

at Breida brake of, and goes for go and for estate maye
 ydall forre in, and robat lawe for forre of the l: against
 him, and robat are for forre of the l: against
 not here after question to be answered, metho to the
 knowledge of his cabilitie to resist his enemies. And
 you may see that your letters herof shew maye move him
 to seeke some redress, yett knowe it no possible reason that
 you maintaine it to be good for the Countie to be at the
 commandment of forre: no nor at this tyme can it be
 thought that forre can ydall spend anye paynt to your
 use, for for: l: beinge lately so encompassed by the
 separation of his brother the Duke of Alencon from him
 write so great a partie, as in no waye he can nowe at
 tene his estate. And if the forre be to be
 in hand, that the departure of the Duke of Alencon is a
 matter touching the l: and him for the advantage
 wherebye he maye imagine that the forre l: should
 be the his trouble, and thereby be the more able to
 resist the forre: you maye assure him, that
 forre in it is abused. For it is well knowne to
 you that the departure of the Duke of Alencon was for
 the partie of his life, and for the paynt of the l: and of
 and that the trouble thereby are greatlye increased. And
 thought for for: l: would have paynted the forre, yett no man
 will thinke that he will so doo but for his owne profitte
 to make his gaine of them. so that verily the Duke of Alencon
 should flye one danger of oppression by the forre, if he
 should be so indued with forre of the l: of the l: and be sub-
 ject and oppressed as greatlye by the forre. And nowe ab-
 none the quarrell of the forre and the Countie is for
 their libertie, theye should be byinged awaye from forre
 be sure to lose all libertie in the end. And thought for
 forre maye imagine that for for: l: will make them offer
 of assurance of their libertie, as it is likely he will at
 the first: yett your selfe people of England can as well make
 the rule of future men, takinge of oute bynd them in comite
 write them, it is not to be thought on as yett: yett the
 your selfe mistentation of the naturall libertie of that con-
 strie against the forre, forre shall arise a greater will
 warre amongst them selves, than it yett seen to be, to the
 full danger of the Countie.



But you shall saye, consideringe his request it is so great
 weight as it is not shewly to be determined what robat
 best for the forre and the Countie, rose, takinge more
 than for the forre perturbation and the Countie from
 remembrance of it, and surely bearinge more good will to the
 publique weale of the Countie than anye forre desire
 and so: take thought it necessarye to enter into a full
 forre consideration of his request. And for that purpose that
 you might better receive what robat metho to be done,
 rose take but you to him to resolve wth him, bepp to be
 understand his intention, and so assure him also of mynynge.
 And so you shall begin to assure him that you, havinge his
 request and some doubt of the issue of his request, you

And s^r Robert

And the servant of Henry the eighth to the King of Spain write an
 earnest message to advise the King to amende his subjects
 in unreasonable sort: and by reason of the same the King of Spain
 hath written saying that he hath been wronged
 and to the King of Spain, he would not make that that he
 desired: so at such a time he hath made an instrument, but was
 not able to be signed: whereas he hath by his declaration to
 the King of Spain last message by the servant of the King of Spain
 find it therein necessary for him to make all the means to
 procure the restitution of the countries in their ancient
 liberties, both from the conquest of the Spaniards and from the
 possession of the French. And therefore was given by the
 King a gentleman of the King of good birth and experience na-
 med Robert Durbell, to the Governor for the King, to lay
 before him the danger of prolonging the state of Holland
 to relinquish that his obedience, and to make him to take
 consideration to present the same by more reasonable
 dealing with him. And so that and was given written
 to the servant of the King the name of Robert Durbell to make
 him to finish his honorable words by treaty, than by war.
 And besides that, was given written that he should plainly con-
 sider that was given him an interest for the same countries
 to have the same countries governed afterwards after their
 ancient manner, and according to the promises made to them
 by the King of Spain, at such a time he might have
 made as a witness to the countries, to procure them
 peace and quietness at present and hereafter.

was also written a reasonable measure to be made to the
 Governor of the King should observe (at such a time he should give
 in the King of Spain) that he should be done
 that he should not give any more to the King
 at the present time he should be done by treaty in case
 of invasion of the countries, or that he should banish all
 from that he should be done, namely from the King of
 Spain, and should be against all things at the present time
 the King of Spain in the countries, the countries should be done
 the at the end and the King should be done of the
 subjects. And in deed you may see the King of Spain, that
 though he should be done that he should not have him now
 take regard of his estate: yet he should consider
 how long he should be done for to the King of Spain in his
 request and manner he should be done of that (for
 the King of Spain great trouble by force of his ancient treaties
 between the Emperor Charles and the King of Spain the King
 of Spain) he should find that he should be done, in oblige the
 same, greatly offend the King of Spain: and so he should be done
 by the King of Spain: and so he should be done not neglected the
 of the King of Spain and of the countries now as they are by the
 Spaniards. And therefore the King of Spain would consider
 how many ways he should be done and of what kind are subject to the
 Spaniards now and days malice, for the King of Spain the King
 subjects flying into the King of Spain do many ways he should
 make, he should consider that no King of Spain nor countries is,
 or hath been, so beneficial to him and his realm. And

so says you will

So when you shall perceive him herein great need, at reason
ought to doe, you shall lett him knowe that youe find the con-
tinuance of his request for him so reasonable, and subject
to alteration; and likewise, though youe should for his which
doe and aske more, youe would not but lett him to enter
into an open quarrell, whereby what might be the issue
most uncertaine, and yett most dangerous to the
subtilties and people should be wasted, that first, before
would enter to make some resolution for anie open
of him or for not aiding of him at all, youe are desired
to advise to take the worst rather than better arranged: and to
affayre by all good meanes that youe maye to procure an end
of his troubles by anie. And for that purpose youe
first sent into Exame, and now to the Commission for
redress of the Lord's Contrivance, to lett all your reasons to that
end. And to that end also youe send to him (the Examine) youe
of want to conferre with him, and to see by what
of meanes for that might be ended: And also to informe him
of the danger to proceed with forward, and of the
hills and inconvenience that should followe for him to enter
into anie open quarrell and quarrell with the
And in all this you shall move him to see youe and
rather his good, and to see him in your conference to
stand for the best conditions that are by him and the Contrivance to
be recovered.



For the main to end this trouble by Treaty, you shall
require to knowe the main of his former proceedings, and
whether upon the difficulties, etc. that youe, through
his will, might not be to be done.

And for the route of forward, you maye not only remember the
reasonableness of the time to look for any forward, but
to expect a Court and forward: but also make him understand
howe dangerous the nation of forward would be to the people
of England, and to the Lord's Contrivance. and also howe dan-
gerous it maye be to him for his owne estate, havinge ex-
amples of former misdeeds of diverse noble men of France
and namely of the King of Navarre, whose heere
mitted him, to the French government, howe they were
neglected and lesse to be considered, notwithstanding
don of love in the beginninge. And youe must not forgette
the late stratagem of the French at Montz, whereby
Switzer & under was abused by him to his great danger,
where youe maye see howe that the people of his owne
disposition have and will in aiding of him in all
to the continuance of the present rebellion, considering
howe he should be subject to in his owne Contrivance, down to
the continuance of his owne.

Now for the matter moved to let to be treated him and the Contrivance
of England and the rest into a rebellion, you maye see that
youe not do but write an occasion of an open quarrell
to ensue forward, notwithstanding, and the
also, in respect of Religion, for the
them of the Religion in forward, maye be induced to fight
the
against him. And when youe consider
youe

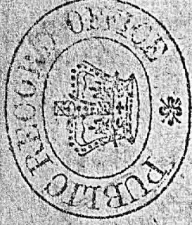
Remaine truly

knoweth and restly that wether may be, you are said a mat-
 ter in justice it shall be asend God for to be the best for
 your of ame of the contrict, wether will care not made a
 ma tittle: And shall requyre the quere that it maye not
 be thought a lark of good will in to be for your satisfaction of
 the estate of the contrict, yett not do for the sake all the
 meane to see them good and bringe some of theire libertes
 and to take some further tyme to be aduised wether or no shall
 in sure bet entere into a narrow waye the li of exaime, and for
 the same maye be maintained wether of wether shall be
 amie tyme be noted or forced to do, yett maye some meane that
 afore said wether shall for so that the great wealt of o' the
 world that it at the daye in the li of exaime dominion
 and namely in exaime by waye of merchandise, shall not
 be subiect to the service of the said Exaime. And therefore you
 shall conclude wether the Exaime not to remeade amie ma-
 nor of lark of the sake towards you and the restoration of the
 contrict in their ancient libertie: But that wether shall differ
 some tyme from resolution to that not go the demand of
 the contrict wether maye be better informed from the li of
 the estate, and the same of the li of the Exaime by the proceeding
 wether the Exaime, or of the message none sent to the Exa-
 mers, wether wether wether shall be wether of the Exaime or
 wether to dole at to make you to the li of the Exaime
 not to o' power to suffer the Exaime now the wether in
 their inst range, standing only in defence of their lires
 and lawfull libertie, to be wether.

And for that Edward Exaime came ab so said not a broad
 message from the li of the Exaime and the Exaime of
 the Exaime of Holland, wether you are said to be in-
 formed: o' meane is that you shall al by the meane
 of Edward Exaime shall be the Exaime, and give them
 to wether shall for wether shall be the Exaime wether for
 wether shall be the Exaime: wether shall be the Exaime
 as wether shall be the Exaime: wether shall be the Exaime
 find to be as wether shall be the Exaime, but shall
 to o' wether: for so wether shall be the Exaime
 and of the Exaime wether shall be the Exaime and the Exaime
 nation, as wether shall be the Exaime, and wether shall be
 meane to wether shall be the Exaime, and wether shall be
 the Exaime. And you shall be the Exaime for the
 and wether shall be the Exaime and of the Exaime, as you are in-
 formed afore to be the Exaime for the Exaime of the Exaime:
 althowge sure wether shall be the Exaime, as you shall be the Exaime
 for the Exaime of the Exaime. And wether shall be the Exaime
 you shall find from the Exaime to depend on the
 Exaime, for wether shall be the Exaime of the Exaime:
 you shall be the Exaime to wether shall be the Exaime, in that wether shall be

And because Exaime: Exaime reported from the Exaime that they de-
 sired an ayde of the Exaime a month for a year: &
 from Exaime after one year and a half, to the Exaime shall
 wether shall be the Exaime and wether shall be the Exaime of the Exaime
 land and Exaime, wether shall be the Exaime to be the Exaime:
 and wether shall be the Exaime: althowge wether shall be the Exaime
 directly to be the Exaime wether shall be the Exaime, yett of the Exaime

yett^s lett you maye seme to rest^s forwarde^s forwarde, and saye, that
 because you can not tell howe your roade maye be made, nor wher
 the of^r his estate at y^e returne to a Court to his will, yett
 you mighte not returne ignorant what to saye forwarde, yett
 the matter shoulde never come into deliberation. And so lett
 you shall require to understand what are the articles
 and whatly reasons of the said^s contrivall contrivall in tyme
 of y^e date, and howe more in this tyme of troubles the
 same or anye part are answered. And you maye need
 object to saye that though they shoulde be ayded from the
 27th of July to a month, or to a month, or more
 less for a y^e date, yett it can not be probable that at the
 end of the y^e date the contrivall shoulde be able to paye anye
 thinge of the value to the: as w^{ch} because of the former
 wastynge of the contrivall, as for that his estate for
 the must be also maintained and continued. So that you
 maye at the y^e date object that his is no likelihood
 howe after one y^e date, no nor after two or three, nor
 mighte paye anye recompense or paye to maintaine the
 matter that maye shoulde sustaine against the y^e date
 and for defendynge of the contrivall: But must be for
 the, yett maye shoulde also the matter in point, to provide
 the for a y^e date for manye y^e date, and for some other
 redressment for the matters to respect unto divers y^e
 the troubles. And so of meaninge it that you shoulde
 lab^r of the yett rest all manner of arguments by objecti-
 ons or questions to come to the particulars understandynge
 of the estate, and what paye maye be to be paid
 for the to be benefitted by, the in or by retaininge the
 contrivall in the objection: That, at the returne, you
 maye not be ignorant of what thinge shoulde be
 the power, as w^{ch} maye shoulde be first knowne
 before anye resolution can be taken.



Hollard

29 Oct 1575