Regina eorum, quam suorum proprie subditorum? Quod quidem manifestum fiet, quam absurdum hoc foret, immo detestandum, si bene consideretur quid sit officium boni Regis in administratione Regni sui. Nam si respectu officii Regii proprie Rex comparatur Patrifamilias, aut Pastori populi, aut ut in Divinis Literis dicitur esse nutricio populi sibi commissi, quis nisi manifeste insaniret, eum Principem bonum Patremfamilias nominaret, qui maiorem curam haberet alienae familiae quam suae, aut bonum Pasto-

rem, qui neglecto suo proprio grege melius prospiceret alieno quam suo, aut dignum nomine Regis Nutricii, qui infantes proprios negligeret et alienos lacte suo aleret? Atque ista rectissime applicari possunt huic praesenti causae et quaestioni. Nam si hi Anseatici meliores haberent conditiones quam proprii subditi Regni, manifeste sequeretur a Rege huius Regni summam iniuriam contra ius naturae et humanum in suos naturales subditos inferendam esse, et eo modo subditos suos pauperiores futuros aut potius destitutos omni negotiatione honesta et utili, et Hanseaticos opulentiores futuros, et integre possessuros omnes negotiationes in hoc Regno, tanquam monopolos totius Regni. Atque ex istis rationibus bene expensis manifeste liquet, istos quos Rex appellat suos subditos, falsissime conqueri se exclusos esse in hoc Regno a negotiatione Licita, cum commercia

F. 27 v habeant illis concessa libere, aequalia cum nostris Anglis subditis Reginae, et multo maiora quam omnes alii Mercatores, ita ut praeferantur omnibus huius Regni vicinis, ut Gallis, Scotis, Flandris, Hollandicis, caeteris omnibus Belgicis, immo Italis, omnibusque Germaniae populis (exceptis solummodo istis Anseaticis). Atque ita persuasum est Dominae nostrae Reginae, Regem tuum, istis rationibus illi communicatis, velle mutare sententiam. Idemque expectat a Senatoribus Regni, si ista illis recte communicentur. Nam ita sunt iniustae et iniquae criminationes Anseaticorum, ut dubium sit, an in istis Comitiis forma iudicandi (ut solet de rebus dubiis,) in hac causa sit observata; aut solummodo perfunctorie, rebus non examinatis fides data sit conquerentibus, vel importunis eorum precibus et postulatis Locus datus sit. Ea siquidem est sententia Regiae Ma^{tis}. de suprema authoritate et dexteritate Senatorum, in Comitiis Regni Poloniae in processibus suis, (quod quidem Regi competit non haereditate sed electione et consensu Senatorum Regni) ut absurdum videatur, et haud verisimile voluisse illos in Comitiis suis publicis, statuere aliquid in Ma^{tem}. tantae Reginae qualem in hoc seculo in Orbe Christiano nemo vidit, aut rebus bene gestis et diuturnitate Regnandi faeliciorem, aut virtutibus Regiis superiorem. Atque istam tamen Ma^{tem}. tam iniuste criminandam et non auditam indigne certe ferendum. Quod quidem cum inter homines privatos iniquum semper sit habitum, multo magis contra Reginam tantae Ma^{tis}., quae tam optime merita est de Rege et Regno suo, cum constat sua intercessione ante aliquot annos, bellum a Turca paratum, ad invadendum Regem et Regnum suum cessasse, pacemque Regi ac Regno concessam esse, cuius beneficio Rex cum toto suo Regno ad hunc usque diem pacem obtinet. Idemque etiam simili beneficio Regina prosequuta est Patrem tui Regis Joannem, Regem Suecorum Anno Millesimo quingentesimo octagesimo tertio, cum ille Legatione missa, tam per Legatos suos

F. 28 Dominum Ericum Wisingsburgensem, Cognatum suum, et Dominum Andream Kithe, Aulae suae Consiliarium, adiuncto illis duobus Secretario Raschio: quam per Literas suas enixe rogavit a sua Ma^{te}. ut Legationem mitteret in Moscoviam, ad intercedentum pro pace cum Moscho contrahenda, quod quidem praestitit libenter sine ulla mora, ac persuasione sua Moschum ad pacem ineundam cum Sueco aequis conditionibus induxit. Quae duo tam insignia beneficia, tam patri Regis Suecorum, quam huic praesenti filio suo Regi Poloniae ac Regno commemorantur, quia recordatione illorum beneficiorum iuste expectari

poterat a Rege et Regni sui Senatoribus meliorem vel leniorem viam procedendi, quam in hac Oratione tua apparet fuisse duriuscule institutam. Adeo, ut nisi in fronte Scripti tui adiectum fuisset, mandata ista tua fuisse in Comitiis decreta, suspicari potuisset aliquas partes eorum haud probandas, confictas fuisse a quibusdam Hispanis et Jesuitis calumniatoribus, quorum praesertim Jesuitarum magnus dicitur esse numerus, sparsus per multas partes Regni Poloniae, quorum etiam malitiosa convitia in Reginam et Regnum istud, frequenter in locis publicis eiaculantur absque condigna repraehensione, aut saltem castigatione, eoque verisimilius esse potest, eos ut iuratos Regi Hispaniae, coniunctim cum Hispanis nuper receptis in Aulam Regis et in Comitiis publice nuper auditis, hanc Legationem tuam cum huismodi mandatis in favorem Regis Hispaniae procurasse.

Proximum Caput Legationis tuae continet petitionem pro libera navigatione concedenda in Hispaniam, eamque talem existimamus qualem Hispanus Rex ipse pro seipso nuper serio commendavit. Nam cum necessario haec prohibitio a Regina emanaverit maxima necessitate coacta est, isto modo prohibere et impedire, ne Rex Hispanus apertus (et potens) hostis contra hoc Regnum suppeditamenta armorum, navium et annonae ea facilitate et abundantia magna conquireret ab externis maritimis Civitatibus

F. 28 v in Germania, quorum auxiliis bellum diuturnum gerere possit contra hoc Regnum, adeo ut si huiusmodi auxilia obtinere non potuerit, palam est omnibus eum a bello cessaturum, et pacem oblaturum, non solum huic Regno, sed caeteris etiam, quibuscum bellum gerit iniustissime. Itaque cum omnibus manifestum sit, hunc Regem inimicum huic Regno navibus annona aliisque suppetiis bellicis e quibusdam Civitatibus Polonicis in ea parte Germaniae aliisque maritimis Civitatibus instructum, armatum et potentem factum esse ad bellum iniuste continuandum: Qua ratione pati poterit Regina, cum hoc bello Hispanico tam iniuste opprimatur, ut huiusmodi suppeditamenta dicto Regi hosti suo tam aperte et copiose ad bellum continuandum praebeantur? Et quanquam multoties a te repetitum sit, istas nostras prohibitiones esse contra ius Gentium, mirum est te contra ius naturae velle hoc asserere, cum ab ipsa natura comparatum sit, ut nunquam se contra vim defendat, istamque Legem non scriptam, sed natam: non didicimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus et hausimus atque etiam Legibus antiquis cautum sit, ut liceat prohibere, immo liceat impedire, ne quisquam suppeditet arma, annonam, aut quicquam aliud, quod hostem ad bellum gerendum iuvare poterit. Atqui haec sunt Legis Verba, quibus multae aliae leges aperte consentiunt, unam tamen solummodo pro praesenti Legendam tibi proponemus, ut sequitur.

> « Cotem ferro subigendo necessariam, hostibus quoque venumdari, ut ferrum et frumentum et sales, non sine periculo capitis licet. » a)

Neque praetermitti hoc debet hanc prohibitionem variis articulis in Chartis Regum Angliae factis Hanseaticis manifeste contentam esse, primo in charta Ed. I. Regis Angliae his verbis sequentibus:

> « Licebit praedictis mercatoribus quo voluerint tam infra regnum et potestatem nostram quam extra mercantias suas ducere, seu portari facere, praeterquam ad terras manifestorum et notariorum hostium Regni nostri &c. »

Eademque clausula et cautio iisdem verbis in charta Ed. 2., Hen. 4, Hen. 5 et Hen. 6 Regum Angliae disertis verbis continetur. Quae exceptiones toties repetitae a tot Regibus nullam rationem in contrarium admittant, praesertim ab iis hominibus, qui ius suum vendicant solummodo vigore dictarum chartarum.

F. 29 Verum has nostras rationes haud opus fuisset coram te iam proponere, nisi suspicaremur te ignarum fuisse quomodo haec quaestio de inhibendis suppetiis Regi Hispaniae, ad bellum contra nos gerendum, tractata sit coram Rege tuo in Senatu, ante biennium, cum Gedanenses quidam Mercatores, vel nautae de huiusmodi prohibitionibus conquesti sunt, et mandatum obtinuissent contra nostros. Quod quidem mandatum cum Orator noster Doctor Parkins, qui hic adest, multis rationibus oppugnasset, rescissum est, neque ulla executio eius sequuta est, sed Gedanenses dimissi; Quod quidem factum est Anno Domini, 1595, ita ut ulterius de hac re tractanda, videamur iam rursus rem actam agere. Nec vero negamus, quod a quibusdam pro causa vestra dici solet, has prohibitiones esse vestris damnosas, quia non poteritis (stantibus istis prohibitionibus) frumenta vestra, ac alia multa oriunda in vestro solo, pro commodo vestro vendere. Ad quam quidem rationem saepe a vestris allegatam, remedium in promptu est, si vestri velint magnam partem bonorum suorum a nobis prohibitorum, per naves suas transferre huc in Angliam, ubi libitum erit eis omni cum favore ea divendere, idque magno cum lucro; ac aliam partem in Belgiam vel in Galliam, vel in Italiam modo id sine fraude fiat, ne ad Hispanos deveniant: atque eo modo bona sua omnia tuto exportare poterunt, in maius commodum subditorum Poloniae, quam iam manifeste multis exemplis probari potest. Hic enim in praesenti bene considerari potest quam utiliter pro Regno vestro huiusmodi transportationes in alias Regiones, quam in Hispaniarum fieri possint, sine aliqua arrestatione vestrarum navium, quae communiter quotannis fit in Hispania: ita ut frequenter compellantur a praefectis classium Hispanicarum naves suas magnis sumptibus parare, et convertere ad belli usum, ac aperto cum periculo subire tam navium quam nautarum iacturam in frequentibus proeliis maritimis; et nimis saepe suo magno damno vestri Gedanenses aliique maritimi nautae experti sunt. Atque hac praesenti aestate constat a Praefectis classis Hispanicae in Portu Gedanensi multas nautas et navium magistros et ductores maritimarum Civitatum trucidatos fuisse, non solum strangulando, sed submergendo; propterea quod desiderabant se ac naves suas a coacta

F. 29 v servitute liberare. Cui quidem consimili damno evitando, sua Ma^{tas}. publico scripto Anno iam praeterito demonstravit, idemque scriptum Germanica, Gallica et Italica Lingua divulgatum est; ut si aliquae naves caeterarum nationum essent, quovis modo detentae, sponte vel coactae in Hispanica navali classe tum parata ad invadendum Angliam, Liberum esset eis ex ipsa classe aut ad nostras classes se recipere, ut ibi tutae essent, vel ad suos proprios portus migrare sine ullo damno a nostris inferendo. Ex quo facto certum est fuisse multas naves, tum Gedanenses, tum Hamburgicas repertas, detentas ab Hispanis inter suas, quas nostri pro viribus suis servabant ab incendio, a nostris in naves Hispanicas immisso. Atque huius scripti tanta cum aequitate emissi, ecce hic tibi damus exemplar eo ipso tempore publicati Lingua tum Latina tum Germanica, cuius quidem cognitionem, si consiliarii Regis tui habuis-

sent, haud congruum fuisset sine ulla tanti beneficii vestris praestiti mentione, ista in peiorem partem prosequi. Neque hoc praeterire possumus, quo modo sua Matas. antequam istas prohibitiones executioni mandasset notum fecit variis modis, tum per literas publicas, tum admonitis omnibus mercatoribus Orientalium partium se necessario coactam esse in defensionem Regni sui, contra Regem Hispaniae apertum hostem suum, prohibere transportationes Armorum, annonae, ac aliarum rerum in Hispaniam per quas Rex Hispaniae suas classes et exercitus manifeste instrueret; ita ut sine huiusmodi auxiliis externis haud posset bellum contra hoc Regnum continuare. Praeterea etiam ad defensionem nostrarum prohibitionum manifeste constat ab aliis Regibus saepe consimiles factas fuisse, et id nominatim a patre tui Regis Joanne Rege Sueciae et a Sigismundo Rege Poloniae Regis tui praedecessore ac avo materno, qui multas merces a mercatoribus nostris saepe vi eripuerunt; quod eae in Muscoviam transvehendae essent, quorum multi honesti Mercatores Angli commemorari poterunt, in paupertatem redacti. Idemque etiam saepe commissum est ex parte Regum Sueciae contra subditos Regis Daniae, qui navigationem parabant in Muscoviam. Et ad ista confirmanda exhibere possumus ipsas Authenticas Commissiones Sigismundi datas Admiraltio suo Ottoni

F. 30 Nannynckes 26 Maii anno millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo sexto, et alias 12° Martii anno millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo nono, Capitano suo Asmo Genrich, atque consimiles etiam Hansmerker, quibus quidem manu et sigillis dicti Regis signatis authoritas illis data est ad intercipiendum, capiendum, spoliandum et vastandum omnes illos qui per viam Mercandizae vel aliter transvehent in Muscoviam pulverem, sclopetas, salnitrum, victualia, vel quasvis alias merces tendentes ad bellicas provisiones. Extant etiam hic Literae valde serio conscriptae ab eodem Rege Sigismundo Augusto ad Sermam. Reginam mense Martio Anno 1568° in quibus multis argumentis demonstrabat interdictam a se navigationem omnibus in universum in Sueciam et Narviam iustissimam fuisse, atque commodo praevidisse, ne Moscovitae hostes sui instrui et armare possint, non solum armis, telis, et commeatu, sed aliis etiam multo maioribus rebus, quae hostem suum iuvare possent. Atque in eum usum scripsit se custodes suae navigationis in ipso mari posuisse, ut si quis (invitis suis) navigationem exercere voluerit, cum omnibus mercibus pignorare iusserit. Huius Interdicti exemplum haud ignotum esse potest Consiliariis illius Regni, neque in eo edendo repraehendendus fuit Rex prudens et providus. Atque his nostris rationibus tibi expositis, rogavimus abs te quid e contra iuste opponi possit. Ad quod quidem cum responderis, te nullam habere authoritatem de eiusmodi rebus disceptandi, sed solummodo mandata tua exponendi, et ad ea responsa petendi, longiore sermone haud utendum duximus; verum, ut concludamus hic pro integro responso omnium rerum a te propositarum; asserimus, quod cum manifestum sit, hoc factum Reginae, non solum iuxta Legem naturae ad se defendendum, verum etiam per expressam Legem Civilem, et exempla Regum, tum Sueciae, tum Poloniae esse, et praecipue per varias chartas Regum Angliae optimis rationibus confirmandum: haud iure potest Regina de iniustitia aut de iustitia negata pro ullo suo facto accusari. Nam ut semper professa est (adhibito ad id teste Omnipotente Deo cordium scrutatore) se nunquam in animo habuisse quicquam committere contra venerandae Justitiae regulam: ita parata erit cuicunque

conquerenti, sive suo subdito, sive exteris aures praebere, et per Ministros suos ius illis secundum aequum et bonum conquerentibus reddere: Atque idem iam praestabit tibi, si causam aliquam

F. 30 v expressam cuiusvis subditi Regni Poloniae commendaveris. Nam tam parata est sua Ma^{tas}. ad responsa danda Lismanno cuidam Civi Gedanensi, qui te, (ut dicitur) sequutus est, causa prosequendi quasdam petitiones pro iustitia impetranda, ut nisi tu causam discessus tui tam festinando urgeris, nos sui Ma^{tis}. Consiliarii potestatem haberemus ante discessum tuum audiendi et terminandi eiusmodi suas petitiones, secundum ius et aequum. Et ut finem imponamus huic nostrae satis longae et tamen pro rebus a te obiectis necessariae responsioni (quia ex rebus in Legatione tua publicatis, multa imputatione in malam partem interpretari possunt contra honorem et dignitatem suae Ma^{tis}.) quae omnia ex responsionibus nostris plene probantur a Rege tuo haud recte informato profecta esse: Ma^{tas}. sua iure expectat cum responsa sua una cum querelis conquerentium comparentur coram Rege et Senatu Regni sui, provisum iri, ut non minus publice veritas rerum gestarum a sua Ma^{te}. aliquo publico modo sarta tecta conservetur, quam falsis criminationibus suorum subditorum Regisque publica Legatione contraria sunt intentata, ut inde certo possit intelligi eam rationem conservandae mutuae amicitiae a Rege habendam, qualem expectari poterit a Principe confoederato et fratre.

In fine: Answer to the King of Polonds Ambass. 13 Aug. 1597.

a) Digestorum lib. 39, tit. 4 De Publicanis etc, *add. in marg.*

N. 133

Londoni, 27 Julii, 1597
(vet. st.)

Responsum a Burghley datum
ad Paulum Działyński
*de detentione navium et aliis rebus *)*

F. 31 Primo significatio [a] adventus tui in Hollandiam cum Legatione nomine Serenissimi tui Regis [b] tam in Hollandiam quam in Angliam fuit grata Serenissimae Reginae Domine nostrae, [c] tanquam a Rege et fratre suo, [d] et cui Regina [e] ante paucos annos, cum Rex ille, [f] ac totum Regnum suum [g] duris conditionibus aperti belli [h] a Turca premeretur, sua Reginali intercessione apud Turcam primo inducias obtinuit et consequenter pacem optimis conditionibus procuravit Regi, in qua permansit [i] ad hunc usque diem, adeo ut [j] sua Reginalis Maiestas expectaret [k] a Rege non solum commemorationem praeteriti beneficii sed condignas gratias, quia a tempore [l] beneficii praestiti nunquam quicquam [m] a Rege gratia dignum allatum est. Atque iam etiam [n] ex responso tuo dato Ministro Regine [o] ad te misso, ut [p] consuleret tibi post Longum iter tuum requiescendum aliquot diebus: [q] instanter petiisti, [r] ut [s] liceret tibi accedere sine aliqua mora quoque Maiestati suae rem gratam significaturus esses. H[uic t]ae petitioni Maiestas sua consensum dedit, teque [t] adducendum proximo die mandavit [u] per ministros in familia sua Regia servientes, ut bene nobiles. Addo etiam quanto cum apparatu regis coram solio suo Regali adhibitis viris princi-

pibus et summae nobilitatis magnoque numero [v] praestantium virorum, te valde benigne admiserit, literasque Regis tui [w] legerit, in quibus nihil quicquam expressum erat, [x] nisi quod a Rege fratre ad Reginam sororem chariss. profectum grato animo prospexerit. [z] Hactenus Vides proaemium et Protasim expectatae speciosae [z] Legationis. Verum tu cum

F. 31 v quadam levi festinatione, [aa] mutata [ab] Legati considerati [ac] persona, sermonem [ad] Longum audaciae plenum [ae] in querelam ac Invectivam magno cum labore, et ardore [af] convertebas, adeo ut infreno animo omnem orationem tuam inflatam rebus falso alligatis, ac indignis, aut Regis tui nomine declar-andis aut Reginae auribus audiendis consueres ac conspergeres. Ista tam indigna Viro Consulari, aut a Rege ad tantam Reginam nuncio quanquam tu in Regiis Legationibus minus exercitatus, non praevidebas [ag]: Reginalis tamen Maiestas tam clementer pro innata sua regia clementia passa est [ah], ut solummodo paucis Regiis Verbis, dignis tamen Maiestate [ai] Regia notum faceret tibi, quantam cum iniuria, et quam insipienter [aj] culpam in suam Maiestatem rerum multarum falsarum imponeres [ak], quantaque [al] cum iustitia omnes Actiones suas bene esse probandas ab omnibus speravit [am]: atque eo animo te non benemeritum [an] demisit ut responsum aptum pro tua inordinata [ao] negotiatione acciperes, per nos Consiliarios suos optimos testes rerum a Maiestate sua gestarum pene [ap] quadraginta annos tam cum amicis suis Regibus, quam cum inimicis, quanquam nullum Principem in Orbe Christiano inimicum novimus, nisi unum Regem Hispaniae, cuius causam tu tanto cum ardore, tanquam Stipendiarius suus [aq] agebas in sermone tuo. Itaque, hoc tibi non tanquam Legato Regis cuius Regium statum honore semper prosequimur, sed cum Viro manifeste abutenti officio suo notum esse volumus. Verum id esse dictum. Que qui vult dicit, ea quae non vult audiet [ar].

F. 32 Primo itaque petimus videre in scriptis integram tuam orationem multo cum Labore (ut apparebat) compositam, ut ad ea, quae in illa sunt prolixe [as] et promiscue contenta, quae [at] digna sunt responso, ita tibi, ut par erit, respondeatur.

Secundo [au], si id non praestabis, merito accusari poteris de eximiae falsae Legationis, nam nullam causam habet Rex tuus conquerendi de Iniustitia illata a sua Maiestate. Et idcirco dubitari potest te non habere in mandatis a Rege tuo tanta cum acerbitate tamque generaliter sine ulla instantia manifestae iniustitiae huismodi criminationes evomere. Verum ita putamus, quo si conquestus fuisses de aliqua iniuria, immo de aliqua prisa Navali, et rogasses ut de tali causa inquireretur et iustitia fieret, recte officium prudentis Legati praestitisses. Sed tu contra exclamando et maledicendo Reginam optimam Justitiae ministram, et ab omnibus Regibus Christiani orbis praeter unum tui Regis nuper affinem factum Regem Hispaniae amatam, ac honoratam, virulentis verbis prosequutus es, tanquam iniustam propugnatricem iniuriarum. Rursus nisi mandata tua nobis in scriptis ostendas ut perspiciamus, an ea fuerint a Senatu et Polonicis Principibus ac praesertim a magno Cancellario regni praevisa, recte suspicari poterimus ea profecta esse ab Hispanico aliquo obscuro calumniatore, in gratiam Regis Hispaniae, inconsulto Rege. Nam quanquam haud dicet quenquam in aliena Republica esse curiosum, tamen satis aperte constat quam saepe postquam Rex tuus matrimonio devinctus sit Hispano, Ministri Hispanici in aula Regis Regem tuum tentaverint, ut foedus offensivum, et defensivum.

F. 32 v iniret una cum familia Regis Hispaniae, contra Voluntatem Principum, ac Comitum Palatinorum Regni Poloniae, quorum authoritatem tantam esse in illo Regno Electivo, et non haereditario omnes norunt, Vt nisi illis consentientibus, nihil a Rege Poloniae decerni aut statui soleat in rebus publicis magni momenti, quales sunt indictiones bellicae, Confoederationes, vel Legationes ad externos Principes. Verum si hiis nostris iustis reprehensionibus in te ut privatum hominem edoctus videberis te, haud ut decuit Legatum a Rege ad Reginam orationem tam inordinatis Verbis in publico evomisse [av], Libenter tecum, patienter ac familiariter conferemus [aw] de eo, quod videris conqueri tam nomine Regis tui, quam de parte Regis Hispani, quia prohibetur a Regina [ax] ne quisquam praebeat arma, aut annonam inimico [ay] Regi Hispaniae, qui [az] Reginae nostrae, et universo hoc Regno bellum per multos annos instituit, minaturque interitum Reginae et subversionem totius Regni; et qui tamen nisi aliunde quam ex suis regnis haberet armamento pro apparatu navium suarum et frumentum ac reliquam annonam pro sustentandis exercitibus suis navalibus, haud potens esset [ba] classes suas, et exercitus contra nos [bb] instruere, ac bellum [bc] externum contra hoc Regnum gerere, adeo ut, si id [bd] praestare non posset pacem cum Regina nostra ac hoc Regno statim iniret. Itaque cum manifestum sit hunc Regem inimicum huic Regno, ex annona, aliisque suppetiis bellicis e quibusdam Civitatibus non solum Polonicis, verum a multis aliis maritimis civitatibus armatum esse ac potentem factum

F. 33 ad bellum continuandum [be], qua ratione contra rationem, aut Jus gentium patietur Regina [bf], ut huiusmodi suppedimenta dicto Regi [bg] a quovis tam aperte et copiose ad bellum continuandum praebeantur? [bh] Et quanquam multoties a te repetitum sit istas nostras prohibitiones esse contra Jus Gentium, mirum est te contra Jus Naturae velle hoc asserere, cum ab ipsa natura comparatum sit, ut unusquisque se defendat contra vim, atque etiam Legibus antiquis cautum sit, ut liceat prohibere immo liceat impedire ne quisquam suppeditet arma, annonam, aut quicquam aliud, quod hostem ad bellum gerendum iuvare poterit. Verba autem Legis haec sunt [bi]: « Cotem ferro subigendo necessariam hostibus quoque venumdari, ut ferrum et frumentum, et salis, non sine periculo capitis licet ». Verum non negamus, quod a quibusdam pro causa vestra dici solet has prohibitiones esse vestris damnosas, quia non poteritis stantibus istis prohibitionibus frumenta vestra, ac alia multa orienda in vestro solo pro commodo vestro vendere, ut [bj] eo modo subditi vestri qui terras vestras colunt alantur ex fructibus laborum suorum, cuius quidem [bk] rationes saepe a vestris allegatae remedium in promptu est, Si vestri velint magnam partem bonorum suorum a nobis prohibitorum per naves suas transferre huc in Angliam, ubi libitum erit eis omni cum favore divendere [bl] ac aliam partem in Belgiam, vel in Galliam, vel in Italiam [bm] modo id sine fraude fiat, ne ad Hispanos deveniant, Atque istic etiam [bn] considerari bene potest quam utiliter eiusmodi [bo] transportationes [bp] fidei possint sine aliqua arrestatione vestrarum

F. 33 v navium, quod communiter fit [bq] in Hispania, ita ut [br] compellantur magno [bs] cum periculo subire iacturam tam navium, quam nautarum in frequentibus proeliis maritimis [bt].

Praeterea etiam ad defensionem nostrarum prohibitionum manifeste constat ab aliis regibus saepe consimiles factas fuisse, et id nominatim

a patre tui Regis Joanne Rege Sueciae, et a Sigismundo Rege Poloniae Regis tui Predecessore, qui multa mercimonia a nostris mercatoribus vi eripuerunt, quod ea in Muscoviam transvehenda essent, quorum multi honesti Mercatores Angli commemorari poterunt. Idemque etiam saepe commissum est ex parte Regum Sueciae contra Subditos Regis Daniae, qui navigationem parabant in Muscoviam [bu]. Itaque [bv] cum manifestum sit hoc factum Reginae non solum iuxta Legem Naturae ad se defendendum, verum etiam per expressam Legem civilem, et exempla Regum cum Sueciae tum Poloniae, esse optimis rationibus confirmandum: haud ferre [bw] potest Regina de iniustitia, aut de iustitia negata hac [bx] tua inordinata oratione accusari. Verum [by], ut semper professa est (adhibito ad is teste Omnipotente Deo cordium scrutatore) se nunquam velle [bz] sponte quicquam committere contra venerandae iustitiae regulam: ita parata erit cuicunque conquerenti sive suo subdito, sive externo, aures praebere, et per ministros suos ius illis secundum aequum, et bonum conquerentibus reddere, atque idem iam praestabit tibi, si causam aliquam [ca] cuiusvis subditi regni Poloniae modeste commendaveris.

In dorso huius textus: 27 July 1597. Secunda copia responsi dati Legato Poloniae. *Sunt et alia exemplaria,* fos. 21-24, *in cuius dorso scribitur:* 27 July 1597.. Copia responsi parati pro Legato Regis Poloniae et communicati per Dominum Burghlei Thesaurarium Angliae. *In foliis 35-38 est aliud exemplar multum castigatum, forsan ab ipso Burghley, et fol. 39 habet* Additamenta Responsi pro Legato Poloniae.

*) *Hoc documentum multis emendationibus castigatum est. Transcribo igitur textum pristinum, addens in notis ad calcem correctiones adhibitas a revisore. id est a Burghley ipso.*
a) *expunct.* Cum potentissima, serenissima et excellentissima Regina Domina nostra intelleisset, *add. s. l.*
b) Poloniae *add. s. l.*
c) grata... nostrae *exp.* illa significatio fuit valde grata suae Maiestati *add. s.l.*
d) carissimo et praestantissimo *aad. s.l.*
e) Domina nostra *add. s.l.*
f) expunct. *add.* tunc *s.l.*
g) Poloniae *add. s.l.*
h) indicti *add. s.l.*
i) sit *exp.*
j) iam *add. s.l.*
k) *corr. in* expectaverat.
l) dicti *add. s.l.*
m) per Legationem aliquam *add. s.l.*
n) dicto bono *add. s.l. et post expunct.*
o) *expunct.* suo *add. s.l.*
p) *epunct.* quando *add. s.l.*
q) intellexerit te *add. s.l.*
r) *exp. corr. in* petiisse.
s) qua haberes legationes ad alios principes christianos *add. s.l.*
t) mandvait *add. s.l.*
u) *expunct.*
v) *expunct.* caterva aliorum *add. s.l.*
w) lubenter *add. s.l.*
x) *expunct.* videtur *add. s.l.*
y) profectum... prospexerit *expunct.* proficisci debuerat *add. s.l.*
z) ac gratae *add. s.l.*
aa) cum... festinatione *expunct.*
ab) ut videtur *add. s.l.*
ac) considerati *expunct.*
ad) valde *add. s.l.*
ae) audaciae plenum *expunct.* exorsus es *add. s.l.*
af) ac... ardore *expunct.* ac quodammodo eum *add. s.l.*
ag) adeo... praevidebas *expunct.*
ah) ut diu declamantem *add. s.l. et*
ai) vere *add. s.l.*
aj) cum... insipienter *expunct.* tu immerito *add. s.l.*
ak) falsarum imponeres *expunct.* imputasti *add. s.l.*
al) illa revera *add. s.l.*
am) *corr. in* sperabat *s.l.*
an) non benemeritum *expunct.*
ao) inordinata *expunct.* male disposita *add. s.l. et iterum expunct.*
ap) *expunct.* prope *add. s.l.*
aq) tanto... suus *expunct.* valde serio *add. s.l.*
ar) Itaque... audiet *expunct.*
as) sparsim *add. s.l.*
at) *expunct.* ut *add. s.l.*
au) Secundo... familiariter conferemus *expunct. Loco illius paragraphi additur*: Cui quidem petitioni cum Legatus sponte respondet a se, nihil quicquam pronuntiatum esse in Oratione sua, quod non habuit expresse in mandatis a rege suo, et paratus erat ea in scriptis demonstrare, veluti statim eadem protulit nobis legenda, quae quidem perlegimus, et (in ea oratione *expunct.*) ex scripto signato, et sigillato (ut nobis apparebat) a Rege Poloniae, in Comitiis publicis, aperte perspeximus nihil ab eo in oratione sua verbis pronuntiatum esse quod non expresse mandatum illi erat declarandum. Et idcirco nullo modo esse illum reprehendendum, tanquam nuntium ac Legatum duximus. Sed

post examinationem rerum in illo Mandato ab ipso iustis rationibus exprtssarum sermonem nostrum convertimus ad responsionem earum rerum, quae aut (ad *expunct.*) conquerendo de iniuriis illatis, aut de rebus restituendis, aut de libera navigatione in Hispaniam permittenda (optinenda *expunct.*) sparsim erant copiose permixtae.

av) *expunct.* pronuntiasse *add. s.l.*

aw) Primo itaque ordine tecum agemus *add. in marg.*

ax) *corr. in* Reginali Maiestate.

ay) inimico *expunct.*

az) *add.* ut hostis.

ba) *expunct. corr. in* fuisset *s.l.*

bb) nos *expunct.* haec regna *add. s.l.* ut

bc) tam diuturnum *add. s.l.*

bd) id... iniret *expunct.* ea adiumenta ad bellum gerendum non haberet a maritimis Civitatibus Poloniae, et Germaniae, pacem statim cum Regina nostra libenter initurus esset. Atque etiam multo commodius Pax universali Christiano orbi consequeretur.

be) tam iniustum et diuturnum *add. s.l.*

bf) cum hoc bello Hispanico tam iniuste opprimatur, *add. s.l.*

bg) hosti suo *add. s.l.*

bh) *In margine add. comment.* Verum has nostras rationes haud opus fuisset contra te iam proponere nisi suspicaremur (te ignarum fuisse *add. s.l.*) quomodo haec quaestio de inhibendis supetiis Regi Hispaniae ad bellum contra gerendum tractata sit coram Rege tuo in Senatu cum Gedanenses quidam Mercatores vel nautae de huiusmodi prohibitionibus conquesti sunt, et mandatum obtinuissent contra nostros, quod quidem mandatum cum Orator noster Dr. Parkins, qui hic est praesens, multis rationibus oppugnasset, rescissum est, neque ulla executio ejus sequuta est, (ita ut si ulterius in hac re verba facimus *expunct.*) sed Gedanenses dimissi, quod quidem factum est anno Domini 1595 (ut *expunct.*) ita ut ulterius de hac re tractando videamur iam rursus rem actam agere.

bi) cum quibus multae aliae Leges aperte consentiunt, Vnam tamen solummodo, pro praesenti dabimus tibi legendam, Vt sequitur, *add. s.l. In margine additur locus citatus*: Digestorum: lib. 39. tit. 4 de publicanis etc.

bj) ut. suorum *expunct.*

bk) *expunct.* Ad quod quidem *add. s.l.*

bl) idque magno cum lucro *add. s.l.*

bm) eo modo bona sua omnia tute exponere poterunt in maius commodum subditorum Poloniae, quum iam manifeste multis exemplis probari potest.

bn) istic etiam *expunctum.* Hic enim in presenti *add. in margine.*

bo) pro regno vestro *add. s.l.*

bp) in alias regiones quam in hyspaniam *add. s.l.*

bq) quotannis *add. s.l.*

br) frequenter *add. s.l.*

bs) magno *expunct.* a Praefectu Classium Hispanicarum naves suas magnis suis sumptibus parare ad usum belli ac aperto.

bt) *Add. in margine*: Vt saepe suo magno damno vestri Gedanenses, aliique maritimi nautae experti sunt, cui quidem consimili damno evitando sua Maiestas publico scripto anno iam praeterito demonstravit, idemque scriptum Germanica Gallica, et Italica Lingua divulgatum est, Vt si aliquae naves exterarum nationum essent quovis modo detentae sponte, vel coactae in Hispanica Navali Classe paratae ad invadendum Angliam, liberum esset iis ex ipsa classe, aut ad nostras classes se recipere, ut ibi tutae essent, vel ad suas proprias nationes migrare sine ullo damno a nostris inferendo. Ex quo facto certum est fuisse multas naves tum Gedanenses, tum Hamburgicas repertas detentas ab Hyspanis inter suas, quas nostri pro viribus suis servabant ab incendio a nostris in naves Hispanicas immisso. Atque huius Scripti tanta cum equitate emissi ecce hic tibi damus exemplar eo ipso tempore publicati Lingua tum Latina tum Germanica, cuius quidem cognitionem si (tu *expunct.*) Consiliarii Regis tui (*add. s.l.*ı habuissent haud congruum fuisset sine ulla tanti beneficii vestris praestiti mentione, ista in peiorem partem prosequendi. (tam duris contentionibus contra Reginam bene meritam interpretare, *expunctum*).

bu) *Add. in margine.* Neque hoc praeterire possumus, quomodo sua Maiesas antequam istas prohibitiones executioni mandasset, (publicasset *expunct.*) notum fecit variis modis tum per publicas literas, tum admonitis omnibus mercatoribus orientalium partium se necessario coactam esse in defensione regni sui contra Regem Hispaniae apertum hostem suum prohibere transportationes armorum, annonae, ac aliarum rerum in Hispaniam per quas Rex Hispaniae suas Classes et Exercitus manifeste instruit, ita ut sine huiusmodi auxiliis externis haud potuit bellum suum contra hoc regnum continuare. Atque hiis nostris rationibus tibi expositis rogamus abs te quid e contra iuste opponi possit. Ad quod quidem respondet Legatus se nullam habere authoritatem de eiusmodi rebus disputandi, sed solummodo mandata sua exponenda, et ad ea responsum petendum. (Itaque ad reliqua capita Legationis suae sermonem reliquum, ut sequitur, convertimus *expunct.*) Longiore sermone haud utendum duximus, verum ut concludamus huc pro integro responso omnium rerum a te propositarum.

bv) Itaque *expunct.* afferimus quod *add. s.l.*

bw) *expunct.* iure *add. s.l.*

bx) hac... oratione *expunct.* pro ullo suo facto *add. s.l.*

by) *expunct.* Nam *add. s.l.*

bz) velle *expunct.* in animo habuisse *add. s.l.*

ca) expressam *add. s.l.*

N. 134

Londini, 25 Augusti 1597

Paulus Działyński
ad Robertum Cecil
commendans Albertum Gizium

F. 40 Vir Illustris et Magnifice, Monumentum amoris et observantiae has literas tibi mitto.

Albertum Gizium Patricium Prutensem qui mihi nunc a serviciis est statutum mihi erat quam maxime Serenissimae Regiae Maiestati Angliae com[m]endare, et eius postulata iustissima oretenus proferre. Vt sors mea iniqua iam mihi, ita illi omnino contraria fuit. Tu cum Patre tuo viro clarissimo, hoc tempore solum es remedium et consolatio. Ad te ergo ego et ille confugimus: Ego illum quam maxime tibi, ut virum bonum, probum, iustum com[m]endando. Ille praeter meritum suum res sibi ablatas proprias, apud te conquerendo et declarando. Et quoniam mihi semper pernecessarius est Albertus Giza ad mea servitia, et cuius absentia multum obsit meis negotiis, pro tua humanitate obnixe a te rogo, ut et ipse sine mora benignum te auditorem et adiutorem ad res ipsas rehabendas ei praebeas: et sine mora eundem cumulatum tuis beneficiis absolvas, ut me quam citissime subsequi possit. Facies vir Illustris quod Justitiae, quod aequitati, quod tuae Prudentiae et humanitati consentaneum est. Me perpetuo devinces tibi, Gizium tanto magis, ad minima maxima tibi praestanda officia. Qui et in instanti ex receptu rerum suarum per tuam gratiam et favorem, singularem animi gratitudinem sui, demonstraturus tibi est quam copiosissime. Item atque iterum com[m]endando me tibi et Albertum Gizium, Valere te quam optime cupio, et in statu quam foelicissimo in aevum vivere.

Datum Londini die 25 Augusti stilo novo Anno salutis M D. XCVII.

Tibi afficissimus, tibi devinctissimus,
Paulus a Dzialin suae Regiae Maiestatis Poloniae
in Anglia Legatus.

In dorso: Illust. et Magnifico Domino serenissimae Reginae Angliae supremo Secretario et Consiliario dignissimo, et amico observando. *Sigillum.*

N. 135

Elbingae, 21 Septembris 1597

William Carr
ad patrem suum
de Paulo Działyński

F. 42 Sir, my dutye premised with my daylie prayer for helth and prosperytie etc. It may please you my last unto you wass of the 17th dicto sent per our ffleete, to the which I referr me for all matters concerning your trade, nothing since beinge happened worth the writing, and now because I mak memo [a] you are at home in great ffeare of the

Polish Ambassadour, least by his procurement stay shoulde be made of our goods, you shall perceave that he arryved at Dansk seven dayes since, when as report goeth, he kept himself very quiett, only his men gyve out speeches of hard usage in England. Yesterday I red a lettre from Dansk, wherin my ffriend writeth me that the Ambassadour hath been affour the Rede b) of dansk and ther wept unto them, alleaging they were the occasions of his disgrace in England, and hath desyred of the Rede that they and the 100 men may gyve him certyfycatt under the towne seale of ther comissyon which they gave him, for that these hard speeches which he used to her Majestie was done by ther commyson and order, but not by anye authorytye he had from the King. Wherfore he desyreth such certyfycatt for his discharge, but they refuse to gyve him any such matter, and therfor it is thought by all men that the King will not be pleased with him, but will seek to kepe ffreindshipp and amytye with the queenes Majestie, ffor it is most certain that the danskers order was that, looke what order Liseman should sett downe, the Ambassadour should followe, which they have donn without the kings consent. Wherfor it is thought the King will not be pleased with the Danskers for the same, for the Councell abhor them alredye and this will make them be worse hated, and therfour no ffeare that we shall sustayne any damage by the things from the king, but rather the danskers who are the breeders of this mischeife. Some of the Rede have said so much to us, allegeing the 100 men are the dooers of all these matters, and now wold pull their neckes out the collar, Ffor ourselves we are not Improvident to look to our goods. The Towne hath promised us to staye the executyon of the mandate (as by ther pryveleges they maye, and we have an example they don in the case of ther churches). In the meane tyme Kingsborch wilbe a good reffuge for us, and ther ffour feare nothing, but all shall be well.

And so till my next I rest very hartely, praying to god to preserve you with my mother and the rest in helth and happye prosperytie.

your obedyent sonne
William Carr

In dorso: To my loving Farther Mr. Robert Carr... in London by a ffriend by name of Hull. *Alia Manu:* 21 Sept. Wm. Carre to his father Robert Carre Of some things past betwene the Polish Ambassador and those of Dansycke at his arryvall there.

a) *b*) *Lectio incerta.*

N. 136

s.l. [*1597*]

Puncta Legationis Polonicae
cum Regina Angliae discutienda

F. 43 Capita Legationis.

1. Rex conqueritur, quod cum subditi Reginae Angliae eandem habeant libertatem negotiorum in regni suis, quam subditi Regis habent; tamen non modo novis ullis beneficiis subditos suos a Ma-te Angliae prosequi videt, sed iis etiam, quae a maioribus Reginae confirmatae

fuerint, partim privatos, partim omni fere negotiatione in Regno Angliae exclusos.

2. Secundo, Rex videt subditos Angliae eo progredi, ut subditos Poloniae quos antea commerciis fere omnibus in Anglia exclusissent, postea navigatione etiam publica maxime autem in Hispania arceant prohibeantque. Et etiam conqueritur naves suorum subditorum hostiliter interceptas mercesque publicatas, multisque aliis gravibus damnis, et iniuriis affectos fuisse, de qua quidem re Rex per literas scripsit ad Reginam Angliae ac ostendit huiusmodi esse, ut non modo ad mercatores sed ad universam Nobilitatem ipsius pertineat.

3. Quanquam rationes et damna ista subditis suis arcendi, et par pari referendi deesse non possint, tamen nihil propere sibi faciendum existimavit, sed ut aliquoties per literas prius Ma-tem Angliae de iniuriis istis subditorum suorum appellavit, et ad hoc usque patientissime negotium sustinuit: iam ne ullum officium amici Principis in se desiderari possit, cum per literas hactenus parum se profecisse videat, nunc hunc Legatum mittendum ad Ma-tem Angliae ea de causa putavit, fraterne postulans, ut eandem benevolentiam ipsi, ac subditis eius praestare velit a) quam Regina experta est in ipso Rege; Et quod aequitatis est res subditis suis ablatas restitui iubeat, et damna sarciri, et in navigatione quae iure communis omnibus, et libera est nihil posthac impedimento illis offerat, aut a subditis offerri sinat. Alioquin ulterius res subditorum suorum negligere minime sibi licere, immo eae rationes necessario suscipiendae essent, quibus ipsis ope et auxilio Ma-tis suae satisfieri possit.

Addit etiam vetera quaedam pacta, quibus peculiariter cautum est, ut belli tempore in omnes partes libera esset navigatio: Et quanquam coniunctionem inter domum Austriacam et Jagellonicam iam renovavit; ita tamen necessitudinem cum Hispanorum Rege colendam sibi existimavit; pari tamen benevolentia et officio Ma-ti Vestrae Angliae tueri vult.

Quae cum aequissima per se sunt Rex suus confidit non modo locum hisce amicissime postulatis Ma-tem R-nae Angliae daturam, sed quod primum illis satisfacturam, vel satisfieri iussuram. Et quidquid Majestas R-ae Angliae statueret tota de re, diserte renunciare per Legatum Regi suo velit diligenter a M-te R-a petit.

In dorso: Complaints of Poland.

a) ipse... subditi... velint *Ms.*

N. 137

[*Londini, 1597-98*]

Paulus Działyński
ab Elizabetha regina Angliae petit
ne mercatores Angli Moschis auxilium praestent

F. 44 Sacra et Serenissima Regina, Princeps et domina clementissima.

Cum mercatores Angli novam quandam navigandi rationem questus gratia in Moschoviam invenerint, eaque iam saepius utantur, et multas

res illuc inferant, petit Serenissimus Rex et dominus meus, ne Maiestas vestra eos metalla quevis ad machinas bellicas conficiendas, Arma, globos, pulverem, et ea omnia ex quibus hec fieri possent, et in bello usui essent, in Moschoviam importare patiatur. Moschus enim non solum Serenissimo Regi et domino meo est perpetuus hostis, sed omnes etiam christianos infensissime persequitur, Itaque nollet Serenissimus Rex et dominus meus homini ambitiosissimo et iniquissimo arma ad christianos perturbandos suppeditari, nihilque dubitat Maiestatem etiam vestram hoc ipsam curaturam non tam Serenissimi Regis et Domini mei causa qui saepius ita conatus eius repressit, ut vix sit quicquam amplius contra eius Maiestatem ausurus, quam erga omnes christianos studio, quorum nonnullos ille armis ad nostram bellandi rationem instructus, facilius invadere posset.

Negotium Mercatoris Gedanensis Laurentii Wenczel a) ita uti alii principes christiani fecerunt per literas Serenissimus quoque Rex et dominus meus com[m]endat diligentissime sacrae Reginali Maiestati vestrae, petitque velit Maiestas vestra

F. 44 v uti in aliis rebus ita etiam in hac testari studium suum erga eius Maiestatem, mercatorique ea que in supplici libello suo a Maiestate vestra Reginali petit, clementer concedere. Sereuissimus vero Rex et dominus meus nullam rem tantam esse putabit quam non libenter esset Maiestatis quoque vestrae causa facturus.

Sacrae Reginalis Maiestatis vestrae
addictissimus servitor.
Serenissimi Regis Poloniae orator.

In dorso: The King of Poles Ambassador.

a) non *add. Ms.*

N. 138

Gedani(?) [18 Februarii 1598]

Robert Savage
ad ignotum
de comitiis Polonicis

F. 46 As for newees the parlament in polland beginneth the 2-th of March and endeth the 13-th of Aprile, what wilbe concluded therin the tyme will declare unto us. The Kynge would gladly have had it sooner, but the nobillity would not consent thereunto. The propositions which therin are to be propounded according as they are sett forth to the nobillity be these. viz:

Ffyrst for that the tyme of peace concluded with this Crowne and the Muscovites is expired, wheather they shall seeke to mak a new League or not.

Secondly wheather they shall Joine with the Emperoure against the Turke or noe. Thirdly wheather the Crowne of Polland doe yearely pay a smale tribute unto the Tartars, and now seing they take parte with the Turke against themperoure, wheather they shall pay hym that tribute any longer, yea or noe.

Ffourthly for to take order for the leavinge of mony to pay the soldiers that doe and shall lye this sommer, uppon the Borders of Polland.

Ffiftly for to take order for the Kings goinge into Sweathen, and for mony to defraye that Chargs, which will not be smale.

But of all these propositions ther wilbe nothing donn untill the king hath consented unto freedom of Religions without any Molestations, which yf the preists doe not suffer him to consent unto, then wil ther be even as much concluded this parlament as was the last, even Nothinge but fayr protestations against the kinge and so he may chaunce not to see Sweathen this yeare, but howsoever it chaunceth the nobility will not have to doe with the Emperoure.

It is certaine that so soone as the parlament is ended the king cometh hither to dansk to take shippinge for Sweathen and as report goeth he myndeth to take shippinge 10000. stronge, for that he doth mislike of this uncle, Duke Charles his doongs in Sweathen, yf he cometh so stronge as few men maketh dout he wyll, then must he have 100 saile of shipps with him. Wherof he hath himselfe 2 shippes, and 2 penasses, and of all the towneshipps ther are but 3. at houre to serve his porposse. therfor the rest must be strangers, allso his cominge wilbe troublesom enough to this towne for that the preists, and ther onhangs are not to be trusted for yf they myghte possiblely bringe to passe such a peece of bloudy service as was at the mariage in Paris they will not respecte it but doe ther Indevours to accomplish the same. and that therby they myght have the charges and the whole towne at there will, for which they have Longe practised, which being well known to this towne they will undouttedly seek to prevent and take at the least one or .2. thousaund soldiers, and the Burghers and indwellers every man reddey at an houre with his Armor. And so long as he remaineth heere stand uppon their gard with stronge watch and ward in every street of the towne. I thinke ther will be nothinge concluded to the Kings likings except he first yeald to the free use of Religion without molestations, or trouble, the which he last yeare would not consent unto but flatly denied the same, which deniall made that the Nobility would not consent neither unto his voaugde into Sweathen nor any point of his demaund ells, but brock up the parlament and had donn Just nothing wherby the kynge hath sett his

F. 46 v kingdom of Sweathen in great hassard of loosinge by not goinge thither in tyme, and this he is to thanke his shaven Crownes and None ells. Yf he doth now in this parlament consent to the freedom of religion then for certaine he cometh downe hither presently after the parlament is ended to take shippinge for Sweathen. and som say he myndeth to goe thither whether the nobilitie will consent therto or no. which yf he doth, then we are like to see the powlls crie a New Kinge anew, and soe he may chance goe quitt of his kingdoms both at once. but yf he consenteth to the freedom of Religion then goeth he for certaine thither, and myndeth to goe very stronge, for that he wholy mysliketh of his uncles Duke Charles his proceedinges, and greatlie douteth yf he should not goe stronge, that his uncle myght deale by him, as his father did by his unckele kinge Ericke and therfore not unlike, but his meaninge is to goe stronge at the least 100 saile, wherof he hath .2. shipps and .2. penasses, and of our towneshippe not above .3.

fitt for that purpose, so that the rest must be taken of those shipps that com at the springe, which will cause all shipps to be staid, to have the choise shipps, and ordenance out of the rest to furnish those shipps with all.

The Ambassador that was in England is and hath by an ingreat behavinge himselfe ther, it may be the kinge with his preists will do what they may to pleasure Themperoure and the kinge of spaine. Whose Ambassadors undouttedly wilbe at the parlament, as allso the poopes leagat, who will according to ther ould custom doe what they may to breed us trouble, but the Nobilitie of polland be wisse and will neither geve them nor her Maiestie cause of offenc, for the freindship shewed by her unto them with the Turk is not forgotten of the cheefe of the Nobility, although the shaven Crownes were never thankfull therof.

R. S.

In dorso: Rob. Sav. 1598, Feb. 18.

N. 139

[*Londini*], *Junio 1598*

Robertus Cecil
ad Georgium Carew
de rebus ab eo gerendis in Polonia

Instructions for George Carew Esquier to be sent into Poland.

F. 48 You shall understand, that we are informed of an Assembly appointed at Lubeck, of the generall state of the Hanses, after Trinity Sunday now at hand, according to their accompt; At which Assembly divers Ministers of the King of Spaine are sent, by the speciall direction of the Cardinall of Austria, with intention, by persuasions and corruptions to entise thesaid Hanses generally to conspire together with their shipping, and other wayes, to impeache the trade of our merchants in those Easterlie partes, and generallie in all the Empire. And how this attempt of the Spanyard shall take effect, as yet is not presentlie knowed, but much to be doubted, considering their malice maintained with the Kinge of Spaines wealth, and speciallie because there shalbe now at that Assembly readie, and willing, to oppose themselfs against the same Spanish sollicitations. And therefore we have presentlie thought meet, that De La Zouch and Dr. Parkins, whome we do send into Denmark, being informed thereof, should deale with the King of Denmarke, to moove him to mislike of this sollicitation, and in no sorte to further the Hanses in the prosecution thereof. And for that wee thinke, the Hanses and the Spanish faction, will seeke to have this their determination to be allowed of in Polande: wee have made choise of you, to repaire into Poland, for the which you shall have our Lettres of Creditt to the said king, And lykewis to the Townes of Dansick and Elbing. And to the intent you may be informed of this resolution of the Assembly at Lubeck, how farr any parte thereof may be preiudiciall to our Realme and Subiects, and whether the King, and his States, or any of those Townes in Poland have assented to the execution of any

parte thereof within the Dominions of Poland, you shall passe by Lubeck, and by some lettres of Creditt, which wee will geve you, to some of the Princes, that are neighbours to Lubeck, informe yourself

F. 48 v what is concluded, and so passe with our lettres of Creditt to Poland, where you shall procure your accesse to the King, and to the generall States of that lande, yf they shalbe assembled in any place publick, and shall informe them of this violent proceedinge at Lubeck against our Subiects contrary to the rule of Law and Justice, without hearing what ought to be saied in Justice against the demandes of the said Hanses; wherein upon a Mandate latelie sent from the Emperour, prohibiting our Merchants for their trade in the Empire: wee have of late tyme sent our speciall message to the Emperour, and lykewise to the greater parte of the Princes of the Empire, to require the Suspensions of the said Mandate, untyll at the next a) diett of the Empire, our subiects might be heard in their defence, against the uniust pretences of the Hanses, whereuppon the Mandate hath ben grounded. And as we have ben iustlie aunswered by the Princes, that they lyke of this suspension, and were very willing that the cause might receave indifferent hearing, at some generall Diet of the Empire, so though our Messinger be not yet retorned from the Emperour, wee hope to heare from him the lyke aunswer. And this our proceeding consonant to iustice and honor you shall notify to that King, and to the States of that Realme, and to the Gouvenors of the Foresaid Townes, and shall require them to suspend their actions herein without comforting of the Hanses in their violent attempts, untyll the iuste groundes, and causes of their complaints, and the iustification of our subiects in their trades hetherto used in that Realme of Poland, may be duely and indifferently discerned and iudged, for although the king of Spaine and his Ministers, being our mightie professed enimies, do herein seeke rather to stire up warres and troubles in Christendome; yet our purpose is, not to geve iust occasion of offence, to breake the common peace, that of long tyme hath continued betwixt our dominions, and that kingdome of Poland. And to conclude you shall have the assistaunce of certain of our Merchants there, that have good acquaintaunce and creditt in Poland,

F. 49 to minister unto you good arguments, whereby to induce the king in that Contrye of Poland to permitt our subiects to continue peceably such mutuall trade for our Subiects on both partes, as hetherto hath ben used, for performaunce whereof you shall also procure the continuance of the accordes and agreements made betwixt the Towne of Elbing, and other places, for the free trafficq of our merchants there, geving your assurance in our name, for the continuance of their former peaceable trade in our Contries. And to this purpose also, we would have you conferr with Mr. Herbert, Master of our Requests, who hath heretofore very substantially treated for the Liberties of our merchants in those Contries, and can informe you of many things, fytt for your direction, in the furtherance of this service. But considering it is lyklie that there will be obiection made, as was this laste yeare, by an Embassage from the king of Poland, that we had inhibited and impeached the subiects of that kingedome, from their trade of merchandise, into the kingdomes of Spaine, you shall require them, that

obiect this, no otherwise to understand our prohibition, but onely to prohibite to carrie Armour and other muniments onely for warr, whereby the king of Spaine cheefely continueth his mightie warr, and without the helpe whereof, we are sure, he would not so much trouble the State of Christendome. And for maintenance of this our prohibition, you may well avowe, the same to be agreeablie to the Lawes both of Nature, and the Civill, whereof you have good knowledge, and can shew also manifest proofs by Recordes, and specially practised by the King of Poland, his father John king of Sweden, and from Sigismund king of Poland and the lyke by the king of Sweden, against the Subiects of the King of Denmarke. And for your furtherance of this argument, you shall do well to learne, what is become of him, that the last yeare came hether, as Embassadore of the King of Poland, whose name was Paul a Dzialin, and to heare in what sorte, he reported our aunswer at his returne; whether he did shew himself as it hath ben diversely reported by some, that he ded utterly mislyke and geve ill reports of our aunswers; but by some others, that he so much allowed of our defence, as he gave counsell at his returne to have the former complaints renewed. But what the truth of the reporte was, wee wish you better to inquire. And yf you shall truelie perceave, that he remaineth in creditt there, and that he was satisfied with our aunswers, you shall seeke to be acquainted with him, and deale with him by good persuasion to have this our aunswer, that you shall geve, to be favorably receaved, as in iustice it ought to be.

And therefore when you shall deale with the King of Poland, and understand that he is affected to the Indevoirs of the Hanses, as well conceiving their Priviledges, as for their free navigation to Spaine with all commodities during the tyme of warre, you shall remember unto him, that Princes by use of gouvernement may well knowe, that all Privilegdes graunted to Subiects (and much more to strangers) ar ever understood more to depende of Princelie grace, then of any rigourous contractions of Lawe, so that upon waightie accidents for change of circumstances, and sometymes for the faults or ungratefulnes of the persons priviledged, they may be suspended, revoked, and utterly annulled, as it hath happened to the Hanses in Denmarke, Sweden, and in our kingdomes, before our Raigne, in the tyme of our loving brother king Edward the vi-th, and Queene Mary when she was wyfe to the King of Spayne. So that as there hath ben no change by us made, of the said Priviledges, so there is no reason, which should alter (to the preiudice of our Subiects) what hath ben orderly done by our Predecessors. Moreover the Hanses being a Societie of populer merchants, by their vocation, being more used to seeke gaine by trade, then to weigh the groundes and reasons of gouvernement, may easely purpose to urge disorderlie, what shall be contrary to the approved rules of State. So that now, malitiously seeking the assistance of divers Princes to further their intente, they may perhaps misuse them, by offering unreasonable proiects.

F. 50 r for what Prince of State can suffer, that all the old priviledges long since, for important reasons abolished, should with evident hinderance of the present common wealth, be retained, to the preiudice of the Naturall subiects of the Contry. So the Hanses now urging the same in our Realme onely for their owne private Lucre, with the

disturbance of our State, as with us they deale therein insolently, so they presume with other Princes they sue unto, that they are more to esteeme the private proffitt of some fewe merchants, then the good estate of Princely dignity: the which yf it be accepted of, may become everie Princes case, when the Hanses will erect themselves against any other, as now they do against us. And though Cities are to be maintained, so farr as they seme to some publick uses of common wealthes, yet when Citisens become so haughty that they take upon them to force Princes, it is more then tyme, to looke unto them, least being encouraged in one, they become troublesome to others. Wee understand also that not all, but some fewe of the Hanses Cities, are dealers in these causes, and in them, not all the Citisans, but some fewe, that drive the trafficq, and such as are fytt to stirre factions and tumults for their owne purposes. Wherefore their motions, in all Princely wisedome, are rather to be examined and reiected, then to be favoured. It cannot also but be verie dangerous to all Princes, that are not of the Spanish faction, that the Hanses suborned by Spaine, should enter into any troublesome courses. The late examples of Savoy, Lorrayn, and france, have well shewed, that Spaine is readie to apply money and meanes, to the weackening and troubling of others, whereby some way may be made, to dilate their owne Empire: yf the Hanses be suffered to be Spaynes Ministers herein, it must needes be perillous to such as are neare them, as well for the force of Armes, that may be addressed for their, and their adversaries affaires, as also for the entrance hereby yealded to Spaine, who may by this pretence ioyne some forces in those partes of the Hanses, to the great preiudice of neare Princes, and to the utter servitude of those unwarie Citisens, whome it is well knowen, Spaine professeth to hate, for their Religion, and hath long since purposed

F. 50 v their subiection (as of all other Princes, to his power) that shall not conforme themselfs to his resolutions. Wherefore you shall urge the king in our name and the States, and Nobility of Poland, that they will conceave hereof, as in Princely honer (for their owne dignity, quiet, and security) may be most convenient, and make iust difference between our frendship and Amity, whose actions and affections are consonant to kingly honor and dignitie, and not tyed to mechanicall, base, or servile humors, and on whome he shall ever finde the same readines to performe all good offices, as heretofore we have done, as long as we shall finde him, as desirous to embrace it, and requite it.

And yf you shall procure, that our iustification of our hinderance of their free navigation with such thinges, as seme against us, be the lesse allowed in reguard, that the king of Poland, and the Nobility there are also interested in the staye of Corne and Graine, whereof their living much dependeth, you shall then declare in our name, that for proofe of our extraordinarie respect to Souverain Princes, and their Subiects, being of noble and free disposition; wee are contented to suffer, from hence forth, the free trade for Corne and Graine, to his Subiects; two thinges being thus observed. The one is, that seing the Law of warr doth warrant the interceptions of victualls and Munition from Enemys, and that it hath ben so observed heretofore as well by other Princes, as in the late warres of the Sownde, by the Kinges of Denmarke, Poland and Sweden, it may not be thought that wee do sett it free, having done any iniurie, by such interceptions heretofore

used; nor that wee are mooved to this *de Jure,* but meerelie that we do yeald it, as a favour to our frendes, being willing thereby to gratify rather then preiudice all such Princes as are disposed to hold good Amity with us; and shall not be misleadd by those who make their Gayne, the onely measure of all their desires and actions. The other is, that they prohibite strictly their Subiects during the tyme of our warres, to transporte all other kindes of munition, according to the note you have. And in case any such thing be hereafter intercepted, that it be accompted on both sydes sconfiscable, without ever after to be called in question.

And yf at your first entry into this negotiation, yow shall find any iust cause for yow to be further instructed, rather then to have the cause to bee overthrowne by your sodaine returne: yow shall according to your discretion, continue there, and advertise us of your proceedings and wherein you shall think it requisite to have further authority and direction given yow. And in the meane season yow may continue in good quietnes with our Merchaunts at Elbing *).

In dorso: Junii 1598. Instructions for George Carew Esquier, to be sent into Polande.

a) next *add. s. l.*

*) *Haec ultima pars instructionis sumitur ex documento, sequenti quod primam formam instructionis dedit.*, f. 57.

N. 140

[*Londini, Junio 1598*]

Robertus Cecil
ad Georgium Carew
de rebus gerendis in Polonia

F. 52-57 Instruccions for Georg Carew Esquier Prothonotary in our Court of Chauncery being sent in company with the Lord Zouch into Denmark, and from thence to passe into Poland for executing of these services hereafter expressed. *)

*) *Repetit textum documenti supra-scripti, in forma autem imperfecta.*

N. 141

s.l., mense Julii 1598

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de obitu Magni Ducis Moscoviae

F. 59 De obitu magni Ducis Moscoviae imprimis scripsit Palatinus Wilnensis Regi, et quomodo is testando disposuerit et nominaverit successorem Mikitam Romanorum ipsius ex familia prodeuntem, si vero Mosci non convenirent de eo, ut assciscerétur in Principatum unus ex fratribus Caesareae Maiestatis Archiducibus Austriacis, et praesertim

Ser-mus Maximilianus, paulo post affirmabatur in aula regia, idque Rex ipse Domino Nuncio retulit, Borisium Godonovium Gubernatorem Moscoviae esse creatum in magnum Ducem, ibidem, et Andrzej Wirski praenuntius Regis in Moscoviam hoc quoque rescripsit, rem in Moscovia esse neglectam: quod Borisius iam occupasset Principatum et pacasset dissidia adversariorum, Non deerant qui asserebant, conjugem M. Ducis defuncti esse in regimine Principatus gubernante fratre Borisio, donec haberetur certus Dux.

Cancellarius in contrarium coram ordinibus proferebat, Borisium nondum esse confirmatum M. Ducem et primores Moscovitas ei resistere, adhuc quidam asseverabunt Borisium esse occisum.

Est autem Polonorum intentio in hoc negotio, quod velint sese jungere dissidentibus Moscis, ac res magis incitare contra Borisium, ut eo pacto haberent causam bellandi in Moscovia et occupandi illud dominium, si id efficere non possent, ut Borisium et Moscos adducerent in perpetuam unionem cum Regno, hac sane ratione ut deinceps Magnus Dux Moscoviae quisquis ille sit futurus, designaretur et esset Rex Poloniae.

Et hanc tantum ob causam quia dominio Moscovitico infitiantur Poloni. Praetendunt igitur non esse illis ut vicinioribus integrum, alium quempiam admittere, qui eos prevenire et illud dominium preoccupare velit, in illorum reipublicae preiudicium.

Recusarunt igitur salvum conductum pro M-tis Caes-ae oratore et allegabant legationem hanc esse eis suspectam quodque M-tas Caes-a non aliud per eam sit tractatura, quam ut quis ex fratribus Ser-orum Archducum Austriacorum in illo dominio succederet, atque illud quidem facile assequi possit, cum ipse M. Dux defunctus dispositione sua successionem hanc in Ser-am domum Austriacam transtulerit. Et singulariter inferebant, cum res adhuc in dissidio versetur, sicque incertum habeatur, quisnam futurus sit M. Dux Moscoviae, quod esset frustranea legatio haec M-tis Cae-ae cumque eorum prenuncii non admittantur in Moscoviam, quod etiam Caesarios non sint eo admissuri.

Tartarorum Legatus exigebat munera retenta, si ea non praestentur, quod ipsimet Tartari omne hoc debitum in Regno requirere velint.

Offerebat quoque is Legatus unionem Razigeri, Principis Tartarorum, cum Regno Poloniae contra quemvis hostem, integro anno retinebatur in quodam pago prope Warskoviam, his vero comitiis finitis est expeditus sine certa responsione, missus est cum eo Gonicz cum mandato, ut insinuaret Razigero illum habiturum certum responsum ad proposita Legati ipsius ex oratore regio, causa cur Razigerus voluerit sese unire Polonis est haec, Quod Galga frater ejus Junior conabatur illum

F. 60 dejicere dominio, qua in re jurabat Galgam Caesar Turcarum, sed frustra. Quia Razigerus commisso proelio prostravit exercitum Galgae et classem Turcicam concussit. Victoriam autem non obtinuit Razigerus, tamen se adhuc satis tutum non existimat ab insidiis adhaerentium fratri et Turcicis. Turcarum vero Caesar, ut usum haberet Tartarorum in Ungaria sedulo rem agit, ut dissidium hoc fraternum pacaretur et muneribus illud placare contendit. Missae sunt etiam Razigero vestes aliquae a Rege auro intextae et summa pecuniae certa.

In dorso: Nova ex Polonia. *Alia manu:* July 1598. Advertisements out of Polonia. Received 3 Augusti 1598.

N. 142

Gedani, 10 Augusti, 1598 (vet. st.)

Georgius Carew ad Gedanenses de negotiis mutuis

F. 61 Mandata serenissimae Reginae Angliae a Geor. Carew eiusdem Dominae Reginae Oratori edita coram Magnificis et spectabilibus viris Praeconsuli, Consulibus et Senatoribus inclytae Civitatis Gedanensis 10 Augusti 1598 stylo vetere.

Quod se aliorum Hanseaticorum consiliis turbulentis Gedanensis Civitas non immiscuerit adeo gratum S.R. Angliae habuit, ut ultro rationem inierit qua commodum fructumque huius sanae deliberationis, eadem Civitas e vestigio caperet non solum in mercimoniis exercendis infra regnum Angliae, sed etiam in aliis quibusdam forsan non minoris a) momenti quae tamen eidem Oratori effari non licet antequam serenissimum Poloniae Regem adiverit.

Hoc institutum inclytae Civitatis Gedanensis et iustitia et utilitas concomitatur. Justitia enim in distributionis modo, et in aequitatis ratione cernitur. In distributionis modo, si mandati, seu Edicti Caesarei anno praeterito promulgati, non solum confirmationem contra Mercatores Adventurarios, sed et eiusdem extensionem contra omnes alios Mercatores Anglos Domini Hanseatici hoc tempore Lubeck moliuntur, hac adducti causa quod antiquae quaedam immunitates ipsis in Regno Angliae denegentur, a iustitiae tramite aberrare videntur, cum hanc causam quae arduas et multiplices quaestiones continet ipsi per se peragant, nostratium non auditis rationibus, ipsique pro se sententiam ferant. Causa quidem resumptionis immunitatum Hanseaticarum in Anglia, in Judicio ventilata et examinata est, et multoties auditis hinc inde rationibus et probationibus, judicatae sunt illae immunitates in Commissum cecidisse propter abusus et alias legitimas causas, quod testatur Chytraeus in Saxonia sua qui Hanseaticos propter fraudem in vectigalibus solvendis, privilegiis suis tempore E. 6. excedisse scribit. Quod si Judicium illud rescindi velint Hanseatici in Anglia, non in Lubeck hoc faciendum est, quod is qui concedit privilegia semper eorum Judex et Interpres est habendus.

In re ipsa seu Aequitatis ratione, Serenissima Regina Angliae pares cum naturalibus incolis regni, in custumis persolvendis ipsis obtulit immunitates, hoc est, si res mature ponderetur, plures b) ampliores quam Maioribus unquam concessae fuerant. Nam in Charta Ed. I. quod fundamentum est reliquarum omnium chartarum mentio fit quod darent de dolio vini ultra antiquas custumas, hoc est ultra id quod Incolae pendebant tot denarios et solidos.

F. 61 v Vlterius quidem aliquid illis concedi non potest a Serenissima Regina, nisi aut vectigalia antiqua ante 40 annos temporibus Praedecessorum suorum constituta diminuat, quod cum tot illi onera incumbant, nullo modo faciendum est: aut omnes naturales suos subditos a mercimoniis exercendis abigat, quod cuivis Principi abhominandum est. In Aequitatis igitur ratione, a Justitia deflectunt Domini Hanseatici cum in aliena Republica ea petunt quae ipsis nulla ratione concedi possint.

Vtilitas etiam tranquillum Gedanensium Consilium concomitatur, aliorum contentiosum aversatur. Vtilius et longe est, usum mercimoniorum exercendorum placide, gratiose ultro obtinere quam contentiose,

periculose, dispendiose prosequi, nec tamen consequi. Quod si istas immunitates vi extorquere possent Domini Hanseatici non tamen durabiles essent, cum nemo diutius ea esse possit conditione cuius tamen paeniteat, cui modi suppetunt quibus hoc amoliatur. Ita enim natura comparatum est, ut huius generis contractus durabiles non sint, nisi utrisque communicant; si altrinsecus praegravant continuo dissipantur. Talia autem fuerunt Hanseaticorum privilegia cum primitus concederentur.
Has autem contentiones vobis conticuerunt. Aequivocatio nominis et Artes subdolae Hispanorum.

In Aequivocatione nominis res ita se habet. In antiquis chartis M. Angliae, per quas Immunitates Hanseaticis conceduntur, dicitur quod de dolio vini, ultro antiquas custumas solverent duos solidos, de sacco lanae quadringenta denarios, de qualibet scarlata 2s. etc. Nomina vero solidorum et denariorum adhuc remanent, sed res eaedem isdem nominibus non denotantur. Exempli gratia .20. denarii tunc conficiebant unciam argenti quam nunc non pauci quam 60 explent: Oves duas poterat quis in Anglia tunc pro duobus solidis mercari, quod nunc pro .12. solidis non possit. Haec autem eveniunt partim ex copia auri et argenti ex India in Europam apportati, partim ex immutatione staterae, seu Standardi (uti nos loquimur) in Anglia. Quamdiu igitur nomine tenus eadem praestentur antiqua vectigalia solvendo valore tamen tenus ne sexta quidem taxorum pars repraesentatur. Vectigalibus vero omnia omnium Rerumpublicarum onera et subsidia maxime innituntur, ut earum nervos succidat, qui illa aboleverit.

Subdolae autem artes Hispanorum hae sunt, nempe ut specie inani, privilegiorum spe ipsorum restituendorum Hanseaticos luctantes, revera illos nobiscum bello implicent, ut ita discidiis inter nos serendis, utrisque opprimendis, viam sibi praestruant. Hoc ante annos paucos in Gallia, Lotharingia, Sabaudia moliti sunt; et nunc arma sua quibus totum reliquum occidunt hunc orbem Christianum, bellorum turbis exagitant, hic etiam inserere cupiunt, ut sub haereticae pravitatis extirpandae titulo sibi Monarchiam comparent. Vnde ante annos decem invincibili illa in classe Anglos aggressi sunt; et contra

F. 62 reliquos omnes idem conandi iustas sibi semper videbuntur habere causas, qui tantillum in Decretis Concilii Tridentini ab illis dissentiunt. Serenissima igitur Regina Angliae, hoc solum postulat ab inclyta Gedanensium Civitate, ut quod antehac fecerunt, adhuc faciant, ut caeteris laudibus suis etiam constantiae celebratio adiungatur, ut assensum suum violentis his irritis et iniustis Lubecensium actionibus non praestent, sed potius eundem donec tota res legitime pertractetur inhibeant. Maiestatis autem suae subditos pari caritate hic foveant, atque Gedanenses in ditionibus suis serenissima Regina fovebit.

Quod vero ad Hanseaticorum reliquorum privilegia attinet, si ea debito modo, hoc est eo quo primitus concessa fuerunt Hanseatici consequi nitantur, benignitatem Serenissimae Reginae eorum iustis postulationibus non alienam experientur: sin ea extorquere parent, tanquam bello victis leges dicerent, quo ulterius in hoc stadio progredientur, eo longius se a scopo abesse proculdubio reperient.

In dorso: Aug. 10. 1598. Mr. Careye Proposicion to the Senate of Danzicke.

a) majoris *expunct.*
b) et majores *expunct.*

N. 143

Gedani, 12 Augusti 1598

Georgius Carew
ad Robertum Cecil
de rebus Polonicis

F. 63 May it please your honor, I arrived at this Towne the ixth of August, and on the next day I delivered her Majesties Lettres to the Senate, and signified the rest unto them in a speech, according to myne Instructions, yf myne understanding fayled me not. They desired the notes of my speech in writing, bycause they said it was somewhat long for them to answeare presently, which (after I had well bethought me) I accordingly delivered, the Copie whereof I send enclosed. Their answeare I have not yeat.

The King of Poland is now lately passed into Swethen, and lyeth yeat at Calmar, whether I purpose presently to follow him, before he goe from ther into the Country, ffor they here say, that the povertie is so greate, that Straungers which repaire thether, must cary victuals with them both to bring them thither, to eat whiles they stay ther.

Ther passeth over with me in the same Barke, a servante of the greate Chauncellor of Polonia, who carieth newes to the King, that the Tartars have destroyed the garisons on the borders of Poland, and passe towardes Turkey in greate troopes, which as some thinke may bring the King back againe, albeit at the last assembly of the Estates, he had lycence to stay in Swethen till Bartilmewtyde, come twelvemoneth.

Dzialinskey, that was Ambassadour the last yeare in England, dwelleth in Prussia, not farre from this towne; he remaineth still discontent with our nation, as they reporte here. He should have passed with the King into Swethen in an English shippe, but this mischaunce befell him. Some of his Company would needes have certaine peeces of ordenaunce discharged in honor of one who was going back from the shippe, against the maisters will, and in the contention therabout, the Gunner did it in such hast, as one of the peeces fyred two barrels of powder, and those blew upp those partes of the shippe where Dzialinskyes plate and stuffe was, and scattred it in the sea, so as he desyred lycence of the King to stay behind, being unfurnished to attend him.

At Rostock there is now an Assembly of sundry Ambassadors of Princes and Townes of Germany, who, as it is given out, seeke to compound the troubles betwene the King of Poland, and Duke Charles towching Swethen, at Stetin. I met one Heydensteyn, who was going thether from the Duke of Prussia

F. 63 v who spoke obscurely of purpose of that matter; yeat uppon his speech I coniectured that the purpose of the Assembly is to compound the matter yf they can, otherwise to assist Duke Charles yf the King shall goe aboute to alter Religion ther.

I am presently to embarque my self for Swethen, so as I have not anie leysure to write anie other but your honor, and scarce tyme for that, Wherefore, humbly praying the Almightie for the continuaunce of her Majesties happines, I leave your honor also to his holy protection,

beseeching him likewise to give me grace to performe my dutie to her Majesties good contentment in this service.

ffrom Dantzig the xiith of August 1598
Your honors in all humble duty
Geor. Carew.

In dorso: To the R. honorable Sir Robert Cecill Knight, Principall Secretary to her Majestie And Chauncellour of the Duchy of Lancaster.

N. 144

s.l. [*Sept. 1598*]

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de adventu regis Sigismundi in Sueciam
(Fragmentum)

Extraict.

F. 65 Celuy qui a porté les lettres du Roy de Pologne se dict son Chamberlain, mais a le veoir sans train, combien qu'il est homme d'apparence, sera quelque aide de Chambre. Il dict que le Roy est venu vers Suece accompaigné seulment de quattre mille hommes de guerre. Entre lequeles deux mille hungrois, transportez par navires marchandes. Qu'avant arriver, le Roy auroit entrez grande tempeste, et souffert naufrage de quelques navires, qu'il a la fin estoit arrivé a L'endroit de Calmar, au Chasteau de Stekeborch, d'ou il a escript les Lettres aux Estats ou sa Soeur tenoit sa residence. Que le Duc Charles son oncle s'est approché au dict Chasteau, avec quelques gens du pais, demandant parler au Roy avec declaration que le respecteroit comme son Roy et Prince, et que luy rendroit compte de l'administration de son Royalme presentant de se soubmettre au Jugement d'un Prince d'Allemagne qu'on voudroit choisir pour devant celuy Justifier ses actions. Et d'y souffrir la peine s'il avoit faict autrement qu'un bon Gouverneur estoit obligé de faire pour son Prince. Que le Roy luy refusa l'entreveue, Et que le dict Ducq s'approchant toujours, Le Roy fust contrainct de mectre ses gens en bataille, tellment que les troupes vinaient aux mains, et y demeurerent environ cent hommes la pluspart des Suctors sans aultre effect, Que cependant arriverent quelques grandes navires de guerre dudict Ducq par lesquels il fist retirer les navires du Roy et assiega le dict Chasteau par mer estant d'aultre cost assiegé par ses troupes par terre. Le Roy fust a la fin contrainct d'abandonner le dict Chasteau et s'en retirer a Pleastor soixante Lieues dedans le pais. La estant suivy par ledict Ducq son oncle, Ils se seryient abouchez, et amiablement accordez. Que le Roy demeuroit cest hyver en Suece. Et contre le Printemps retourneroit en Pologne par la finlandie. Le dict porteur est subiect du Comte de la Phrise orientale, et on a quelque apparente soubçon que la response des Estats sera communiqué au dict Comte. Au reste on doibt aussy croire son rapport par discretion. Et tel qu'il est, L'ayant entendu apres les lettres escriptes a Messieurs les Estats.

N. 145

Elbingae, 24 Octobris 1598

Georgius Carew
ad Robertum Cecil
de rege Sigismundo

F. 66 May it please your honor. As I was sending my man away to the sea, with my stuffe, the Burgrave of this Towne came to me with Lettres which were written for Dantzig, in which it was signified that the King of Poland was at Calmar, And coming purposely for Dantzig. The which bycause it is contrary to the Articles of Agreement made at Lincopen, (the which I sende unto your honor, as they were delivered to me by Duke Charles), I think is like to breed alterations in Sweden very greate: and as I suppose some in Poland also. I mind therefore to spende some dayes more here, to attend the event therof.

And so with remembraunce of my humble duety, I leave your honor to the most mercifull keeping of the Almightie. Ffrom Elbing the xxiiiithe of October 1598.

Your honors very humbly at Commaundment
Geor. Carew.

In dorso: To the R. honorable Sir Robert Cecil Knight, Principall Secretary of Estates and Chauncellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. *Alia manu:* 24 Oct. 1598. Mr. Carewe to my Master. From Danzicke. Coppie of the Agreament made at Lincopen. Received at Whitehall 2 December.

N. 146

Gedani 10, Augusti 1598

Georgii Carew
ad Gedanenses oratio
de privilegiis mercatorum

F. 68 Sermo habitus apud Gedanenses 10 Augusti 1598.

Magnifici et spectabiles Viri, Domini, et amici, mihi reverendissimi.

Serenissima Maiestas Angliae, Domina mea clementissima, cum me hoc tempore ad serenissimum Poloniae Regem mittendum decrevisset, noluit ut hanc inclytam civitatem vestram insalutatam praeterirem, sed mihi in mandatis dedit, ut fausta et foelicia omnia eidem a Deo Optimo Maximo comprecarer, Regiamque suam benevolam animi propensionem erga eandem suo nomine profiterer, et sedulo deferrem, insimulque hasce suas literas vobis traderem, quas qua debeo summa observantia reddo, eas autem cum perlegeritis exinde caetera mandata peragam.

Postquam Literae perlectae erant.

Magnifici etc. Cum Sa. Ra. Mtas. Aae. Da. Ma. Cma. ante meum ex Anglia discessum accepisset inclytam Civitatem hanc Gedanensem, ut gravem, prudentem et constantem turbulentis aliorum Hanseaticorum consiliis non agitari, sed potius placida et tranquilla omnia meditari;

non solum eo maioris eam in animo suo Regio fecit, sed etiam ultro rationem iniit, qua commodum fructumque huius vestrae sanae deliberationis etiam inscii e vestigio caperetis; non solum in mercimoniis infra regnum Angliae prae caeteris Hanseaticis extendit, sed et in aliis quibusdam, forsan maioris momenti, quae tamen effari (antequam serenissimum Poloniae Regem adierim) mihi non licet.

Vos autem institutum prudentissimum hac in re secutos esse pro officii mei et muneris mihi iniuncti ratione, paucis, si vobis molestum non fuerit, edisseram. Qui passionibus perturbatis vacui, de re quapiam consultant, duo potissimum prae oculis habere solent, Justitiam et Vtilitatem. Hae autem utraeque quietum vestrum consilium concomitari, aliorum vero contentiosum aversari videntur.

Justitia quidem in distributionis modo et in aequitatis ratione cernitur. In distributionis autem modo, sententiam qui tulit (ut inquit Antiquus ille) parte inaudita altera aequum licet statuerit, haud aequus fuit. Hoc certe in Mandato seu Edicto quodam Caesareo, anno praeterito promulgato, adversus Mercatores quosdam

F. 68 v nostrates, quos Adventurarios vocant, accidisse videtur. Cuius confirmationem et stabilimentum, etiam contra alios extendendi, si Domini Hanseatici hoc tempore Lubecae moliuntur, hac adducta causa, quod antiquae quaedam immunitates ipsis in regno Angliae denegentur, quid aliud agunt quam ut ipsi et rei et Judices sint? Magna res est, ardua, multiplex et intricata quaestio de privilegiis iis, quae sibi in regno Angliae Domini Hanseatici deberi praetendunt. Hanc igitur causam si ipsi per se peragant, nostratibus ne auditis quidem, ipsique pro se sententiam ferant, quid magis irritum, quid minus Justitiae consonum: Hic ergo statim fortassis aliquis occurrit; Cur ergo Legatos Lubecam non misit Domina Regina? Itane vero? hoc cuiquam sanae mentis aequum videatur, ut de immunitatibus in Regno quocunque Extraneis concessis, Rex ille coram Extraneis illis litiget, ad ipsorumque Tribunal num se sistat? Haeccine sacrae Regum dignitati consonum videatur? nunquam factum est, nunquam fiet. Jura impugnant; quae concedentem Immunitates, earundem etiam Interpretem et Judicem eundem constituunt. Respublica enim non esset, si ab aliis illi leges dicerentur. Sed nostro provocati exemplo hoc faciunt? nihil minus, saepius namque causa in Judicio agitata et examinata de Immunitatibus Hanseaticorum, iudicatae sunt propter abusus et alias legitimas causas in commissum cecidisse. Vtrum autem Angli soli hoc dicunt, an potius Chytraeus in Saxonia sua, propter fraudem in persolvendis vectigalibus, et quod colorarent bona aliorum Hanseaticos privilegiis suis tempore Ed. 6. excidisse scribit. Sed demum Judicium illud minus iustum fuisse, certe ea de causa serenissimam Reginam D.M.C. accusare nequeunt, utpote quod latum fuerit, antequam illa regnaret, Si autem hoc rescindi velint, non Lubecae sed in Anglia hoc peragendum est, propter rationes superius adductas. Atque haec de modo Justitiae distribuendae.

De re ipsa seu aequitatis ratione dicere supersedeo; quod et saepius agitata sit et longioris temporis disceptationem requirat, quanquam alias facile possem edocere (quod haec ad curam ordinarii mei muneris, in Regno Angliae aliquatenus spectent) quid in eo negotio successivis temporibus actum fuerit: et Hanseaticos earum libertatum in Regno Angliae restitutionem petere, quae Maioribus ipsorum nunquam concessa fuerunt, neque adeo eis aut aliis concedi potuerent. Domina autem M.

Clma. hac in re quid egit? Nempe, pares cum naturalibus Incolis Regiis immunitates ipsis obtulit: hoc est, si res mature ponderetur, plures et maiores quam aut vigore preteritorum privilegiorum aliorumve tractatuum, de iure et

F. 69 equo vendicare Domini Hanseatici possent, aut ullis aliis Alienigenis in regno Angliae conceduntur. Quid ergo sibi volunt hi, non solum cariosi (quod tamen vitio verti solet) sed etiam imperiosi in aliena Republica? Laeduntur videlicet quia non imperant. Quo ulterius habet, quo progrediatur serenissimae Mtis. Angliae benignitas? Hoc mihi credite, scitus dico. Aliud illis concedi non potest a Domina M. Clma. nisi vectigalia antiqua ante 40 ad minimum annos, et temporibus Praedecessorum suorum constituta diminuat, (quod cum tot illi nunc onera incumbant nullo modo faciendum est) aut naturalium suorum subditorum animos merito ab se abiciat, quod committendum non est.

Dixi de Justitia succincte, itidem faciam de Vtilitate.

Reputate parumper cum animis vestris, quid sit quod in regno Angliae Domini Hanseatici nitantur nancisci; mercimoniorum exercendorum, uti puto iuxta immunitates suas usum: Vtrum hoc praestat, contentiose, dispendiose, periculose prosequi; an vero placide, gratiose, ultro obtinere? Non est, quod pluribus agam, satis ut opinor pro prudentia vestra intelligitis quid inter vestrum et illorum intersit institutum. Sed fingite in animis vestris postulationes suas, Dominos Hanseaticos a Serenissima D.M. vi extorsisse: Num stabiles res fore putatis? potestne quisquam diutius ea esse conditione, cuius eum paeniteat, cum modi ei suppetant, quibus hoc amoliatur. Ita profecto natura comparatum est ut huiusmodi Contractus durabiles non sint; nisi utrisque conducant: si altrinsecus praegravent continuo dissipantur. Talia fuerunt Privilegia haec, cum primitus Hanseaticis concedere naturalia ut rursus ab illis exerceantur in Regno suo C. D. M. non negat.

Sed uti puto, duo sunt occultiora et abstrusiora quae nobis has turbas miscent: quae si in Lucem protraherentur, et manifesto conspicerentur, melius inter nos conveniret. Quorum primum est Aequivocatio nominum, secundum Artes subdolae Hispanorum.

In Aequivocatione nominum res ita se habet. Cum in antiquis chartis Regum Angliae praecipue Edwardi .I. Immunitatum Hanseaticis concessarum habeatur quod de Dolio vini, ultra antiquas Custumas solverent .2. solidos, de sacco lanae 40 denarios, et qualibet scarleta .2. solidos etc: nomina quidem denariorum et solidorum adhuc remanent, sed res eaedem iis nominibus non denotantur. Exempli gratia, 20 denarii tunc conficiebant unciam Argenti, quam nunc non pauciores

F. 69 v 60 explent. Oves duas poterat quis in Anglia tunc temporis pro duobus solidis mercari, quod nunc pro 12 solidis non poterit. Haec autem evenerunt partim ex copia auri et argenti ex India in Europam apportati, partim ex monetarum valore immutato in Anglia. Videtis igitur quamvis nomine tenus eadem praestentur antiquas custumas solvendo, valore tamen tenus ne sexta quidem eorum pars repraesentatur. Vectigalibus vero, uti prudentiae vestrae optime norunt, adeo omnia, omnium Rerumpublicarum onera et subsidia innituntur, ut earum nervos succidat, qui illa aboleverit.

Subdolae autem Hispanorum artes hae sunt: nempe ut specie inani, privilegiorum Hanseaticis ipsorum ope restituendorum ipsos lactantes,

revera illos nobiscum committant et bello implicent. Cui sustinendo, non mirum est eos quaerere vicarios cum ipsi illud non nimium ex sententia, ut videtur, aut inferant, aut propulsent. Bello certe nec Sema. R.D.M.C. nec gens nostra gaudet; novimus bona pacis, eisdem frui cupimus. Hispanus est, qui nunquam non est in armis, qui Imperium Orbis terrarum animo amplexus est, qui inter nos dissidiis serendis utrisque opprimendis viam sibi praestruit, quemadmodum ante annos aliquot molitus est in Gallia, Lotharingia, Sabaudia nimirum ut arma sua quibus totum reliquum occiduum hunc orbem bellorum turbis exagitat etiam hic inserat et ex Tridentini Concilii Decreto sub haereticae pravitatis extirpandae titulo sibi Monarchiam comparet.

Vestrae igitur erit prudentiae haec omnia solerter despicere, exinde vero id sequi quod et iustitiae et utilitatis vestrae maxime videatur consonum. Sacra autem R.M.A.D.C. hoc solum postulat, ut id quod fecistis, adhuc faciatis: nempe ne praepropera et caeca festinatione vestra commoda abiciatis, alienis autem periculis excipiendis vos substituatis: sed cum gravitate et prudentia, ita consilia vestra dehinc ordinetis, ut caeteris laudibus vestris etiam constantiae celebratio adiungatur; denique, ut assensum vestrum violentis his iniustis et irritis Lubecensium actionibus non praestetis, sed potius eundem donec tota res Legitime pertractetur, inhibeatis. Matis. autem suae subditos pari caritate hic foveatis atque vestrates illa in ditionibus suis fovebit. Immunitates vero si debito modo Domini Hanseatici hoc est, eo quo primitus obtentae fuerunt, consequi nitantur, clementiam Sermae. Dominae Mtis. iustis eorum postulationibus non alienam experientur; sin eas extorquere parant, tanquam bello victis leges dicerent, quo ulterius in hoc stadio progredientur, eo Longius se a scopo abesse proculdubio reperient.

N. 147

Stecbourgi, 12 Septembris 1598

Georgius Carew
coram Sigismundo III rege Poloniae
mandata Reginae Elizabethae recitat

Mandata a Georgio Carew Serenissimae Reginae Angliae Oratore edita coram Serenissimo Poloniae ac Sueciae Rege Stecbourgi in Suecia 12 Sept. anno Domini 1598.

F. 70 Serenissime Rex, Potentissime Princeps, Domine Clementissime, Sacra Regia Maiestas Angliae, Domina mea Clementissima fausta ac faelicia Serenitati Vestrae exoptat omnia; prosperam nempe corporis valetudinem, faelix et gloriosum regnorum moderamen, animi vero ea bona quae suis Deus Optimus Maximus elargiri solet: idque ut significarem mihi imperavit, insimulque hasce suas literas Serenissimae vestrae Regiae Maiestati offerrem, quas, prout debeo, humillime reddo.

Postquam literae perlectae essent.

Serenissime Rex, Potentissime Princeps, Domine Clementissime. Antiquam et mutuam amicitiam, quae non solum inter Praedecessores, sed

etiam inter Regna Ditionesque Dominae meae Clementissimae et Serenitatis vestrae longis saeculorum tractibus intercessit, tanti eadem serenissima Domina Mea facit, ut quanquam postulationibus anno praeterito per legatum serenitatis vestrae in Anglia exhibitis eas responsiones datas existimet quae merito serenitati vestrae satisfacere debeant (utpote, quae exemplis Praedecessorum vestrorum in utroque Regno vestro se tueantur) tamen, cum hactenus non intellexerit, quam in partem eae acceptae fuerint; me hoc tempore mittendum duxit, ut et omni officiorum genere amicitiam vestram a se cultam testaretur, et simul ipsa certior fieri posset, quem in modum erga serenitatem vestram se in posterum componeret.

Postulationibus igitur illis, earumque responsionibus recensendis iam non immorabor. Attamen cum initium Orationis suae Legatus vester a recensendis beneficiis in Serenissimam D. M. eiusque homines a serenitate vestra collatis duxerit, quae autem vicissim ex parte serenissimae R^ae. A.D.M.C. proferenda essent prorsus dissimulaverit, quamvis non desint, quae proferri possint (quod et sperat serenitatem vestram optime novisse) tamen, et nunc earum commendationem omittit, ne videretur beneficium verbo corrumpere, creditum faciendo; probe gnara nulli illud legi subiectum esse sed eo Arbitro uti cui datum sit, cuius in memoria in sua sponte vivat, frustra id alius compellando suscitare conabitur.

F. 70 v Serenissimam quidem Reginam Angliae Dominam Meam Clementissimam Principes et Populi diversis plane rationibus aggressi sunt, Quidam viribus bellum inferendo: quidam scaeleribus sicarios veneficosque summittendo: nonnulli precibus opem implorando. alii denique officiis benevolentiae, fama nominis eius, et virtutis eius splendore (uti prae se ferebant) permoti: ut autem in primo et secundo genere numen divinum tam est experta propitium, ut et bellantium violentos ambitiososque impetus et conatus retuderit, et sceleratorum stygia tartareaque facinora et conamina discusserit, et refutaverit, in tertio vero talem se prestiterit, ut plurimos et consolata sit, et erexerit; ita et in hoc pulcherrimo officiorum beneficiorumque certamine quod illi ac Serenitati Vestrae eiusque Praedecessoribus institutum videatur: sperat Serenissima D. M. idem Numen ut antehac dehinc etiam oportunitates bene merendi, de serenitate vestra ipsi oblaturum, ut hac etiam in parte se invictam praestare possit.

Interea ad eum scopum collineans [a)], non solum literas illas suas Regias serenitati Vestrae tradendas mihi dedit, sed etiam Diplomate Authentico sub magno sigillo Angliae expedito me munivit ad mandata quaedam benigniora Regnum Poloniae spectantia peragenda. Ex quibus tantam Dominae M. Clementissimae benevolentiam erga Serenitatem V. inclytumque illud Regnum existere patebit: ut et iuri suo vestrae causa cedere et incommodum periculumque suum condonare, ultro et libenter sustineat: ideoque cum intelligat red[d]itus et fortunas non solum plebis sed et Nobilitatis Polonicae frumenti et grani distractione maximopere inniti: quamvis sine his rebus classes hostiles instrui non possint ad ditiones S^mae. R^ae. D.M.C. invadendas, tamen animi celsitudine et divina iustitia clementiaque freta (quae meliorem causam protegere solet) in hisce rebus ad hostes suos transvehendis, Regnicolis Poloniae gratificari decrevit sub certis tamen aequis conditionibus observandis.

Sunt et alia mandata mihi coram Serenitate V. proponenda, quae

non solum aequa sed et utrisque commoda Sma. Ra. Angliae Da. M. C. aestimat.

Quorum primum est, ut si mercium Anglicorum in ditiones vestras invectionem et fisco quaestuosam, et rebus vestris gerendis opportunam et incolis commodam multorum animorum experientia iam compertum sit: tum demum Mercatorum Anglorum immunitatibus et Privilegiis constituendis atque stabiliendis, (quorum fundamenta Rex Stephanus, vestrae ac merito gloriosissimae memoriae, fecit) tum modum praefinire S.R.V. Mtas. dignari velit, qui et aequitati consonus sit, et cuius ergo S. Mtas. Angliae

F. 71 hominibus subditisque vestris eandem clementiae mensuram retribuere posset, pro illorum mercimoniis in ditionibus suis exercendis.

Alterum ad Hanseaticos spectat. De quibus sic se res habet. Aliquot saeculis retroactis, Reges quidam Angliae Immunitates quasdam concesserunt Mercatoribus plurimis extraneis diversarum regionum, qui Hanseaticorum nomine comprehendebantur, ut et facilius eos allicerent ad merces suas invehendas in Regnum Angliae nostrasque inde evehendas, ex quibus tunc temporis summum et Regi et Regno Angliae oriebatur commodum, quibus quidem immunitatibus Mercatores illi Londini residentes satis longo tempore usi sunt, donec tandem propter fraudes et abusus Immunitates illae in commissum cecidere, et solemni iudicio causa sepe multumque exagitata et examinata rite et secundum iuris normam abrogatae sunt; hocque factum est antequam C. D.M. regnaret. Nihilominus tamen, tantam horum Mercatorum rationem C. Da.M. habuit ut ultro iis obtulerit pari eos fore iure in mercimoniis suis infra Regnum Angliae exercendis cum naturalibus Incolis Regni. Hoc vero istis bonis viris non satisfacit; sed (sub fucosis et fallacibus praetensionibus antiquorum privilegiorum, que tamen ut dictum est et abrogata sunt, et aliâs facillimas admittunt responsiones) ea petunt, quae concedi illis nullo modo possunt, nisi aut diminuantur antiqua vectigalia, quibus onera Reipublicae ordinaria innituntur et sustentantur, aut Mercatores omnes Angli a mercimoniis in regno Angliae exercendis prorsus abigantur. Quae, cum ut par est S.R.Mtas. Angliae prorsus deneget, et refutet, isti ad factionum studia se componere, Principis inter se offensiones serere, calumnias in universam gentem nostram congerere aliaque turbulenta meditari incipiunt, et quae cupiunt, non ut olim precibus et cum bona gratia et venia Principum obtinere, sed viis et modis, hoc est vi, fallaciis, calumniis extorquere parant eaque de causa nuper conventus egerunt.

Iam hac in re fidem atque prudentiam Serenitatis Vestrae C.Da.M. appellat, utrum dignum aestimet, et sacrae Regum dignitati consonum, beneficiarios hosce sic insolescentes fovere (qui laeduntur videlicet quia non imperant, et tanquam Angues Aesopici patremfamilias cum iam incaluerint sibilis venenatisque morsibus ex propriis aedibus expellere nitantur), an vero potius communi Principum consensu in meliorem ordinem redigendi videantur? Praesertim cum neque

F. 71 v omnes Civitates Hanseaticae hoc agunt, sed paucae quaedam Alemanicae, in eisque non Cives omnes, sed ii solummodo qui commercia ad se solos trahere moliuntur, quorum non est adeo magnus numerus. Quid alii Principes facturi sint ipsi viderint. Serenissima certe Regina Angliae illos (nisi a iam caepto agendi cursu opportune desistant) ex ditionum suarum finibus penitus exterminandos cernet.

Ea vero a Serenitate V. hisce in rebus praestari postulat, et aequum existimat quae, et communi Principum dignitati comiter conservandae, et factiosorum suique tantum lucri inverecunde sectatorum hominum conatibus impotentibus reprimendis, et benevolentiae amicitiaeque mutuae inter vos constituendae, eandem propensiorem esse, fidem faciant pleniorem.

Quod vero in illis S.R. Vra. Mtas. statuit, id ut per me Serenissimae R.A.D. M.C. renuntiare velit, diligenter a Mate. V. petere debeo.

Literae eiusdem ad eundem, Gedani 5 Novembris, 1595.

Serenissime Rex, Potentissime Princeps, Domine Clementissime, fausta ac faelicia omnia S. Rae. V. Mti. ab aeterno et praepotenti Deo comprecor: mea vero humillima obsequia ac paratissima officia eidem sedulo defero.

Venit ad me Nobilis quidam Polonus, Smogolienski (ni fallor) nomine, qui Serenitatis Vestrae verbis denuntiavit, mihique rationem reddendam esse Mti: Vae: eorum quae in Suecia cum Duce Carolo gesserim: et ne interim me quoquam subducerem. Non ingratum autem mihi accidit, ut haec ratio a me exposceretur, nunc dum in his regionibus versor, ne forsan multa mihi ascriberentur post meum discessum quorum ego nullo modo reus sum.

Sed tria in hoc negotio mihi consideranda videntur. Primum: Persona illius quacum hac de re ego tractaturus sum. Nam, cum eo modo ad R.V. Mtem. allegatus sim, ut aut cum eadem, aut cum aliis ab eadem sufficientem potestatem habentibus tam de mihi mandatis, quam de aliis a Serenitate Vra. proponendis, tractationem instituerim: non mihi admittendum videtur, ut temere cum personis mihi ignotis sermonem conseram de rebus, quae quadamtenus honorem supremae Dominae meae, prorsus vero caput sanguinemque meum concernunt. Si igitur S.R.V. Mtas. haec illi denuntianda mandavit, peto ut mihi hac in parte obiciendis, aut coram persona Serenitatis vestrae, aut apud quosdam Diplomate suo hac in causa muniendos responsa mea proferre

F. 72 liceat. Cum aliter haec captio inesse poterit, ut ego meis dictis factisque omnino tenear, Vestrae autem Mti. liberum sit omnia et singula aut agnoscere aut negare.

Secunda consideratio est Personae quam ego iam sustineo: quae iam publica sit, et iure gentium sancta et inviolabilis esse debeat: si Matas. Vra harum rerum a me rationem exposcat, tanquam earum cognitio ad ipsam spectaret et tanquam iudicialiter contra me procedere vellet, tunc mihi protestandum est me tribunal Matis. Vae. hac in parte omnino declinare, et si quid deliquerim quaerela vestra ea de re serenissimae Reginae Angliae Dominae meae metuendissimae deferenda est: quae me puniendum mandabit iuxta delicti quantitatem: idque proculdubio gravius quam non faceret ipsa Matas. Va. Namque, cum et expensis suis diurnis hic et alia sua negotia plurimis in locis expedienda habeam, si hoc iuris esset, ut legati qui hoc modo insimulantur detineri deberent donec se purgassent: et sumptus non necessarii ipsorum Principibus essent faciendi; et nulla negotia per ipsos expediri possent nisi pro libitu illius Principis in cuius territorio atque ditione versantur. Scio tamen plurima extare per historias exempla Legatorum detentorum idque iure, sed illud in eo fere casu accidit, ut cum bella sibi invicem indixis-

sent Principes et invicem apud se Legatos haberent, eousque alterutri detinendi forent, donec de utrorumque liberatione utrinque certiores fierent. At cum factum aliquod ipsius Legati arguitur, ut cum apud nos In Anglia Bernardinus Mendoça Hispanus, ex ipsius facti evidentia et plurimis perspicuis argumentis convictus et depraehensus esset cum Francisco Throgmortono Anglo in crimine laesae Maiestatis consilia consociasset, tamen in ipsum serenissima Regina Angliae non animadvertit, sed quaerelas suas hac in parte ad serenissimum Regem Philippum .2. detulit, ut ipse in Legatum suum animadverteret.

Tertia consideratio est Rei ipsius; quae duplex est. Primo namque obicitur uti puto tanquam crimen, quod cum Duce Carolo collocutus sum: eius autem criminis culpam ego clare manifestabo, et evidentissime convincam, non penes me, sed aut penes ipsam Ma^{tem}. Vram, aut saltem Ministros vestros esse. Secundo oportet, ut res, quas cum ipso tractarim, mihi obiciantur. Cum autem quales illae fuerint quae vestri suspicantur, mihi crimini verti posse, intellexerim, ego candide atque aperte responsa mea apud Ma^{tem}. V. proferam, atque dilucide edocebo me nihil cum Celsitudine sua tractasse quod aut in praeiudicium M^{tis}. V. cedere, aut praeter officii mei debitum esset.

Denique, peto a Ma^{te}. V. ut cum ego honoris vestri causa, et quod mandata benigniora exponenda haberem, iter plenum molestiarum et periculorum in Sueciam susceperim: et cum syncere candideque me in omnibus ibidem erga Ma^{tem}. V. gesserim: quamvis illic duriuscule ne quid dicam gravius habitus fuerim, ne mihi hanc malam gratiam referre Serenitas V^{a}. velit; qua mei immerentis et existimatio et incolumitas laedatur,

F. 72 v sed ut nunc tandem, re maturius deliberata taliter me ad serenissimam R.A.D.M.C. expedire dignetur, ut firma concordia atque amicitia inter Ma^{tes}. vestras constitui possit, cuius rei gratia, ego nunc in has regiones missus fui, ideoque me foelicem admodum arbitrarer, si id meo ministerio perfici posset.

Ma^{tem}. autem vestram quam scio plurimis maximisque occupationibus distineri, iam pluribus non interpellabo, sed eandem clementissimam Dei optimi maximi tuitioni devotissimis precibus meis commendo.

Datum ex Hospitio meo Gedanensi, ut supra.

S. R. V. Ma^{tis}. humillime observantissimus,
G.C. S.R.A. Orator.

Literas hasce conatus sum Regi Poloniae offerre per fratris mei filium cum ad preces suas matutinas prodiret, et cum supplices Libellos passim ab omnibus reciperet, id vero Vicecancellarius Polonicus impedivit. Sequente die affuit mecum Smogolienski, Secretarius (uti prae se ferebat) Regius: cuius fidei illas Regi tradendas concredidi cum nullus alius, eius perficiendi, mihi modum suppeteret. Post quartam autem horae partem, postquam eas acceperat, rursus revenit denuntians, inter occidentem solem crastino die mihi Gedano esse excedendum, intra septem vero dies extra Regni Polonici fines. Postulavi igitur ut denunciatio haec mihi in scriptis daretur: atque ut mihi salvus conductus concederetur: etiam me proferetur talem denuntiationem mihi fieri postquam ego obtulissem me Regi satisfacturum in eis quae a me poscebat. Sed nec causa aliqua mihi manifestata est huius denuntiationis, nec petitionum mearum ullum concessum. Harum igitur literarum duo exem-

pla reliqui, unum apud Hospitem meum Gedanensem, Wilcockes nomine, Anglum natione sed civem Gedanensem, cum Senatu illo tempore opportuno communicandum: alterum cuidam Ponthorse Anglo tradidi, ad magnum Cancellarium Polonicum deferendum, sed litteras ad illum non dedi quod nondum priorum mearum responsum accepissem.

a) *Lectio incerta.*

N. 148

Elbingae, 17 Octobris 1598

Georgii Carew
ad Elbingenses
oratio de privilegiis mercatorum

SERMO habitus apud Elbingenses 17 Octobris 1598

F. 73 Magnifici et spectabiles viri, Domini et Amici mihi observandi. Quamvis et negotia publica mihi mandata expedienda, et res meae privatae constituendae id postulare videbantur, ut primum ad hanc urbem me conferrem, quod et ex Anglia solvens statueram, tamen aliae postea quaestiones se mihi obtulerunt, quae me prius illud meum institutum omittere adegerunt; illud potissimum spectans, ut et negotia maturarem et incommoda hyberni itineris in his regionibus declinarem. In quibus utrisque quamvis quadamtenus falsus fuerim: tamen eam divini numinis clementiam in rebus quibusdam (incolumitatem popularium meorum in Suecia spectantibus) perficiendis me expertum arbitror, ut nec morae nec molestiae nec pecuniae periculique quae ibi pertulerim iam me paeniteat. Specta-tes autem vestras aequi bonique laturas confido me huiusmodi ductum occasionibus civitatem hanc vestram non primo quoque tempore visitasse, utpote quae Vulgaribus huiusmodi benevolentiae demonstrationibus non egeat, cum sine controversia caritate apud Serenissimam R^am^. A.D.M.C. caeteris harum regionum omnes longe idque merito anteeat: et nunc tandem gratiam favoremque suum regium per me Magnificentiis vestris suo nomine deferendum, facilesque et faelices rerum omnium successus eisdem a Deo optimo maximo comprecandos, gratis lubentibusque animis accepturas. Has igitur nunc etiam literas suas Regias Specta - bus vestris summa prout decet observantia reddo.

Postquam literae erant perlectae.

Magnifici, etc. Sacra Regia M^tas^. Angliae D^a^. M. C. tantam tum benevolentiae erga se, tum prudentiae amplissimi huius Senatus persuasionem obtinet, ut cum me ad Serenissimum Poloniae Regem hoc tempore mittendum existimasset, mihi etiam vel praecipue in mandatis dederit, ut ope, consilio, auctoritate vestra in negotiis meis peragendis penes Summum Regem ordinesque huius Regni uterer; illud videlicet cogitans: pro prudentia qua praediti estis summa Specta-tes vestras posse: et pro benevolentia cuius quotidie erga Regiam suam Maiestatem subditosque suos satis clara documenta editis easdem velle, ea mihi suadere, atque adeo praecipere quibus fretus non cespitantes, sed secure, possem pergere.

Verum enimvero, cum literae quas a Serenissima R^a. Angliae D.M.C. accepi serenissimo tantum

F. 73 v Poloniae Regi directae fuerint, non potui certe quidquam incipere priusquam illae a dicto serenissimo Rege resignatae essent. Vnde maturavi in Sueciam profisci ubi literas easdem reddens hoc abstuli responsi: Serenitatem suam quamprimum de rebus a me allatis prolatisque (inter quae erant quaedam de Immunitatibus, Mercatoribus Anglis in hac urbe concessis, stabiliendis conservandisque: alia vero quae commoda omnium Regnicolarum, tam Nobilitatis quam plebis Poloniae spectabant) cum Senatu huius Regni Polonici communicaturam exindeque ea facturam, quae facienda forent.

Ex quo video, maximam eorum partem quae mihi peragenda erant nunc confici non posse, sed illi, qui ea peraget Comitia Regni esse expectanda, donec Serenissimus Rex in has Regiones redierit.

Cum igitur vestra ope auxilioque interveniente, communes Residentiae rationes gentis nostrae in hac Civitate mihi omni mea opera promovendae mandatae sint: quae promotio dupliciter fieri posse videtur: nempe aut penes serenissimum Regem ordinesque huius Regni; aut penes celeberrimam hanc civitatem. Cum prioris dilatio iam facta sit, restat ut huic secundae nunc incumbamus.

In ea vero si quid sit, quod in Nostratibus Prudentissimus hic Senatus amplissimaque haec Civitas requirat, aut desideret: ad ea emendanda operam meam libentissime interponam: sicut et contra cum quaedam sint, quae societas Anglicana hic residens mihi obtulerit a Specta-bus vestris magnificis quaerenda petendaque, rogo ut et vestris proferendis et illorum postulationibus audiendis locum tempusque praefinire velitis, aut coram hoc universo Senatu, aut si illud commodius videbitur, cum quibusdam viris idoneis ab amplissimo hoc Senatu delegandis: ut sic demum omnibus litium scrupulis omnibusque offensionum et discordiarum ansis sublatis, ea fraterna dilectio concordiaque coalescere possit: qua, ubique res omnes crescunt, hic autem utrinque vel maxime necessaria videntur, cum tot malignantium insidiis undique circumdati et quasi septi simus.

N. 149

Elbingae, 29 Octobris 1598

Georgius Carew
ad Joannem Zamoyski
de titulo Elizabethae reginae dempto

Literae ad Illustrissimum Dominum Joannem Zamoiski magnum Cancellarium Poloniae.

F. 74 Illustrissime Domine. Cum apud nos maxima fama vigeat, et sapientiae et auctoritatis potentiaeque vestrae in hac republica commodum duxi apud D.V. illustrissimam ea referre quae mihi in hac mea Legatione acciderunt, hunc in finem, ut aliorum malignitate res perturbatae vestra sapientia componi possint: Noverit igitur Excellentia vestra me Literas ad serenissimum Poloniae Regem mandataque tam ad ipsum

quam ad ordines huius inclyti Regni Polonici afferentem: cum Serenitatem suam hic in Polonia assequi non possem; necesse habuisse in Sueciam consequi, ubi tandem ad literas reddendas mandataque exponenda admissus (quorum utrorumque Excellentiae vestrae hic inclusa exempla transmitto) et Domino Vicecancellario (per quem solum mihi ad Regem aditus patebat) notum faciens me ad mandata illa peragenda maiore fultum auctoritate huc advenisse, nempe Diplomate sub magno sigillo Angliae (cuius ea vis est legibus nostris, ut non solum moderna Regina sed et successores atque adeo Regnum ipsum Angliae teneretur iis praestandis, quae per me vigore eiusdem auctoritatis agerentur) absque aliqua tamen tractatione mecum instituta: aut iterata copia Regem adiendi mihi facta, quamvis hoc identidem requirerem, responsum tantum mihi remissum esse, in haec verba nempe: Serenissimum Regem cum in Poloniam redierit haud gravate accessurum ad ea quae e Regni subditorumque suorum rationibus fore videbuntur. Literae etiam sigillo clausae mihi allatae sunt ad serenissimam Rm. D.M.C. deferendae in quibus cum viderem imminutionem styli serenissimae Dae. M. factam esse, nempe haec verba FIDEI DEFENSOR omissa esse, ideoque Dominum Vicecancellarium adirem, eiusque restitutionem peterem, praecipue cum serenissimo Poloniae Regi omnes sui styli tituli, atque adeo apices a S.D.M. honorificentissime attributi essent; ille quidem primum quaerebat a me num Papisticae (hoc enim verbo usus est) fidei serenissima R.A. esset Defensor, Papam autem hunc titulum Regibus Angliae attribuisse. Cui respondi Christianae Fidei eam esse Defensorem, quam secundum unam normam Catholici, secundum aliam vero Evangelici interpretantur; qui autem hoc verius facerent cognitionem ad Regem Poloniae praecipue extra Regni sui pomaeria non spectare; neque ejus rei serenitatem suam competentem esse Judicem. Non solum etiam Papae attributione Principes nostrae Reipublicae hunc titulum nunc usurpare, sed et statutis in Comitiis Regni Angliae editis,

F. 74 v eundem annexum esse Coronae Regiae. Tum Ille hunc se morem in Cancellaria Poloniae reperisse affirmabat, neque enim se innovaturum. Ego igitur cum hanc praetentionem fieri contra honorem ser-mae Dominae meae viderem, literas apud ipsum deposui petens, ut mihi illas relinquere liceret. Hac vero de re cum postea sr-mum Regem alloqui annueret, eius adeundi facultas mihi praestita non est. Haec breviter ut gesta sunt recensui. Ad Ex-am vero vestram multis de causis perscribo. Primum cum primas in Cancellaria Polonica Ex-a vestra obtineat, ut ipsa dispicere possit utrum vere mihi responderit Dominus Vicecancellarius, hunc esse morem Cancellariae Poloniae, an vero hanc ansam discordiarum ob alias occultas causas ab ipso potius quaesitam esse. Neque vero tanquam exilis aut pusilla haec res dissimulanda est. Origo discordiarum, inquit sacra pagina, ut fontes aquarum a parvis initiis late diffunduntur. Et si post tam benevolas literas, tam non solum aequas sed et benigna mandata per me allata, ne verba quidem debita referre possem, quid de factis sperandum est? Hujus autem rei, quis tandem erit exitus?, nempe ut aut vicissim Principes nostri Principum Poloniae stylum diminuant, aut ob hujusmodi naenias communicatio literarum inter regna haec cesset. Cujus rei culpa non penes justa vendicantes, sed justa detrahentes erit. Praetecta haec cum Ex-a vestra communicanda censui, uti cum viro non solum summa sapientia, summaque auctoritate praedito, sed uti perhibetur apud nos, animo

etiam erga gentem nostram non alieno. Quod utinam in Domino Vicecancellario etiam experiremur, ac non potius justas suspicandi causas haberemus, hoc agi ab ipso ut neque iniquis neque aequis conditionibus inter Regna Angliae et Poloniae pax coalescere possit. Ne alias omittam Dominum Paulum Zialinum ipsi affinem esse audio. Quamvis autem superiores de eo nihil mihi aperte retulerunt, tamen inferiores apud meos multa de ipso mussabant. Ille vero apud nos ea benignitate ad mandata exponenda admissus, eo Nobilium et Procerum comitatu deductus, eo splendore exceptus fuit, ut eousque cum nullo unquam Legato honorificentius actura fuerit, dum ego in Aula versatus sim. Ipsi etiam nemo merito hanc laudem detraxerit neque magis decore neque majore cum reverentia, rem tam asperam a quoquam profari potuisse. At quod apud quosdam ante professus mellea verba se daturum, repente paulo minus quam belli denuntiationem protulerit; et si forsan ob eam aliasque causas quae ab ipso originem traxerunt, non omnia secundum ipsius voluntatem cesserunt, neque tamen copiam rerum necessariam parandarum neque modum se domum conferendi ipsi unquam defuisse constat. Denique si quid Nostratibus in Legatis non bene tractandis imputari poterat, in me abunde jam expiatum est. Ad mandata quidem exponenda admissus non inclementer fui, parum tamen honorifice, aut deductus aut exceptus, et cum merebantur molestiae periculaque itineris quae

F. 75 pertuleram ut et mandata quae attuleram, ut postea magis colerer; Hospitium quidem mihi primum oblatum est, quod si acceptassem proculdubio aut impedimentis exutus aut vita spoliatus fuissem: nam eam omnem oram milites Carolini mox occuparunt; inde inter duas acies constitutus, tertiam eamque periculosissimam classem, videlicet Carolinam expectans; interim fame, frigore, ingruente hyeme, famulorum morbis, omnique incommodorum genere affectus, omni rerum necessariarum copia quae mecum attuleram exhaustus, nulla ope aut humanitate adjutus, ita ut pro pecuniis meis a Praefecto annonae, victualia consequi nequiverim, licet hoc saepius petieram, neque mecum tractatio instituebatur, neque mihi Regem conveniendi copia fiebat: neque dimittebar, sed expectare jubebar (cum vel biduo responsum meum absolvi potuisset) ac si forsan copiosissima aliqua urbe residerem, ac non inter nudos scopulos, viis omnibus ab hoste obsessis. Quod nisi Nautarum Anglorum studia in esculentis pro me comparandis in locis remotioribus quo ad Ministros Regias fame prorsus confectus fuissem. Summi vero tandem beneficii loco mihi imputatum est, quod dimissus sum. At Navis Anglica quae mihi revehendo a possessoribus destinata erat, mihi adempta est, Licet ego protestarer, in eo jus gentium laedi. Sed plus illi poterant: in Lubecensem igitur naviculam impositus sum, quae nec ipsa valida adversus fluctus, nec Lubecenses Nostratibus ullo modo benivoli. In Rege autem primum adeundo in Excubitores incidens Carolinos bombardarum globis petitus fui, vela trajecta sunt, etiam vectorum pernities sequuta esset, in undarum jactatio tenebraeque ingentes, ipsorum ictus reddidissent incertos. Non permissus sum tamen recedens salvum conductum a Duce Carolo consequi, unde rursus in Classiarios suos incidens, ab ipsis reductus fui. Ea igitur quae Legato Polonico in Anglia acciderunt, sui ipsius culpae, aut Mandatorum truculentiae ascribi possunt, citra tamen personae suae nocumentum fuerunt. Mihi nihil tale imputari potest, mandata benignissima attuli, ser-mus Rex per internuncios mihi gratias egit, ob candorem quo erga Ser-tem

suam usus sum in literis mihi a Duce Carolo allatis non resignandis antequam eamdem earum certiorem fecissem: et tamen id videntur egisse sui, ut vitam meam primum fame, exinde ferro naufragioque attentarent. Quae quamvis ita se habeant, de his tamen non quaeror, honorem ser-mae Dominae Meae imminui aegre fero, et simul miror Dominum Vicecancellarium, ea aetate, iisque honoribus, injurias (ut ipse retur)

F. 75 v suorum talibus mandatis spernendis ser-mae Dominae meae detrahendo vel cum Regni Polonici detrimento et incommodo ultum iri. Qua in re quam utilem ille Reipublicae suae operam navaverit, dies edocebit. Ex-am autem vestram interim precor, ut paci concordiaeque inter haec Regna stabiliendae constituendaeque opem operamque suam adhibere velit, tum sr-mo Regi meliora suadendo, tum Ordines Regni de benevolo erga ipsos sr-mae Dominae M. animo, et aequissimis suis postulationibus edocendo, quam ego etiam, pro mea tenui virili, quoque modo ipse tractatus fuerim, promovere studebo. Cui interim paratissima mea officia atque obsequia defero.

Datum Elbingae 29 Octobris 1598.

Illustrissimae D-nis vestrae observantissimus,
Geor. Carew. S.R.A.O.

Literas etiam ad Ex-am vestram ab Illustrissimo Domino Roberto Comite Mareschallo Angliae et Essex, datas, jam transmitto, quas ipse reddere volebam a), ut coram intueri possem, heroem, tum illustris et splendidae per universum orbem gloriae, quibus majorem in modum peto, ut respondere Ex-a vestra velit, etc.

In dorso: Mr George Carew his negotiations in his Ambassage to Poland.

a) *Lectio incerta.* avebam *Ms.*

N. 150

Elbingae, 9 Novembris 1598

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de negotiis mercatorum

F. 78 Serenissima Regina, potentissima princeps ac Domina, Domina Clementissima Sacrae Maiestati Vestrae Reginali incolumitatem et prosperitatem diuturnam cum florentissimi Regni statu a Deo omnipotente comprecantes observantiae et venerationis nostrae studia paratissimis animis demisse deferimus.

Literas Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae clementissimae scriptas eiusdem Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae orator Magnificus Dominus Georgius Carew recte nobis exhibuit, quas et debita veneratione excepimus, et hoc maiori cum voluptate perlegimus quod clementiorem eiusdem erga nos animum ex iisdem cognoscimus. Pro qua quidem benignissima in nos Civitatemque hanc voluntate uti Reginali Maiestati Vestrae gratias quas

possumus et debemus, agimus maximas: ita demisse petimus, ut hanc suam erga nos benignitatem Regiam, ac conceptam de nobis ac voluntate nostra fidutiam et exspectationem clementissime conservare dignetur.

Nos quidem quantum in nobis erit non solum omni offitiorum genere eandem demereri studebimus, verumetiam debita grati animi offitia quovis tempore et loco praestare parati sumus. Caeterum quod hoc tempore ob necessariam Sacrae Regiae Maiestatis Domini nostri clementissimi ex hoc Regno in haereditarium Sueciae suum discessum, Magnifico Domino Oratore in firmandis et stabiliendis apud Sacram Regiam Maiestatem Residentiae rationibus, eam quam et Reginalis Maiestas Vestra suis in literis clementissime requirit, et a nobis offitii ratio postulat, sedulitatem et operam navare non potuerimus id Reginalis Maiestas Vestra temporum potius iniquitati quam culpae vitio imputare dignabitur. Nos et Reginalis vestrae erga hanc Civitatem clementiae et nostri officii memores nihil magis in votis habemus quam ea nobis concedi posse tempora, quibus id quod a multis retro annis constitutum habemus re ipsa tandem exequi, Vestraeque Reginali Maiestati animorum nostrorum constantiam declarare possimus, quod dante Deo re potius et opere quam verbo et oratione in effectum, quantum in nobis erit producturi sumus. Caetera quae inter nos acta atque agitata sunt Reginalem Maiestatem Vestram ex oratore suo, quam ex nostris literis cognita esse maluimus, atque his Reginalem Maiestatem Vestram quam diutissime incolumem et florentem a Deo omnipotenti conservari optemus et nos gratiae et clementiae eiusdem commendamus. Datae Elbingae die .9. mensis Novembris Anno Domini 1598.

Serenissimae Reginalis Maiestatis Vestrae
devotissimi
Proconsul et Consules
Regiae Civitatis
Elbingae

In dorso: Serenissimae Potentissimae Principi ac Dominae D-nae Elizabethae Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae Fidei Defensatrici et D-nae Clementissimae.

N. 151

Gedani, 16 Novembris 1598

Magistratus Gedanenses
ad Elizabetham Reginam;
litterae commendatoriae pro Georgio Carew

F. 79 Coram serenissimo Principe ac Domina, Domina Elizabetha, Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Regina, Fidei Defensore, testatum facimus Nos Praeconsules et Consules Civitatis Gedanensis, quod postquam Nobilis Dominus Georgius Carew Reginalis Maiestatis illius Legatus huiusce nomine certa quaedam mandata nobis exposuisset, horumque expeditionem in prosperum ex Regno Sueciae reditum suum reiecesset, tum vero reversus abitum hinc in Angliam ante accellerasset, quam nobis

ad praesentiam S. R-ae M-tis Poloniae Domini nostri Clementissimi, varie occupatus, de iis quae proposita nobis fuerunt cogitandi occasio praeberetur, Proinde postulanti hoc Domino Legato hasce patentes literas nostras edendas iis denique de mandatis Serenissimae Reginae Angliae apud nos propositis fidem faciendam esse censuimus.

Caeterum ad ipsa Legationis capita quod attinet, de iis quanta potest fieri ocyius deliberabimus, rebusque pro ipsarum momento mature perpensis, Responsum nostrum scripto comprehensum ad M-tem Reginalem ipsius perferri curabimus.

In cuius rei fidem sigillum nostrum praesentibus est subappensum.

Datum Gedani XVI Novembris Anno Domini M D Nonagesimo octavo.

Marchemius Setrig [a]

In dorso: Lettres testimoniall from the City of Dantzick concerning the aunswere geven to Mr. Carew. *Sigillum.*

a) Lectio incerta.

N. 152

s.l., 1598

Georgius Carew
ad ignotum
de navibus Anglicis a Sigismundo III rege locatis

F. 82 Of Englishe shippes, that served Sigismundus tertius king of Poland in his iourney into Sweden; at my comming to Stecbourg, I found onely fifteene. There had bene many more stayed, for that purpose in Prussia: but some had gotten free, by giftes geven to the kinges Admirals: some few others were s[tayed]by the Tempest, that took the Kinges ffleet, betweene Calmar, and Steckbourg: and one perished on a rock in the middest of the Kinges Navy in his passage to Sweden. Of those fifteene two onely were sett foarth, by the Company of English Marchantes residing at Elbing: the rest were taken by Constrainte; and against their willes, and to their great losse to serve the king for [ ] [a] wages. At my comming to Elbing, I enquired of the Governor of the Marchantes there, the reasons that moved them to sett foorth these shippes, in a warrelike expedition, without her Majesties license. His aunswere was that the Senate of Elbing putt them in feare of some confiscation to be made of their goods towardes the satisfaction of the losses that the Dantsigers pretended to have sustained by the Englishmen, except they did use that oportunity of ayding the king [b], in this passage to Sweden, thereby to gett his favor; And wished them to doe it in setting foorth those two shippes at their charges, to which, for the causes aforesaid they condiscended: Linding them to the King for three monethes, not to be used in any warlike art, but for transporting him into his kingdome of Sweden: which at that tyme was his without contradiction. And certanely, many suppose the controversies betweene Duke Charles and the Counsailors of Sweden (videl. the Chauncellor Sparre, the Admiral Banner. Turo Belk and the rest) that invited the king to goe into Sweden would have bene ended, without

warre, the king being all that tyme no party in the matter and pretending that he caried no more with him then his ordinary Courte, or « Aulicus Comitatus ». Afterwardes, when the king was entred into actes of hostility [with] Duke Charles the said Duke wrote unto me that I should take order with the Englishe shippes that were there to depart; otherwise, he protested that yf they sustained any harme, seeing their stay would cause the disturbance of the warr of Sweden they might impute it to their owne folly, and he would be excused before God and men,

F. 82 v and required besides my mediation in her Majesties name, for reconciling him to the kinges favor, sending withall a iustification of his proceedinges to be shewed her Majestie. This Lettre was sent me unopened from the king, being delivered by the Duke to a Trumpetter of the kinges. To which I aunswered, that uppon occasion ministred, I would not spare my best endevors for drawing the matters to a pacification: and likewise would acquaint her Majestie with his Justifications; but for the shippes, that nothing being knowen at my departure from England of any that should goe with the King of Poland into Sweden: I had not any thing committed to me in myne Instructions concerning them: but in reason, I found, that the king, having hyred them, for a tyme to transporte some of his Company into a kingdome of his owne till that tyme was expired, I might not of myne owne head interpose myself to break that contract: and that in regard I sustained a publick person by her Majesties Commission for procuration of her affaires in those partes, I held it to stand with my duety both to lett her Majesties Subiectes understand, that without her knowledge, and Lycense they were not voluntarily to hassard their shippes (in which her Majestie hath an extraordinary interest; more then other Princes, for that by the aunciente lawes of this Realme, the Prince maketh an ordinary allowance of Custome to those that build shippes of great burthen) in any warlike action: and to protest so much also unto the Admirals of the kinges ffleete: adding that they had not taken the kinges *stipendium* or pay, but his *salarium,* or hyre onely. Both which I accordingly performed. Now for those two shippes of Elbing, albeit the Company of Marchantes there wrote to the Maisters of them, to attend my direction in their retournes, and to me to sollicite their dispatche, before the three monethes expired, as had bene promised them, by the Vice Chauncellor of Poland, yf they should land the King in his countrey of Sweden sooner, yeat could I neyther obtaine their despatch before the three monethes expired nor yeat when they were expired, till such tyme as the Dukes forces, having caused the king to fly in the night, they were by reason of the Dukes victory uppon myne entreaty, leafte at their owne liberty. Trew it is that in the conference I had afterwardes with Duke Charles, he accused them for comming to help the king to plant papistry in Sweden in the which yf he had

F. 83 prevailed; the inconvenience thereof would have redounded both to Denmark and England, and required me to move her Majestie on his behalf to impose some punishment on them for the same, yf shee saw cause: but that in regard of the goodwill himself hare unto her Majestie, from him they should receave neyther trouble, nor losse.

Hereof I made faithfull relation to her Majestie at my retourne,

which not onely at that tyme her Majestie carefully apprehended, but hath not neglected it since neyther, ffor there was expresse Commaundment geven to the Englishe shippes, that saile into Prussia that they should not harbor on the territories of the king of Poland: but [when they] enter into the Vistula to keepe on that parte, which pertaineth to the Duke of Prussia. And as concerning punishment, they have endured that already: both at the King of Polands handes, who albeit he caused them to sustaine greate losse in their trade, in their shippes, and in their men, and munition: yeat hath not satisfied them of those small wages, for which he contracted with them: and also at her Majesties handes since their retourne by restraining them from going to sea. So farre hath her Majestie bene from ministering ayd to Sigismundus King of Poland against Duke Charles of Sweden.

George Carew

In dorso: Mr Carewes relacion.

a) *Lacuna in Ms.*
b) *In margine alia manu est scriptum*: yow need not acknowledg that any were sett out but that all were rather taken up by constraint.

N. 153

s.l. 20 Januarii, 1598

Georgius Carew
ad Elizabetham reginam
de variis rebus a se gestis in Polonia *)

F. 84 Sacra Regia Maiestas, Domina M. suprema, clementissima, etc.

Cum ad Mandata serenissimae vestrae Maiestatis exponenda coram Illustrissimo Duce Ottone e Bruswicensium familia, serenissimo Rege Poloniae ac Sueciae Sigismundo Amplissimo Senatu Gedanense Spectabilique Senatu Elbingensi non solum Diplomata literasque vestras Regias, haud ita prodere inceperam, verum etiam diurna vestra stipendia, dum ea peragerem negotia, meruerim; officio meo multis gravibusque de causis incumbere exstimo, non solum rationem eorum quae gesserim reddere, se et etiam ea referre quae in hoc itinere meo observaverim, rebusque vestris promoverim, conducere aut inservire posse censeam; praecipue eorum quae prae temporis angustia omiseram, cum oretenus in praesentia sacrae vestrae Maiestatis verba facerem.

In hac autem ratione reddenda rerum gestarum ordinem sequar; quem quoque loco primum adierim indicabo, quae ad illos perferenda acceperim recensebo; quo modo denique mandata peregerim commemorabo.

Apud Ducem Ottonem de Harburg, Mandatorum editio

Primum igitur Illustrissimum Ducem Ottonem adii, eidemque Regias vestras literas tradidi, quibus Serenissima V. Ma^tas. ei commendabat ut consilia Hanseaticorum Lubecae congregatorum rimaretur, eorundemque me certiorem faceret. Qua in re, impigrum admodum atque diligentem se praestitit mecumque non solum ea commemoravit, quae apud se tunc habebat, sed et e vestigio Secretarium suum hominem satis solertem Lubecam

hac de causa amandavit. Is redux, inter alia mihi retulit. De communicatione Hanseaticorum, qui Regi Poloniae parent, hec in re tam Alemanicis his se nihil prorsus accipere: Gedanenses vero formidine Exercitus Regis Polonici sic distineri, ut hisce rebus, tunc temporis, nullo modo vacare possent: Comitia vero haec Hanseatica, forsan ad aliquos menses continuanda esse. Haec cum accepissem, longioris in illis partibus morae nulla mihi visa est superesse causa.

Apud Gedanenses Mandatorum editio

Gedanum igitur versus iter maturavi; quo cum pervenissem Regemque Poloniae iam in Sueciam avectum cognovissem; priusquam Serenitatem Suam insequerer, consultissimum mihi visum est, et literas tradere, et mandata vestra apud Gedanenses edere. Namque cum nihil esset quod apud illos constituendum curarem, sed tantum ut impedirem, ne cum Hanseaticis Germanicis se coniungerent, hanc rationem sequutus sum, ut mandata vestra (quibus hoc perfici posse videbatur) primo quoque tempore apud illos ederem, ut verbis mitissimis illos delinirem atque demulcerem, denique ut promissorum ambagibus, arcanorumque quorundam (apud Regem proponendorum secretis) eorum animos suspensos detinerem, ut ex orationis meae exemplo apud illos habitae constare poterit.

Apud Regem Poloniae Mandatorum editio

Haec cum peregissem, proximus nodus hic fuit utrum Rex mihi in Sueciam consectandus esset, an vero praestaret mandata quae a Mate. Va. acceperam apud Primatem Poloniae, cui Regimen Regni in absentia Regis demandatum erat, profiteri. Sed cum haec disquirerem non solum cum Nostratibus, sed et cum Syndico Gedanensi aliisque, omnes plane statuerunt Regem mihi omnimo adeundum fuisse, quod literae vestrae ad ipsum solum datae erant: ita ut quamvis eas Primati porrexissem, tamen illas ipse non resignasset, sed eas proculdubio ad Regem prius transmisisset. Vnde .12. die Augusti iter plenum molestiarum periculorumque ingressus, eaque omnia (utinam me protegente benignitate) emensus, ut tandem .12. die Septembris literas sacrae V. Maiestatis Serenitati suae tradidi mandataque vestra coram ipso exposui. In quibus edendis hanc rationem secutus sum. Cum animadverterem et persentirem

F. 84 v alieniore et animo et vultu me passim a Polonis excipi, ad quaedam ipsis minus grata quae Paulo Dialinio in Anglia acciderant; benignissima quae habebam mandata primo loco proponenda et quasi in fronte collocanda censui, ad vim illam simultatis seu malevolentiae declinandam propulsandamque summopere tamen mihi cavendum existimavi, ne ea re dignitatem Matis. V. minuere viderer, Deinde sub conditione mandata illa sic proposui ut nullo modo iis praestandis Matem. V. obligarem, nisi et Poloni ea concederent quae ab ipsis petieram. Haec quidem sequutus sum quandoque vero assecutus fuerim ex orationis illius exemplo quam apud Regem habui acerrimum Matis. V. acumen facile iudicabit.

Apud Elbingenses Mandatorum editio

Reliquum iam est ut quid apud Elbingenses gesserim recenseam. Apud illos vero communes Residentiae Nostratium rationes erant promovendae. Id autem cum dupliciter fieri posse videretur, nempe aut penes Serenissimum Regem Ordinesque Regni Polonici, in Immunitatibus eorum confirmandis: aut penes ipsam illam Civitatem,

in litium scrupulis offensionumque ansis inter Elbingenses et Nostrates eximendis: quod prioris perficiendi occasio non erat, donec Rege reduce Comitia Polonica tenerentur: alteri illi incubui, atque tractatione quadam ea de causa instituta, cum quinque essent Articuli in quibus sibi satisfieri societas Anglicana a Senatu Elbingensi postularit, de primo secundo ac quinto concordavimus atque conclusimus, tertius et quartus ad Societatem Londinensem reiecti sunt: prout ex Actorum Instrumento patet. Potestas etiam facta est Senatui Elbingensi Nostrates si quae vellent incusandi, sed de illis se nondum cogitasse responderunt.

Atque haec fere sunt, quae ex mandatorum vestrorum vi seu Instructionum uti vocant forma mihi et tunc peragenda et tunc referenda mihi visa sunt, sed quaeret forsan sacra vestra Maiestas huius negotii exitus fructusque quis est.

Ei autem interrogationi antequam respondeo notandum est: sive id consequutum sit quod designabatur: sive non successit, eius rei aut integram laudem aut totum vituperium non recte mihi imputari, sed quartam alterutrius tantummodo partem. Siquidem in mandatis vestris perferendis perficiendisque, multorum interveniunt partes. Aestimantur primo a Consiliariis vestris: consentiuntur disponunturque a Secretario vestro. Exponuntur deinde ab Oratore vestro. Qui omnes licet suas partes praeclare impleverint; tamen si is ad quem perferuntur perverse animatus fuerit, non poterit id perfici quod destinebatur.

Attamen recte aestimandi huius negotiationis fructus, mea quidem sententia, neutiquam videtur paenitendus.

Praecipuum, me nuper mittendi eum fuisse scopum arbitror ne Hanseatici Polonici se cum Germanicis coniungerent, ad Anglorum mercimonia ex partibus illis Orientalibus arcenda: et ad Polonos edocendos non solum quam iuste subsidia bellica in Hispaniam destinata adversus ditiones vestras postea convertenda Classiariis vestris liceret intercipere, verumetiam quanta aequitate, immo benignitate Serenissima V. Ma^tas. erga ipsos animata fuerit, ut sic eorum exulcerati animi sanarentur.

Horum primum plane perfectum est: nempe ut Gedanenses ad Comitia illa Lubecensia hoc tempore Legatos non destinarent, et nunc deliberant utrum perpetuis futuris temporibus se ab illorum communione seiungant, ut ex Instrumento ipsorum (quod ego attuli) liquet.

Perfecta apud Gedanenses

F. 85 Ad secundum quod attinet, in eo certe fatendum est Ma^tem. V. plus vidisse quam reliquos omnes quae nihil syncere a Legato Polono attuleram necessario cum Regni Polonici Senatu et e vestigio dederit responsum. Professum tamen, et nunc est, a Serenissimo Poloniae Rege, ea quae attuleram necessario cum Regni Polonoci Senatu communicanda esse, quod primo quoque tempore facere se non praetermissurum, eo vero tempore aliud quidquam ab ipso neque fieri neque responderi potuisse. Quod quidem eousque verum est, ut nihil tunc temporis perfici aut absolvi potuisset, etiamsi amicissimo animo erga Ma^tem. V. Rex ille fuisset, quod Polonorum Legibus cautum sit, ne Rex solus cum Exteris quidquam pacisci aut transigere possit. At potuisset idoneos quosdam viros in Polonia delegasse qui mecum hac de re tractarent, ut postea in Comitiis ea perfici possent. Verum quod Mandata Vestra adeo erant benigna, ut Polonorum magis quam Anglorum com-

Perfecta apud Polonos

moda spectarent: et cum horum Mandatorum professione serenissima V. Ma^{tas}. coram Deo et hominibus, et animi vestri aequanimitatem et causae vestrae aequitatem patefecisset demonstrassetque; non erat cur ego aliam flagitarem responsionem, cuius praestolatio diurna vestra stipendia inutiliter protraheret.

Causae cur Literas Regis Poloniae mecum non abstulerim

Nunc venio ad id quod literas reliquerim; his autem ductus rationibus id feci. Antequam ex Anglia discederem, mandatum mihi erat, ut cum Domino Doctore Parkins sermonem conferrem, ad monita consiliaque sua percipienda. Inter alia vero de quibus me edocebat, etiam mihi retulit, se antehac inopinanter literas recepisse in quibus diminutio illa styli Ma^{tis}. V. facta esset, contra eam rem se protestatum esse, cum primum id animadvertisset, nimirum se literas illas pro non datis ad Ma^{tem}. V. habere. Vnde ego cum non solum hoc iterato, sed et ea in re praescriptionem contra honorem Ma^{tis}. V^{rae}. fieri viderem, nempe eum esse morem Cancellariae Polonicae, non existimavi meo facto praescriptionem temere stabiliendam, confirmandamque fuisse; sed potius eiusdem dissolvendae destruendaeque commodissimum tempus advenisse: cum nihil fere a Polonis Serenissima Ma^{tas}. V^{ra}. petierit; sed quaedam in ipsorum maximum commodum cessum ultro illis offerret. Mearum omnino partium fuisset nisi hoc Regionum distantia impedisset, sententiam Ma^{tis}. V^{rae}. ea super re quaesivisse ante expeditionis meae receptionem seu Regii Responsi ablationem. At cum id fieri non posset, quid aliud restabat, nisi ut literas illas relinquerem, donec eam exquisivissem, ne temere in re tanta ipse solus aliquid statuerem. praesertim cum aliam patentem responsionem retulerim. Immo, solerter admodum me hanc rem administrasse confisus, quod in eadem Vicecancellarium, non Regem, mihi adversarium caeperim; ita ut et Ma^{ti}. V^{rae}. de ea statuendi, et Regi Polonico super eadem sese purgandi liberam facultatem reliquerim. Vnde etiam evenit, ut et mihi literas ad magnum Cancellarium dandi, et ipsi (qui erga gentem nostram amicissime esse affectus, et de Ma^{te}. V. honorificentissime et sentire et loqui perhibetur) ea de causa Proceres Polonicos non solum hac de re, sed et de toto negotio edocendi commodissima oblata sit oportunitas, quod et recepit se facturum, ut ex ipsius ad me literis patet. Erat et aliud ob quod literas mecum auferre veritus sum: nempe quod absque aliqua mecum tractatione instituta, aut earundem exemplo praebito, obsignatae mihi traditae sunt. Namque cum ut dixi alieniore et vultu et animo pessime a Polonis exciperer, cum non modo ulla humanitate a Ministris Regis Polonici cultus, sed nec ulla prorsus ope ab eisdem angustiis meis adiutus fuerim, adeo ut rerum necessariarum quas mecum attuleram ex procellarum erroribus copia extinctus, ne pro pecuniis quidem meis victualia a Praefecto Annonae Regiae consequi potuerim, licet id saepius peterem, cum fere nulla essent, et viae omnes terrestres a Duce Carolo clauderentur: cum apud meos ministri Vicecancellarii Polonici de contumelia et Regi et Legato Polonico (ut ipsi rebantur) illata multa mussarent: mecum tamen ea de re Vicecancellarius ipse nullum verbum faceret, adeo

F. 85 v ut, vel in eadem sibi satisfieri non cupere viderentur: vehementer suspicari coepi minus honorificum aliquis erga Ma^{tem}. V. eis literis infuisse. In qua etiam opinione confirmatus sum, quod Vicecancellarii summo cum fremitu et indignatione literae illae a me ibidem

relinquerentur. Prius tamen quam eas deponerem, ipsum sciscitatus sum, quid continerent? Ille mihi respondit eas eiusdem esse Argumenti cum patente illa responsione quam retuli. Qua in re, si mihi verum responderit, iis ablatis opus non erat, sin macula aliqua Matem. Vram. in eisdem aspergere nitebantur, irritus eorum factus est conatus. At notam illam quam celeberrima Matis. Vrae. ad Dialinium responsio imposuit Regi Polonico, ipse non tam facile exuerit, cum eum sermonem perplurimi passim in Polonia descriptum teneant; et qui Papisticae, seu potius Hispanicae factionis non sunt, maxime laudibus celebrent: reliqui etiam et in his quidam e Ministris Cancellariae Polonicae qui Regem in Sueciam consectati sunt, vel inviti confiteantur et praedicent ab acutissimo ingenio tandem profluxisse. Denique cum Legatus vester illuc iverim, et cui fidem haberi velle Matas. V. in literis vestris professa sit, non erat e dignitate aut Matis. Vrae. aut eius personae quam tunc ego sustinebam, ut me tanquam veredarium nescium eorum quae portarim expedirent.

Ea quae effeci ultra mihi Mandata

Atque haec fere sunt, quae ex praetenta negotiatione mea consecuta sunt. Quibus si adiungatur et rumores quosdam malignos, in illis oris sparsos, de Legatorum minus honorifica apud Nostrates tractatione, iam non solum a me expiatos, sed et in ipsos Polonos derivatos esse; et Naves illas Anglicas cum ipsorum Nautis, quae in Suecia Regi militabant, Matis. quidem Vrae. intuitu, non tamen opera interveniente salvas esse (non solum ex iis quae illorum gratia apud Ducem Carolum procuraverim, sed etiam quod mora mea inter illos effectum sit, ut neque Classis Ducis Caroli in ipsos invehentur, neque rursus illi quid temere in eam ausi sint, aut frivola et nociva sua consilia exequerentur) et Procerem tam potentem Mtis. Vrae. suis beneficiis arctius conciliatum esse, praesertim hoc tempore, cum voluntates Incolarum Maris Balthici aut alienas aut dubias experiamur: res sunt uti arbitror eius momenti ut si horum quodcumque tantummodo effecissem operum in illis Regionibus lusisse videri non possem.

Reliquum iam est ut ea promam quae ubicumque in hoc meo itinere observaverim, et rebus vestris conducere posse censeam. Qua in re haec mihi consideranda videntur. Dux Otto, Dux Carolus, Rex Sigismundus, Civitas Gedanensium, Civitas Elbingensium, Societas Anglicana Elbingae residens.

De Duce Ottone observationes

In Duce illo Ottone e Brunwicensium familia, nihil novi animadvertendum videtur. Optimo et paratissimo animo sicut diu fuit, ita adhuc etiam in rebus Matsi. Vrae. promovens eum esse constat: Ministrosque vestros omnes qui regiones illas peragrunt summa humanitate complecti atque adeo colere solet. Filios habet quatuor aut quinque bellicosos iuvenes, qui etiam operam suam in Mati. Vestrae inserviendo ponere maxime cupiunt.

De Duce Carolo observationes

In Ducis Caroli persona multa veniunt consideranda. Est autem homo staturae quadratae, altitudinis paulo ultra iustam seu communem, calvus versus frontem, quam generosam habet amplamque, facie suffusa sanguine, naso decore aquilino, oculus caeliis vividisque, dentes quidam exteriores ei exciderant, barba ahenea quam non demittit sed in cuneum tondit, tibiis validis decoreque incurvis, quae robur indicant, annorum 48; cultus seu vestitus simplicioris, multis armis semper procedit instructus, gladio, pugione, sclopettis, et malleo quodam bellico

quam « shakan » nuncupant. In sua lingua, et in Germanica, facundus admodum esse perhibetur. Latinam Italicamque etiam callet. Res bellicae atque metallicae peritissimus fertur: satis iracundus, ut a plurimis aliis accepi. Erga me vero se mitissimum benignissimumque exhibuit: Munificum admodum eum esse constat, praecipue erga milites suos, quibus praedam omnem (quam nacti erant etiam quidam infimi praetiosiorem, ut catenas, monilia, margaritas, uniones) integram concessit. In bello vero hoc gerendo diligentem, sollertem, strenuum, magnanimum, christianeque misericordem, quamvis inimicorum exemplo ad saevitiam provocatum se praestitit:

F. 86 successum ei vero talem elargitus est Deus qualem votis conceptis optare forsan quispiam possit, prudentia vero humana raro consequi. Nam ut Consiliarios illos Suedicos, inimicos suos (videlicet Ericum Sparre Cancellarium Stephanum Bauer Amgralium, Gustavum Danex, Turonem Beth, et Georgium Poste, cognominato Longum, qui 900 equites ad Regem adduxerat) qui Rege mad hanc expeditionem suscipiendam pellexerant, sibi dedendos a Rege extorqueret; ut ipsi Regi vitam hac vice, regnum vero jam iterum aut tertio consonaret, ut praeferoces, perfortesque milites Regios, tam parvo suo cum incommodo frangeret, captosque dimitteret, qui clementiam suam ubique praedicarent, ac extollerent; denique ut magnanimitatis iustitiaeque gloriam consequeretur, contra Regem suum belligerans: et vires Regias postea non extimesceret, sed suorum popularium amore benevolentiaque fretus et roboratus tutus degeret, et vel in jure causam suam tueri non verentur, postremo, ut tumultum hunc tam cito componeret, talia sunt qualia me in historiis legisse nusquam memini, neque quae quis alius a Procerum qui nunc vivunt numero, uti puto praestare posset. Ser-mam V. Ma-tem cum prae omnibus aliis Principibus colere constat, quod non solum in Anglorum illa libera dimissione manifestavit: sed et ubique per Sueciam et Poloniam rumor sparsus erat, si res illi adversa cessissent, ipsum cum navibus nauticoque apparatu et instrumento, thesauroque suo, in Angliam potius quam in Daniam confugiturum fuisse, quamvis uxorem, e familia Regis Daniae, seu Ducum Holstensium habeat. Potentiae suae fundamenta in Suecia (ultra Patrimonium suum, quod tres Ducatus seu Regiones complecitur, videlicet Sydermanniam, Wermelandiam, Nericiam, et ingenitum Popularium suorum erga ipsum favorem, ob Regis Gustavi merita, qui illos a servitute Danorum liberavit, et cui hic solus e filiis jam vivit superstes) virtuti suae bellique et rusticorum (a quibus ille multa onera demenda curavit) benevolentia innituntur, namque oppidanos ut plurimum, praecipue vero Stockholmenses, habet infensiores. Etiam Nobilium maxima pars contra eum in hoc bello stetit, a se vero praeter Comites Axell, nullum e Proceribus magni nominis habuit. Rustici autem hi, homines strenui durique admodum sunt, laboris inediaeque patientissimi, exiguo stipendio, exiguo commeatu in bello aluntur. Stipendia illis annua sunt, sex aut septem marcae Suedicae, idest totidem solidi Anglici; diurna cibaria, pisciculi duo aut tres, quos « Stremlin » vocant, halecibus nostris non dissimiles, aquam potant, eamque nonnunquam marinam, illius autem maris aqua non est adeo salsa ac oceani. His igitur ille rusticis stipatus, bellum hoc, eo quo dictum est, confecit, Carolini Exercitus maxima pars e Rusticis sive (uti nos loquimur) Tenentibus Regiis constabat; adeo ut Tenentium seu Rusticorum suorum magnam manum, et Dalecarlorum, qui inter Suecos

bellicosissimi, potentissimique perhibentur viginti millia remiserit, eorumque oblata opera usus non sit. Vtrum Suedico diademate caput suum circumdatus sit; an eo Ducem Johannem Polonici Regis fratrem, juvenem paulo plurimum quam viginti annorum, qui apud Ducem Carolum educatur, decoraturus, non constat, sed retulerunt mihi quidam, eum ante hoc bellum in animo agitasse dictum Ducem Johannem in Regem sublimare. Si ipse in se diadema Suedicum assumat, dubium non est, quin foedus Confoederationemve cum Ma-te V-a appetiturus sit: sin hoc in Ducem Johannem conferat, poterit M-ti V-rae per Tractatum de Retinentia (ut loquuntur Archiva Turris Londinensis) devinciri, eo modo quo Henrico 5-o, aliisque Regibus Angliae Duces Bavariae, Episcopi Colonienses, aliique Principes Germanici, Homagiales antehac facti sunt. Ingens enim, ut videtur, ex huiusmodi confoederatione rebus vestris accederet, et vis et existimatio ad Danum caeterosque Maris Oresundici, seu Balthici Accolas, in officio continendos: quin etiam si adversus Hybernos extraneo milite ser-ma Ma. v-a ut velit Suecos ei negotio aptissimos judicaverim, tum ob hominum duritiam, tum ob stipendiorum quibus assueti sunt tenuitatem, (qua in re, hic Dux Carolus plus praestare potest quam quicumque Principes Germanici) et cum Portus Elsburgensis seu Nilussensis ad Regnum Sueciae spectet, poterunt in Hyberniam milites inde facilius transvehi, quam ex quacumque alia Continentis parte. Destinaverat Dux Carolus Legatos ad Ma-tem V. petitum ut liberorum suorum unum a Lavacro Baptismi suscipere dignaretur, sed Infans ille fato functus est. Cupere etiam videtur in Ordinem Perisedlidis cooptari.

De Commercio Anglorum in Suecia instituendo mecum multa verba fecit, sed de his, uti puto, Ser-ma V-a Ma-tas plura per ipsius Legatos accipiet, si modo in ea perstet sententia, in qua eum fuisse Jacobus Hill ad me scripsit.

De Rege Poloniae observationes

Sigismundus tertius Rex Poloniae homo est staturae habitudinisque satis elegantis et procere, coloris sublividi, oblongis malis, oculis nasoque prominentibus, capillis subalbidis, at vultu erat, cum ego ipsum accederem, tristissimo una oculis vagantibus; denique quem ex vultu gestuque aut superbum admodum quis judicarit, aut ut minus cordatum contemneret, praecipue in pileo capiti demendo, quod manu ad occiput admota faciebat, indecoram prae se ferebat speciem. Taciturnus est admodum, annorum paulo plurium quam triginta, symphonia melodiaque musica praecipue delectatur, sumptus est parcissimi, pecuniaeque tenacissimus, Jesuitarum praecipue Patris Bernardi confessoris sui monitis deditissimus. Pontificiamque sectam in Polonia strenuissime promovet; nam praefecturas omnes inter Nobiles Proceresque Pontificiae Religionis tantum distribuit, caeteris variis artibus repulsis. Conjugis suae Austriacae memoriam summopere colit, unde Sueci asserunt, (utrum vere an fabulose ipsi viderint) eum hanc Expeditionem in Sueciam suscepisse; quod Jesuitae ipsi persuaserunt animam Conjugis suae e Purgatorio liberari non posse, antequam ille Pontificiam Religionem in Regno Sueciae stabilivisset. Corpus certe Reginae Polonicae humo non tradendum fuisse constat, ante reditum ipsius in Poloniam, quamvis fato functa fuisset ante aliquot menses quam ille a Polonia solveret. Et tamen ex quo rediit Gedanum, Maximilianus Archidux Austriacus, ad confinia Regni Polonici et Hungarici cum exercitu praesto fuit ad Regnum suum ab ipso intervertendum, si machinatio Sborofsky cujusdam de magno Cancellario Poloniae opprimendo successisset. Episcopi

Religiosique in Polonia eum charum habent, a Nobilibus fere contemnitur ut sordidus, et minus bellicosus. Ferunt Nuntios terrestres Polonicos in Comitiis eum multa incusasse, et incusaturos ob rem nummariam. Argento enim modernorum Numismatum Polonicorum tantum cupri aerisque admiscetur, ut extra Regni Polonici fines passim repudientur quamvis antiqua sint in praetio. Quod ad res in Suecia praeterita aestate gestas attinet, eas longe alia ratione ibidem administrasse hic Rex Sigismundus suusque Vicecancellarius Thelitsky, quam Rex Stephanus et Magnus Cancellarius, Zamoisky in Livonia videntur. In confesso est Regem vincere potuisse si Dux bonus fuisset. Dicitur vero haec errata in hoc bello admisisse. Primum quod navibus, et non terra iter fecerit a Calmaria Stecbourgum versus; universam etenim interjacentem regionem per se traxisset, neque ob classem disjectam tantam moram Stecbourgi fecisset. Rursus si oblata oportunitate uti scivisset in primo proelio, quod die veneris 8 Septembris apud Stecbourgum cum Carolo commissum est, exercitum illum Caroli plane profligasset, ipsumque forsan debellasset, ut postea utrinque mihi fassi sunt. Exinde pacis tractatione instituta, se a Duce Carolo, dum classis ejus adveniret, ductum, et tempore Induciarum operibus obstrui, (cum tamen modi illi suppeterent, quibus hoc facillime e navibus et alias arcere potuisset) summo cum suo dedecore, pene tanquam lethargus passus est: et tamen viribus diffidens, necessarias pacis conditiones pueriliter respuebat. Tandem ad famam Classis Carolinae advenientis, classem suam foedissime deseruit, nihil aut imperii, aut adeo consilii relinquens, quomodo Hansae sibi providerent, sed media nocte cum Admiralio et Proadmiralio suis aufugiens, et classem et saucios, et ministros suos plurimos hosti quodammodo prodidit. Mercenario autem nauta utens Anglo, qui nervus Classis suae extitit, et Hollando, qui Angli exemplum secuturus erat, neque illis salaria persolvit, nec ulli officiorum genere sibi devinxit. Vnde cum ego illuc pertransirem omnes ad seditionem spectantes inveni, Meum quidem adventum, et Angli et Hollandi, maximo Bombardarum displosu celebrarunt; ita ut eo Regem tunc forte prandentem perterrefacerent. Hoc in statu cum res suae essent, neutiquam illi expediebat, ut se erga me aut contumeliosum, aut fastidiosum exhiberet. Mihi namque difficile non fuisset classem suam ab illo abduxisse; qua in re Dux Carolus literis ad me datis, me etiam attentavit; sed ei respondi me nihil tale in mandatis habere. Attamen Rex sibi forte conscius, quam parum de Nostratibus meruisset, et naturali suo pavore ductus, fugere potius quam Nostratibus confidere decrevit. Satis constat naves Anglas et Hollandas quae regia merebantur salaria, satis validas fuisse ad Classem Ducalem propulsandam, si in pelago confluxissent. Quin etiam, cum per duas aut tres tantum fauces a Pelago Stecbourgum versus pateat aditus, facile Regi fuisset, earum unam munire, unde tota commeatuum subvectio extitisset, et in aliis angustiis oportunis erant loci, praecipue prope molendinum quoddam flabile, ubi vel naves, vel munitiones opponere potuisset ad Classem Carolinam, sine difficultate aliqua arcendam. Postea vero in proelio ad Lincopiam conserto, 25 die Septembris satis virium habuisse putatur ad Carolinos milites male armatos profligandum, si aciem bene explicuisset. At ipse in acie versatus non est, sed in foro Lincopiae.

F. 87 Milites autem sui, viri fortes strenuique, cum ultro hostem invadere conarentur, et primo propellerent, hac ratione superati sunt,

quod cum tertia pars eorum pontem quemdam transissent, ab universo Carolino exercitu oppressi sunt, antequam reliqui (pontis angustiis impediti) ipsis suppetias ferre possent. Sui igitur milites eum perhibent aptiorem missae auscultandae quam aciei instruendae. Pacem vero Lincopensem manu sigilloque suo signatam, nulla prorsus nova exorta causa, violavit, Poloniam versus contendens. Quo in itinere naufragium passus, etiam in pelago interiisset, nisi a nauta Anglo servatus fuisset. Et cum naves omnes Suedicae eum desererent, in Anglica transvecta est. Soror item ipsius in alia Anglica transvecta est, nam et ejus etiam navis naufragium passa est. Qua sua fuga, Rex se libertatem suam assecutam esse opinatur: at revera Regnum suum Sueciae hoc facto illum amisisse, et Polonos Suecosque qui suas partes ibidem tutabantur quodammodo prodidisse constat, cum neutrum horum illi esset adeo necessario subeundum. Gedano autem cum ego discenderem, de ingratitudine ipsius Nautae nostri summopere quaerebantur, quibus licet vitae suae tutamen acceptum ferret, tamen non solum nihil auctari loco attribuit, sed ne debita quidem salaria persolvebat. Ex his igitur omnibus perspicuum est, quamvis antiqua Ma-tis V-rae beneficia in ipsum collata dissimulare nitatur; tamen ipsa rerum evidentia hanc ei confessionem expresserit: subditorum vestrorum ope, vitam tam ipsius quam sororis suae salvam esse: et si se gratum erga Ma-tem V-ram aut humanum erga Ministros vestros exhibuisset, etiam honorem suum illaesum in hoc Suedico negotio conservasset, cum et interpositione nominis M-tis V-rae Dux Carolus ad aequissimas pacis conditiones deduci possit; et oppositione virium subditorum vestrorum victoria ei e manibus extorqueri potuisset, si Ducem habuissent qui eas provide disponere scivisset.

Mei autem aut sr-mus ipse Rex aut Ministri sui semper suspicaces admodum extiterint, quamvis iter ad ipsum consectandum, molestiarum et periculorum plenissimum suscepissem: benignissima mandata attulissem, et syncerissime erga ipsum me gessissem, adeo ut literas a Duce Carolo ad me datas resignare differrem, donec et Regi indicassem me illas accepisse, et e Consiliariis suis unum mecum praesentem haberem, qui illarum resignationem inspiceret, qui Regis nomine mihi gratias retulit ob synceritatem illam meam atque candorem. At cum postea ex eorum pauco consilio, et nimia diffidentia, res eius non succederent, eius rei culpam in me libenter derivassent. Cum vero admissum meum nullum incusare possent, et cum eorum injurias et molestias placido atque erecto animo ferrem, ita ut in me terrefaciendo, aut humiliando frustra fuerint, hoc credo illos angebat, atque male habebat, Fimbrianaque ex formula mecum agere videntur. Rerum certe undecunque imperitissimos in hac expeditione Rex Polonicos circa se habebat. Militaria errata jam recensui: Admyralius in rebus Nauticis sic se gessit, ut serenissima die, secundissimo vento, dum a Calmaria Stecbourgum versus Rex vela faceret, plena meridie portum Stecbourgum praeteriit, ita ut illuc revehi nequirent, antequam procellis corriperentur quae classem disiecterent: in rebus vero civilibus duo ad me a Rege delegati (quorum nomina erant Remboufsky et Smesgoliensky, qui secretarios Regios se ferebant) ad rationem reposcendam rerum a me in Suecia gestarum postquam a Rege expeditus fuissem, plane contendebant me publicam personam eousque sustinuisse, dum expeditionem meam a Rege accepissem, et non diutius. Mihi autem primum denuntiatum est Gedani, ne quoquam discederem, antequam rationem reddiddissem: cum ego me ad rationem reddendam paratum obtulissem, continuo mihi rursus denuntiatum est, ut quam

primum discederem, (quae mihi denuntiatio non nimium displicebat, cum illo anni tempore, in Sarmaticis illis oris versari non adeo sit jucundum; et cum disposuissem quomodo Litterae a Duce Carolo magno Cancellario Polonico quas Gedani praestolabar, in Angliam transmitterentur,) cum discessissem, ferunt Regem rursus post me amandasse, qui me revocarent, sed me assecuti non sunt, quod ex orientali porta Gedanensi egrediens, postea occidentem versus iter converterim. Cur autem post literas illas a me ad Regem datas, illi me discedere iuberent, satis conjectura assequi nequeo; an ut cum Gedanensibus tractatum meum abrumperent, quos Rex non multum potiore loco habet quam Ducem Carolum; an hoc factum sit a Pontificiis, ut omnes amicitiae occasionem inter Regna Angliae Poloniaeque praeciderent: an Vicecancellarii hoc opera factum sit ne Proceres Polonicos, de rebus quae mihi acciderant edocerem. Sed si mandata vestra magnus Cancellarius Poloniae apud Ordines Regni Polonici exponat quemadmodum se recepit factum, credo sr-mum Regem Poloniae haec non agiturum, sed ea potius in Vicecancellarium suum derivaturum.

F. 87 v

De Gedanensibus observationes

Gedanensium urbs satis ampla est, pulchre constructa et munitissima, mercatoribusque plurimarum regionum frequentissima. Illuc frumentum reliquaeque fere omnes merces Poloniae per Vistulam fluvium devehuntur, indeque exportantur: portum habet commodissimum, cum ingressae fuerint naves et cumulis arenarum in aditu obstructum, ideoque periculosum admodum, si vehementer ventus flaverit. Urbs ipsa ad miliare fere unum Germanicum a Pelago sita est, eamque Vistula perfluit. Ipsorum Civitas a Senatu prudentissimo hoc tempore gubernatur, qui Rebus M-tis V-rae bene velle videtur, plebs nautica nostratibus est infensior, ob navium a Classiariis nostris interceptionem; at opifices Mercatorum nostrorum residentiam ibidem ob lucrum suum exoptant. Splendidissime in publicum quoad tunc Senatores curribus vecti, equitibus et ante et pone stipati. Opulentiam tamen eorum satis hic Rex Polonicus exhausit, tum donis ab eis extorquendis, tum ad milites conducendos illos cogendo, ut se adversus ipsius exercitum tutari possent: tum Comitatui suo alendo, ante et post reditum suum e Suecia. Confessionis Augustanae sunt publice, quamvis Senatorum quidam privatim Genuensis esse ferantur. Cum autem primo ejus fierent confessionis Pruthenii, per totam fere Prussiam, Civitatis Pruthenicae, Pontificiis ejectis templo reditusque ad ea spectantes, senatorum suorum arbitrio permiserunt. Qua de causa, cum Pontificii litem adversus civitates illas in Comitiis Regni intenderunt, in minoribus oppidis, eo Edicto Regis hujus, templa illa ab Augustanis passim ablata sunt. Soli Torunenses, Elbingenses et Gedanenses adhuc viis et modis rem in jure extraxerunt. At nunc tempus advenit in quo et illi, aut possessione sua cessuri sint, aut eandem armis tutaturi. Torunenses Elbingenibus cessuri creduntur: de Gedanensibus dubitatur. At eos tamen hac de causa satis obnoxios hic Rex habet. Mihi cum primum eo advenirem, Vulgata illa humanitatis officia exhibuerunt, Xenii hospitalis loco, amphoras quasdam vini, tibicines fidicinesque suos mittendo. Ferebantur majoribus me culturi, cum illuc secunda vice pervenirem: sed et Regi excipiendo distinebantur, et cum alienore erga me animo eum esse persentirent, publice mecum tractationem instituere non sunt ausi. Dum ego abessem in Suecia, Legatus quidam Hispanicus Lubecam destinatus ad Comitia

illa Hanseatica, inde Gedanum pertendit. Relatum est mihi, illum pollicitum esse institutionem eorum, quae in Hispania a Gedanensibus ablata fuissent; item mercimonia illos exercitaturos in Hispania non solum juxta Immunitates Hanseaticas, sed etiam cum constitutionis, ut aiunt, libertate: petebat ob haec, ut Regi Hispaniae adjumento esse vellent, ad cogendum M-tem V-ram et ordines Belgii ad pacem, cum ipso ineundam, cujus conditiones utrisque Regem suum obtulisse aiebat, non solum aequas sed etiam quae ipsi minus essent honorificae. Haec autem omnia Gedanensibus suspecta admodum fuisse, idcirco Legatum illum nihil inde praeter bona verba abstulisse.

Urbs Elbingensis circuitus est exigui, sed optime tamen munita, aedificiis splendidissimis, ex quo mercatores Angli sedem suam ibi fixerunt, quod et Civitas universa profitetur, et florentem ipsius statum M-ti V-rae attribuit. Me certe omnibus officiis tum humanitatis tum benignitatis, non solum prosequuti sunt, sed et etiam cumularunt. Regi Polonico ob ecclesiasticos illos reditus, magis quam Gedanenses, obnoxii sunt. Unde Mercatores Angli qui illic commorantur, illos incusant quod ipsos in multis praegravent, ut Regi gratificentur. Hoc tamen illi negant, et eos summopere retinere laborant. Verebantur autem, cum ego ibi essem, ne se Gedanum transferrent, quod nostrates cupere videntur, tum quod Gedani mercimonia sua distrahere Pruthenica Polonicaque coemere, et in naves imponere commodius possent, tum etiam quod magis tutos adversus Regia Edicta ibidem quam Elbingae se futuros arbitrantur.

De Residentia Mercatorum Anglorum Elbingae observationes

Societatem Mercatorum Anglorum mare Oresundicum frequentantium (cujus pars est illa societas Elbingae residens) in hoc constitutam esse testatur Diploma M-tis V-rae, qua eadem citabor: ut eo minus expositi injuriis singuli mercatores sint; et ne clam aut latenter novorum vectigalium in ipsos imposito obrepat. In hac autem Residentia contrarium evenit. Nam et vectigal quoddam binnummale hujus Residentiae nomine a Nostratibus Regi penditur, cum a nulla alia natione pendatum; et eadem etiam ex causa tum multos sumptus sustinent, quorum singuli immunes futuri essent, tum calumnias illas Monopoliorum subeunt. Societas autem illa hac praeterita aestate naves duas instruxit et armavit, Regique ad expeditionem

F. 88 suam Suevicam, in tres menses commodavit; Elbingensium suasu et impulsu, qui etiam ejus rei gratiam a Rege retulerunt. Fastidiose acceptae sunt, et Gubernatori societatis Anglicanae petenti ne ultra tres illos menses detinerentur responsum est a Vicecancellario; exiguum illud minus fuisse; etiam decem hujusmodi naves paucas futuras ad promerendam gratiam regiam respectu tractationis illius, qua exceptus fuit Legatus Polonicus in Anglia, et lucri quod Angli in illis regionibus perciperent. Hanc autem gratuitam oblationem ipsis non nimium commode cessuram multi suspicantur, sed indies majora Polonos ab ipsis extorsuros conjectantes ex lucri sui conscientia eundem emanasse. Merces autem suas summo cum periculo ibidem distrahunt. Nam neque pecunias ob eas capiunt praesentanias, nec merces vicissim in Angliam revehendas: sed nomina ut plurimum faciunt, ita ut Cives quidam Gedanenses, qui forsan in bonis praestitis habeant Talerorum XI m. plus quam 20 m. aut triginta millia Talerorum ob merces Anglicas illis concreditas, Mercatoribus Nostratibus debeant, quod si qui solvendo

non sint, et foro cedant, tantum Regno huic deperit. Non minore denique cum periculo merces suas ibidem ipsi custodiunt. Nam cum Nostratium Residentia non Privilegiis Immunitatibusque a Regno Polonico concessis ex foedere de mutuo commercio acto, sed pactis quibusdam forsam captiosis, certe debilibus, cum Civitate alieno Imperio subdita, per viam Recessus ut vocant initis innitatur, maximopere aut Mercatores illi (et forsan non temere) ne ex edicto aliquo Regio, quandoque bona sua ab ipsis auferantur, et ea in re illi frustra Elbingensium opem implorent, in ipsos etiamsi vellent protegere non poterunt. Huic addatur, quod non solum sine officiorum divinorum publica celebratione Nostrates (paucis exceptis qui ea Lutherani ritu peragunt, ibi degunt, ex quo et multa incommoda emergunt, et non est quod meliore speremus; sed hinc etiam non solum erga Mercatores Anglos, sed et erga M-tem V-ram ferocire Poloni videntur. Haec autem cum ita se habeant quoad Nostrates, videamus quomodo in his Polonorum res vertatur.

Primum, ex Portorio illo binummale vectigalia Regis liquido augentur, absque aliquo suo, aut dispendio, aut periculo, aut molestia. Deinde cum ante Mercatorum nostrorum Residentiam, Nobilitas Polonica quaereretur ex Pruthenicarum civitatum conspiratione ut ab externorum commerciis arceri, unde Pruthenici suo arbitratu merces a Polonis emebant, et externas quibus indigerent illis quo pretio vellent vendebant. Jam lucrum quod intermediae illae civium personae, tam ex emptis quam ex venditis rebus desumebant, penes Polonos remanet. Rursus Pruthenorum urbes, ex eadem causa florentes fiunt, vicini Accolaeque res suas majore praetio distrahunt, nostras minore comparant: unde et Dux Carolus et Dux Prussiae summopere ambiunt illos ad se pertrahere. Vectigalia vera M-tis V-rae hinc non augentur, quia potius quippiam eis decedit, cum et multa efferri a societate hac prohibeantur, et minora vectigalia ipsi quam Alienigenae M-ti V-rae pendant. Qui igitur fit, ut Poloni de eis ultro rogentur, quae illi potius a M-te V-ra petere deberent, praecipue cum temporibus retroactis, in commerciorum exercitio Angli potius Pruthenis, et Livoniensibus leges dedisse, quam ab illis accepisse videantur. Inspiciantur foedera de 14 Henrici 7, et 29 Henrici 6, et 12 Henrici 4, de 13 Richardi 2 et patebit Nostrates pro mercibus crescentibus in Anglia, immunes quondam vectigalium fuisse in illis regionibus: at illos eo ipso tempore, pro mercibus in ipsorum patriis crescentibus vectigalia solvisse. In Anglia item Liberum commercium in Prussia Anglis permittendum esse, nec eorum bona Repraesaliis aut Clarigationi subjicienda fuisse. Quidnam haec demum culpa societati huic Oresundica incumbit? Certe cum ego inter Mercatores Nostrates Elbingae residentes de commodis et incommodis Residentiae illius disputarem, erant, qui asserebant praetium mercium nostrarum summopere minuendum iri, ex earum nimia invectione, nisi hoc societas illa caveret; at qui inter ipsos maxime cordati videbantur, parum hac providentia ea in re profici affirmabant, quin potius societatum hujusmodi institutionem, privatorum quorundam cupiditati ascribebant, qui alios submovere nitebantur, ne lucri sui participes fierent. Deinde, quod ad vectigalia vestra attinet, perinde est, utrum Mercatores merces suas chare an vile distrahant. Quidam rursus ascribant magnis navibus merces ultro citroque transvehi Societatis hujus opera, sed alii Dunkerkanis potius magnarum et munitarum harum navium usum imputabant. Hollandi, qui rei Nauticae et Mercaturae peritissimi sunt, nullas hujusmodi socie-

tates habent, et tamen res suas plusquam Nostrates augent. Hanseatici antiquitus passim habuerunt, quasdam

F. 88 v nunc obtinent, sed unde fere plus oneris quam commodi percipiunt. Alio tamen modo illi quam nostri; non ex debilibus hujusmodi pactis cum Civitatibus alieno imperio subiectis initis, sed Privilegiis Immunitatibusque a suprema Regionum potestate concessis, et foedere de mutuo commercio icto, quo casu nec Represaliis nec bellicis expeditionibus ipsorum merces aut naves subjacent, quibus utrisque Nostrates Elbingae subjiciuntur. Ipsis igitur proculdubio melius erit, Residentiam suam illam dissolvi, quam eam absque precum divinarum celebratione, mercium naviumque securitate, at summo cum sumptu, indignitate et calumnia obtinere. De vectigalibus vero vestris quid inde futurum sit quaeri potest. Nempe id, ut opinor, quod de vectigalibus Praedecessorum M-tis V-rae erat, antequam Societates hae instituerentur. Ii vero cum non minora commoda ex Mercatorum Vectigalibus seu Custumis auferrent; quam hodie ex eis M-tas V-ra percipiat, de mercium tamen distractione solliciti non erant. Eas siquidem in illis Regionibus, quo Anglis aditus non patebat, Mercatores Alienigenae non solum detrahebant (quod et Nautis et opificibus Anglis perinde est ac si Mercatores Angli eas distraherent) sed ejus rei facultatem satis magno praetio promercabantur, unde inter Archiva Turris Londinensis, in Rotulo Franciae anno 37 Henrici 6, sic habetur: « De licentia eshippandi pannos concessa Mercatoribus de Florentia, Venetia et Luca, ad expensas hospitii Regii supportandas, de avisamento Consilii Regii », etc. At poterunt aliquid in detrimentum Regni cessurum machinari Extranei hi. Immo vero ea in re, satis cauti et prudentes antiquitus fuisse videntur. Nam sub talibus conditionibus et vadibus etiam datis, Licentiae illae concedebantur, ut id ipse non esset adeo facile. Pannorum vero Anglicorum tanta est praestantia, adeoque eis assueti sunt Poloni, Hungarici, ut vino vendibili quod aiunt non opus futurum sit, suspensa hoedera, sed absque sumptu, aut sollicitatione M-tis V-rae, ad se distrahendos ipsi illi panni modos reperient: cum satis liqueat, non ob benevolentiam aliquam qua Nostrates complectantur, sed proprium suorum commodumque spectantes Pruthenos, Polonosque eos nunc comparare. Denique cum Mercatorum nostratium res in eum statum deducta sint, ipsorum aut nimia aviditate, aut imprudentia, ut jam in eodem diu consistere nequeunt, nisi conditiones subeunt huic Regno damnosas, ipsis periculosas, M-ti vero V-rae minus honorificas, cum antequam Mercimonia societatibus his inniterentur prorsus contra fieret, suaderem certe ego, ut tempus aliquod certum, et ipsis et Elbingensibus M-tas v-ra praefiniret, intra quod nisi antiqua illa foedera de mutuo commercio cum Magistris Prussiae inita, cum Regno Poloniae, nunc demum renovari confirmarique curarent; et societas et Residentia ipsorum dissolvantur. Indignum quippe mihi videtur, ut ea praecibus a Polonis M-tas V-ra contenderet, quae in ipsorum majus commodum, quam Anglorum cessura sunt. Praeterea praestat sponte discedere, quam expelli. Hinc etiam non solum experietur M-tas V-ra quomodo illi animati sint, sed pulchram nanciscetur occasionem magnus Cancellarius Polonicus, et si qui alii Proceres Polonici, Anglis non iniqui sint, sententias suas in ipsorum favorem proferendi.

Atque haec quidem sunt quae in rebus mihi concreditis, et peregerim et observaverim. In quibus fidem diligentiamque accuratissimam me praestitisse profiteri audeo, non labori, non periculo meo ullatenus

pepercisse in tam longo diuturnoque itinere, ne unicum quidem diem, aut otio, aut valetudini meae dedisse, sed sedulo strenueque pro mea virili, rebus mihi mandatis peragendis incubuisse. In eos autem errores si inciderim, in quibus inexperti, novitii et minus prudentes cespitare solent, eorum reatum jure deprecor, cum onus hoc meis viribus nimis grave in initio persentirem, eoque illud a me amoliri contenderem, nisi M-tas V-ra mihi eorumdem se gratiam facere spopondisset. Caeterum quod Princeps, sui sexus animum seculorum vel inimicorum suorum confessione Longe gloriosissima, mandata sua, tam arduorum negotiorum meae tenuitati committere dignata sit, non solum id mihi magnificum et illustre admodum futurum est, tum apud meos, tam apud omnem posteritatem, sed et ejus ergo libentissime vitam meam eidem inserviendae impendere atque adeo profundere paratissimus, promptissimusque semper ero. Cui interim merita virtutum suarum praemia ab Aeterno et Praepotente Deo comprecatur.

Sacrae vestrae Ma-ti
devotissimus subditus
Georgius Carew, Cancellariae vestrae
[Prothonotarius a)]

20 Jan. 1598.

In dorso epistolae: Mr. Carews Negotiacion in Poland 1601.

a) Lectio incerta quia pars paginae excisa est.

**) Notae quae ab ipso Carew in margine scripta inveniuntur, hic etiam suis locis in margine typis reproducuntur.*

N. 154

Gedani, 3 Februarii 1599

Proconsul et Consules Gedanenses
ad Elizabetham reginam
de navi intercepta a classiariis Anglis

F. 90 Serenissima Potentissimaque Regina ac Domina, Domina clementissima, Quod iam ante inaudieramus de navi nostratum Vro dicta, ab Admiralio S^ae^. R^ae^. Maiestatis V^rae^. intercepta, magnisque incommodis allatis eiusdem navis Exercitores porrecta nobis praesenti quaerela (quam quaesumus ne displiceat clementissime cognoscere) non sine gravi animarum dolore denuo nobis retulerunt. Proinde quod hic multa verba facere res non exigit, hasce nostras cum humilimus civium nostrorum precibus coniungimus verbisque quantum possumus diligentissimis reverenter rogamus, dignetur S.R^lis^. M.V. summa rei perpensa aequitate, et civium nostrorum navigatione propter gentis Italicae amicam hinc inde consuetudinem, inculpata censita tum perspecta nunquam antecedentem gratiam et benevolentiam deserente utilitate, suaque ipsius reputata gloria, quae a tutela innoxiorum aptissimoque hoc Iustitiae exercitae exemplo magnum capere potest incrementum, Sermum. M^tis^. suae hostibus non amicis tremendae nutum, nostratibus clementissime annuere. Proindeque facere, ut damna civibus nostris illata, quam bona intercepta et retenta sine aliqua ulteriori mora restituantur. Ita Deus Opt. Max. S.R.M.V. Clementiae et Iustitiae duarum Regali fastigio dignissimarum virtutum laudibus insignem, secundisque consiliorum et actionum omnium successibus felicissimam diutissime salvam et inco-

lumem conservet. Quod superest nostra quoque obsequendi et demerendi promptissima studia eidem M^ti. V^rae. perspectissima esse cupimus, Eiusdemque gratiae et clementiae modis nos omnibus commendamus.

Datum Gedani III Mensis Februarii, Anno Domini. M.D. Nonagesimo Nono.

S.R.M^tis. V^rae.

Proconsules et Consules civitatis Gedanensis.
obsequentissimi,

In dorso: Serenissimae Potentissimae Principi ac Dominae Dominae Elizabethae Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Reginae, Fidei Defensori etc, Dominae nostrae Clementissimae.

N. 155

[Varsoviae, 11 Februarii 1600]

Ignotus
ignoto
orationem Cancellarii Poloniae Ioannis Zamoyski
in Senatu habitam refert.

F. 95 Regni Cancellarius in Senatu in hunc modum sententiam dixit.

Post tot senatores qui ante me dixerunt sententias, nollem frustra terere tempus, quandoquidem satis abunde et graviter atque quod magis est amanter ad rem praesentem dixisse mihi videantur. Quorum consilia cupio et opto in utilitatem publicam cedant atque Reipublicae fluctuanti salutem et tranquillitatem concilient. Quorsum enim verbosae declamationes [a] et inanis eloquentia qua usque ad rabiem aliqui abutuntur, cum nullus interea salutaris sequatur effectus? Quamquam peccata quoque nostra quibus divinam saepe provocamus indignationem saepe efficiunt ut praeclara Regni ordinum instituta nobis non succedant, nec ante cogitatum sortiantur [b] eventum, nec minus Reipublicae perniciosa est illa corruptela consuetudinum [c] nam dicere non possum quod constitutiones quae leges Regni sunt nostri nunc [d] in Comitiis ferantur, aut ex matura senatus et Regni ordinum deliberatione proveniunt, sed veluti a summo Iove demissae profunda iam nocte ignorantibus ac ne cogitantibus quidem nobis obtrudantur [e]; et si in superioribus comitiis etiam huiusmodi defecerint [f], nihilominus tamen quia ratio concludendorum comitiorum concernat libertatem et spectet ad statum et ordinationem [g] Reipublicae, non censeo ut properanter aliqua id constem [h] circumscribatur; in rempublicam [i] quidem mutationes non sunt temere inducendae. Sed tamen nunc exhibeatur aliquis modus cuius tempus et eventus sit iudex, tum demum perspecta ipsius commoditate, lege in futuris comitiis et authoritate publica firmetur. Ego quidem multis annis sellis senatorum assistens et varia publica officia administrans antiquum comitiorum modum, ut mihi videtur, exacte perspectum in animo retineo, et probo. Dicebantur, uti nunc, ante omnia senatorum sententiae, quibus a nuntiis terrarum exauditis, in suo consessu [j] statim consultabant a quonam negotio incipere, quid primo, quid secundo loco tractare, et quo ordine reliqua prosequi placeret. Constitutoque eo ordine articulatim cuncta expediebant, hoc est, et ipsi articulis certis propositis usque ad

consensum communem deliberationes habebant, et postea easdem in senatu ut approbarentur septimanatim deferebant. Die vero comitiorum uno universas constitutiones Masalcho tradebant [k]. Sic nulla extabat constitutio quae non esset ab omnibus rite examinata, approbata, et ad aequalitatem civium accomodata. Quis autem eum modum tot annis utiliter servatum mutavit Deus novit. Hoc aperte dicam, si redimus ad hanc antiquam consuetudinem, spem concipio maximam

F. 95 v quod ultra consilia nostra irrita [l] non reddentur, si vero [m] in novo errore perseverabimus nullos sane fructus expecto. Cupio certe ut bene sit Patriae.

De aliis rebus parce nunc loquar, non omnia enim hic sunt dicenda, nec ut habet vetus dictum per satyram, ubi singillatim [n] dicendum erit dicam libere. Dicam sincere, nihil quod salutare Reipublicae iudicamus subticebo [o]. Scio quod mihi multi obtrectent, sed certus sum quod qui actiones meas inspexerint facile iudicabunt [p], et nunc eas prodesse, et in posterum non inutiliter fore. Cedam etiam libenter melius consulenti; nec mihi quicquam tam cordi est, quam ut aequalitas servetur, ut non alii punctim, alii caesim feriantur. Nec mihi item difficile erit diluere, cum tanta sit militaris licentia; ostendam enim quaenam sint impedimenta propter quae miles in officio contineri nequit. Non [q] enim obscurum est a quonam Respublica sit spoliata, et de summis pecuniariis non admodum erit difficilis disquisitio. Enormissima sunt in Republica patrata facinora [quae] iustitiam sitiunt, pericula quoque talia sese ostendunt quae moram non patiuntur. Haec quoque non subterfugio nec officio deero meo.

Ad luxum quod attinet hic est intestinorum malorum stirps; quicumque enim male sua prodigerit [r] nequam est, dum dissensionibus, motibus, et domesticis calamitatibus iterum ditesceri nil pensi habet. Eundem sequitur avaritia tanquam filia matrem; dum isti perdunt, dilapidant ac distrahunt, cupiditas interim vires assumit, et lautis inhiat patrimoniis. Avaritiam vero habet vel si mavultis matrem superbia, eius siquidem est laxatis habenis [s] ad praecipitium parare. Quaeque vitia nisi [ut] peccantes humores e Reipublicae corpore subducantur [t], valde de salute sua periclitabitur. Audivi quidem quosdam legibus sumptuariis, quosdam statutis contra prodigos latis consuluisse ut compescantur, sed mihi non admodum accident ista [u]. Mirum est profecto quot modis res et bona amitti possunt, cum acquirendi tantum sint, quorum [v] et ex his dico liberales et honesti. Quamvis etenim aliqui amittendarum rerum modos restrinxerunt, quoque ut aliam dicant earum amissionem necessariam, aliam casualem [w] aliam licenciosam, tamen haec postrema latissime [x] sese diffundit atque ut [y] innundatio quaedam dilatatur. Causas etiam luxus alias statuo. Quamvis enim foenus aliquando facere videantur et occasionem praebere, dum prodigi ad nullas non se offerunt usuras modo pecuniam

F. 96 foenerentur, tamen aliae causae magis sunt proximae, qualis est liberorum apud exteros educatio. Mittuntur adolescentes improvidi, et qui nondum quid expediat quidve obsit per aetatem discernere queunt, ad delicatas nationes. Ibi delicias addiscunt, effoeminantur, compti redeunt. At vero non talibus, sed duro Mars milite gaudet. Altera [z] quod in tanta pace multum sane strevimus [aa], totque filios apud unum parentem reperies, qui omnes vitio torpescunt, et ex eo in vitia dissolvuntur. Memini iuvenis multas insignes domos extitisse, quae hodie ita multi-

plicatis successoribus eviluerunt, ut multi ex hiis in rusticanas familias successerint [ab]. Quare nescio quid sit utilius medium quam ut tantae iuventutis multitudini occupationem obiciamus, et disciplina militari haec vitia corrigamus. Credite mihi magnae sunt istae opes Regni nostri, quales nullus Monarcha quotquot sunt in orbe terrarum habet: tanta [est] hominum multitudo, tanta lectissimorum [ac] et fortissimorum iuvenum pariter et virorum copia, modo illis uti velimus, [quod] nullus nobis gravis potest esse hostis. Iam et tributo, quantum in me in hac parte est [ad], non exclamare polliceor, modo iuventutem bello occupemus.

Plura alia in medium constitueram afferre, sed me hoc levarunt onere qui ante me dixerunt. Nunc extrema attingam. Turcarum [Imperator?] bellum tam vicinum facit, ut videamur pacem non habere; suspensos animos nostros tenet dum totus [ae] tam ingentes [af] exercitus ad fines nostros ducit, admonet [ag] animos etiam aliorum, hoc ipso distrahit, dum se nobis suspectum ostendit ad haec [ah] nulla ipsorum fides. Itaque censeo ad eum mittendum legatum qui sibi hoc impedimentum pacis denuntiet, et serio agat ne circa fines nostros exercitum ducat aut ponat, et metu nos et se suspicione liberet. Quod si detractaverit, satius esse putarem aperto bello cum eo experiri quam vero semper in metu vivere. Scytarum quoque internuntius dicitur adventare, famelicus lupus muneribus nostris cupit satiari. Sed hanc quoque conditionem pacis ut Turca suscipiat, atque a muneribus istis nos [ai] excipiat legatus agere poterit. Moschus multa indicia dedit quae quo animo sit erga nos declarant [aj]. Dicitur enim Caroli copiis quae Narviam et Scamptienum in Ledscovia occuparunt per ditiones suas transitum concessisse, subditis autem M.V. prohibuisse. Quod sane contra vetera pacta quae ante D. Stephanum nobiscum fecerat directe pugnat, in quibus pactis diserte nostram esse Renaliam, Narviam, Scamptienum fatetur. Non debuit igitur hostem in nostra immittere, et ut in discrimen venirent efficere. Elatum hominem esse aiunt, quamvis non desint qui sanctos spiritus sufflent [ak]. Imprimuntur Rostochii nescio quae auguria [al] quae Suetiam nobis improperant, Moschum ad medium ensem eduxisse [am], bellumque contra nos coeptum esse contra nos [an] denuntiant. Quid igitur pacto [ao] opus est? Capiamus arma et priorum temporum exemplo Marte hanc litem totam dirimamus [ap]. Non enim pacis sunt ac benevolentiae internuntii ipsius, quae paulo ante hic audivi, verba. Qui, inquit, cupit pacem, mittat et mendicet apud Principem nostrum pacem. Non, inquam, mittemus, nec ea indignitate qua nescio an apud omnes nationes posset esse insignior, pristina decora ac victorias [aq] de ipsorum capite partas maculabimus. Maximiliani quoque confirmatio insufficiens mihi esse videtur. Debuerat eodem iuramento Hungaria astringi, hoc factum non est. Transilvania in eadem erat inclusa; quid cum ea factum sit, iam videmus. Exercitus praeterea ingentes extra fines nostros ducit, forte eo fine ut aliquando nos imparatos adoriatur, atque fortunam iterum tentet [ar]. Certe his suspicionibus quantum in illo est tranquillitatem nostram turbat, atque incertam pacem nostram reddit. Livonia quoque eadem compositione deleta est, tam magna et lata Provincia, pro qua tantum sanguinis effudimus, tot strenuos amisimus viros, tantos sumptus sustinuimus. Quod cum Michaele coniungatur, quid est? Dubium non est quin bellum nobis paret. Nunquam dicitur quendam Polonum et Nerbinum ad Cosahos misisse qui eos sollicitaret, atque [ut?] nostros a tergo adoriantur, cum res ad manus venerit, eis persuaderet [as]. Proinde ad eius conatus infringendos quam primum modus aliquis statuatur, sive placuerit aliqua generali expeditione sive alio modo.

Venio modo ad Regiae Maiestatis iniuriam, atque ad eius vindictam omnes adhortor. Socius fert auxilium, vicinus vicinum sublevat, et nos Regem nostrum deserimus? Absit hoc. Me puero adhuc ea consuetudo maiorum nostrorum in Polonia viguit, quod nobilis rogatus ut auxilio alicui esset, infamiae excepto discrimine, et contra quem rogaretur non intercedente cognatione, nequaquam se excusare poterat. Quo tempore duo nobiles mediocris fortunae, qui aliquos tantum pagos habuerant excitatis inter se controversiis aliquot millia hominum ad dirimendas eas pace sola conduxerunt. Nos in tanta iniuria Regis nostri manus rerittemus? Non certe. Quid enim de nobis exteri sentiant? Hoc certe quod aut Regibus non faveamus nec eos amemus, vel quod domesticis odiis desideamus, vel quod non simus tanti ut Regi nostro aliquo subsidio esse possimus. Hinc sequeretur apud exteros contemptus nostri

F. 97 et ex contemptu novi contra nos motus. Profecto multi nobis postea constant praesentis iniuriae impuniter [at]), quamvis etiam res nostra agatur, nostra enim Nervia et Hameranum nunc iam a Carolo occupata est, neque credendum ultra eum non processurum. Nescio quis Monachus vaticinatur, quod hoc anno tormentarie cantilenae sub Derpato audientur [au]). Denique cum Moscho consilia communicantur, quare nihil vetat nisi quod iam accingamur. Quod ut tanto fiat alacrius ignoscat M.V. si cum gratia M.V. libere quod sentiam dixero. Duo sunt quibus animos et studia civium M.V. devincire possit. Primum si ad leges expurgandas, et iustitiam excitandam M.V. [av]) applicaverit, alterum si promissionem suae Reipublicae exsolverit, quam quidem Respublica a M.V. nunquam sordide exigit neque secum more molestorum creditorum agit, sed ut M.V. proprio motu et libera voluntate ac amore erga nos ducta fuerat expectabit. Dissimulare enim non possumus interesse Reipublicae ut Oestonia sit nostra, M. autem V. nihil decedat, cum utriusque Regni sit Domina. Ante omnia autem M.V. rogo ut de ratione belli cum senatu tuo quam diligentissime et apertissime conferat atque quibus consiliis quibus auxiliis illud gerere debeat cum eo communicet. Sane Poloni nunquam Reges suos externis credere solebant, maleque eis semper cessit quotiescumque Reges nostri externis se crediderunt. Crediderat Iarchlo filium Hungaris, ita eum amisit quandoquidem a Matthia est interemptus. Quantum etiam de M.V. timuerimus animus meminisse horret, quantum periculum de M.V. periculo Respublica nostra formidabat, fugiunt me situs locorum. Ideo pauciora dico, sed tamen bellum hoc copias firmas et iustas requirit, accessus praeterea explorandus, commeatus ut intercludi non possit providendum. A tergo tuta debent esse omnia, quod in priori expeditione male servatum est, cum nec literas quidem ultro citroque mittere potuerimus, locorumque opportunitate exacte cognoscendae, et nullius non utendum occasionibus. Caetera [aw]) ad nutum sequentur, non desperamus quin M.V. cuncta sint bene cessura. Carolus ille Magnus propter tempestates insignes cladem acceperat, et postea tamen victor extitit. Idem M.V. sibi promittat modo recte fiant omnia, memor illius dicti: Neptunum frustra accusat, qui bis naufragium facit. Habeo etiam aliud quod cum gratia nobilitatis, ne putent a me Regem tibi dari, et cum gratia M.V. dictum esse volo. Gerit quidem maiestas V. curam filii ut educatur liberaliter, sed ut tanto diligentius id M.V. faciat rogandam M.V. censui. Talis enim procul dubio futurus est, qualem educationem na[c]tus fuerit. Detur illi praeceptor gravis et doctus, quem Casimirus dedit filiis suis, quos ita instituerat ut a Christianis Populis

F. 97 v in Reges et Principes appeterentur, atque in Hungaria et Bohemia regnarent, ex qua eadem institutione Sigismundus magnus Avulus M.V. prodierat [ax]). Quapropter et M.V. filio eadem cupio ut non desint ornamenta, excolant bonae artis eius ingenium maxime autem in hiis studiis versetur, quae ad politicam et ad Rem militarem pertinent. Nostrae autem politiae paucissimi sunt praecepta et regulae, quorum Deum ama, Rempublicam, iura, leges patriae serva, senatum consule; Reipublicae vero contextus ex Monarchia et Policratia constat, quae unum Reipublicae corpus ita constituunt, ut Rex sit caput supremum, propterea in Regno authoritas et primus rector, et quia caput functiones suas cum sensibus obit, atque eorum ministerio utitur, itidem et Rex senatum ideo adiunctum habet, ut ipsius consilio utatur. Reliqua nobilitas suis officiis et titulis seu membris et articulis distincta, corpus ipsum repraesentat, et haec quidem Reipublicae pulcherrima constitutio recte se habet si Rex cives et cives Regem diligant. Nullus est enim nexus tenacior amoris et benevolentiae, dulciter enim dominos cum subditis connectit et copulat. Quare M.V. filius assuescat a teneris annis amare cives, et vicissim in amore civium adolescat; si enim amaverit a teneris, amabit adultus, si amabit adultus defendet, praemiis officiet, benemeritos remunerabit. Denique devinctis [ay]) ita sibi civium animis Regnum firmiter stabiliet. Sunt aliae et plurimae in hac sententia exoticae subtilitates, sed apud nos merito nunquam locum obtinuerunt, quandoquidem ita saepe Principes cum subditis implicarunt, ut et illi metuerentur, et isti metuerent. Certior igitur et tutior est nostra sinceritas et benevolentia quibus hactenus Respublica Polona stetit. Nec quidem, ut antea dixi, haec a me dicta sunt eo fine quod liberam electionem aliquo modo monere velim, nam et haec mihi libertas omnibus rebus est charior [az]), sed monui ut R.M. filius recte educatur et instituatur, ut in proximo quem elegamus habeamus.

Et quoniam iam finem dicendi facio, iterum M.V. rogo ut omnes cogitationes belli in sinu senatus deponat atque confidenter de tota eius ratione consilia conferat et communicet. In nobis nihil deerit M.V. Non solum hunc M.V. inimicum sustinebunt Poloni, sed si reviviscet Magnus Alexander cum suis Macedonibus, nunquam erit formidabilis. Vnum est quod praeteritam Livonicam commissionem M.V. in his comitiis perficiat: non est bonum quando

F. 98 fluctuant animi Provincialium, et non est ferendum ut labor commissiariorum, maxime Reverendissimi Archiepiscopi Leopoliensis, sine fructu maneat.

*) Huius orationis extant duo exemplaria, ambo aeque imperfecta. Versio in textu igitur ex utrisque est conflata, adhibita interpunctione quae ex magna parte deest. Litterae A et B significant lectiones in primo et secundo exemplari existentes, quanquam foliatio refert ad exemplar secundum.
a) declarationes A.
b) sortiatur A B.
c) consuetudinem A B.
d) non A B.
e) abundant A.
f) deficeret A, defecerunt B.
g) ordinem B.
h) sic A et B.
i) republica A, rem B.
j) consensu A et B, *emendavi*.
k) tradebat A et B.
l) inita B.
m) sive A, sin B, *emendavi*.
n) sigillatim A et B.
o) subicebo B.
p) inspexerit, iudicabit A.
q) Nam B.
r) prodigent B.
s) laxare habenas A.
t) subdicantur B.
u) ita B.
v) quorum *sic* A et B.
w) causam B.
x) latitudo B.
y) seu A, an B, *emendavi*.
z) Altera A et B. *An legendum* Vltra?
aa) strevimus A et B. *An legendum* accrevimus?
ab) secesserint A.

ac) letissimorum B.
ad) est, sit A et B.
ae) totus A et B. *An pro* tot?
af) ingens B.
ag) admovit B.
ah) ad haec A et B. *An pro* adhuc.
ai) non B.
aj) declarat A et B.
ak) sanctos spiritus sufflent A et B.
al) quae auguria *om.* A.
am) deduxisse B.
an) contrarios B.
ao) facto A et B. *Emendavi.*
ap) destinamus A, dominamus B. *Emendavi.*
aq) vie ac terras A.
ar) tentem A.
as) venient A, persuaderant A et B.
at) *sic* A et B. *Videtur aliquid excidisse, quia phrasis sensum non habet.*
au) audentur B.
av) devincire... M.V. *om.* B.
aw) Caeterum A et B.
ax) Avulo M.V. proderat B.
ay) de cunctis B.
az) clarior B.

N. 156

s.l., 9 Februarii 1600

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de morte filiae Regis Sigismundi et aliis rebus

Die mercurii .9. februarii 1600

Cantata fuit missa de spiritu sancto in Collegiata ecclesia sancti Ioannis Versovie per episcopum posnanensem, loci ordinarium in qua intervenerunt Rex (licet enim filia septenis esset destituta a medicis ob morbum postularem vulgo varole et antequam Rex veniret ad ecclesiam illam relinquerat ut mortuam quae postmodum hora 21. mortua est). Nuntius Apostolicus, Archiepiscopus Leopoliensis, episcopus Plocensis, Culmensis, Vice Cancellarius et Lucioriensis et quinque senatores laici, videlicet Castellani minoraho [a]), et post missam iverunt ad Regem Archiepiscopus, episcopi et senatores Castellani et cancellarius Regni qui non fuit in Capella.

Die iovis. X. eiusdem.

Non fuerunt comitia propter mortem filie Regis sed senatores tam ecclesiastici quam seculares et cancellarius iverunt ad visitandum et consolandum Regem.

Die Veneris .XI. eiusdem.

Fuerunt Comitia et a Vice Cancellario fuit facta propositio nomine Regis quae continebat quod Regnum istud Gubernatur consiliis senatorum, et quod tunc bene gubernatur, quando consilia sunt bona et executioni demandantur, et reduxit propositionem suam ad duo capita videlicet, ad interna, et externa, et de internis ad quinque capita, primo de corrigendis quibusdam abusibus tribunalis Regni, secundo de ratione comitiorum agendorum, ut quae statuta sunt executioni demandentur tertio de licentia militari cohibendo, quarto de luxu moderando. Quinto de providendo usurpationibus Bonorum Regni et Regis. Quorum externa ad duo capita videlicet de obstando Principibus qui possunt infestare Regnum, secundo de Auxilio Regi prestando instanti. Sequentibus diebus senatores ecclesiastici dederunt vota sua, et die lune 14 eiusdem cancellarius post alios senatores oretenus lingua Polonica sicut et alii dedit votum supradictum respondendo ad singula proposita.

Comitia huiusmodi durabunt per sex hebdomadas continuas singulo die preterquam Diebus Dominicis et aliis festivis diebus ab hora .18. usque ad .22. et in futurum nuntii facient propositiones suas. Hi sunt

due electi in nobilitate in singulo palatinatu et sunt Palatinatus in totum .34.

F. 98v Senatus constat ex duobus Archiepiscopis Gnesnensi et Leopoliensi, ex .13. episcopis Cracoviensi, Vladolaviensi, Vilnensi Posnaniensi, Varsiensi, Luceoriensi, primislensi, Samogutiensi sive Mednizensi, Culmensi, Chelmensi, livoniensi, Camensi, triginta quorum palatinis tribus castellanis, et uno capitaneo et hi dicuntur senatores maiores ex castellanis maioribus .30. et ex minoribus .49. et de officialibus curie, videlicet Marscalco Regni Polonie, Marscalco lituanie, Vicecancellario Polonie, Vicecancellario lituanie, thesaurario Polonie, thesaurario lituanie, Marscalco curie Polonie, et Marsalco curie lituanie Uno referendario Polonie et altero lituanie.

Sedent ab utroque latere Regis Archiepiscopi, et episcopi supradicti: deinde sequuntur Palatini iuxta ordinem Palatinatuum quorum quidem Palatinatuum nomina sunt haec.

Castellanus Cracoviensis, Palatinus Posnaniensis Vilnensis, Sandomiriensis, Castellanus Vilnensis, Palatinus Calisiensis, trocensis, seradiensis, castellanus trocensis Palatinus lenciciensis, Capitaneus Samogitie, Palat. Bresensis, Chioviensis Ivni Ladislaviensis, Ruscie, Volynensis, Podolie, smolensensis, lubliensis, Bolezensis, Premlsensis, Novigrodensis, Plocensis, Vitepcensis, Massoviensis, Polesensis sive Poladsensis, Raviensis, Bresciensis, Culmensis, Moscislaviensis, Margie Braclaviensis, Pomeranie, Minschensis, Derpatensis, Posnaniensis, Vendensis.

Ex his decem sunt partim heretici partim scismatici ceteri sunt catholici. In hoc Regno vacant tres ecclesie cathedrales et Principales videlicet Vilnensis, iam sunt octo anni per translationem E.m. cardinalis Radivil ad ecclesiam cracoviensem de qua quidem Vilnensis fuit provisus Reverendissimus D. Bernardus Macieioschi episcopus Luceoriensis sed nunquam adeptus fuit illius possessionem quia se opposuerunt Lituani pretendentes vigore eorum privilegiorum quod Poloni non possint habere officia vel beneficia appud eos et negotium in istis negociis resolvetur. Varmiensis per obitum cardinalis Battori pro eius provisione debent nominari a Rege quattuor persone a cannonicis et capitulo debet elligi unus et fertur quod electio forte cadet in Reverendissimum D. Petrum Tiliegla episcopum Culmensem, et Vicecancellarium, cum sit cannonicus Varmiensis, et Rex hucusque distulit nominationem ut dicunt ut retineat plures in spe cum egeat eorum opera in istis comitiis, et quia etiam si ellegeretur ad presens in istis comitis, et quia etiam si ellegeretur ad presens in istis comitiis oporteret provideri de novo Vicecancellario et Rex ac amici dicti Vicecancellarii cupiunt quod ipse continuet officium suum usque ad nova comitia que non fiient nisi infra duos annos et ecclesia Cracoviensis per obitum dicti Cardinalis Radevil ad quam multi

F. 99 aspirant inter quos Reverendissimus Dominus Stanislaus fogelueder Gubernator filii Regis et Dominus Stanislaus Mimschi Palatinus lanciciensis, et dicunt istius ecclesie redditus esse 89 m. florenorum et quod fructus possunt augeri ob quasdam mineras heris et argenti nuper inventas.

a) *Lectio incerta. Nomina perperam scripta in Ms. sunt sequentia*: Brectensis, Chilerensis, Macieroschi, Varniensis, Lapiciensis: *quae omnia in textu emendata sunt.*

N. 157

Gedani, 29 Aprilis 1600

Proconsul et Consules Gedanenses
ad Robertum Cecil
ut aditum ad reginam obtineat pro oratore eorum

Illustris Magnifice et Generose Domine.
F. 101 Mittimus per latorem praesentium literas nostras ad Serenissimam Angliae Reginam in negocio cum illius Regni Mercatores, tum Hanzae civitates confoederatas concernente. Cum autem in re magna magno patrocinio egeamus, de auctoritate et benevolentia Illustris Magnificentiae Vestrae omnia nobis pollicentes, verbis diligentissimis rogamus, dignetur Eidem Latori qui responsum Regium ad literas nostras humilime petiturus est, ad se aditum benigne permittere, et de caetero etiam ipsi negocio, in Consilio Reginali augustissimo gratiam suam et favorem accomodare. Quod nos de Illustri Magnificentia Vestra quibusvis officiorum studiis ubi occasio tulerit demereri studebimus. Eandem Deo Optimo Maximo diutissime salvam et incolumem, nos autem ipsius gratiae et benevolentiae commendamus. Datum Gedani XXIX. Aprilis. Anno M DC

Illustris Magnificentiae Vestrae
ad officia paratissimi
Praeconsules et Consules
civitatis Gedanensis

In dorso: Illustri Magnifico ac Generoso Domino Domino Roberto Cecilio, Equiti Aurato et Sacrae R-ae Ma-tis necnon magni Regni Angliae Secretario primario, et Consiliario dignissimo. *Sigillum.*

N. 158

Zamoscio, 19 Junii 1600

Matheus Piscoviensis
ad Robertum Cecil
petens informationem de viris illustribus

F. 103 Illustrissime Domine Domine observandissime.
Induxi in animum, elogia clarorum virorum monimentis mandare. Et eos quidem, qui precipua laude, in Regno Poloniae excelluerunt, habeo: in Anglia clarissimo, et a vetustate celebratissimo Regno, qui singulari gloria floruerunt, qui ut floreant, gestio habere. Qua de re Ill. D.V. ex omnibus unam potissimum existimavi appellandam, quam ex eruditissimorum hominum vario sermone, qui istinc ad nos veniunt, mirifice suspicio. Quidquid rerum gestarum scriptores, grecis Latinisque litteris complexi sunt, quidquid ii pepererunt, a quibus precepta, Rerumpublicarum recte administrandarum petuntur;

F. 103 v quidquid sapientiae antistites divinitus in Philosophiae studio invenerunt, earum omnium rerum summam scientiam esse, in

Ill. D. V-ra. Non imitabitur Ill. D. V. avaros Chronistas, qui collecta, in terram invidi recondunt: Principem siderum sequetur solem, summa liberalitate, cuncta luce sua complentia. Petitionis aequitati morem geres. Dulcis et humana est virtus, cuius prestantiam hominum iudicia tribuunt tibi: suavitas eius nihil mihi negabit. Quod ego si assequor, divinum quiddam et singulare, esse me assecutum arbitrabor. Literarum nostrarum brevitatem, musarum delitiae, Brusius noster in omni liberali doctrina nobilis et magnus, uberem eloquentia sua efficiet. Vale. Datum Zamosci 12 Kal. iul. 1600.

Ill. D-is V-rae
Studiosissimus Servitor
Matheus Piscoviensis
Regiae M-tis Poloniae Secr.

In dorso: Ill-mo Dom. D. Roberto Baroni de Sicelis, equiti aurato, Sac. Ma-tis Angliae Secretario, et Domino ob-mo. *Alia manu:* July 1600. King of Poland his Secretary to my M. by Doctor Brusius.

N. 159

Grenvici, 30 Junii 1600
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad cives Gedanenses
de edicto contra eos revocando

F. 105 Elizabeth Dei gratia etc. Magnificis et spectabilibus viris, Dominis Consulibus, Proconsulibus et Senatoribus inclyte Civitatis Gedanensis, Amicis nostris charissimis. Salutem, et rerum omnium incrementum.

Magnifici et spectabiles viri, amici charissimi. Quam prompti paratique sitis, semperque fueritis ad omnia benevolentiae officia praestanda quae vel nobis ipsis grata acceptaque esse, vel subditis nostris commodum afferre possint, ex iis literis quas Ioannes Bremerus civis ac nuncius vester nuper ad nos attulit, plene intelleximus. Quibus in rebus tametsi id agitur ut communis utilitas vestris Civibus pariter ac nostris subditis acquiratur, tamen benevolentiam vestram libenter agnoscimus. Atque eo magis quod tantam animi aequitatem et integritatem ostenderitis, ut tametsi Civitas vestra cum Hanseaticis arctissimo ac foederis vinculo sit coniuncta, tamen adversus Imperatorium illud Edictum de exterminandis e Germania mercatoribus nostris (quod homines malevoli iniquissimo pretextu impetrarunt) acriter a vobis sit reclamata, nec ad eos Conventus aut colloquia quae ab Hanseaticis hac de re habebantur, quenquam vestratium, Civitatis nomine, miseritis. Quod quemadmodum eo consilio factum esse arbitramur, ut tum honoris ac dignitatis nostrae iusta ratio a vobis haberetur (cuius benevolentia haud ingrata memoriam semper retinebimus) tum etiam ut iudicii de Edicta ipsius iniquitate non obscurum testimonium extaret.

Ita studium operamque vestram quam pro componenda inter Hanseaticos nostrosque mercatores omni controversia, proque renovanda Hanseatica et communis mercaturae societate, vos libenter atque enixe

adhibituros profitemini, eiusdem benevolentiae permagnum atque insigne argumentum esse censemus. Sed cum hac in re, praesertim uti a vobis proposita est, plurime occurrunt difficultates ac dubitandi causae, quas maturo consilio accurataque consideratione expedire aequius est, ne forte dum alia evitare incommoda studemus, in alia eaque graviora incidamus, Haud possumus sane quicquam certi ad haec statuere, aut pro responsione animi nostri sententiam pluribus nunc verbis exponere, donec eae dubitationes quae iustissimis ex causis scrupulum nobis iniecere de medio tollantur. Quas Bremerus nuntius vester ex eo sermone quem cum quibusdam e consiliariis nostris habuit, vobis fusius ac plenius explicabit. Reliquum est, ut pro hiis permultis quidem ac promptissimis benevolentiae officiis quae a Vobis praestita sunt gratias agamus, utque tam bene merite Civitati par ac mutuum promerendi studium remetiamus. Quod certe libenter promptoque animo, ut res feret, semper futurae sumus.

Date e Regia nostra Grenvicensi 30a die mensis Iunii 1600, regni vero nostri .40.

Aliud exemplar huius epistolae extat f. 107. In dorso: 1600 Junii 30. Minute from her Ma-tie to the Magistrates of Dantswick.

N. 160

s.l., s.d.

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Magistratus Gedanenses
de eorum beneficiis erga mercatores Anglicos

F. 109 By your lettres, which of late your messinger John Bremer brought unto us, we have sufficiently perceaved the care and desire you have, to yeald us all contentement in any of your proceedings, which do ether concerne our selfe, or tende to the benefytt of our subiects; wherein although you do deale therein for those whose concurse doth bring you equall proffytt; yet we can not but take notice, that you have proceeded very affectionatly in this last accident of the Hanses against some of our subiects, whome they have procured by a collourable decree from the Emperor, to be proscribed out of the limitts of Germany: in which fact, you have ben so farr from assenting with those Hanses (to whome otherwise you are neerely linked in confederacy) as you rather protested to the contrary, and forbare to send your deputies to their Assemblies, when those things were handling. A matter which as wee can not but acknowledge to have proceeded from you, aswell out of respect to our self, (for which wee will ever carrie a gratefull memorie) as also out of due regard of the iustnes of the fact it self: so is it very acceptable to us, to behold nowe, how willingly you would offer your self, and imploye what meanes you can, to

F. 109 v have all those differences and misunderstandings remooved and buried, and the pristine commerce and frendship reestablished and revived, as it was before betwixt our Crowne and that Societie. To which good motion of yours, because it hath many ambiguities and doubtes in it self, as it is proposed by you; whereof in providence we are to be hartefull, least it may drawe some further inconveniences with

it, we have for this present resolved to suspend to enlarge our self any further in it, tyll some circumstaunces be further cleared, whereof as yet we have cause to be jealous; as your messinger may further declare unto you, with whome we have caused some of our counsell to conferre about that matter.

Resteth onely that we do acknowledge with many thankes your manifold good endevours which wee will be readie to acquytt with all Princely favours, as are becoming to our Estate, to whome wee hold our self so much beholding in frendship.

In dorso: Magnificis et spectabilibus Viris Dominis Consulibus, Proconsulibus et Senatoribus inclytae Civitatis Gedanensis.

Alia manu: Minute to the Magistrates of Dantzwick.

N. 161

Otlandiae, 8 Septembris 1600
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Ioannem Zamoyski
de commoratione Sigismundi Bathorei in Anglia concedenda

F. 111 Elizabeth etc. Illustri et magnifico viro domino Johanni Zamoitio regni Poloniae Cancellario et exercitus generali Capitaneo, amico nostro charissimo salutem et diuturnam prosperitatem.

Illustris et magnifice domine. Literae quibus Illustrissimo domino Sigismundo Bathoraeo facultatem nostro in regno tuto commorandi magnificentia tua petit, nobis recte redditae fuerunt et illae quidem gratissimae, quod viri nobis ob res praeclare gestas singularemque in nos nostraque omnia propensionem longe charissimi memoriam renovarunt, cuius quidem studia cum ad communem christianae reipublicae bonum statumque tranquillum omni ex parte dirigi hactenus visa sint, singulari semper loco habere iamdudum statuimus, quod vero nunc in favorem Ill-mi domini Sigismundi postulat (cuius quidem res adversas multis nominibus commiseratione dignas existimamus) honorificis optimorum principum institutis minime repugnat, cum regiae clementiae munus quoddam esse videatur sevientis fortunae dominatu agitatis respirandi saltem ansam permittere. Nos vero uti favorem nostrum praesertim quaesitum viris Ill-mi sanguinis negare non solemus: ita a magnificentia tua pro affine suo iam petitum libenter impertimur, atque in ipsius gratiam Ill-mo Sigismundo facultatem ad regnum hoc nostrum accedendi in eoque commorandi, ac pro voluntate recedendi, clementer concedimus, maxime si uti privatus paucisque comitatus versari istic statuerit.

Quod reliquum est Magnificentiae tuae foelicia omnia a Deo optimo Maximo precamur. Datae e Regia nostra Otlandiae viii-o die Septembris 1600 *).

In dorso: viii-o Septembris 1600. Copy of her Ma-ties Lettre to the Chancellour of Poland.

*) *Alterum exemplar huius epistolae exstat fol.* 112.

N. 162

Gedani, 15 Martii 1601

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de legationibus in Polonia

In dansk the 15th of March 1601, stilo novo.

F. 114 From the parlament at Warso as yett we here nott much for that as yesterday it ended, butt by the next post you shall here more at large, butt in the meane tyme will yt please you to expect of such as we heard which hath alredy passed, viz: there hath bene these ymbassadors following, first the kinge of Spaines, A wallone as namely the prince of pene, which came to Warso the 5th of febrewarie and their followers betwene 30 and 40 persons, whom the king caused to be by a nobleman upon the borders of polland and at the kings charge so brought to Warso. ½ a dutch myle from thence king caused to goe fourth and meett him the Bishop of the City, accompanied with about 200 nobells and gents, all woonderfully well mounted upon gallant turkish horses and so brought to his lodging, his owne trayne being 6 Asses with carryages, 2 koatches before his owne 6 horsses, and the other 4 and one wagen with carrage covered over with course canvas, and before the same 4 horsses and 12 horsemen before him rydinge which his lodging was upon the markett place where 3 of the farest housses were provided by the kings offecers for him, all furnished and charged with the kings stuffe, and upon the 7 th day of the same month being satterday he was by the foresaid bishopp of the Company [a] per a winwad [b] accompanied with 40 or 50 gents all mounted uppon turkish horsses with 3 of the kings best koatches, and before every koatch 6 goodly horsses fetched unto the Courte, where he gave private Audience, none present butt the king and the under Chansler who is now bishopp of selsburge, and then after the audience was in lyke manner agonn againe to his lodging. the foresaid bishopp of Coy [c] setting of the one side of the koatch, and the wiwad upon the other side he setting behind in the koatch, and there lyeth at the kings charges, the 15-th day after the same month in the Church in Warso he presented unto the king the goulden flece, who excepted thereof to the great discontent of the nobilitie insomuch that the great Chancler with the chefe nobilitie protested against the king for so doing, yett notwithstanding the king the same day feasted the same Ambassador verie royally at the Court, What other ambassage he sent to the king as yett I cannot gett any certaine knowlidge.

F. 114 v also there was at the same parlament dyvers ambassadors from the Dukes of Garmainie with everie one of him self came farr statlier, then the spannyshe Ambassador did for he that had least had nott under 70 horsses as namely the duke of Saxon the margrave of Brandeburg the margrave of Aresberke the margrave of hessen all whose Ambassadors were as much accounted of as yf I or my lyke should have come thether, and were faine to helpe themselves in such sleight lodgings as then was there to be gotten for there monney, also the king of Denmarke his Ambassador was also there who was somthing more accounted of then the dukes there Ambassadors: and had his lodging

appoynted him by the king his offecers, whose Ambassador ymported 3 poynts: first that the Crowne of Swethen is indepted unto Crowne of denmarke 800000 florens. This king of Polland being king of Swethen he demaunded payment thereof at his hand: the second poynt was for that the king of polland now 2 yeare since had obtayned leave with certayne his shipps and souldiers to passe throwgh the king of denmarke his domynions for Swethen, nott damnifieing the said king of denmarke his subiecks and now seing the said souldiers had damm his subiecks, he demaundeth satisfaction. Therefore the thrid and chefest poynt was whiell that the duckdome of pruce and quinsborowe had nowe for many yeares bene belonging to the house of Brandenburges and for that the ducke of pruce is lyk to dy without heares male whereby the Crowne of polland have hoped to bring it to the said Crowne againe the king of denmarke as nere alyed a frend to the house of brandenburg requested the Crowne of polland by his Ambassador that the said ducke dome of pruce might remaine by the said house of brandeburgh and that the lyne might be given unto the yong margrave of Asbourge and his brother the admynistrator of hall and there herees: and this poynt is the chefest effect of all the ducks, there Ambassage, butt what conclusion or answere they

F. 115 gave thereof as yett few untertaine. The spech goeth they shall have yt paying the some of 120000 florins pollyshe, butt the certainty we shall nott have before the lords of danske come from warso which shalbe some 5 or 6 dayes hence. yt is verilie thought that they shall obtayne yt for that the Crowne of polland at this instant is so besett with Enemyes as namely first with duke Charles who hath alredy taken in all leeseland except Rye and it is thought he will also have that before the Crowne of polland can be redy to withstand him. Second by the muscovites who detayneth the kings Ambassador there in musco who hath written to the king by secrett conveyance that they cannott perseave butt that the muscoveter is onely determyned to war so sonne as the tyme of his concluded peace is expyred which wilbe in June next, also they knowe nott butt they have an enemy at of Mishall Wido of Moldavia who hath as the spech goeth bene with the Emperour and clered himselfe of a false informacion which was given of him, yt is that he should be determyned to kepe the duckdome of Transilvania to his owne use, which duckdome almost 2 years since he tooke in with the emperours souldiers. the spech is that he hath clered himselfe and is gone downe to wallakie Generall of 20000. of the Emperors and his owne souldiers, which if it be true the poalles are lyke to find a stronge enemy of him for that he doth is in revenge Maxamillion his Iniures. all which considered yt standeth the Crowne of polland upon to make a frendly conclusion with the house of brandeburge otherwyse they are lyke to find the dukes of Garmanie also there Enemyes for that they will nott misse the said duckdom of prusen and for the longer houlding the same they could not have found better tyme then nowe ether to ioine yt by sword or els by Ayding

F. 115 v of ducke Charles soe there is noe doute yf they cannott by yt with there money as aforesaid that then they will seeke yt by armes. What the end wilbe tyme will shewe.

a) c) *Lectio incerta.* Coy *Ms.*
b) *Sic Ms.*

N. 163

Gedani, 14 Septembris 1601

Samuel Proudlove
ad M. Bradshaw
de rebus Polonicis

Laus Deo in Dansick the 14 of September 1601

F. 116 Honorable and my good ffreind Mr. Bradshaw, in all humble manner I commend me unto yow, wishing yow health and preferment to gods pleasure etc. Yow may no doubt marvell at that unlooked for letter, yet I know yow will not scorne to peruse it, for that I am one of yowr old acquayntance. The cause of wryting is, ffor that I am persuaded yow are a gente belonging to that Right honourable man Mr Roburtt Cicell, who no doubt is a true and worthy statesman, and muche admyred in all partes, where I have travelled, as in Poland, Prusia, Littuania, and Russia, and ffor that I knowe the Affaires of Princes are hartely desyred of such worthy men, in all Landes wheresoever, I do presume knowing no gentlman of the state more fforward in the good of our fflorishing Comune Weale to impart and make knowne ffyrst unto yow, who I persuade my selfe hath accesse to his honor, how matters all this instant stand betwixt Sigismundus Batore princ of transilvania or Sevenberg and the emprors fforces whereof Mychaell the Woywod or Mychaell Wode was gennerall ffor themperor, as sixe weekes past Mychaell came into Sevenberg with 26 thousand men and Sigismundus mett him with 14 thousand others uppon, in ffyne, Sigismundus lost the battell, and very hardly with a ffew of his souders his owne persone escaped, and newes came that mychaell being left victor, and practising as the germans gave out, with the turck to bring Sevenberg to the turckes handes, the Emperours peopell amongst them had made him aware, and as it was sayd, thrust him throw with a holbert, and with all to bee done by themperours Comyssione, meaning to place Maxymylianus his brother theere, and so by that meanes to be an ill neighbore to the king of Pole, his Rivale and att opportynytye to thrust fforces into Poland, to gett him selfe into that seate, if it weere possible, but now the Newes is otherwyse come as that Sigismundus after his overthrow went uppon the grantzes and procured out of the turckes, nempe, 30 thousand turckes and tartars together, and Imediately retorned into Sevenberg with that power, gave mychaell Wode a second Batell, overthrew him and with gret effusione of bloode, and that mychaell seing his part going to the worst, commanded one of his soldyers to thrust him or shoote him throw, and afterwardes Sigismundus fynding the Bodye, he ca[u]sed the head to be struck of, this is the newes come unto this towne this daie, but howsoever surten it is that mychaell Wode is sleane, ether by themperor or by Sigismundus, if by themperor then will it make ill ffor poland, because the warrs, with the gret chancelers presente will not be folowed against Swethen, for he must needes com back againe to strengthen that syde of poland; if by the Duke Sigismundus, then will he and the turck agree well enoughe, and the pole with the wysdome of the gret Chauncelor shall feare no incursyons one that syde. Heere is likewyse newes that duke Charles of Swethen, by a policy, is retyring afforre a smale army of Poles whereof Charles Cotkevich was gennerall, the sayd Charles persewed them allmost within shot of the town of Rye, when thinking he

had them sure enough, unlooked of the pole, a partt of duke Charles armie fell uppon the backe of the poles, slew them unmercifully, tooke there custiges and gret riches, and Charles Cokevitch there gennerall with .5. other soldyers gott into the towne of Rye, and so escaped. Heere is dayly provitione careyed up into Lyvonia . as grett peeces brasse and shott and all other warlick munitions, yett I thinke the pole will do litle against duke Charles affore the next sommer. The king and the gret Chancelor are at the Wylde, a gret ruyned cite in Lyttoo, what they shall do heere after I will ffurther adviz yow. I have busnes enough to do besydes, yett the good I wisht to my Cuntry and to his honor, to whom I desyre to be a servant, not any way to his honors charge. butt have his honors Countynance to my ffurther credit in this cuntry, where I meane a yeare or tow to abyde, shall make my imploy my tyme and travell, as shalbe come a diligent servant to so worthie a man. Wold it please his honor so to grace mee. What I am yow partly knowe and may it please yow to inquyer of Mr. Davenant in Watling streete, a draper, yow may ffurther understand the occasiones of my staying in this cuntry. I am a merchant and whyle I am able I will see the doing of my owne busnes heere.

Lastly I pray yow speake good of me, as yow have no other cause, and command mee to do yow any service heere. This Cuntry affordes Haukes, and beares great game. I wold I cold pleasure yow in sending these or exelent sturgione ffor his honors provitione against Maye next. I pray yow lett me heare ffrom yow that I may not committ any offence in well meaning.

Yours to command
Samuel Proudlove.

In dorso: To the worshipfull my very Loving Friend Mr Bradshaw, or in his absentes to my good Cosen Mr Henery Radclife, one of the Earle of Derbys gentlemen at London or elsewhere.

N. 164

Gedani, s.d.

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de gestis Cancellarii Poloniae et aliis rebus

F. 118 By Lettres from Dantzick it is advertised, that the Chancellor and therein hath taken prisonner Carol Carolson, being Generall of the field for Duke Charles, and his bastard sonn.

Duke Charles himself is at Stockholme, and hath leaft Count John of Nassau, his Generall in Liefland, with great forces about Revell: there were about Lubeck some 3000 foote and horse ready to have taken shipping, to joyne with those forces, but by reason of the hasty frosts which continued so long, they were afterwards discharged.

There came three great Noblemen from Liefland, which passed by Dantzick very lately, the Powles would have stayed them there, but that the Magistrats would not suffer it. Not farr from Dantzick one Swiger, a gentleman under the King of Poland, being advertised of it, made out after them with some 60 horse and hath taken them prisonners. It

is thought that one of these Noblemen is Count John of Nassau, and other the Count of Olmuts: and of the third his name is not yet knowen.

The Muscovite hath sent an Ambassador to the King of Poland to conclude a peace between those two Contreis: the King entertaynes him at the Wilde.

The Chancellor of Poland remanyeth still in the field, in great misery, oppressed with cold and hunger, having lost most parte of his Army.

Here is newes that the King of Denmark is drowned faring over the Ice he brake in; but it is no certainty, the newes came hether from Lubeck.

N. 165

Gedani, [24 Julii 1602]

Joannes Wroe
ad Robertum Savage
de Duce Carolo.

F. 120 Lovinge freind, mr Savage, comendations premysed with hope of your health etc In my [letter] per giles bedam I certifiied you of such newes as then wee had here, since which tyme I have enquired more touchinge the Swethis newes, which I thought good now to certifie you of, Such is that the commons have chosen Duke Charles to be kinge and after hym his eldest sonn who if he dieth without heires malle, then is to succeed hym his brother Duke Charles the yongest, but if both his sonns die without heires malle, then is to succeed King John his yongest sonn, the Kinge of Powlands half brother. The Duke hath accepted therof with this promys that if the King of Powland refuseth to send his sonn hether before christmas to be kinge and brought up in the lawes and customs of the contry, that then the crownation shall be houlden at christmas next. And in the meane tyme the commons have graunted unto the Duke leave to goe into Leffland with a great armye both of horse and footmen. Wherof there are certayn newes that a great parte are alreadie aryved at Revell and Harnow with divers shipps laden with victuals and other necessaries hether, and the reporte is that there is not above 80 last of corne in the towne, so that the towne is like to endure great misery against this next Winter. What newes followeth as I here certenty of I will write you. The Dukes shipps are under commaund of two english men, thone Captain Clayton who hath beene ther now 2 yeare, thother Captain Crofton who came to the Duke this springe and desireth of the Duke to have a shipp or two to goe for the straits to robb and spoyle merchaunts, and the reporte is the Duke hath graunted hym and that at michaelmas next he shall procead of that voyage if god hinder not ther determynations. as for comodities no alteration since my last. The plage increaseth, god be mercifull unto us and turne his wrath from us . thus at this instant I cease, commytinge you to the tuition of almighty god.

Yours to commaund,
John wrooce [a]

In dorso: 24 July 1602. From Dantzick. Advertisement Duke Charles chosen King.

a) Lectio incerta.

N. 166

Elbingae, 20 Junii 1603

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Robertum Cecil
de privilegiis mercatorum continuandis

F. 121 Illustris Praenobilis et Generose Domine, Domine gratiose, Illustri D. Vestrae felicitatem precati studia et officia nostra paratissima deferimus.

Non ignotum Ill. D. Vestrae fore arbitramur, quo pacto de voluntate Serenissimae olim Elizabethae Reginae clementissima, subditorum suorum mercatorum nimirum certorum in oris maris Balthici negociantium sedes ab annis viginti et pluribus Elbingae constituta fuerit, ita ut Maiestas sua saepius suis ad nos Oratoribus et literis missis eam perpetuam esse desideraverit. Cum vero iam Ipsa, Deo omnipotente ita humanas res moderante fatis cesserit, necessarium nobis visum fuit, serenissimi et Potentissimi moderni Angliae etc. Regis, uti successoris illius legitimi, Domini benignissimi, authoritatem Regiam ad sedis et negociationis eiusmodi apud nos continuandae et stabiliendae rationes exorasse. Eaque de causa praesentium latores in curiam Maiestatis suae R. ablegavimus. Quia vero certo persuasi sumus, Ill. D. Vestram ratione muneris sui amplissimi eo loco constitutam esse, ut plurimum gratia et authoritate apud Serenissimum Regem suum valeat, idcirco eandem, quibus possumus precibus maximis, diligentissime rogamus, dignetur causam hanc, prout a mandatariis nostris de eadem informata fuerit, sacrae ac serenissimae M^ti. sua R. de nota meliori commendare, suoque auxilio et patrocinio gratiose efficere, quo et nobis et mercatoribus, M^tis. suae R. subditis, de negociationis praedictum cursum integre conservande et tuende clementissimum detur responsum. Hanc Ill. D. V^rae. nobis declaratam benevolentia, nos omni vicissim officiorum paratissimorum testificatione animis, si re ipsa forsan non poterimus, gratissimis perpetuo demereri conabimur. Ill. D. V^ram. Deo Optimo commendantes. Dabantur Elbingae die 20 Mensis Iunii Anno Mille. sex.cen. Tertio.

Illustr. D. V^rae.

addictissimi
Proconsul et Consules R. Civitatis Elbingensis

In dorso: Illustri, Magnifico, Praenobili et Generoso Domino Roberto Baron Cecilio, Serenissimi Angliae Regis Secretario principali et Consiliario, Domino gratioso.

FINIS

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STEPHANVS Dei gratia Rex Poloniæ Magnus Dux Lithuaniæ Russiæ Prussiæ Livoniæ Samogitiæ Podlachiæ Mazoviæ Kioviæ Livoniæ etc. Princeps Transylvaniæ. SERENISSIMÆ Principi Dnæ Helisabethæ eadem Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei defensori sorori et amicæ meæ charissimæ Salutem et felix rerum omnium successum, mutuamque propensionem atq; benevolentiam. Sereníæ Princeps soror et amica charissima. Detinetur iampridem unicus in Regno Sereníæ Vræ Ludovicus Pelgrimus Theologus Societatis Jesu et professor in Academia Vilnensi, nullo unquam is adhuc privatim et doctrinam sua nulli unquam esse nullam aliam, ut audiamus ob causam, nisi quod Catholicam Romanam religionem cum lacte ipso materno hausserit complexus, nunquam adhuc profiteatur. Equidem non dubitamus quin Sereníæ Vra intelligat quanti interesse hominem pietate et eruditione præstantem ab Academia ea quam ipse quasi exulare diligenter regerat tanto abesse tempore, nos quidem certe non etiam eius rei literariæ multum incommodasse facile perspicimus, quæ causa est ut diligentissime a Sereníæ Vra petamus, velit in gratiam nram eum Theologum liberum nobis transmittere ut ex prisca collocatis studiose pietatem literas bonas, nostros educare pergat qui ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ magno futuri sint usui et ornamento. Non dubitamus Sereníem Vram pro sua erga nos benevolentia hunc comitem nobis donaturam esse negq; commoraturam, ut quum Sereníæ Vræ hominibus religione quia ludet, in Regno nostro pios esse liberum sit, nostris id in Regno illius impune esse debeat. Nam ea rerum spe erimus brevi futurum esse ut Sereníæ Vræ benignitate et clementia sua Regna cæteros itidem Catholicos subeat esse liberos. Fecerit Sereníæ Vra rem humanitate consentaneam nobis vero admodum gratam. QVam bene et feliciter valere cupimus. Datæ Kiezolomicijs die XXIX mensis Januarij. Anno Dñi M.D.LXXX. ur Regni vero nostri anno Septimo.

Sereníæ Vræ bonus frater et amicus

TAB. I

LITERAE

eiusdem Illustris Domini Cancellarij, post sumptum de Sborouio supplicium, scriptae ad Judices Tribunalis, Sublimi missae

Mag.ci Dñi Judices. rc.

Quibus, quamq; necessarijs causis adductus Samuelem Sborouium, hominem ut alia ac maiora mmc taceam, leges, magistratusq; superbè contemnentem, ac non modo Cracouiam sed in ipsam arcem Cracouiensem, quod eius ipsius scriptis doceri potest, rectà quasi mecum contendentem primò ceperim deinde in custodia habuerim proximis meis ad D.es Vras, tanquam publicos iustitiae praesides perscripsi. Nunc cum id factu meum à D.bus Vris minimè improbatu intelligam, quemadmodum ex lris earum quae in ipso fere discessu meo in Russiam Cracouiae mihi redditae fuerunt, perspicere potui; non alienu facturu me iudicaui, si quid deinceps ea in re actum esset D.bus Vris significarem, idq; mmc cum propius iam ad illas accessissem, quàm breuissimè faciendu mihi iudicaui, quod continuis iudiciorú laboribus impeditas eas non iquorem. Dú igitur is per aliquot dies, vt spatium ad cognoscenda diligenter oia mihi sumerem, quae ad iurisiurandi ac officij mei, conscientiae demq; ac iustitiae praesertim rationem pertinerent, in custodia à me habetur eâq; honestâ, quòd nobili loco natus esset; interea temporis propinqui ipsius, re inter se communicata, per libellu me ademt, scriptoq; preces suas pro illo interponut. Iis ego quoq; scripto respondi: quid autem responderim ex exemplo, quod cum hisce mitto, cú commodu eis fuerit D.es quoq; Vrae cognoscent. Eodem autem tempore defunc. ti Castellani Przemisliensis Vxor, per litteras atque intermucios Vt ius sibi administraretur, me vrgebat; ita animo parata, Vt ipsa quoq; Cracouiam, si opus esset, vel cum periculo suo accurreret, quod sibi

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HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Elizabetha &c. Sere^mo Principi & Dñō Dño Stephano
Dei grā Regi Polonie &c Recepimus Sere^tis V^re lras
7^mo die Mensis Augusti ad nos, ad instantiam Gedanensiū
rogatu
scriptas, quibus propter alia admodum seria
V^ri nostri
negotia antehac respondere non potuimus. Quare Speramus
pro consuetā humanitate
Sere^tem V^ram hanc moram nram in bonam partē accepturam.
carum literarum vestrarū postulata
Quod ad contenta lras Sere^tis V^re attinet, negare non
possumus, quin olim Gedanenses nunc subditi V^ri, comune
cum multis alijs Alemāniæ ciuitatibus Hanſaticis comerciū
in hoc Regno nro habuerint, ex indultis nonnullorum
primis eōrū
Regum predecessorū nrorū (ijsdem tamen iuniore
certis sub conditionibus
concessis,) quæ propter legitimas causas: et ordine suo
alte urgentes, ob munitas violatas constitutiones
contra regni huius publicū bonū, iusto iudicio hui^us
Regni celebri fuerunt tempore Regis Ea^m. avi, fratris
optime memorie.
nri Sere^mi confiscata, et abrogata, neq vel ab eo, vel a
vesupta Sanata
Regina Maria sorore nra
dum viveret renouata vel restituta. Nos tamen
primū ad huius Regni gubernaculū peruenimus, obtulimus
nostri Signitati
eis tales immunitates quas
quas cū dignitate
Coronæ & Regni huius non erant
cognoscere posse existimauimus, Nata
iuxta promissa et gerendi placuit, vt
recusa
Ita licet hæc nostra summa erga eos benevolentia
cum multo interesse
nostris subditis, maxime
in pro tuo omnes alijs
tam parum æstimaretur, nihilominus permisimus ipsis per
totum regnum
quinquennium, in regno nro multos annos paribus cum subditis nostris naturalibus
perpetuis fuerunt
libertatibus in comerciis suis vti, magis quam vllis alijs exter
donec comuni et nouo consilio generaliter inito residentia et
comercium nrorū mercatorem in ciuitate Hamburgensi
valde humanitus
interdixissent. In qua iniuria promouenda, putamus

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TAB. IV

HIS MAJESTYS STATE PAPER OFFICE

Castle of Stratow is repaired & put in some strength, and is thought will not for a time be taken by force, but remaine there as an exploit of warre to offend the enemy, whereof we have had a notable, but without effect, & withdrawing their forces make and enter their purposed siedge before Smolensko, & have left the Prince of Polland & Lieutenant of Sweden a Captain and a Scotish of the L. of Denmark, have rebelled with the L. of Denmark towards Curland, whereas he meaneth before was resisted by the authoritie of the D. of Saxony, the Marquesse of Brandeburgh Elector, and of this Marquis Cousen of Brandeburgh. So that this late, finall composition upon hard conditions, as it is reported, the speedy departure of the Ambassador from thence, hath determined to have himself with a post, have taken order to dispatch & leave him, desirous from thence accordingly. The L. Stadtly, remaineth as yet with the D. of Mecklenburgh, there are their hopes of long delayes to bring to some further end.

And so for this time wishing you the increase of honour to your contentment, & rest

Your [illegible] at Fromelond this

Januarij

Heroert

N. 51, fol. 125.

45 c

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SERENISSIMA
Potentissimaq; Regina et Do-
mina, Domina clementissima.

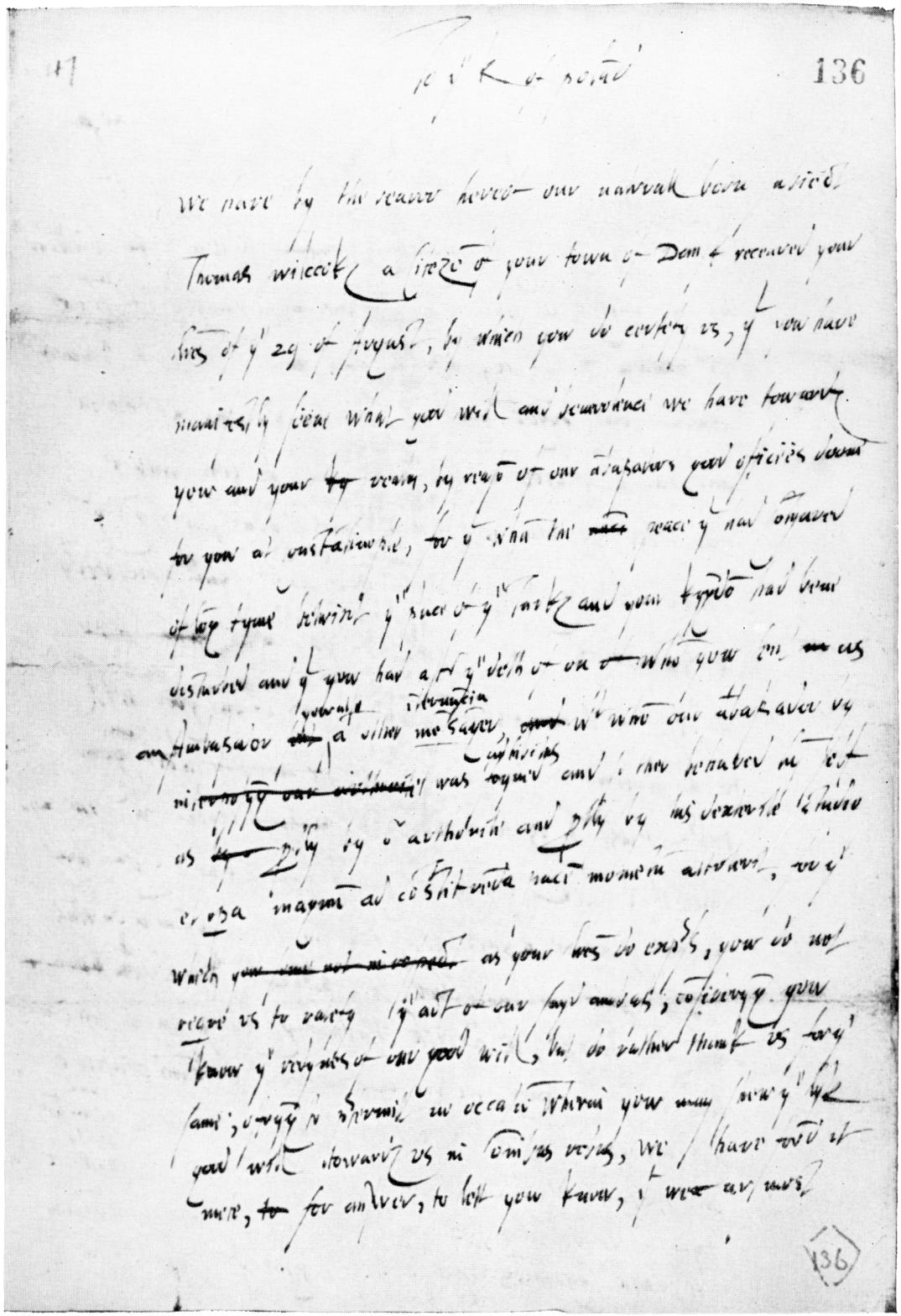
SExtæ Reginali Mti: Vræ obsequiorum nostrorum studia, paratissimus animis, summa cum inseruiendi voluntate perquam reuerenter ac summisse deferimus. Sextæ Regina et Domina, Dña clementissima, Sextæ Reginalis Vræ Mtis: nomine diuertit ad nos eiusdem Legatus Magnificus Dominus Christophorus Patrebinguis, et quæ in mandatis habebat tam verbis quam scripto nobis exposuit. Ad ea quid pro negociorum illorq; qualitate respondendum nobis fuerit, Sextæ Reginalis Vræ Mtis. ex ipso Legato fusius cognoscet. Quod superest Reginalem Mtem Vram humillime cogimus, ut in ijs omnibus Ciuium nostrorum benignissimam rationem habere clementissime dignetur. Hanc beneuolentiam omnibus quibus possumus ac debemus obsequiorum studijs perpetuo demerebimur. Datum Gedani die VII Augusti. Anno Dñi M. D. XC.

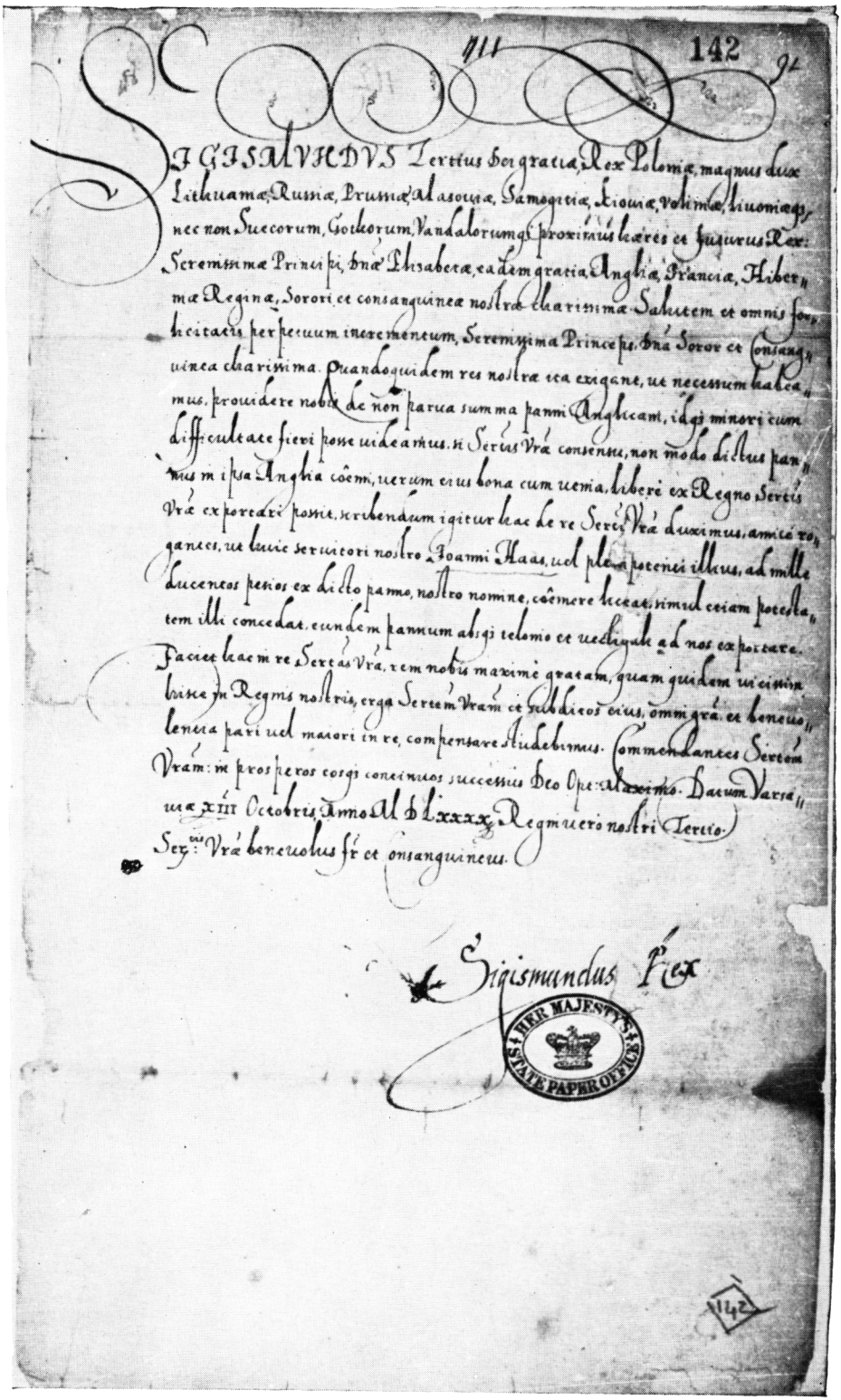
Sextæ Reg: Mt: Vræ

Paratissimi

Prænsules et Consules
Regiæ Ciuitatis Gedanen.

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SIGISMVNDVS Tertius Dei gratia, Rex Poloniæ, magnus dux Lithuaniæ, Russiæ, Prussiæ, Masouiæ, Samogitiæ, Liuoniæ, Volhiniæ, Kiouiæ, nec non Suecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumq; proximus hæres et futurus Rex: Serenissimæ Principi, dnæ Elisabethæ, eadem gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ Reginæ, Sorori et consanguineæ nostræ charissimæ Salutem et omnis felicitatis perpetuum incrementum. Serenissima Princeps, dna Soror et consanguinea charissima. Quandoquidem res nostræ ita exigant, ut necessum habeamus, prouidere nobis de non parua summa panni Anglicani, idq; minori cum difficultate fieri posse uideamus. Si Serenitas Vra consensu, non modo dictus pannus in ipsa Anglia cõemi, uerum eius bona cum uenia, liberè ex Regno Serenitatis Vræ exportari possit, scribendum igitur hac de re Serenitati Vræ duximus, amicè rogantes, ut huic seruitori nostro Joanni Haas, uel pleni procuratori illius, ad mille ducenos pecios ex dicto panno, nostro nomine, cõemere liceat, simul etiam potestatem illi concedat, eundem pannum absq; telonio et uectigale ad nos exportare. Faciet hac in re Serenitas Vra, rem nobis maximè gratam, quam quidem uicissitudine in Regnis nostris, erga Serenitatem Vram et subditos eius, omni gra. et benevolentia pari uel maiori in re, compensare studebimus. Commendamus Serenitatem Vram: in prosperos cursus continuos successus Deo Opt: Max: Datum Varsauiæ XIII Octobris Anno M D LXXXX, Regnorum nostrorum Tertio.

Serenitatis Vræ benevolus frater et consanguineus.

Sigismundus Rex

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

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MAJESTY'S PAPER OFFICE

220 439

N. 112

REGESTA

N. 1

Varsoviae, 9 Aprilis 1578

Stephanus rex Poloniae
universis suis subditis
de libera Anglorum negotiatione

N. 2

Elbingae, 24 Novembris 1579

Proconsules et Consules Elbingenses
ad ignotum
de facultate libere negotiandi

N. 3

Gedani, 19 Martii 1580

Magistratus Gedanenses
ad Elbingenses
de auxilio Moscovitis dato ab Anglis
Fragmentum

N. 4

Lubecae, 25 Aprilis 1580

Magistratus Lubecenses
ad Gedanenses
de auxilio Moscovitis dato ab Anglis
Fragmentum

N. 5

Londini, 12 Julii 1580

Georgius Lysman
ad Mercatores Hanseaticos
de vectigalibus impositis ab Elbingensibus

N. 6

s.l. [12 Julii, 1580]

Georgius Lysman
ad Hanseaticos
de mercatoribus alliciendis.

N. 7

Elbingae, 10 Octobris 1580

Iacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham, secretarium regium
de Iacobo Bosgrave, S. I. et sociis eius

N. 8

Gedani, 2 Martii 1581

M. Laubendorn notarius publicus Gedanensis
ad universos
de assertionibus Ioannis Langton.

N. 9

Elbingae, 1 Aprilis 1581

Jacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de mercatoribus Anglis

N. 10

Elbingae, 4 Aprilis 1581

Iacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de difficultatibus in pacto cum Elbingensibus concludendo

N. 11

Elbingae, 4 Aprilis 1581

Iacobus Rogers
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de Iesuitis Anglis

N. 12

Elbingae, 20 Aprilis 1581

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses petunt
ab Elizabetha Angliae regina
ut eis concedat tractatum Hamburgico similem

N. 13

Karnkovii, 10 Octobris 1581

Stanislaus Karnkowski, Primas Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam
de mora in pacto Elbingensi orta

N. 14

Vilnae, 31 Januarii 1582

Ignotus
al Sr. Tomson
de pace inter Moscovitas et Polonos

N. 15

Elbingae, 15 Junii 1582

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de pacto pro mercatoribus Anglicis.

N. 16

Mejszagoła 11 Maii 1582

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Proconculem et Consules Elbingenses
de discessu Anglorum

N. 17

s.l. Julio 1582

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de privilegiis mercatorum

N. 18

s.l., Julio 1582

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Magistratus Elbingenses
de privilegiis mercatorum

N. 19

Varsoviae, 4 Septembris 1582

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de privilegiis mercatorum

N. 20

Otlandiae, 18 Septembris 1582 (vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de mercatoribus Anglis

N. 21

Gravensendae, 5 Octobris 1582

Stanislaus Ossowiński
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de mercatore Gregorio Pormoth

N. 22

Niepolomiciis, 29 Januarii 1583

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
a qua petit liberationem Iacobi Bosgravii S.I.
ab ea in carcere detenti

N. 23

Londini, [7 Februarii, 1582-3]
(vet. st.)

Franciscus Walsingham
ad Albertum Baranowski
de confoederatione inter Angliam et Poloniam

N. 24

Elbingae, 31 Martii 1583

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de impedimentis a Gedanensibus factis

N. 25

Elbingae, 6 Aprilis 1583

Proconsul et Consules Elbingenses
ad Elizabetham reginam
de eadem re

N. 26

Elbingae, 6 Aprilis 1583

Proconsules et Consules Elbingenses
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de eadem re

N. 27

Londini, [6 Julii 1583]
*(vet. st.*I

Franciscus Walsingham
ad Ioannem Herbert
de legatione eius ad Elbingenses

N. 28

Elbingae, 6 Augusti 1583

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de tractatu cum Elbingensibus

N. 29

Elbingae, 13 Octobris 1583

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de sua commissione apud Elbingenses

N. 30

Elbingae, 4 Augusti [1584]

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de tractatu et rebus annexis.

N. 31

Elbingae, 5 Augusti, 1584
(vet. st.)

I. Herbert
ad F. Walsingham
de mercatoribus Anglis in Polonia
(Fragmentum)

N. 32

Elbingae, s.d.

Cives Elbingenses
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de querimoniis Gedanensium

N. 33

Leovitii, 11 Septembris 1584

Ioannes Herbert, orator Anglus
ad Albertum Baranowski
de privilegiis ab Elbingensibus quaesitis

N. 34

Leovitii, 11 Septembris 1584

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Vesselenium
de gratia Regis obtinenda.

N. 35

s.l. 11 Septembris 1584

Archiepiscopus Gnesnensis [Stanislaus Karnkowski]
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de privilegiis mercatoribus concedendis

N. 36

s.l. [*Septembris 1584*]

Archiepiscopus Gnesnensis [*Stanislaus Karnkowski*]
ad Baranowski
de eadem re.

N. 37

Grodnae, 25 Septembris 1584

Franciscus Vesselenius
ad Oratorem Angliae
de privilegiis mercatorum

N. 38

Grodnae, 25 Septembris 1584

Albertus Baranowski
ad Oratorem Angliae
de eadem re

N. 39

Elbingae, 8 Novembris 1584

Ioannes Herbert
ad Franciscum Walsingham
de rebus actis in Comitiis generalibus Poloniae

N. 40

Cracoviae, 26 Maii 1584

Ignotus
Ignoto
Narratio de morte Samuelis Zborowski

N. 41

s.l.s.d.

Responsum Cancellarii Poloniae (Ioannis Zamoyski)
ad nobiles et affines
de causa mortis Samuelis Zborowski

N. 42

Zamoscio 22 Junii, 1584

Cancellarii Poloniae (Ioannis Zamoyski) litterae
ad Iudices Tribunalis Supremi Coronae Poloniae missae
de morte Samuelis Zborowski

N. 43

Varsoviae, [*6 Martii 1585*]

Ioannes Herbert
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de exemplari tractatus requisito

N. 44

Elbingae, 11 Maii 1585

Ioannes Herbert et Guilelmus Salkins
universis
de mutua mercatorum Anglicorum et Elbingensium libertate

N. 45

Cracoviae, 3 Januarii 1586

Laskus
ad Franciscum Walsingham
commendans Guilelmum Aschentonium

N. 46

Grodnae, 7 Augusti 1586

Stephanus rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de privilegiis Gedanensium restituendis

N. 47

Richmondiae, Decembri 1586

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Stephanum regem Poloniae
de eadem re

N. 48

Zamoscio, 7 Octobris 1588

Ioannes Zamoyski Cancellarius Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
litterae commendatoriae

N. 49

Brescae Lithuanico, 17 Novembris 1588

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de privilegio Elbingensium non confirmando se exculpat

N. 50

Brescae Lithuanico, 18 Novembris 1588

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de cura mercatorum Anglicorum

N. 51

Elbingae, 14 Januarii [1589]

Ioannes Herbert
Francisco Walsingham
plura refert de mercatoribus Anglis et aliis rebus.

N. 52

Leopoli, 26 Julii 1590

Ioannes Zamoyski Cancellarius Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de pace cum Turcis

N. 53

Grenvici, 28 Julii, 1590
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III Poloniae regem
de quadam nave naufragium passa in Anglia

N. 54

Varsoviae, 12 Augusti 1590

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam
commendans Henricum Franklin

N. 55

Gedani, 7 Augusti 1590

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de litteris a Legato acceptis.

N. 56

Varsoviae, [29] Augusti, 1590

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam Angliae
de interventione apud Turcos.

N. 57

s.l. [28 Septembris 1590]
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de pace cum Turcis inita.
(versio Anglica)

N. 57 A

Windesoris, 2 Octobris 1590
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de pace cum Turcis inita

N. 58

Londini, 1 Octobris 1590
(vet. st.)

Elizabetha regina Angliae
ad Joannem Zamoyski, Cancellarium Poloniae
de pace cum Turcis inita

N. 59

Varsoviae, 13 Octobris 1590

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Elizabetham reginam
de panno Anglico coemendo et exportando

N. 60

Hansbachiae, 9 Octobris 1590

Christopher Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de rebus Polonicis

N. 61

Varsoviae, 17 Decembris 1590

Christopher Parkins
ad episcopum Vratislaviensem
de libro contra Elizabetham reginam edito.

N. 62

Varsoviae, 23 Decembris 1590

Christopher Parkins
ad Dominum Burghley
de pannis pro rege Poloniae

N. 63

Boloniae, [Maii, 1590]

Ignotus
ad regem Franciae
de munitionibus
(Fragmentum)

N. 63 A

s.l., s. d.

Ignotus
ad ignotum
de transportatione munitionum ad inimicos

N. 64

Varsoviae, 24 Januarii 1591

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
Christophoro Parkins, oratori Anglico
respondet de mercatoribus et aliis rebus

N. 65

Varsoviae, 14 Januarii 1591

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Sultan Murat
de amicitia renovanda

N. 65 A

Varsoviae, 15 Januarii 1591

Sigismundus III rex Poloniae
ad Christophorum Parkins
de pacto mercatorum.

N. 66

Varsoviae, 10 Januarii 1590

Christophorus Parkins
ad Sigismundum III regem Poloniae
de titulo Reginae Angliae

N. 67

Elbingae, 25 Februarii 1590

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de variis rebus

N. 68

[*Elbingae 25 Februarii, 1591*]

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de rebus a se gestis in Polonia

N. 69

Elbingae, 19 Aprilis 1591

Christophorus Parkins
ad Guilelmum Cecil Dominum Burghley
de negotiationibus cum civitatibus Hanseaticis

N. 70

Elbingae, 14 Maii 1591

Christophorus Parkins
ad Cives Elbingenses
de residentia mercatorum Anglorum Elbingae

N. 71

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi intercepta a classiariis Anglicis

N. 72

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de damnis illatis Michaeli Rosemberg a classiariis Anglicis

N. 73

Gedani, 30 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de Ioachimo Ehler et sociis ab Anglis iniuriatis.

N. 74

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Michaelis Bartsch intercepta.

N. 75

Gedani, 3 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Gregorii Siloff intercepta.

N. 76

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Henrici von Doorn intercepta

N. 76 A.

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de navi Henrici Kleinfeldt intercepta

N. 77

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Guilelmi Dock et sociorum intercepta

N. 78

Gedani, 3 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Ehler et sociorum intercepta

N. 79

Gedani, 28 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioannis Wichmann intercepta

N. 80

Gedani, 3 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Ehler et sociorum intercepta

N. 81

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Gabrielis Schueman et sociorum intercepta

N. 82

Gedani, 1 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Ioachimi Runge intercepta

N. 83

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Michaelis Kerls et sociorum intercepta

N. 84

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de nave Georgii Rosenberg et sociorum intercepta

N. 85

Gedani, 2 Augusti 1591

Proconsules et Consules Elbingenses
ad universos
de mercibus Arnoldi Kleinfeldt interceptis

N. 86

Gedani, 28 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de iniuriis et damnis passis a mercatoribus Gedanensibus

N. 87

Gedani, 24 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de iniuriis et damnis passis a mercatoribus Gedanensibus

N. 88

Gedani, 28 Maii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Simonis von Mesten et sociorum interceptis

N. 89

Gedani, 12 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
de mercibus Hermanni Thorbeck interceptis

N. 90

Gedani, 11 Junii 1591

Proconsules et Consules Gedanenses
ad universos
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GLOSSARIUM ALIQUORUM VERBORUM ANGLORUM QUAE S. XVI. IN USU ERANT

Accompened; *comitatus.*
advertise; *certiorem reddere.*
affore, afforre; *ante.*
al; *omnis.*
almanere; *omni modo, omne genus.*
albeit; *quamvis.*
errant; *astutus.*
attent; *attentare.*

Bartilmewtyde; *festum sancti Bartholomaei.*
behoofs; *officia.*
bere; *cerevisia.*
bin = been.
bommery; *foenus.*
bragg; *glorari, jactare.*
bridell; *frenare, frenum.*
brock; *cassavit.*
burgars; *cives.*
burrowmaster = burgermeister.

Carie = carry; *portare.*
certefye; *certiorem reddere.*
chardg; *onus.*
chaundg; *mutare.*
chists; *arcae.*
commensed; *commensalis fui.*
comons, commons; *plebs.*
comon-wealth; *communitas.*
cold = could; *possent.*
coosen; *consanguinea.*
could = cold; *frigus.*
cronakills; *chronica.*
curror; *cursor, nuntius.*
currage; *audacia.*

Daie, daye; *dies.*
darst; *audebat.*
dasht; *irritum factum.*
durst; *audebat.*
deale (no deale); *minime.*
dele; *tractare.*
deme, demed; *considerare.*
desert; *meritum.*
despight; *despectus.*
despurvoyed; *deprivatus.*
devyne; *theologus.*
dew; *debitum.*
dewringe = during; *inter.*
dewtie, dewtifull; *officium, officiosus.*
difated; *victus.*
dispeopeling; *depopulatio.*
divers; *diversi.*
doble = double; *duplex.*
dores; *portae.*
dowt; *dubium.*
duch, dutches; *Allemanni.*
duck, ducke; *dux.*
duckdome; *ducatus.*

Ech; *quisque.*
eftsones; *iterum.*
ells; *secus.*
empier; *imperium.*
eny (anie); *aliquid.*
enserche; *quaerere.*
entre; *introitus.*
entrecorse; *commercium.*
enured; *adhibui.*
enwrappid; *interclusus.*
ere; *ante.*
eschiet; *confiscatio.*
espials; *exploratores.*
evel; *male.*
except, excepted; *eccipere, acceptum.*
eyther; *utrum, aut.*

Factor; *minister.*
fal backe, fal edge; *in omni casu.*
fayr; *iustum.*

fetch; *artificium.*
ffeud; *feudum.*
forefeining; *praetendens.*
fforen, fforreners; *exteri.*
ffrely; *libere.*
frind, frindly; *amicus, amicabiliter*
ffyrst; *primo.*
fytt; *idoneus.*

Gatt; *obtinuit.*
gente; *homo nobilis.*
gests; *hospites.*
governaunce; *regimen.*
gretely; *magnopere.*
greyve, greves; *plangere, planctus.*
gyve (geve); *dare.*
gyve awaie; *largiri.*

Hable; *habilis, aptus.*
hard = heard; *audivit, auditus.*
hast (in hast); propere.
haukes; *accipitres.*
heare; *hic.*
hedde; *caput.*
hoat; *calidus.*
holbert; *bipennis.*
holpen = helped; *adiutus.*
honer; *honor.*
hopte; *speravi.*
howbeit; *quanquam.*

Incombe; *redditus.*
incrotchinges; *usurpationes.*
indevoirs; *conatus.*
ingreat; *ingratus.*
intierly; *complete.*
ise; *gelus.*

Keind, keynd; *genus.*
koatch; *currus.*

Lards; *domini.*
lasts; *congregationes.*
least = lest; *ne.*
leve; *relinquere.*
lewedlie; *malitiose.*
linding; *foenorantes.*
loke; aspicere: *loke for, quaerere.*
luk, luking; *vide* loke.
lyffe; *vita.*
lyk = likely; *probabilis.*
lykwis; *similiter.*

Maner; *modus.*
mariadg; *nuptiae.*
mart; *forum, nundinae.*
matcheyvilick; *dolosus* (MACCHIAVELLI).
medle; *intervenire.*
maynteyne; *sustinere.*
meane season; *interim.*
meet; *aptus.*
ment; *intendere.*
mislyk; *displicere.*
monethe; *mensis.*

Onhangis; *asseclae.*
onseas; maritimi: *onseatownes, civitates maritimae.*
ons; *semel.*
orells; *aut secus.*
owen, owne; *proprius.*

Parge; *exculpare.*
peasable; *pagificus.*
penasses; *cymbae.*
perswaition; *suasio.*
porposse; *propositum.*
prentise; *servitor.*
prenther; *typographus.*
presidentes; *exempla anteriora.*
privie (pryvy, previe); *domesticus, secretus.*
profe (proffe); *probatio.*
provid; *probatum.*
puple; *clens.*

Quod = quoth (quod he); *dixit.*

Rayle; *imprecari.*
reaconyng (reconning); *computatio, considerans.*
redines; *promptitudo.*
redubbe; *arcere.*
reioyse; *gaudere.*
remen; *manere.*
rescuyng; *redimendo, salvando.*
rood; *altare.*

Saff; *salvus.*
saffetie; *salus, incolumitas.*
saulf, saulfty; *vide* saff.
saide (sayd, sayde); *dictus.*
seid (seyd, seyde); *dictus.*
shold; *debet.*

shudde (shuld); *vide* shold.
shutt owt; *exclusus.*
sith; quoniam.
sleane; *occisus.*
smale; *parvus.*
soares; *afflictiones.*
soddayne (sodaine); *insperatus.*
some (somm, somme); *summa.*
sone; *quamprimum.*
souders; *milites.*
souldyors (souldieours); *milites.*
sower; *acerbus.*
sownde; *fretum.*
sperrid; *exclusus.*
spight, spightfull; *malicia, malitiosus.*
spikers; horrea. (speicher, *Germanice*).
stead; *portus.*
staid (stayed); *detentus.*
stilliard; *locus ubi convenerunt mercatores Hanseatici, (Stalhof).*
stire (stirre); *excitare.*
stoare; *horreum.*
stobernes; *animus obstinatus.*
stole; *scabellum.*
stowtnes; *robur.*
straung (straunge); *externus.*
sturgione; *acipenser.*
surten; *certus.*
sut; *causa.*
suters; *supplices.*

Tack; *sumere.*
taller; nummus (thaler, *Germanice*).
tarie; *commorari.*
the = they; *illi.*
theis, theise; *hi, hae, haec.*
theare, theire, there; *suus.*
then = than; *quam.*
thesayd; *predictus.*
thiniury; *iniuria.*
thoe; *quamvis.*
thother; *alter.*
threten; *minari.*
thuse; *usus, mos.*
throw, throwghe; *per.*
toale; *vectigal.*
toe = too; *nimis.*
toke = took; *sumpsit.*
toke uppon; *assumpsit.*
towching; *concernens, de.*
travayle (*verbum*); *laborare.*
travayle (*substantivum*); *peregrinatio.*
trayne; *comitatus.*
trobled; *inquietatus.*
tyme; *tempus.* (eny time; *aliquando*); (oftentymes, *saepe*).

Unfaynedly; *aperte, sincere.*

Verrely; *vere.*
vew; *conspectus.*
vittells; *victualia.*
voiadge; *iter.*
voaudge; *iter.*
voysinge; *vocem emittens, dicens.*

Waie (waise, wayse); viae, *modi.*
waightie; *gravis.*
wass = was; *erat.*
wast; *damnosus.*
wax; *crescere.*
wear = were; *erant.*
weir = were; *erant.*
welthe; *divitiae.*
werines; *taedium.*
wex; cera.
wether = weather; *caelum.*
wheather; *utrum.*
whens; *unde.*
where = were; *erant.*
whie; *quare.*
whie; *quare.*
whiell; *dum.*
whiche, whitche; *qualis.*
wisse; *sapiens.*
wryte, wright; *scribere.* (wrighting; *scriptura*).
wyse (eny wyse); *modus, quovis modo.*

Yeat; *adhuc.*
yeld; *concedere.*
ymmadgined; *fictus.*

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