r condemnation. It is said she convict a person ase it was suffiad the liberty of either personally er, it would have r late attendant, The result ses. ed some curious k to her chamber, on, only attend-

following methothe dreadful preomed queen and

he petitions of my lord much desireth to speak th; wherein I pray you ise made unto my said er to know the king's for the preparations of ace showed me that my licre this day with the for the king supposeth , with the rest of the but I have told my lord ution, and so he accepts

written, the king onately loved conconfession. the primate's visit out her, "that she she supposed she aware of Henry's Boleyn, in order to the place she had probably persuaded the unfortunate queen not to oppose his majesty's pleasure in The flattering idea of a reprieve from death that matter. must have been suggested to Anne, in order to induce her compliance with a measure so repugnant to her natural disposition and her present frame of mind. When she was brought as a guarded prisoner from Greenwich to the Tower, she had told the unfriendly spectators of her disgrace "that they could not prevent her from dying their queen," accompanying these proud words with a haughty gesticulation of her neck.' Yet we find her, only the day after her conference with the archbishop, submitting to resign this dearly prized and fatally

purchased dignity without a struggle.

She received, May 17th, a summons to appear, "on the salvation of her soul, in the archbishop's court at Lambeth, to answer certain questions as to the validity of her marriage with the king." Henry received a copy of the same summons; but as he had no intention of being confronted with his unhappy consort, he appeared by his old proctor in divorce affairs, Dr. Sampson. The queen, having no choice in the matter, was compelled to attend in person, though a prisoner under sentence of death. She was conveyed privately from the Tower to Lambeth. The place where this strange scene in the closing act of Anne Boleyn's tragedy was performed, was, we are told, a certain low chapel or crypt in Cranmer's house at Lambeth, where, as primate of England, he sat in judgment on the validity of her marriage with the king. The unfortunate queen went through the forms of appointing doctors Wotton and Barbour as her proctors, who, in her name, admitted the pre-contract with Percy, and every other objection that was urged by the king against the legality of the marriage. Wilkin and some others have supposed, that Anne submitted to this degradation as the only means of avoiding the terrible sentence of burning.2 Cranmer pronounced "that the marriage between Henry and Anne was null and void, and always had been so." Cromwell was present in his capacity of vicar-general, and, Heylin says, the sentence was pronounced by him.

¹ Cassal, Foyjoo.

² Wilkin's Concilia. Nichols' Lambeth.