

as the veritable
of a similar tradi-
but in both in-
s Boleyn's estates,
n that rumours of
lower chapel were
ts and dependants
orally transmitted
historical traditions
f foundation; and
quently afford a
events, which, if
thereby things of
reat epic poet² of

tongue,
the young."

rendered his two
earl of Wiltshire.
h Cranmer's sen-
the king, had, by
ssue of any claim
the death of the
of his own acts,
Hever-castle and
ht of his divorced
reserving for her
d, lady Petre, for this
monument, which is
stone that covers it,
of a rough description:
broken open. It may
contain a body, and
century. The oldest
d the tradition in their
affirmed it to be Anne
e from Thorndon-hall,
m Newhall, once the
ntry palace of Henry
force of custom was
and Beaulieu is for-
Mickiewitz.

daughter Elizabeth all that Mary Boleyn and her heirs could otherwise have claimed.

Greenwich-palace was Anne Boleyn's favourite abode of all the royal residences. The park is planted and laid out in the same style as her native Blickling, and with the same kind of trees. It is natural to suppose that the noble intersected arcades of chesnuts, which form the principal charm of the royal park, were planted under the direction of this queen, in memory of those richer and more luxuriant groves beneath whose blossomed branches she sported in careless childhood with her sister Mary, her brother Rochford, and their play-mate Wyatt. Happy would it have been for Anne Boleyn, if parental ambition had never aimed at her fulfilling a higher destiny than becoming the wife of the accomplished and true-hearted Wyatt,—that devoted friend, whose love, surviving the grave, lives still in the valuable biographical memorials which he preserved of her life.¹ Sir Thomas Wyatt died four years after the execution of Anne Boleyn; Percy only survived her a few months.

The motives for Anne's destruction were so glaringly unveiled by the indecorous and inhuman haste with which the king's marriage with Jane Seymour was celebrated, that a strong presumption of her innocence has naturally been the result with unprejudiced readers. André Thévet, a Franciscan, affirms "that he was assured by several English gentlemen, that Henry VIII., on his death-bed, expressed peculiar remorse for the wrong he had done Anne Boleyn by putting her to death on a false accusation."² The Franciscans, as a body, had suffered so much for their steadfast support of the cause of queen Katharine, in opposition to the rival interests of queen Anne, that a testimony in favour of the latter from one of that order ought to be regarded as impartial history. Superficial readers have imagined, that the guilt of Anne Boleyn has been established by the discovery of documents

¹ There is a beautiful Italian MS. on the subject of this unfortunate queen in the collection of sir Thomas Phillipps, bart., of Middle Hill, written just after the death of queen Elizabeth. It professes to be the history of Anne Boleyn, but can only be regarded as the earliest historical romance on her eventful career. It seems to have been the foundation of the popular Italian opera of *Anna Bolena*.

² Universal Cosmography; book xvi. c. 5.