TROUBLES CONNECTED WITH THE PRAYER BOOK OF 1549.

I.—LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF SOMERSET TO THE MARQUIS OF DORSET AND THE EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. art. 31.]

After our right hartly commendacions to your good L.

Wheras in the most parties of the Realme sundry lewde persons have attempted t'assemble themselves, and first seking redresse of enclosures,^a have in some places by seditious priests and other yvel people set forth to seke restitution of tholde bluddy lawes; and some fall to spoile to prevent all inconvenyences with you, we pray you

^a The earliest notice of these rebellions is in Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 13, where he says : "In the month of May there was a commotion of the commons in Somersetshire and Lincolnshire concerning a proclamation for enclosures, and they broke down certain parks of Sir William Harbertes and Lord Stourtons, which said Sir William Harberte was sent into Wales for rescue, and slew and put to death divers of the rebels. Also at Bristowe and divers other shires, likewise the commons arose and pulled down parks, but by good policy of the Council and other noblemen of the county they were pacified." The following extract from the Council Book throws some further light on the proceedings of the Council :—

"3 Junii.—To the Commissioners in Cornwall to proceed with as convenient speed as might be to the execution of the traitors there as they tendered the King's majesty's pleasure. Albeit some of them thought the number appointed to be executed there was over great, yet they were required to proceed to the execution of his Majesty's commandment without delay; and to the intent they might be certain of the number and persons appointed to suffer, and in what places the same should be executed, there was another bill of the same sent, enclosed herein."

to cause the proclamation sent herewith to be published by the sheriffs which shal withstand yvel brutes, for yorself and the gentlemen of the shire of Leycestre by your admonicion.

We pray you to be holly in a redynes to repress th'attempts in the beginneng if any chaunce there. Mary lest the peple shulde by brutes conceyve ye wolde overrunne them before they commit yvel, it shalbe good ye and the gentlemen doo kepe a sundre at your severall dwellings, wherby also ye shalbe at the less charge.

Thus fare your good L. right hartely well.

From Syon the xjth of June, 1549.

Your L. assured frende,

E. SOMERSET.^a

To our verie good lords
the lord Marques
Dorcett and Th'erle
of Huntington.^b

^a This was the Lord Protector, Edward Seymour, the brother of Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII. created Viscount Beauchamp in 1536, and Earl of Hertford in 1537. He was made a Privy Councillor and Knight of the Garter in 1541, Captain of Jersey and Lord Admiral in 1542, and afterwards in the same year Lord Warden of the Scottish border, Lord Chamberlain in 1543, Commander at Boulogne in 1545, lieutenant in the North in the same year, and in 1546 the King's lieutenant in parts beyond the sea. Lastly in 1547, Duke of Somerset and Earl-Marshall of England.

^b The first person addressed in this letter is Henry Grey, third Marquis of Dorset, who succeeded his father Thomas in 1530, and was created Duke of Suffolk Oct. 11, 1551, and afterwards beheaded Feb. 23, 1554. He had married Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, whose two brothers (sons of the Duke by his last wife) had died of the plague, both having succeeded to the dukedom, July 14, 1551. She was the daughter of Mary Tudor, the French Queen, and mother of Lady Jane Grey. The other is Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father George in 1544, and died in 1561.

II.—DR. WILLIAM TURNER'S^a LETTER TO CECIL, COMPLAINING
THAT THE DEANERY OF WINCHESTER IS GIVEN TO ANOTHER.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. art. 32, p. 276.]

To his singulare good and Christiane frende master W. Cicell^b be
this letter delyvered.

MASTER CICELL,

i thank yow for your paynes tayken about the obteynnyng of
my lycence, which if i ha^d sealed i wold shortly occupi in York-
shyre, for the Archbishop of York^c hathe writen unto me to cum to

^a Dr. William Turner was domestic physician to the Protector Somerset, and appears to have been in deacon's orders, but was not ordained priest for more than three years after this, by Ridley, December 21, 1552. He was a licensed preacher. He wrote several works on medical and other subjects. His principal theological work is a Dialogue against the Mass and the Priesthood, published without date. He died July 7, 1568.

^b William Cecil, afterwards created Baron Burleigh, Feb. 25, 1571, was at this time Secretary of State, having been appointed to that office in September of the preceding year, 1548. He was now in his 29th year, having been born Sept. 13, 1520. His introduction to the Protector's notice was through Sir John Cheke, whose sister Mary he had married, August 8, 1541. This lady died, Feb. 22, 1543, and he soon afterwards married Mildred, the daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, the King's tutor. This strengthened his interest with the Protector, and he was thrown with him into prison, in November, 1549. After his release he served under the Duke of Northumberland, and his signature is appended to the device for making Lady Jane Grey Queen, he himself vindicating his conduct in this, by saying that he signed merely as witness of the King's signature at Edward's earnest intercession. He managed to keep in with all parties till his death on the 4th of August, 1598.

^c This was Robert Holgate, who succeeded Edward Lee in the Archbishopric of York in 1544, and was deprived at the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary. He had been provincial of the monks of the order of Sempringham, and is chiefly known as having been brought before the Council to answer to a charge brought against him by one Norman of having taken away his wife from him. Harpsfield describes him as being at that time of about fourscore years of age, and says that the lady was a young girl of fourteen or fifteen. He speaks of her not as the wife, but "as a person betrothed to another man, and by very force kept from him, as I have heard the party myself confess and complain in this Queen's time, and that he intended to procure process out for him. But whether the Archbishop's death or some composition stayed the suit or to what end the matter came I know not."

hym with all the spede that may be, whiche thyng i wold gladly do, if i had theyr to my lordis gracis consent who (as i heard yow say) intended that i shulde go to Winchester to be occupied theyr. If that i myght have a lyvyng for me and myne there i wold gladly do as my lordis grace requirethe, but that an other man^a shuld have the deanery and do nothyng and i shuld be bound to be a workman, *sola spe venturæ, nescio quando, præbendæ, alendus*, the love that i bear unto my wyfe and chylder will not suffer me. My chylder have bene fed so long with hope that they ar very leane; i wold fayne have them fatter, if it were possible. I pray you know of my lordis grace what is hys gracis pleasure in thys mater; i cannot dwell here all thys next cummyng wynter. Sy^r i hear say that ye have certayn howses to let in London; if that they be not all promysed i pray you let mastres auder my mother in law (whom i thynk ye know) have one of them, for as myche as ye wold take of another. She intendeth to dwell by hyr chylder in London. i trust that ye shall be honestly payed it that she promiseth you.

Fare well from Ken,
the xi. of iune [1549].

By me WYLLIAM TURNER.

III.—DRAFT OF MEMORIAL TO THE SHERIFFS.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. art. 37.]

Trustie and welbeloved we great you well.

And where we are advertised that Certaine of our Subjects hath of late in that our county of Devon repyned and rebelled agaynst the

^a Sir John Mason, Knight, had been appointed to the deanery of Winchester in succession to William Kingesmyll in 1549, and held it till the beginning of Queen Mary's reign. The mother-in-law alluded to in the letter is the wife of George Auder, an alderman of Cambridge, whose daughter Jane was first married to Turner, and afterwards to Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely.

most godlie procedyngs [*in the last sessions*] of parliament at Westm. in the last sessions thereof, concernyng the boke set furth by our authorite in full parliament of the rite and ceremonies to be used in our churche of England and Ireland and all our domynions, of which we do mych marvell that eny of our subjects should be so ignoraunt, disobedient, and dysloiall unto us to gaynsay thact of all our hole realm and the common agreement of both our spiritualtie and temporalite there gathered together, and altho the same doth deserve most extreme punishment as agaynst Rebelles and Traitors; yet of our abondaunt mercye [*with th'advice of our most entierly beloved*] are desirous to shew to all our lovyng subjects by th'advice of our most entierly beloved uncle the L. P. governor of our person and protector of all our realms, dominions and subjects, and the rest of our privy Council, we are content to accept this hitherto done to have been done rather of ignoraunce then of malice, and at the mocion of some light and naughty persons then of any evill will that our loving subjects doth bear to us or to our procedyngs.

And therefor at the sute of diverse gentlemen who hath made humble sut for them by thadvis aforsaid have pardoned, and by these presents do pardon, all the said contempts and offences heretofore past. So that the said offenders shall never hereafter be troubled nor vexed for eny such offence hereafter paste and done, upon condycion that hereafter they do behave themself towards us as the dewty is of lovyng and obedyent subjects. In obeyeing the godly lawes and statutes by our authorite promulgated and set forth. The which thyng we will ye shall promulgat and declare accordyngly, willyng, and streightly charyng you and every of you yf eny maner person after this our writing, pardon, and commandment shall eftsones attempt to repugne or resist our godly procedyngs in the lawes by us and our parliament made by gathering or assembling in companyes or otherwise to apprehend the same. And to se our lawes and statuts duely and severely executed agaynst all such offenders as apperteyneth.

In witnes whereof we have signed this present with our hand.

By us under our signet at our manor of Richmond the xxth
of June, 1549, and in the third year of our reigne.

Endorsed as follows :—

xxth of June, 1549. M. to the Sheriffs, Justices of peace and
rest of the gentlemen in Devonshire touching them that would
not reade the booke of prairs.^a

IV.—LICENCE TO MR. GREGORY TO PREACH UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LORD PRIVY SEAL.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. xlv. fol. 431.]

The Lord Protector and the Counsell the xxijth of June to Mr.
Gregorye.

After our hartie commendations: Forasmuche as yt is acceptable to God to have his people leade theyre lyves in the feare and knowledge of hym and thereuppon also folowythe as by good order quyet and [due] obedyence of all people to theyr prynces and heds, the which no wyse so convenyently can be brought to passe as to have frequent and dyscrete preaching of his hollie word and commandement; we have thought yt mete s[ence] our verie good Lord the lord pryvie Seall i[s] appoynted under the Kyngs Ma^{tie} to have the [whole] governaunce of that west parte of realme durin[g] his Mai^{ties} pleas^r, that ye shuld both be lycens[ed], and commanded by us on the Kyngs Ma^{ties} beh[alf] to preache and

^a After the following memorial there are three pages vacant. Then follow two leaves belonging to it, on the back of the second of which is the endorsement and date, and on the obverse of the first is—

“Fynally, the sayd L. Russell shall ones every [moneth at lest he do] moneth att the lest advertise hither of the state of the countreys committed to his governance, and as any other maters of importance shall occurre to sygnifie oftener, whereupon order shall be gyven as shall appertayn.”

oppenly decayre with sincerytye the word of god in su[ch] publyke place and auditorye as the same lord pr[yvie] Seall shall solycyte you, whose dyscryssyone [and] grave wysdome the Kyngs Ma^{tie} and we so [myche] esteeme that wythout his order and certen know[ledge] we will ye take no labour uppon you. [And for] your delygence and studye herein, although the same be your dewtie, and of god prescrybed, yet [we] will have yt in good remembraunce and rewarde y[ou] to your contentation.

And so we b[id you] far[e] well. From Richemound the xxiiith d[ay of] June, A° 1549.

[Your lo]ving ffreinds,

E. SOMERSET.

W. SANCT JOHN.

R. RICHE CANC.

A WYNGFELD.

F. SHREWESBURY.

ARRENDELL.

EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

CICILL.^a

V.—SIMILAR LICENCE TO DR. REYNOLDS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. xlv. fol. 431.]

The lorde protector and the Counsell, the xxiiijth of June to Mr. Doctor Reynolds.^b

After our hartie commendacions: For as myche as yt is most acceptable to have his people leade theyre lyves in the feare and knowledge of hym and there uppon also folowythe as by good ordre, quyet, and due obedyence of all people to theyr prynces and

^a This document was printed with several errors of copying by Strype in his *Memorials*, vol. ii. p. 168.

^b If we may judge from the account given by the author of the *Troubles as Frankfort*, neither Mr. Gregory nor Dr. Reynolds did much service in their capacity of preachers. He says: "If you call to remembrance who hazarded his life with that old honourable Earl of Bedford, when, as he was sent to subdue the popish rebels of the west, you shall find that none of the clergy were hasty to take that service in hand but only old Father Coverdale (p. 196).

heddes, the whiche no wise so convenyntly can be brought to passe as to have frequent and dyscrete preaching of his hollye word and commandement, we have thought yt mete, sence our verie good lord the lord pryvie Seall is appoynted under the kyngs Ma^{tie} to have the governaunce of that west part of the realme during his Ma^{ties} pleasure, That ye shall bothe be lycensed and commanded by us, on the Kyngs Ma^{ties} behalf, to preache and oppenly declare with syn-cerytie the word of God in suche publyke place and audytorye as the same Lord pryvie seall shall solycyte you, whose dyscreesson and grave wysdome the Kyngs Ma^{tie} and we so myche esteme that wytheout his ordre and certen knowledge we will ye take no labor upon you. And for your delygence and studye herein, although the same be your duetie and of god prescribed, yet we will have yt in good remembrance and reward to your contentation.

And thus fayre you hartely well.

Frome Rychmount the xxiiijth of June, 1549.

Your loving friends,

E. SOMERSET.

R. RICKE CAUNC.

F. SHREWESBURY.

W. SANCT JOHN.

EDWARD MONTAGU.

VI.—INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD RUSSELL FROM THE COUNCIL.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. art. 40 .]

A Memoriall for the Lord Russell, Lord Privie Seale, for the purposes ensuing.

Whereas the K. M^y by the advice of us the lord protector and Council hath thought mete to appoint the said Lord Russell to reside for a time in the west parts of this his Majesty's realm as well for the good governance of his highness' counties of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Dorsett, in good order and quiet, as also for the better defence of his highnes loving subjects in the same shyres in case of any invasion or other attemptats by forreign ennemies, His highness'

pleasure is that he the said lord Russell repairing to his charge shall at his fyrst coming to every of the sayd shyres call unto him the justices of peax and such other of them and of the most grate and honest men of every of the said counties as he shall think convenient, by whom and by as many other waies and meanes as he may, he shall informe himself of the state and ordder of every of the said shyres; and finding the same to be in good ease and quietness he shall take such further order for the good continuance thereof as to him with their advises shall be thought most expedient.

But if the people shall be out of frame and not in such order of obedience as were convenient, the said lord Russell, consulting with the said justices for this purpose and others, as is aforesaid, informe himself of the causes of their said unquietness, shall travel by all ways and means possible both to remedy the causes aforesaid, bring the people with gentilnes to such conformitie as [*to bringe them and obedient subjects*] appertayneth by travayl and gentle persuasions [*which way if it shall*]: if they shall nott bee reduced to the knowledge of their duties, his hyghnes pleasure is the sayd l. p. seall shall, by force of his majesty's comyssion to him addressed for this purpose, assemble [*the power of there for the better*] such numbers of men, within the limits of his commission, as may be hable both to repress the obstinatt and willful doings, [*and*] bring them to the knowledging of ther bounden dueties, and be also an example to others to attempt the like [*repressing of such as obstinately shall trouble the good quiet of the countre, conducing of the rest to an order and thacknowlegeng of their bounden duties in this behalf*]. And in case of any invasion by th'ennemies, the said lord Russell, leving his Mat^{ies} subjects as is aforesayd, shall extend all his good dexteritie and courage for repulse of them and defence of the countree to th'uttermost; and to th'intent the same may be in better order for defence if any such thing shuld chaunce he shall give order, if it be not alredy don, for the setting up and watching of the beacons in all necessary places accustomed, [*according to thorder heretofore*] especially reysed by the costs in such places and after such order

as heretofore hath byn prescribed for that mater. [*In the meane time to thintent things may be in good*] And for the better exchuing of all occasions of troble and inquietude at home in the sayd shyres, [*order we ourselves*] his Ma^{tes} pleasure is the said lord Russell shall have a speciall regard to giving speciall charge to M^{rs} and fathers to have an earnest continuall regard to the good governance of their children and servants, and to the quiet of the countrey; for seing that clothiars, dyars, wevars, fullers, and all other artificers be kept occupied, and that all occasions of unlawfull assemblies be avoyded as moche as may be [*and in any case any shall attempt the breache of the lawes or otherwise use any kinde of disorder to se thoffendors punished to the example of others*].

His highnes pleasure also is that amongs other things the said lord privie seale shall have a speciall respect to se [*the kin*] his Ma^{tes} proceedings [*and order*] touching matters of religion well obeyed and executed according to the order lately set forth in that behalf.

Finally [*It hath byn also thought good that ones every*] And if any light seditions or vayn brutes and rumors shall be spredd in any of the countries under the rule of the said Lord Russell he shall endeavor hymself by all the wayes and meanes he may, to know the begynnars and fyrst settars forth.

And bycause we know thatt [*great, thatt no one thing doth often*] sondry ill and seditious persones for the better atcheving of ther devellysh purpose have many tymes used to spredd abroad [*sondry*] such lewd and ontrue brutes and rumors as they Imagine may best sett forth ther [*said*] naughty purposes, the sayd lord Russell [*shall*] (who may well assure himself to be ondelaydly advertised from us of all occurrants of importance) shall endeavor him self from tyme to tyme to search out the authors or spreddars of the sayd rumours, causing them to be apprehended and committed to ward [*ther to remayn*] and after furthar punished according to ther deservings.

Endorsed :—

M. of my lord

privie seales,

memorall xxiiij^o Junii, 1549.

VII.—LORD RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF SOMERSET
EXPLAINING THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE WEST
COUNTRY: WRITTEN IN JUNE 1549.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. art. 41.]

It cannot appear to our Judgments that the town off Sherburn doth stand upon any such straye, as the same with any meane force shall be a stay to the passage of the rebels eastward, nor that they can be well impeched of the said passage by any other strays of that Countrey, otherwyse than by an army abyll to withstand them in the face. For first it appeareth that the distance between the river which goeth by Dorchester and that which goeth by Bridgewater is xx^{ti} myles.

And over the river w^h goeth by Dorchester men may ryde almost in all places.

The countrey from Lamport to Brydgewater and so down to the sea side, which is about 8 miles, is very strong, but that countrey is not for horsemen to do servyce in.

And betwixt those two rivers they may pass in all places. As the countrey lyeth the town of Sherburn standeth directly between the said two rivers, saving that the said town beareth somewhat more eastward. And an army may pass over every side of the said town eyther between the same and the town of Bruton off the one side through Somersydeshyre, or by Dorsydeshire between the said town off Sherburn and the south sea without any stay to impeche them, other than the low country off Blackemore which beareth not above two miles in brede from the said town, but that town is a convenient place for a strength of men to lye in for the indifferent stay as well of Somersideshyre and Wylshire, as Dorsydeshire during the time that these rebels shall not pass the bonds of Devonshyre.

And if we be driven to retire it standeth uncertayn to us hitherto, by what quarter we shall most conveniently use the same until their determinations of proceeding more evidently appear, but your grace

may be assured that therein we shall omit nothing undone that may empeche or molest them by all ways possible as far as our power shall extend.

J. RUSSELL.^a

Endorsed :—

The answer to the instructions for the situation of the country,
and again

The answer to the effect of the instructions sent by Mr. Dudley
and Mr. Travers.

VIII.—MEMORIAL OF THE COUNCIL TO THE JUSTICES OF PEACE
IN DEVONSHIRE, OF THE 26TH OF JUNE, 1549.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. No. 42, fol. 138.]

After o^r right hartly commendations.

Wee have receyvyd yo^r f^res of the xxiiijth of June, by the w^h wee doo understand that those lewd psonnes of whom you wrote before, being ons well quieted by yo^r good meannes, bee now agayn assembled in a farre greater number thorough the psuasions of some seditious persones such as desier a styrrre more then quietnes. For remedie wherof, albeit you may understand partly o^r mynde by o^r former f^res wryten un to you, yet, considering thatt as this and such lyke mysorders be for the more part easely holpen att the begynnyng so they may with tyme grow to further inconvenience, if the declaration of such mater as we signefied un to you before shall nott satysfye them, we require you to traveyll by thayr meannes eyther

^a The writer was the Sir John Russell who first appears in history 1513, as a gentleman of the King's privy chamber. He was created a peer in 1539, with the title of Baron Russell. He served various offices, and became Lord Privy Seal, Dec. 3, 1542, and Lord High Steward in 1547. He was afterwards created Earl of Bedford in 1550, and died in 1554. He was the bearer of the ring from the King to Wolsey, Nov. 1, 1529, and had been sent against the northern rebels in the insurrection of 1536, and was employed in the West in 1545.

openly with the hole world [*and traveyll to induce them by fayre meanes*], or els apart with the ringleaders by all the best ways you can devise to induce them to retyre to ther houses, putting them [*or such a th*] and especially the cheff doers [*ringleaders*] among them in remembrance what an onnaturall dealing this is of subjects to rise against ther soveraigne lord. What onkindnes his Ma^t may herafter justly conceyve herof sens these things be attempted in his mynorite. Whatt dyshonor and onsuertie to the hole realme may grow by these attemptats. Whatt courage the [*our enemyes the the shall*] hearing therof shall administer to the Ff men, Scots [*and such others as*] o^r enemyes, to putt them in remembraunce thatt the parts of good and obedient subjects hadd byñ ffyrst to have sued for remedie att the hands of ther soveraign lord, and nott to take uppon them selfs the swerd and autorite to redresse as they list, especially those maters w^h being allredye establisshed by a law and consent of the hole realme can nott (if any thing was to be reformed) bee otherwise altered then by a law agayn. By these or such other good words you may fyrst assay to asswage them wherin if you shall not be hable to satisfie them, yett shall you by these meannes somewhat mitigate their furor, and use the meannes you possibly can best devyse to stay the cōmyng of gretter nombers un to them, and in the mean tyme putt yo^r selfs w^h such of yo^r tenaunts and servants as you best trust, secretly ordered to attend such further direction as o^r very good lord, the lord pryvey seall, who is now in journey towards you, shall farthar prescribe as for the delay of a tyme for th'execution of the statute. Of the shepe & cloth we have written more amply to you by our former letters, and this eftsones requiring you to joyn wysely and manly together in these things, we bydd you hartily farewell.

From Syon.

Endorsed:—

M. to S^r Thomas

Denys, peter courteney,
and Antony Harvy,
justices of peax in
Devon, xxvith of
June, 1549.

IX.—LETTER FROM LORD ARUNDEL TO SECRETARY PETRE,
JUNE 29, 1549.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vi. art. 44.]

Ye shall understand that these parts remainn as well as may be in a quaveryng quyet; the honest promes faythefully to serve the kyng, the rest I trust wyll folow yf the devysses shall soon
. be now shortly to be usyd.

Sir, I here that the persone of S^r Will^m George is out for the comyssyon of oyer and determyner. His fame soundeth not amongst the pepull for the just admynystratyon of Justyce. I thought good to write this much unto you by casse I have sens o^r departure from my lords grace herd this much, praying you to revelle the same unto him and to none other. Also thynkyng this mater meter to be openyd by you my frend then by myne own letters unto his grace, I trust you therwith, and end with comēdatyons in this letter, and wyll begin the next with acōdynglye,

From Geldford,

the xxix of June, 1549.

Yo^r assuryd frend,

ARRUNDELL.^a

Endorsed as follows :—

To my verie loving
ffrend S^r Will^m Peter
knight, one of the kings
Ma^{ties} twoo principall
Secretaryes.

Therle of Arundell,
xxix^o Junii, 1549.

^a The writer of this letter was Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel from 1543 to 1579. As Lord Maltravers he was one of the panel of Peers returned for the trial of Lord Dacre, July 9, 1534, when he was unanimously acquitted of the charge of treason. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1544, and Lord Chamberlain 1546. He went as Lord Deputy to Calais in April, 1540, and in the following year Somerset, then Earl of Hertford, was sent over to aid him in settling certain disputed points as to the boundary of the pale.

X.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO THE LORD PRIVY SEAL,
ADVISING HIM HOW TO ACT.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 432.]

From my Lord Protector the xxixth of June to my L. Pryvie Seall.

After our hartie commendations to your good Lordshipp. The same shall understand that we have receyved your letters frome Salysburie wth other ires out of the west partes brought by one Stowell, of whome we harde at lenth the hole state and procedyngs of the busie people in Devonshire. For answe're wherof, Fyrst, we geve your L. most hartie thanks for your paynes and great delygence, used as well, by the waye, as also for your stodye towards the end of your journey, not doubting but at your comyng in to those parties your wysdome and good polycie shall we fynish those styrrres.

For the proceeding wherein we have thought mete to let you knowe our advyse, as we have upon the understanding of the matter conceyved yt best, remytting neverthelesse the altera^cō therof as good occasion shall serve to your wysdome. Fyrst for the appesing of the multytude assembled at Sampford Cortney, we thinke your lordshipp Assembling your power of horsemen and some convenient nombre of hagbutes footmen, The towne of Excester being left in good sauftie for all purposes of your returne, you maie resorte nye to the sayd towne of Sampford, taryng also w you half a dosen or double bases, and before you shall attempt any entrepryse against them to lett them understand theyr dysobeydence and the causes of theyr greyffes to be only devysed of veyry falshed by such as mynde trayterously to the Kyng's Ma^{tie} and theyr utter dystru^ctyon, and therefore yt is thought that the grea^t number of them be but seduced and deceyved wth false rumors, So that yf they will depte to theyr houses, lyke good subjects, And remyte the redresse of theyr greyfs to the King's Ma^{tie}, who hath

only power that to do, and none more redie, then they shalbe taken as the kyng's subjects, having erred by ignorance. And yf other wyse they will maynteyne them selves in any assembles they shalbe sure to be used as high trayto^r and rabelles to the kyng's Ma^{tie} and the croune. And that shall they feeel furthwth, without any extremytie to be spayred. And in the treating hereof thay maie be answered, to certen theyr spetiall brutes and rumors; as to that thay say, After the payment for shepe thay should paie for theyr geese and piggs and such like, the same is not only utterly false, but a thing never mente by the kyng, the counsyall, nor any wyse man leving, being founde oute by some sedytious traytor, as in the end will fully appeare; and for the artycle of Baptysme, of not baptysing theyr cheldren frome sonday to sondaie, the same is lykewise false, as may appere by the kyng's Ma^{ties} book, even in the last sentence of the fyrst syde of the leafe entreating of baptysme, and so lyke wyse maie thay credyt all them that spred suche rumors bythe try all of that one, yf thay will puse the book.

We wold also ye caused before your deptime to be publysshed and bruted Abrode sondrye wyse, that these men thus assembled, be wonderfully abused, and that by the provocation only of certen popyshe prests, whiche color all theyr doyngs with other sedytyous rumors, and meane nothing ells but to subdue the people to the pope by whome they leved as in a kyngdome, And all other the kyngs loving subjects in a thrالدome.

And yf in this and lyke maner thay be not paycified, but will stand to theyr former purpose, then our meanyng is ye shuld proced this other or lykewyse as ye maie Think best. Your horsemen may lye a loufe, making now and then offers to the towne, and sending certen harcquebutters of horseback to the places of adventayg, to the intent the rebellors may be draune to the utter ptes of the towne, where thay have cheyned upp theyr passages. And then, your bases being fyrst placed, x or xii score frome the towne behynde your horsemen, Agaynst the same passages shall redely after the retorne of your horsemen annoyne them, and slay

suche numbers of them, as we thynke playnly the press therof will cause them sodenly to gyve over and shrinke, and yf not but that they shall break or yssue out upon you, then we doubt not but that your horsemen, being instructed before of your L. good pollyce, shall utterly dystrysse them and overthrow them. And in consyderaçon of the hole matter we dyssyer especyally those Syxe men w^{ch} do solyc[it] the causes of theyr complying unto one especiall man Steple in the same towne, and the same man also may be apprehended to be ponyshed above all others for example sake.

We wold also ye used this pollycie before your tyme of enterpryse agaynst them ij or iij dayes, that ij or iij trustie lykly persons may be addressed thether wth good wyse instructyons to be come ptaker of the said multytude, and to professe moche earnestnes therein, to the intent to gytt some credet and authoritye amongst them, and so to procede two or iij dayes, as ye shall appoynt them, And afterward uppon the rumors to be brought of your L. power thyther and upon the brute of their offences, the terror of coñytting treason, the feare of a kyng's execution, ye and upon knowledg that they have been seduced by false dysposed people, And furthermore upon the feare of theyr owne lives, the same men so suburned maie waxe fañt and so fall to fearre by degrees, that yt maie be without suspect and not only to begyñe to flee themselves, but also to move all others that to do. And in the night And lykwyse for the more annoyauce of them we wold ye dystressed all maner of victualls nigh to the towne, And by good watch provede that theyr victualls maie be intercepted, w^{ch} thing wthout any other force to be attēpted may chaūse cause them geve over at the fyrst.

For the furder order of things a mysse w^{thin} the cyrcute of your coñmission we will shortly send unto your Lordshipp two comysyons. And A proclamaçon, the one of the Commissiones to be for oyer and determyner of all roytts, etc., thother for the inquiry of decayes and unlawfull inclosures. The proclamaçon for the assessing and

taxing of excessyve pryses of victuals, the execution whereof we praie your Lordshipp consyder shall serve to great purpose. And so being weyed we pray your L. to use all convenynt diligence and industrie.

Furthermore understanding by enformaçon that there is one Mr. Blakston, an Eccleasticall Commissarie, whose credett as yt is to moche, so yt is abused in sedusing the kings people by dysparsyng Amongst them false and sedycious advertisements of thalteraçon of Relygyon ; We thenke yt verie mete that ye earnestly treat wth the same ptie, that by his letters, preaching, and otherwise as ye shall think cōvenyent, do sturre and provoke all maner Curats and other people wthin his Jurysdiction to be obedyent, and to let them knowe that they be dyssayved in theyr opinyons, and that nothing more earnestly ment towarde them then trewe and good establyshing of theyr faithe and the profit of the coñmon wealthe. And so fynally to order that people maie be revoked to more quiet or the sayd coñmyssion^r to be brought out of his credytt, where as yf he shuld remayne wthout Amending, moche harme might folowe. For the suburnyng of your men and the dysparsyng of convenyent rumors to appease theyr false rumors, our meanyng is the same shuld be used iij or iiij dayes before your pceding towards them, for that we think therbye theyr power will waxe daylye lesse and lesse.

And yf the man keypyng his fonde office in the steple, and vj. other w^{ch} be referendaries of causes to hym maie be cōvenyently apprehended, we wold, yf otherwyse than by rack or terror they will not confesse the fyrst and orygynall begynnyngs hereof, they were sent hether upp to us, as also we wold the lyke, yf your L. shall think so mete, that anye others wold upon the rack or terror confesse Authors or begynnynge hereof, w^{ch} thing to knowe as a verie necessayrie we dysyre. Thus most hartely we byd your good Lordshipp fare well.

For the syttyng of postes According to your desyre We have all redie gyven order.

From Richmond, the xxixth of June,^a 1549.

Yo^r L. assured loving Frends,

E. SOMERSET.

A. WINGFELD.

WILLM. PETRE.

A. DENNY.

XI.—SUPPLICATION TO THE COUNCIL FROM STAINES DEPRECATING THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR BRIDGE. JUNE, 1549.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. vii. art. 46.]

To the right honorable lords of the King's Maties most honorable privie Councill.

In their moost humble wise besechen and shewen unto your good lordshippes your orators thinhabitants of the towne of Stanys, in the countie of Midd^s. That where your said orators have received comandement frome my lorde protector, in the king's graces name, to pluck upp the Comen bridge at Stanys, for the saufgarde of the Realme, as they allege frome enymyes, whiche ys and wilbe to thutter undoyng and distruccion of all the hoole Towne and countrie thereabouts; and the said Bridge is yett staied parte of it, upon that the said Towne of Stanys hathe promysed to send out a Scowte to discrye yf any armye be comyng that waie. In consideraçon wherof it may please your good lordshippes to signifie unto your said orators your lordshippes pleasure herin and what your said

^a Between the letters of the 29th June and the 10th of July there is a document entitled "The King's Majesty's Answer to the Supplication made in the name of his Highness's subjects of Devon and Cornwall." This has been printed by Tytler in his *England under the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary*, vol. i. p. 178, who says, "There are in the State Paper Office three contemporary drafts of this answer, none of them signed by Edward or Somerset. This is dated July 8th, and on the same day Sir William Paget wrote from Brussels to Secretary Petre, shewing how soon tidings of the mutiny had reached the Continent."

Orators shall do therin. And your said orators shall dailly praie unto Almyghtie Jhesu for the prosperous preservacion of your good lordships.

Endorsed :—

The supplicaçõn of the men of Stanes.

XII.—LETTER OF THE COUNCIL TO THE PRINCESS MARY OF THE 7TH JULY, 1549, SENT AFTER THE APPEARANCE BEFORE THEM OF DR. HOPTON HER CHAPLAIN.^a

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 4.]

After due commendations to your grace.

The same may by these presents understand that we have heard your chaplain Doctor Hopton and in like manner informed him for the declaration of such things as we have instructed him to utter unto you, whom we require your grace to credit therein accordingly. Thus we pray God conserve your grace in health.

From Richemond, the 7th of July, 1549.

Your grace's assured,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.^r H. RICHE CANC. W. SEINT JOHN. J. WARWICK.
H. ARUNDELL. WILLM. PETRE, S^r. A. DENNY.
EDWARD NORTH. P. SADLEYR.

To my lady Marye's grace.

^a It appears from the Council Book that a letter on the subject of conformity to the new Prayer Book was issued by the Council on Trinity Sunday, June 16, and sent to the Princess Mary, commanding her to send her comptroller and Dr. Hopton, her chaplain, to them. See Harl. MS. 2308, fol. 92b. The entry is as follow :—

“ Upon information made to the Lord Protector's grace and Council that the lady Mary's grace, contrary to the king's Majesty's proceedings and the laws of the realm established on that behalf by the last act of parliament, did use to have mass said openly in her house, refusing to have there celebrated the service of the Communion, whereby it appeared to his grace and their lordships it might be thought she might seem to the world to disallow and be offended with the proceedings of the king's

XIII.—LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE PRINCESS MARY ON
THE SUBJECT OF THE MASS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol 46, fol. 7.]

Edward.

By the King.

Right dear and entirely beloved sister we greet you well.

And late you wite that having presently addressed our right trusty and right well beloved counsellor the lord Riche our Chancellor of England, and our trusty and right well beloved counsellor Sir Will^m Petre, knight, one of our principal Secretaries, to open unto you certain things on our behalf we have thought good by the advice of our counsell both to pray and require you not only to give credence unto them but also to shew yourself conformable in that which on our behalf shall by them be proponed unto you.

Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster the 22th of July, in the 4th yere of our reign,

E. SOMERSET.	W. WILTESHIRE.	J. WARWYK.
J. BEDFORD.	W. NORTH.	
G. COBHAM.	H. ARYNDELL.	W. HERBERT.
EDWARD NORTH.		

Endorsed:—

To our right dear and entirely well beloved sister the Lady Mary.^a

Majesty her brother : Their lordships wrote to her grace on that behalf giving to her advice to be conformable and obedient to the observation of his Majesty's laws to give order that the mass should be no more used in her house, that she would embrace and cause to be celebrated in her said house the Communion and other divine services set forth by his Majesty, and that her grace would send to the said Lord Protector and Council her comptroller and Doctor Hopton, her chaplain, by whom her grace should be advertised for their lordships more amply of their minds and advices to be both her contentation and honour."

Mary's answer of June 22, with the Council's rejoinder of June 24, and her final reply of June 27, may be seen in *Foxe* and in the appendix to Tierney's edition of Dod's *Church History*.

^a Nearly all the letters that passed between the Princess Mary and the Council on the same subject may be seen in the Appendix to vol. ii. of Canon Tierney's

XIV.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
ANNOUNCING RE-INFORCEMENTS. JULY 10, 1549.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 435.]

From my l. protector and the Counsiall the xth of Julii.

After our most hartie cōmendacions unto your good lordship,
We have seen your severall fres of the viij of this present, by the w^{ch} and the reporte of the berar we do understand at good lenglht your contynuall travaill for the staye of the Rabells in those partes, for the w^{ch} we do gyve you our most hartie thankes. And for the better encoragement of those gentilmen w^{ch} you cōmend and do serve under you, lyke as we have thought good to send them our letters of thanks w^{ch} shall come to your Lordshipp wth these, So in respect of your comendacion we have wrytten to the mynt of Brystall for a hundred pounds to be delyvered to your Lordshipp to be bestowed amongs those gentilmens servants as you shall thynk good: mary you may by no meanes gyve ne promyse to any more wages then the Kyngs Ma^{tie} hathe heretofore usually gyven, w^{ch} is as your Lordshipp knowythe is vj d. to a foteman and ix d. for a light horsseman by the daye. As for the place of yo^{ur} owne Abode by cause yo^r L. may there bothe best cōsyder w^{ch} waie the rabells may be most annoyed and the rest of the countres adjoyning well preserved in quiet, and will, we doubt not, wth all your possable delygence employe your self, Accordenly, we do remytt the place to your L. And during your abode nyhand the sayd rabells you

edition of Dod's *Church History*. They range from the date of June 22, 1549, to July 16, 1551. The story is continued to the 29th of August, 1551, by extracts from the proceedings of the Privy Council, reprinted from the *Archaeologia* and from Foxe. There is a gap, however, in the correspondence of nearly a year and a-half, between June 27, 1549, and December 2, 1550. The letter here printed from the Petyt Manuscripts shows that during that interval there was no intermission in the persecution of the princess on the score of her religion.

maie by cutting a waie the victualls not only bring them to a greate mesery, But also by spreding abrode rumors of theyr develyshē behaviours, crueltye, abhominable levings, Robberies, murders and such lyke bring suche a detestation of them amongs the cōfōn people and fewe we thenk will repayre towards them.

And where your Lordshipp dyssyareth to have a number of fote-men, all beyt we thenke yt wold be verie hard to send you in a short tyme suche a number of fotemen as wth playne force might be hable to mete with the rabells and attempt the setting on without a suffycēt force yt wold be also dengerous, yet do we put in order wth all the spede we maye cl Italyan harquebutters, w^{ch} furthwth repayre towards you; we do lykewyse geve order for thre or foure hundreth horssemen under the leyding of the lord graie to repayre towards Salysburye and so forward towards you as occasyon shall require, besydes other iiij^c horssemen strangers and one thossand almaynes fotmen, w^{ch} we mynd lykwise to send towards you yf nede shall so require. We have also wrytten to Mr. Harbert^a to be in a Redynes wth the force of Wiltshyre and Glocester. And because we understand that S^r John Arondell, being sent for by youe, hath refused to come, and besydes that, usythe hymself other wyse then besemethe a good subject, we wold yo^r Lordshipp, yf the prymisses be trewe, shuld for example sake cause hym to be sent frome thence to Mr. Harbert, and frome hym to us, to be further used according to Justice.

^a This was Sir William Herbert, son and heir of Sir Richard Herbert, an illegitimate son of William Herbert, who was created Earl of Pembroke 27th May, 1468, and beheaded in 1469. Sir William was one of the sixteen executors of the will of King Henry the Eighth, and was afterwards created Baron Herbert of Cardiff Oct. 10, 1551, and on the following day Earl of Pembroke. He married Anne, sister of Queen Catherine Parr. His eldest son, Lord Herbert, married Catherine, the younger sister of Lady Jane Grey, in 1553. In May of this year 1549 he had dispersed the rising in Wiltshire. He was afterwards one of the peers who sat on the trial of Somerset in 1551, and was one of the conspirators who proclaimed Lady Jane Grey as Queen, but turned with the tide in favour of Mary, and afterwards was one of Elizabeth's Privy Council.

Fynally by cause yo^r Lordshipp wryteth that the rabells and others in those pties do sprede rumors of the tumults in these countres; You shall understand that nowe, thanks be unto god, they be appeased and throughly quieted in all places, saving only in Buckingham shyre, there a fewe lyght persons nuely assembled, whome we trust to have also appeased wthin two or three dayes. And thus one thing we assure your Lordship, that in all places thay have not only confessed theyr faults wth verie lowlye submission, but also for rellygyon declared themselves in Suff., Essex, Kent, Hampshire, Surry, and many other places so well pswayded as, hearing of your rabells, thaye dyssyre to dye agaynst them in that matter. We mynde send shortly unto you a proclamation w^{ch} we think shall bothe sett a terror and dyvysyon amongs the rabells themselves.

And thus we bid yo^r Lordshipp most hartely fayre well frome Syon the xth of Julii.^a

Yo^r L. assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

R. RICHE CANC^r.

W. SAINT JOHN.

W. PETRE.

R. SADLEYR.

JOHN BAKER.

Postscript.—Yo^r Lordshipp herewth the warrant to brustell for v^c lb w^{ch} you maie send thyther and so receyve the monyē: your L. may also puse the letter herein closed, and after shall yt cause yt be dd to gentilmen nowe attendyng yo^r Lordshipp.

^a A long letter from the Protector and Council, of July 4, 1549, to Paget, the ambassador at Brussels, was published by Strype in his *Memorials*, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 101. It is very incorrectly transcribed, and omits altogether the concluding part, which contains the following allusion to the insurrections of this year :—

“And where some light persons before your departing had solicited some others like themselves for plucking down of pales and inclosures, and such like matters, you shall understand that sithens your departing hence the like stirs have been renewed in Essex, Kent, Hampshire, and Devonshire, whereof part be already quietly appeased and the rest in good towardness also to return peac[eably] to their

XV.—SOMERSET TO THE LORD PRIVY SEAL, PROMISING TO
SEND LORD GREY DE WILTON.

[Petty MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 436.]

From my lord protector to my lord privie Sealle the xiith of Julii.

After our right hartie comendacons to your good L.

This shalbe to signifie unto you that we have receyved your letters of the tenth of this present and harde the declaration of the haralde, berer of the same; and for the doubt ye make of Excester and your determynatoñ to levey two thousands of fottmen wythe whome and your horsemen gyve the advenrer for the relyef of that towne; by yor former fres we understand that the towne was not hable to kepe yt self two daies for lack of victuall; sythens pceyving that the towne was furnyshed eight dayes, yf we hade at the beginning knowne so myche, we had not stock to have releived the matter otherwyse; for when ye wrotte ye were not hable to have any fotmen to whome to trust; howe could ye then for the shortnes of the tyme, Of the townes victualling and their power tauld greate, have bene hable to adventre the succors wth only y^r horsmen? Your owne fres were the cause of our staye, but pceyving nowe ye maie have fotmen, we remytt yt unto you to do yo^r uttermost wth the nomber m^l vj^c yea yf yt be m^l vij^c,^a we styck not at yt; for as th'ympossibilitie to have men stayed hytherto, So pñtly by this your freshe advertysment to mynd to take fotmen, we have geven order to the Treasouro^r or Comptroler of the mynt of Brys-towe the Kyng's Receyvor to Croche our Receyvor, to present upon your bill, that ye shall lyke to demand. In lyke manner

houses; so as there is no likelihood of any gr[eat] matter to ensue thereof. And yet having experience [how] slanderously these small tumults shall be divulged [and] spread by the Frenchmen, we have thought good [thus] to advertize you by these and other letters of the full t[ruth] of these matters. Upon the knowledge whereof you may answer these untrue and vain brutes as you shall think good."

^a These numbers are somewhat uncertain.

what ye cane gytt of marchaunts to be repayed here, take yt. Yt shalbe aunswered wth thanks. When gentelmen of the countrye come to you ye maie use them, but onles ye knowe them fully perswayded for the matier in contraversie of relygyon gyve them not to moche credytt, but so use yt Nevertheles as being wth you thay maie be unsuspected to their owne appayrance. Thay speake to have to do in the governaunce of the kyng's Ma^{tie} thaie shall knowe or thay come any thing nerer thay shall bothe be lett of that porpose, And the substance of suche rank Traytors receyve theire deserts on the waye For appoyntment of Counsayllors wherin ye require Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carewe, we referre yt to your self to chose whome ye think mete to be called unto you for advise and for understanding of the state of the cōntrey. As to S^r John Arrendell yf he should be sodenly sent for he wold padventer refuse us and so shall enter despacon. Therefore we will wink at the matter for the tyme, and so shall ye do well to doo also, onles ye can pceyve according to our forme^r Letters that he maie be quyetly delyverid unto thandes of S^r Willm Harbert to be conveyed hether: we had determynd to send downe to you the lord Graye^a wth a band of horsmen and some hagbuters footmen. But that uppon occasyon of a sturr here in Bucks and Oxfordshire by instiga^{co}n of sundery preists (kepe it to your self), for these matyers of religion, we have been forced to kepe him a while and yett we

^a This was William Lord Grey de Wilton 1529-62, who had been one of the council at Calais in 1540, lieutenant of Hampnes Castle 1539, governor of Boulogne 1546. He had been in the unsuccessful expedition against Scotland in the preceding year, and was supplanted by the Earl of Rutland, and had just been sent against the rebels of Oxfordshire, whom he dispersed with 1500 men under his command. He was sent to the Tower with Somerset, October 17th, 1549, and was pardoned and released June 10th, 1553; and on September 23rd of the same year was appointed deputy of Calais in place of Lord Willoughby, and afterwards captain of Guisnes October 6th, being succeeded at Calais by Lord William Howard. He was afterwards, in Elizabeth's reign, sent to Scotland in the year 1560. He has earned an infamous notoriety by his order of July 19th, 1549, for the execution of rebels in Oxfordshire and other counties, such amongst them as were priests to be hanged on the top of the steeples of their own churches.

trust wthin a vj daies matyer shall he chaystice them, and then shall we send him unto you. Thus fayre yo^r good L. ryght hartely well, from Syon the xijth of Julii, 1549.

Your L. assured frend.

After the wryting hereof arreyved your other letters of the xith of this pñt cōteynīg the service of footmen necesarie, wherein what we mynt of your relyef by footemen ye pceyve as above. What ye maie do specyally in the meane tyme for the helpe of the Towne to stand, do yt.

Your fyrst tres of the greatnes of theyr numbers of footemen and your impossabilitie to have any to trust to, moved by your owne instigaçōn our accompt service by horsemen and no other cause had we to myslyke footmen yf they might have been had. And that ye had not doubted them we assure yoⁿ suche care we have to the repyssion of the most rank Trayto^{rs} That thus wth hody matyers waie nothing wth us in respek of them. And therefore shall ye have the sayd L. Graie and his numbers or yt be long wth you and the only stay for the tyme is this lewde matier of Bucks and Oxfordshire.

Your Lordshipps assured,
E. SOMERSET.

XVI.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD RUSSELL, OF THE
17TH OF JULY, MENTIONING THE REBELLION IN NORFOLK.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 438.]

From my L. Protector to my L. Prevyse Seall the xviith of Julii.

After our right hartie cōmendaçōns to your good lordship the same shall understand that we have receaved your tres, and fyrst to the suyts of S^r Andrewe Dudley and S^r Thomas Dyer we wilbe glad to cōsyder them in that we maie convenyently doo

them good. Hitherto the case of Sr John Arrendell is not so certeyn as that we cane make any certayn accompt whereunto it tende, wherein we praie you gyve us notyce of the full wherwith to charge him our former letters. To your owne sute for the heire of Sr Thomas Trencherd we be pleased wth the same, and have taken order wth the lord greate M^r for the satysfaction of your desyre.

To the estate of these parties God be thanked yt is presently on good termes of obydēce, saving some of the light sorte remayning tyckle, but no great nombre, namlye at and abowte Norwhich, whither the m^rques of Northampton is goon hence for stay of the contrey and repression of the evill. And yett theyre we trust ther shalbe no great matyer, for psentlye are there come hither half a dozen chosen of theyr compayny who seke the kyngs Ma^{ties} mercie and redresse of things, and be returned to receyve pardon by dyrecons of the m^rques sicke as will seke yt at his handes. We have for the mean tyme bounde Sr Arrendell by greate suyrtyes and somes not to passe a mile frome London. We have p^{ntly} writē to the lord Gray our cōtentations to allowe hym xl^s by daie for him self and his horsemen to be payd as others of theyr quality, to have no place of name but a consyallor's to gyve advise or texecute according as shuld be concluded, and that you wold in favor preferre him, which we pray you. Thus wysching you, the Contenuance of yo^r prosperus procedings we bid yo^r Lordshipp right hartely farewell.

From West^r the xxvijth of Julii,^a 1549.

Your L. assurd frend,

E. SOMERSETT.

^a A mistake of the writer for July 17.

XVII.—THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL AGAIN PROMISING
HELP BY LORD GREY DE WILTON.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 438.]

From my lord protector and the Counseall, the xviith of Julii.

After our hartie comendacons to your good lordshipp the same shall understand that we have receyved your letters of the xvth of this present, and as to thalmaiynes ye require to have, we wold gladly have holpen you with them, but ptye for the disorder of these parties hereabouts, and namely for that thay be odyous to our people abroad, in so moche as we cane hardly move them to receyve them without quarell here at hande, we do deferre the sending of them; the strangers, horsemen, and Italyan hacbutters, footemen shalbe wth you as sone as thay cane possabelye, being alrēdye in the waie thither. For the ordynance of Purbeck, w^{ch} ye declare to lye daungerously, and that the rabells threaten to recover, we referre to your cōsyder aſon eyther to appoynt yt to be brought to the Castell of Corfe or unto Poole yf ye consider yt maie in any of these places be in strength and out of theyr possession. At lest wayes we wold that the smalle ordynaunce should be taken thence and the powder also; w^{ch} being done the great ordenance shall stand them in small stede. In cace Mr. Herberd shall not come unto you but chaunce otherwyse to be employd ye shall be furnished of ayde of a skylfull man on horseback, The lord Graie, who by advertysment even now we pceyve to have chased the Rebells of Bucks, Oxfordshire, and these parties to their houses, and taken cc of them and a dosen of the ring leders delyverid unto him whereof pte at least shall suffer paynes of death to the example of all malefactors.

As to your devise to have lyke pclamacois to Cornewall as was lately sent to you for Devonshyre we have taken ordre to have them out of hande, and do send them downe unto you for satysfaccon of your dysyre in that behalf.

Piers is arryved here, and we have sent for S^r John Arrendell to Portsmouthe to be conveyd hither.

Thus fare yo^r good L. right hartely well.
 Frome Westm^r the xxviiith of Julii,^a 1549.

Your assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

R. RICHE CANC^r.

W. SANCT JOHN.

J. WARWYK.

XVIII.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET AND THE COUNCIL TO
 LORD RUSSELL PROMISING HELP BY LORD WARWICK.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 439.]

Frome my L. protecto^r and the counsiall to my lord previe seall.

After our hartie comendacons to you the same shall understand that we have receyved your letters of the xvijth of this present and wth the same your articles of answe^re, And the letters out of Cornewall conteynyng the state of those countres, tharryvall of Mr. Dudley and Mr. Travers and your demand of a mayne force, and so forther as the same your letters do p^rport.

And fyrst where you note the smallness of your owne power, the dayly encrease of the rabells numbers and the necessytye to have a mayne force, wythout w^{ch} you aledge in one part of yo^r f^res that neyther can the cytie be relevyd ne the Rebells either assalted or resisted, And in an other pt ye make a clere impossabilitie; We be sorye to here frome you as men having experyence anye suche desperation and impossabilities made, w^{ch} being trewe can not be redubbed, and yf force maie do yt and that sodenly things cannot be had hens, ye do wisely cōsider not t^radventure the overthrowe for the smalnes of yo^r power, in w^{ch} cace there might ensewe great unsurytie to your charge and dyshoner to the Kyngs Ma^{tie}. But in the meane season you maie nevertheles us yo^r dyscryssyon as you shall se cause. Wherein, for a forther helpe having nowe viij^{xx}

^a This was a mistake of the writer for 18th of July.

good Hagbutters strangers sent unto you maie put them on horseback, gyttng horses out of the countreye for them, whosoever one them, the Cap^{ens} becoming by your word and credyt answerable for theyr delyvery ; ye shall so encrease your strenth and deceye them by yt of so many horses yf they wold mynde to use them, besydes we wold sett on horseback as many others as ye can gytt that ye maie trust unto. And by that meane shall ye avoyde thennemy from gyttng of horses out of Somersetshyre, and those parties that they wold els have taken. And being thus furnished, though they be x^t tymes so many in nombre, for ye shall wth v^e horse chosen th'advantage of the countrey, and dysposing some reasonable nombre of fotemen at places mette as uppon straights of passages, both out of their vitail and skirmyshing, ayde of your hagbuters bickering wth them in there marche, take A greatt advantage on them of theyr victualls and other wyse as shalbe to them impeschment, and yet at all tymes when yt shall appeare by the renforce of thennemies convenyent to retyre, they maie draw themselves back and the footmen also wth them in surytie. And in this wise thennymies encountred by force of horse, men, hagbutters, and politique handling of the matyer by interruption of theyre vitail, thay shalbe wery of theyr lyeng and a bate theyr pryde after thay have mett wth men of conduict.

The mayne force purposed by my L. of Warwik^a cannot yet for

^a This was Sir John Dudley, son of Edmund Dudley, who had been executed Aug. 10, 1510. He was created Viscount Lisle March 12, 1542, and was one of the sixteen executors of the will of Henry VIII. On the 17th of February, 1547, he was created Earl of Warwick, and made Great Chamberlain of England. It is remarkable how absent he was from the Council during the latter part of 1547 and till the middle of 1549. He seems to have been waiting his time to upset Somerset. After Somerset's fall he appears to have become reconciled to him, when his eldest son married Lady Anne Seymour, Somerset's daughter. He became Duke of Northumberland in 1551, and was chief manager for placing Lady Jane Grey on the throne. His attempt to show loyalty to Queen Mary, when Lady Jane Grey's cause was hopeless, did not succeed, and he was executed on the 21st of August, 1553, professing that he had been all along a Catholic at heart; though, for political ends, he had professed agreement with the men of the new learning.

a tyme be sent unto you, for no lenger then yesterdaye sūme of the Countres hereabouts as Essex, Suff. Norff. and Kent were not in so good ordre and quiet as we wold wyshe, though theyr articles be not suche as your matters, raves, and spoyling of Townes ; also other yet be thaie to say to you in counsaill things of cōmon ordre, as to have one man to have but one ferme lands at theyr owne prych, and suche lyke ; they stand for pnt reformation and yet must they tary a playment tyme.

When those things be ended he shalbe in order to come to you wth cōmyssyōn of Wiltshire and Glocester to amend your force, besydes those he bringeth hens, and for the which ye shall have my L. Graye, who hath ccl. horse and the viij^{xx} hagbutters sent by Spinola. Ye saye out of Dorset and Somerset shires ye loke not to have above Mⁱ fotemen, and that yo^r number of horses exced not vi or vij^c, yett do the Rebells bragg that they will have x^{mi} to seat on your backs out of those shires, as the awe of theyr numbers is so great, so be your numbers mencyoned so moche under foote. It were strange to us that they shuld not at least be hable to make iiij^{mi} or more, and to prevent frome Joyning wth the rebells, yea to make them serve wth you. We have devysed that ye make wth all spede pclamaçōn for those shyres moche of th'effect of that last sent for Cornewall for forfecture of lands, etc., adding in yt that If they shall not come unto you to serve according to theyr dewties and obedyence to their souvereign lord, and show themselves as prest and redie to fight against those rank rebells and papists of Devon as be cōmeth good subjects, they shalbe bothe demed and for Trators and forfect theyr landes, Copiholds and goods wthout redempçōn to themselves, wyfes and children, and be wthout all hope of pdon to the ppetuall dysherison of them selfs, and all that depend uppon them, the matyer of Copiholds being so generall a leving to the number of those shires, shalbe as moche a terror as anye other thing that can be possibly devised.

The rebells have used this practice wth you to send a number under color to submyt themselves t'explore your doings, and t'under-

stand your force and numbers. Whi shuld not ye agayn gytt two or three, such as may be trusted, to do the lyke for your pte amonges them, wherby to take the advantage of service. To the power gathered in Cornewall as joyne with the rebells, the Proclamacon being all redie sent downe shalbe some stay unto them, yf yt will not, we think to put it to execute, as uppon their going t'entre upon theyr lands and goods, so maie ye paventur withdrawe them back to save theyr owne. A better psonage to execute yt can not be devised then Sr Willm. Godolphin, who hath bene a frontier man. And therefore we would ye gave ordre wth hym in it: let him cause yt to be pplaymed by face of the proclamacons. As to shott whereof ye^a to have lack, shyft is to be made there bylede, whereof we doubt not there is plentie within the lymyts of your comys-sion, and for powder the same hath been sent hence unto you. In those pties of your comys-sion where ye cannot trust the men that should possess them, we think mete ye cause to be gathered together all the hagbutters, Bowes, arrowes, shott, powder, and other muniçon, and bestowe them in some castell as at Bristowe or elsewhere ye shall think best to put them, wherby thay maye be out of t'hands of th'ennymes. Upon knowledge of the treason wrought by the mayor of Plymouthe in the yelding upp of the towne to the rebells, we have geven ordre with Cotten to passe with certen of his shippes and gallyes that waie, and fyrst to attempt by all good meanes to wyne the possession of the castell, and to place Hawkyns with some other men there to apprehend the Mayor, and so gyve good order for the towne; according to your request we have sent another Trumpet and a Guyder of the Kyngs Armes to leade the people. Thus fare your good L. right hartely well.

From Richmōnd the xxijth of Julii, 1549.

We praie you also uppon the arryvall of Willm. Graye with his two hundreth of Ryding men you will t'extend favor to hym.

^a *Complain* omitted by accident of copying.

Yo^r lordshipp's assured friends,

E. SOMERSETT.

W. SANCT JOHN.^a

A. WINGFELD.

W. PETRE, S^r.

T. SMYTH.

Post Script.—Wythin these two dayes we hope my L. of Warwick shalbe in ordre to depte towards you ; we shall els lack of our will.

XVI.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL IN
ANSWER TO HIS OF JULY 22.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 442.]

From my lord protector and the cōsiall to my lord pryvie seall the
Kyngs Ma^{ties} Lieūtant in the west parties.

After our right hartie cōmendaçōns unto yo^r good L. We have receyved your letters of the xxij of this Instant, and herde the report of Mr. Travers, and have be right glad of your good begyn-

^a This was Sir William Paulet, Baron St. John of Basing, March 9, 1539, one of the most constant attendants at the Council during the whole of this period. He was created Earl of Wiltshire, Jan. 19, 1550, and on the 12th of October, 1551, Marquis of Winchester. He was one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII., and received the great seal March 7, 1547, when Wriothsley was deprived of the chancellorship. He sealed the letters patent which made Somerset Protector, and held the seal till All Saints Day, when Rich was appointed Lord Chancellor. He stood by Somerset till his fall was certain, and then cast in his lot with Warwick, and presided at Somerset's trial in 1551. He afterwards took the part of Lady Jane Grey, but deserted her cause, and went over to Queen Mary's side ; but afterwards conformed to the changes in religion under Elizabeth, and kept his place of Lord High Treasurer through the reigns of Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, till his death in 1572, at the age of 96.

ning, and geve therefore to you the King's Mat^{ties} and our right hartie thanks, requiring you to imparte the same to suche gentilmen and others as at this pñt have done the Kyngs Ma^{tie} good, faythfull, and paynefull servis. And trust of as good successe to folowe to the Kyng's highness and all the realmes comfort.

For your further relefe we have given order for supplying of your wants, w^{ch} shall wth all spede arryve wth you according as Mr. Travers shall further showe unto you to your contenta^{cion}. And for men we have geven to Mr. Aleurg^a Coñmyssyon as well out of South Walles as out of Glocestre Shyre, and other who shall wth nomber sufficyent we trust Relyef you with all speede. Where ye require footemen, and we heretofore have sent horsemen, Th'occasion was of you That we made so moche doubt, that ye shuld not be hable to kepe them in the streits. And then yf they shuld come abrode horsemen shuld have done most ease. Nowe we trust ye shall have enught of both to encontre and subdewe the rebels.

For the Mayor of Plymmoth, we ar glad to here the mater of the towne not to be so evill as we herde, but thend shall shewe all, and we have geven order as by the tyme we think you knowe and lyke well your devise therein.

XVII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
ANNOUNCING THE MISSION OF SIR WILLIAM HERBERT.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 442.]

From my L. Protector and the counsiall the xxiiij of Julii.

After our right hartie coñmenda^{cions} to yo^r good lordshipp. For the more spedie aide of you we have wrytten to S^r William Herbert, who shall Immedyatlye wth all spede repayre unto you wth

^a This name is doubtful.

a convenyent number and power of men, and that so great as it shall please you to appoynt, for Mr. Herbert is of such curage, that he sayth he is hable rather to bring to manye then to fewe and so redie to do. We do not doubt neyther of the good will and stomake that ye have to the Ma^{ties} service, nor yett of your good husbandrye in so moch as maie be done for his hynes at this p̄sent.

And therefore have cōmytted the order and appoyntment of the numbers and all other such things unto you. And so praye you to sertyffie Mr. Herbert of yo^r mynde herein wth all spede, and so bid you right hartely fare well. From Westm^r, the xxiiijth of Julii, 1549.

Yor Lordshipp's loving frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

R. RICHE CANC.^a

W. SANT JOHN.

W. NOORTHT. J. WARWICK.

A. WYNGFELD.

Post Script.—We have resayved a l^{re} here inclosed the w^{ch} de-
clayreth from Mr. Hobbie the meanyng of the Frenchemen, to the
takyng of some place in Corneswall, the w^{ch} yf you cane con-
venyently declare unto them, we think yt will work paventure
some what in them.

^a This was Richard Rich, created Baron Rich of Leeze in the county of Essex, Feb. 16, 1547. He was one of the most contemptible characters in the Council. He first sided with Somerset against his brother, and signed the warrant for Seymour's execution. He accompanied Somerset from Hampton Court to Windsor when Edward was removed there, but, finding that Somerset's party was deserting him, he took the great seal with him, and joined Warwick in October, 1549. In the dissensions of 1551, not knowing what side to take, he pretended illness, and resigned office Dec. 21, 1551. He soon recovered, and lived on till the year 1560. His treachery towards Sir Thomas More and perjury on the trial of Bishop Fisher of Rochester may be read in any history of the period.

XVIII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL IN ANSWER TO THE
SUPPLICATION OF THE COMMONS OF CORNWALL.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 443.]

To the Commons of Cornewalles supplicacon yf thay be not sone^r
repressed answer shalbe made.

To Humfrey Arundell's poyson sent a brod by his tres ye shall well occurre, yf ye make proclamacon there in the shires about you that whosoever shall Receyve take or here any such tre or wrytting sent to incite or move, other to favor, or take pte wth them, or ayde them with vituall or otherwise, shalbe taken as Rebels and suffer forfytüre Accordynly, Except immedyatly without participating or opning yt to any other they bring the same letter that they have or see to you, and then ye execute the same Proclamatoñ straytly with all severytie, as we trust eyther nowe by my L. Grays and others comyng, or els verie shortly ye shall full able in the Shyres about you, the which ye may not fayle to do. And lykewyse uppon such as shall use trayterus and rebellyous words, moving and bendyng to sedycon or to the dysapoynting and dysfornishing of you, or to not serving the Kyngs Matie, or shall aid the rebells.

For the reteyning still of the gentilmen or servaunts as Mr. Phillippes and other which ye do write of, we are veyrie well content thay be with still; lykewyse of Mr. Elmer. Ther was other cause why we did send for them. Nowe we are not only cōtent that they shall remayne wth you, but we have also wrytten to other of our men and reteyners to remayne still in the shyres nere unto you to ayd you as nede shalbe. Thus we bid yo^r L. et^c.

Frome West., the xxvth of Julii, 1549.

Yo^r L. loving frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

R. RICH CANC.

WILLM SANT JOHN.

A. WYNGFELD.

EDWARD NORTH.^a

^a This was Sir Edward North, who first appears as clerk of the Parliament and afterwards as treasurer of the Court of Augmentations in 1540, and in 1546 Chan-

XIX.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL GIVING
AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXAMINATION OF SIR JOHN ARUNDEL.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 443.]

From my L. Protector and the Counseall to my L. previe seall, the
Kyngs Ma^{tie} lieu^{tant} in the west p^{ties}.

After our right hartie comendacons unto your good L. Sr John Arendell, who hath all this while remayned in safe costodie, was yesterdaie before us the lord protector and the rest of the Counsiall, where, being examyned upon suche things as we had to charge hym withall, he sayde that at suche tyme he was fyrst sent for by y^r lordshipp he was verie sicke, and not hable to travell; the seconde tres sent from you he shewid us, and more tres he sayd he had not nor anye comandement other then These two frome y^r L. He sayth farther he was not comanded upon his allegeaunce, and that he mynded to have come unto you upon y^r tres as sone as he shuld have been able. As for men he sayth he was hable to make no number, being but a stranger in the countrey where he lay. And for hering of Masse he sayth That upon occasyon of the light talk

cellor of the same court. He was one of the sixteen executors of the will of Henry VIII., and one of the three sent with Lord Seymour and Sir Anthony Browne to take the great seal from Wriothesley. He was one of the twenty-six appointed Councillors to Somerset, March 12, 1547, by the commission which excluded Wriothesley, and was one of the nine conspirators against Somerset who met at Ely House, Oct. 6, 1549. His name does not appear on the Council's subscription to Edward's limitation of the crown, but he signed the answer to Mary's letter, announcing to her that Lady Jane Grey was queen, July 9, 1553, and also the letters to the sheriff of Nottingham and Derby written from the Tower, July 12, calling Mary a rebel and a bastard. Yet he was raised to the peerage by Mary, April 7, 1554, and bore the sword before Philip, Nov. 24, 1554, on his meeting Cardinal Pole, and it appears from a State Paper of April 29, 1554, that the French ambassador had then lodged at Lord North's house for six months. Elizabeth, on her journey from Hatfield to the Tower, stayed at his house from Nov. 23rd to 28th, 1558. He died Dec. 31, 1564.

of the people at the fyrst rysing of Rebels in Devonshire he caused two masses to be sayd, which he sayd he did only to appease the people, and ever sythens he hath harde and caused to be sayd the servis according to the kyngs Mat^{tes} order. Procession he sayth he caused to be had upon Corpus Christi day, and after procession the Cōmunion according to the lawes, and no masse. These things we have thought good to signifie unto your Lordshipp, praying you both to examyne the full trough herof, and also to send us a playne dyscorse of all the sayd Sr John Arendell doyngs wherwith he may be charged, to th'intent we maye further order the matter accordingly, and so we bid yo^r L. right hartely farewell.

From Westm^r the xxviijth of Julii, 1549.

Yo^r L. assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

R. RICHE.

W. SANCT JOHN.

A. WINGFELD.

W. PETRE, S^r.

JOHN BAKERE.*

* The name of Sir John Baker has appeared only once before in these papers, viz., on July 10th. He was not one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII., but one of the twelve appointed to assist them as privy counsellors. He had been attorney-general from 1536 to 1540. He was one of the twenty-six counsellors whose names are mentioned in the patent by which Somerset held his protectorship. He was present at the Council, Aug. 10, 1540, when Paget was made clerk of the Council, where he is designated as Chancellor of the First Fruits and Tenths. He was Speaker of the House of Commons at the time of Lord Seymour's condemnation. On the 9th of October he joined Warwick's party against Somerset. He was forced to come to the Council, June 11th, 1553, and on June 21st was one of the twenty-four who set their hands to Edward's device for the limitation of the crown, though he was very unwilling at first to do so. He was present at the Proclamation of Queen Mary, July 19, 1553. After this he disappears from history.

XX.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL WITH
FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 444.]

Frome my l. protector and the Cōsell to my L. Pryvie Seall,
lieuſant to the Kyng's Ma^{tie} in the west p̄ties.

After our hartie cōmendaçon to your lordshipp. To your letters the xxvth of Julii, we have aunswered for the most pte in our former letters. As to that of sending you horsemen, you must understand that ye made the keping of Excester so impossible, and the keping of them in the strights so full of desperaçon that our devyse was to make you strong with horsemen to matche them on the playne, and so we sent unto you therafter, and wrote unto you our mynde and phantysie as we thought best, nor ye must not thinke that we put eyther any doubts in your wysdome or experyence in warre or reprove your doyngs when we do wright unto you our advyse. The care which we have and cannot put from us that all shuld be well causeth us to wryte. And how wise and valyant capteyne a man is, yett to here the Counsiall of another can do no hurte. And we thinke us to have some experyence in these things. Marie we wrote as though thay had nowe passed the streights.

Ye did encounter a skirmishe with them in the streights, and therefore in dede footmen and harquebuses could do more service, and so we have provyded for you.

We lyke well your devyse for pinises to cut of theyr vytayles by sea.

Where ye declare that thoccasyon of being able to levie so fewe in Somerssetshire is the evill inclynation of the people, and that there are amongs them that do not styck openly to speak such traterous words agaynst the kyng and in favo^r of the trayterous rebels. Ye shall hang two or three of them, and cause them to be executed lyke traytors, And that wilbe the only and the best staye of all those talks.

As to them that maketh dyverse excuses and will not serve the kyngs Ma^{tie}, ye shall cause them to be noted espially the chiefe doers, and in your retorne thay may be ordered according to theyr deserts. Though ye think proclamaçons can do no great good, so as we wrote unto you made, yet thay may do you some good. Hurt they can do none.

The Proclamaçons in Cornewall, though thay have wrought no great effect in Devonshyre as yet, as long as thay be there in strenght, all which will ye knowe no man dare medle to invade theyr possessyons. And more yt will Corwall, till the nomber be deptyed. But when those Campes and nombers should have removed and come forward, men wold have bene redye to have stepped into theyr howses and lands. And thay wold have bene glad to have returned to the defence of theyr owne.

Ye wryte that ye are answered in termes, and that the wryter mystoke the name of shier. We do not take yt so, and we think we understand the matyer well enūgh, for a mold with you is sone made, and with a dice of Iron and leade there, ye shuld sone cast yo^r fytt shot. And for us here, not knowing the hight and ermatyie of your peces, how is yt possable we shuld sende you shott, we shuld paventure sent you shott as fytt as a shoe for a mans hand.

And altho' we send you sufficyent furnytüre of shot for bowes, yet ye must understand that the more arrowes ye use except good heade be taken the more ye furnysh your ennymie, Who will returne your owne arrowes agayne to you, as Mr. Travers sayth ye did to them a skrymyshe. And therefore the shott of the habirgōn pelot is brust, which never returneth. The dearth of vituall which maketh that your souliers cannot lyve of theyr waigs ye maie some what ease by setting pryce of vitayle. And the rebells using belyke the church goodes be the more lyberall. For that matyer yf nede be of geving more wages, No man knoweth the kyng's Ma^{ties} necessytye better then you. Yf yt wilbe a spedy fortherance for the dyspatch of the matier use your dyscryssōn therin. But ye

must therewithall what an example this wilbe hereafter. We do lyke well yor ordering of the ring leaders, and recon no lesse then you do that sharpe justice must be executed upon those sondric traytors which will learne by nothing but by the sword. We do not doubt but ye have geven theyr espiall that shuld carie the letter to be publysshed in pulpets his dewe reward, and so bidd you right heretely fayre well.

Frome Westm^r the xvijth^a of Julii.

Post Script.^r—We have sent you the kyngs Mat^{ties} answe^r to the rebells of Cornwalles supplica^{cion}, And also certen Proclamacons against those constables which hath bene or wold be sturrers and caryers abroad of the Rumors to bryng the people in an uprore.

Yor L. loving frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

R. RICHE.

W. SANCT JOHN.

A. WYNGFELD.^b

W. PETRE, Sy.^c

T. SMYTH.

JOHN BAKERE.

^a A mistake of the transcriber for July 27.

^b This was Sir Anthony Wingfield who appears as captain of the Guard in 1536. He was present at the Council, holding the office of Vice-Chamberlain when Paget was appointed clerk of the Council, Aug. 10, 1540. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1541, from which time he appears to have been in constant attendance on the king, and was nominated in his will to be of the Privy Council, who should assist the executors. He was present at the Council of Feb. 21, 1548, and signed the order for the removal of images from churches, as well as the warrant for Seymour's execution, March 17, 1549. He joined the party against Somerset on the 9th of October, 1549, and on the 11th he was sent to Windsor to secure the person of Somerset, and on the following February 2, when Arundel and Southampton were banished from the Council, he was rewarded for his services by being promoted from being captain of the Guard to the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household in succession to Paget, who had been raised to the peerage and made Comptroller, Jan. 19, 1550. He was sent with Rich and Petre to the Princess Mary, Aug. 28, 1551, with the king's letter about the service of the mass.

^c This was Sir William Petre who was Secretary of State, July 7, 1544. He was sent with Lord Russell, who had just been created Earl of Bedford, with Paget and

XXI.—PROCLAMATION^a TO JUSTICES OF PEACE ISSUED IN JULY, 1549.

[Society of Antiquaries' Collection of Proclamations.]

A Proclamation comaunding all Justices of the peace, Knights, and Gentlemen to reparaire home to their habitaçons and countries.

The Kings most excellent Ma^{tie} by the advice of his most dearest uncle Edward Duke of Somersett, Governor of his most Roiall person and of his Realmes, Domynions, and Subjects, protector, and the rest of his privie Counsell, straightly chargeth and commaundeth all and singuler Justices of peace, Knights, and other Gentlemen inhabiting and dwelling within any County or place of this Realme of England that they and every of them with all convenient speed shall reparaire unto their dwelling houses to putt themselves in order and readines to serve his highnes, as they and every of them tender his Ma^{ts} pleasure, and will answeare to the contrary att their uttermost perills.

Sir John Mason, as ambassador to France, January 21, 1550. He was one of the twelve appointed to assist the sixteen executors of the will of Henry VIII., and was one of the twenty-six councillors appointed in Somerset's patent as Protector. He was on the commission to examine all contemnners of the Book of Common Prayer in 1549. He was on the commission with Cranmer, Ridley, Smith, and May to try Bonner, any three of them having full power to deprive him (Rymer, xv. 191); but he seems not to have sat after the first day, and Bonner was condemned by the other four. He joined the conspirators against Somerset, October 6, and afterwards was one of the commissioners who deprived Gardiner of his bishopric, April 18, 1551, and afterwards, August 28, was sent to the Princess Mary, with the Lord Chancellor and Sir Anthony Wingfield, to persuade her to give up the service of the mass, and signed the Council's letter of July 9, declaring that Lady Jane Grey was Queen, but turned with the tide and declared for Queen Mary, July 19, and was appointed one of the committee for managing affairs during Philip's absence from England in 1556, and afterwards, at the accession of Elizabeth, became one of the Queen's Council.

^a This proclamation has been printed from the manuscript copy No. 43, in the collection of printed and manuscript Proclamations in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. It does not appear in Grafton's edition of the Proclamations of this reign.

XXII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
DECLINING TO SEND HIM MORE TROOPS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 446.]

From my L. P. and the counsiall the xxviiith of Julii.

After our right hartie comendacons to your lordshipp. We do perceyve by Mr. Herbert letters that he doth intend to make you x^m men on fotte, by reason that ye have so required of him. The which request semeth to us straung. For when we do consyder that Cornewall and Devonshyre both of them shuld make all theyr force is not able to make above vij^m men, tag and rag, that shuld come to fyght, and yet some we are sure thay leave behind to kepe theyr howses and the townes and one thousand of them is in Exceter. So that things, accompted as they shuld be esteymed, The rebells cannot be thought to be in the hole agaynst you past iiij^m men and the more part unarmed, as indede thay have been esteemed of some that hath vewyd them; your bande alredie we take yt to be no lesse then about iiij^m more or lesse; And yet better armed with harmes and having arquibusses, which thaie have none.

And ye must consyder that yf seyng now ye cōplaine for want of vytaile, yf such a nomber men suche come unto you, The one of you shuld be redye to eate a nother for want. And ye shuld be constrayned to scale and depart peradventure before th'enterpryse done. Then agayne seing th'enie mie lyeth in the strength, ye cannot occupie above ij^m at ones, thought ye wold never so fayne. So that yf ye devyde your bande and assaile them in two places at ones, yet ye shalbe sufficient, consydering the good ordre and armirae a gaynst fearfull rebells and unarmed. And yf they shall come abrode Then are ye well provyded of horsemen, which thay have not. Yf Mr. Herbert bring you two or three thousand men out of Waylles well appoynted with ij^m out of Glocestershyre and Wyltshyre, taken but of the best appoynted and most willing, ye

shalbe better for your purpose then yf ye shuld have xx^m ; for the multytude shuld not only pesture you, and consume your vitayles, but of so many some doubtfull and holowe herted shuld turne to the rebells part. Ye shuld be in more daunger of your own company then of the rebells them selves. Wherefore we pray you consyder those things amongs other. And so take ordre accordingly.

Fare you most hartily well.

Frome Westm̄ the xxviiijth of Julii.^a

Yo^r L. loving ffrends,

E. SOMERSET.

R. RICHE CANC.

W. SANCT JOHN.

A. WYNGFELD.

WILLM. PETRE, S^r.

T. SMYTH.

^a Between this letter and that of August 8 there is a letter headed with the king's name and signed by Somerset, addressed to the gentry of Essex, summoning them to assemble at Walden, in Essex, before the 17th day of August to meet the Duke of Somerset. This being Sunday, Cranmer's absence is accounted for by his probably being engaged in preaching somewhere, as he was on the preceeding Sunday, 21st July, when it was noticed that he inveighed against the rebels, and celebrated in a cope without a vestment, and communicated eight persons. On Saturday, the 10th of August, he preached again at St. Paul's to the same effect. This accounts for his absence from the Council on that day also. He was expected on the 31st of August, to preach again on the subject of the suppression of all the three rebellions, but sent Dr. Joseph, his chaplain, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, in his stead.

XXVI.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD RUSSELL, ANNOUNCING THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE FRENCH KING.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 449.]

Frome my L. protector to my L. pryvie seall, Lieutenant of the west parties, the viij. Julii.^a

After our hartie comēdacons to your Lordshipp, this daie the French Embassador hath bene with us and declared unto us that the French King hath revoked hym, and hath declared open warre agaynst the Kyngs Ma^{tie} and all his subjects.

Wherefore these shalbe to will and require you to gyve ordre with all spede possible to all the ports of the Countie of Dorsett, Devon, and Cornewall, and all other places of your Jurisdyccon, that thay have good guard and care to the ports and all places where th'ennymie may land; and also to the Countrey to be redie to the defence yf thay shuld land in any place. And that they destroy all Frenchemen's merchandises, shippes, and goods what so ever they be, being not denyzed, and theyr persons also, as enymies to the kyngs ma^{tie} and put them in sauf custodie till forther order be taken as apteyneth. Thus we pray you fayle not.

Frome Westm the viiith of August 1549.

Yor L. loving frend,

E. SOMERSET.

Post script.

And forasmoche as the Frenche Kyng hath declared hym selfe open Enymie to the Kyng's Ma^{tie}, highnes geveth lycence to all maner his subjects furwyth to arme them selfs and theyr vessells to the seas and to make good pryse of any Frenchemen's wayres.

^a This is a mistake of copying for 8 August. This letter, which was misplaced in the MS. volume, is here restored to its proper place according to its date.

XXVII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
ADVISING HIM TO DIMINISH HIS FORCES.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 447.]

Frome my L. P. and the Counsiall to my L. prevye seall, leutenant
to the Kyngs Ma^{tie} in the west pties.

After our right hartie comendacons to your Lordshipp,

Having respect to the Kyngs Ma^{ties} charges and the necessitye
of this tyme, the which no man knoweth better than you, upon
this good successe^a the Almyghtye God be your travaill hath sent
the Kyngs Ma^{tie} we have good t'admonishe your Lordshipp of
this. Praying you to dymysse of such numbers as ye have super-
fluous and more, and ye thinke shall serve you espyally the men of
the shyres of Somersett and Dorsett; And that for two causes, thone
that the same will most faÿtly fight agaynst the Devonshyre men,
theyr neighbors, and had most nede to have the gentilmens and
men of wysdome and dyscryssyon emongs them to rule them and
kepe them due obedience and ordre, Thother that Fraunce having
broken with us, it were most expedyent that there shuld be some
wyse heades and power in the sayd shyres for the saffegard of them
against all attempts; And espyally Pole and other places upon the
sea syde; and most of all consydering that such numbers as ye nowe
have there, vitayles being but skarsse, must nedes be dayly more
skarse. So that the great number shall rather hynder then further
you by consumingg of vitayles, and do you no more servis then a
fewer shall.

And where we have advertysed you of this our mynde we pray
you to *signifie unto us* agayne frome tyme to tyme what numbers ye
shall have, that we may take ordre agayne for the payment of them
accordyngly.

^a Lord Russell had defeated the insurgents towards the end of July, and six days
later, viz. on Saturday, August 3, began his march with about 1,000 men towards
Exeter, which he reached on Tuesday, August 6.

And to th'entent the same may be more spedely done, we have wrytten to the mayor and the towne of Excester that for the more hastie furnytüre they make for you so moche monye as they may. And we shall repaie the same unto them eyther in London or els where they wuld leyfer have yt within eight dayes at the ferthest, theyr certyficat of the delyvery therof made and delyvered unto us, when we knowe what soñ yt is they have provyded unto you. Then as the countrey shall growe more and more quiet for the more dyscharging of the Kyngs Maties charges and great costs ye dymysse such as be ferthest of, And so by lytyll and lytill, as your wysdome shall se most expedyent, Alleviate at this tyme suche expences as possable may be spayred. The causes why we do require this nedyth not to be declared unto you.

Thus we bid your L. most hartely fare well.

Frome Westminster the tenth of August, 1549.^a

Your l. loving ffrends.

And forsomoche as the horsemen shall do you but small servis the espially in that contrey we pray you dymisse so many horsemen as ye may, consydering that the horsemen be double charges to fottmen and being able to do so small serves shalbe Importable And vayne cost to the Kyngs highness. And Touching the straungers horsemen sonest of all to dymysse them to come to London, that we maie Imploye them more necessarie beyond the seas, where they maie do better servis. And though ye shall not padventure have monye at that present to paie them holie, Yet ye shall cause to be reconed with them to a certeyn daie, And so dymiss them Appoynting

^a There is a letter of the same date, August 10, printed by Tytler, vol. i. p. 193, from Warwick to Cecil, deprecating the substitution of himself in the place of the Marquis of Northampton, to be Commissioner for the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Norfolk, and Suffolk, on the ground that it would be a fresh discouragement to Northampton, who had "lately by misfortune received discomfort enough." Northampton had entered the City of Norwich, July 31, and on the same night was defeated by the rebels, who burned part of the town and killed Lord Sheffield.

them shalbe payed, and we shall not fayle to take order that they shalbe fully contented and payed as aperteyneth. As for the pardon of Pomeray, the Kyngs Ma^{tie} by our advises refereth the same to yo^r lordshipp to be graunted by you yf you shall so thynk good. Marie, we wold yt were graunted to hym secretlie, and he traveled with all that tyme of the promys therof for spiall service to be fyrst done by hym, eyther in the apprehendynge of Humfray Arandell, Underhill, or some other of the most notable. He must also declare his former popish errors to suche as have bene seduced in religion by hym; So as lyke as he was a meane to allure them to blynde supersticōn and papistry he maie also travell nowe to bryng them to knowledg of theyr dewties and trewe religion, wherein ye must travell as earnestly as ye maie.

We wold that yo^r L. shuld cause inquiry to be made in all places as for papists, for masse bookes of th'olde superstissious service, and cause them to be brent, geving order that people do use the service appoyntid by his Ma^{tie}, and that the gentilmen and Justices of peax have contynually a good eye to see the same executed accordyngly.

As for monye required by your L. we mynde to gyve ordre for sending of a conveyent som towards you with all spede as we maie.

We require your Lordshipp to have a good respect to the suyertie of the towne and pte of Poole in Dorssetshire, And to appoynt some of your Dorsetshire men for the suyertie therof. You knowe that the takyng therof by the Frenchmen might be verie dangerous to the realme.

E. SOMERSET.

R. RICHE CANC^r.

WILLIAM SANT JOHN.

THOMAS SOUTHAMPTON.*

WYLLM PETRE, S^r.

* This is the first time in the course of these papers that the name of the Earl of Southampton appears as a councillor. He is better known by the name of Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. In 1538 he had been made Secretary of State, and had

XXVIII.—LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 449.]

Frome my L. Protector and the counsyaill to the lord previe seall,
leuteynant to the Kings Ma^{tie} in the west parts.

After our most hartie comēdaçōns unto y^r good lordshipp,

We have seen your ires of the vijth of this instant and have the credyt of Mr. Travers, by the which, lyke as we do at good lengthe well understand your wise doings and the good and honorable successe yt hath pleased God to graunt you agaynst those rebells; So have we thought good to gyve your Lordshipp the Kings Matyes and our most hartie thanks for the same, nothing doubting but as the [same] is presently moche to your comendaçōn and honor, so shall the remembrance therof so remayne in the Kyngs Ma^{tie} as

always been a particular friend of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and with him was chiefly concerned in the Act of the Six Articles. He was always zealous for the old learning, and, having previously been raised to the peerage, January 1, 1544, as Baron Wriothsley of Titchfield, he succeeded to Audley when he resigned the great seal, April 22, 1544, and took the oath abjuring the Papal Supremacy, April 30. Upon Audley's death he was made Lord Chancellor, May 3. He drew the king's will, and was appointed one of the sixteen executors, and was created Earl of Southampton, Feb. 16, 1547. He was the only one of the council of whom Somerset at that time was afraid, who accordingly managed to deprive him of his office March 6, 1547, as well as of his seat in the Council. Accordingly little more is heard of him for two years. It is probable he regained his seat in the Council by the influence of Warwick, who could calculate upon him as an ally in the coming contest with Somerset, but the exact time has not been ascertained, but he signed the warrant for committing Lord Seymour to the Tower, Jan. 17, 1549. He also signed the new Statutes for Cambridge as a member of the Council, April 8, 1549. He, with Gardiner, appears to have been quite sincere in his acquiescence in the abolition of the Papal authority in England, but was opposed to all other changes in religion. From this time forward he appears as the opponent of Somerset believing that Warwick was at heart a Catholic, and died apparently disgusted with the turn affairs had taken, July 31, 1550. On Somerset's deposition he, with Northampton, Warwick, St. John, Russell, and Wentworth, was appointed to the charge of governor of the king's person.

you shall have good cause to reiose of theyse your travells and labor employed at this tyme.

We do all so understand by yo^r sayd tres the good servis of the lord Graie and sondrye other gentilmen, to whom we requyr yo^r Lordshipp not only to gyve the Kyngs Mat^{ties} most hartie thank on our behalves, but also to assure them that the Kyngs Mat^{tie} will not fayle to have alwaie upon any occasyon to be mynistred such consydera^{cion} therof as shalbe to all theyr comforts, wherof your Lordshipp may bothe assure them and shewe this parte of our tres with our hartie com^{enda}cons and thanks for the same unto them.

We praie yo^r Lordshipp also to gyve thanks to Mr. Bluet, the gentilmen, Mayor and others within the cytie of Excester throught whose paynes, wisdome, and good courayge that citie hath verie honestly preserved themselves agaynst the sayd rebels, and therby declared theyr good affections to his Mat^{tie}, which you maie well assure them shall be so consydered towards every of them in any resonable suyttes hereafter as shalbe to theyr comforts. And thus with our most hartie thanks to yo^r Lordshipp and them all, we bid you hartely farewell.

Frome Westm̄ the xth of August,^a 1549.

Your l. assured loving frends,

E. SOMERSET.

R. RICHE CANC^r.

W. SANCT JOHN.

THOMAS SOUTHAMPTON.

W. PETRE.

JO. BAKERE.

^a "The 10th of August, being Saturday, the Archbishop of Canterbury made a collation in Paul's quire for the victory that the Lord Russell, Lord Privy Seal had on Monday last past against the rebels in Devonshire, which had besieged Exeter, and lain in camp before it by the space of three weeks, and like to have famished them in the town, but the said Monday, the Lord Privy Seal entered the city and slew, hurt, and took prisoners of the said rebels 4000, and after hanged divers of them in the town, and about the country."—*Wriothesley's Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 20.

XXIX.—ANOTHER LETTER OF THE COUNCIL TO LORD
RUSSELL, LIMITING THE NUMBER OF HIS ADVISERS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 450.]

From my l. p. and the counsiall the xth of August to my l. previe
seale, the Kyng's Ma^{ties} Leiutenant in the west pts.

After o^r most hartie comendacons. Understanding that our
verie loving frend S^r Willm Herbert and his companie, a greatt
number gentilmen be arryved with your lordshipp, albeyt we do
knowe that both amongs them and those which were with you
before there be many which for theyr wysdomes, experyence, and
other good qualyties bee worthie to be of his Ma^{ties} counsiell with
you for his highnes affayres there; Yett consydering that the
having of many counseallors shall not only be trobelous to them
that be called but also maie breed a confusyon in thaffayres, we
have thought good to requyre yo^r lordshipp to use the persons
underwrytten only as his Ma^{ties} counsellors under you who be
appoynted by his Ma^{tie} by our advyses to be of counsyall, that is
to say, my l. Gray, M^r Herbert, S^r John Pawlett, S^r Hugh Pawlett,
S^r Andro Dudley, and S^r Thomas Speke, whome we doubt nothing
but yo^r L. shall fynde them both deligent and wylling to ayde
and assist you to the best of their power, And thus we bid you most
hartely farewell.

From Westm^r this xth of August, 1549.

Yo^r good L. assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

W. SANCT JOHN.

R. RICHE CANO^r.

THOMAS SOUTHAMPTON.

W. PETRE.

JO. BAKERE.

XXX.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD RUSSELL, DIRECTING HIM HOW TO ACT AS REGARDS THE INSURGENTS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 451.]

From my l. protector to my lord pryvie seall, leiutenant to the kyngs Ma^{tie} in the west partes.

After our right hartie comendacons to yo^r Lordshipp, We are right glad to heare by yo^r fres that the men about Excet^r cometh in so redelie to demaund theyr pardon, wherby we trust ye shall have the les to do w^t the rest.

As touching your proclamacon, the copie whereof ye wryte to have sent us, yt was be lyke forgotting by your secreterie. And therefore not having yt we cane gyve no judgment of yt. We do lyke well that Orne shuld be brought in by his brother; So that yet some of that stocke semeth to be true men to the kings Ma^{tie}, And so prate you that spaying the comon and mean men ye do execute the heads and cheyf styrrors of the rebellyon; And that in so dyverse places as ye maie to the more terror of the unrulie.

For Paget, for so miche as he is manifestly knowen to have bene an heade and Captyon of rebellion, altho' Some favor peradventer for his brothers sake^a some wold thynke shuld be shewyd,

^a This brother was Sir William Paget, clerk of the Council, 1540-43, made a Privy Councillor, April 23, 1543, and one of the sixteen executors of the will of Henry VIII. He was afterwards raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Paget of Beaudesert, Jan. 19, 1550, when he resigned his office of Comptroller of the Household, which was given to Sir Anthony Wingfield. This was the same day that Russell was made Earl of Bedford and St. John Earl of Wiltshire. Two days afterwards he was sent as ambassador to France with the Earl of Bedford, Sir William Petre, and Sir John Mason. He sided with Somerset, and Oct. 10, 1549, addressed a letter from Windsor to the Lords of the Council at London, which was signed also by Cranmer and Smith. He stuck by Somerset to the last, and was sent with the Earl of Arundel to the Tower in November, 1551. On the 22nd of April, 1552, his Garter and George were taken from him, and given to the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland. And on the following 6th of December he was deprived of the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. His name does not appear among the councillors who signed Edward's device for the succession. Pro-

Yet in this case of suche treason and rebellion as this, yt behoveth us most of all to shewe Indyfferent Justice, and especially consydering that we have not spayred our owne brother in mat^r consarning the damage of the kyngs Mat^{ties} person and high treason, as our dutie was, Yt shuld mych Import us yf we should spare any other mans brother. And therefore in no wise we wold ye shuld in this case shewe any other favor then as to dyrect Justice apperteyneth, and so procede to hym with the rest.

Touching the nõiaçõn of the counsell before this tyme, we ar sure ye have receyved our t^{res} to yo^r satisfaction.

We wold gladlye here of Humfray Arondells doynge and demeanour, and how ye shall demeane yourself wth hym, whome we trust shortlye ye shall have in yo^r hands. Whome and Wyncestlo and Underhill, yt is for the Kyngs Mat^{ties} honor not to escape due ponyshment; But that ther example shuld be terror this great while to all the countrey, And not to attempt such kynd of rebellion agayne.

We have wrytten to the towne of Excester to ayde you with so moche monye as thay cane, as by this tyme we ar suer ye knowe. And yet neverthelesse we have geven order for monye to be sent unto you so spedely as cõvenyently yt maie be.

Touching thencrease of yo^r numbers, in dede we are not ignorant that ye have a great nouber, and therfore we ar rather affrayed that the multytude and nõber will hynder you, so that ye shall not have vytayll suffycient. Wherefore as we have wrytten to you in our last t^{res}, So eftsones we pray you as ye maie demysse of yo^r number especially and fyrst of the shyres of Somerset and Dorset for the defence of the countrey yf nede shalbe agaynst the Frenche, And

bably he had been deprived of his seat in the Council; and he was sent with the Earl of Arundel to Queen Mary, whose cause they had espoused on the night of July 19, 1553, and July 24th they conducted Northumberland from Cambridge to London. He seems afterwards to have been in high favour with Philip and Mary, and was made Lord Privy Seal January 1, 1556, the same day that Archbishop Heath was created Lord Chancellor.

better staye agaynst the unrulie. And though ye have not monye to dyscharge them cleane, yet ye maie dymysse them to ease the king of further charge, willing them to leave one man a peace, or twoo of a band to receyve the monie. And we thinke a good nombre of the gentilmen dyssyrous to go home wilbe right glad of that dyscharche and so to be dysmyssed. And so ever as the Cuntre more and more is subdued and brought to obedyence to dymisse theyr bandes, the strangers fyrst and horsemen and those that be forthest of, and shuld put the kyngs ma^{tie} to most charge.

We do not doubt but that yo^r charges be greate and yo^r dyets costly, and, though present ordre be not geven, yet ye shall not doubt but that shall be no lesse^r by the Kyngs Ma^{ties} servis.

Ye have done well to execute the ringleaders. Marry we wold gladly the names and the number of them. And thus we bid yo^r L. most hartely farewell.

From Westm̃ the xjth^a of August, 1549.

Y^r L. loving frends,

E. SOMERSETT.

Post script̃.—That we do wryte to you of Pagett this is our meanyng ; yf he be indede and have declared him selfe a cheyftyan leder or capten of sydyçõn, Then he is other to have according to Justice as reason is. Yf he have not bene a notable styrrer or ring-leder, Then you to use the thing according to yo^r dyscryçõn.

^a On the same day, Sunday, August 11, there was an order of Council as follows:—

“An order was taken, that from henceforth no printer should print or put to vente any English book but such as should first be examined by Mr. Secretary Peter, Mr. Secretary Smyth, and Mr. Cicell, or the one of them, and allowed by the same, under pain,” &c.

XXXI.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
DWELLING ON THE DANGERS FROM AN APPREHENDED
FRENCH INVASION.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 452 b.]

From my l. p and the counsiall to my lord pryvie Seall, lieutenant to the Kyngs Mā.

After our right hartie comendacons to yo^r good L.

The same shall understand that we have receyved your tres of the xijth of this present grounded for answer of ours sent unto you for the demynicon of the power there; and where ye alledge the reasons that move your staye, And so make your request for monye to be sent thither, which is thother pte of your tres. To the fyrst, for your numbers we consyder howe greate the same be of horsemen; And where ye wryte that albeyt the contrey men come in more and more by submysson, yet the same is not so pfect that ye thynk not meate to weaken your power, And that ye will neverthelesse in the respect of the defence of the Counties of Somerset and Dorset agaynst the enymies, do that maie be done both therefore and namely for exonoracon of the Kyngs charge; My L. yf ye knewe as moche as we do herein presently see (and yet ye cane well gesse yt) what dyvers and sondrye occasyons the Kyngs Ma^{tie} hath temploy both men and monye, ye wold think we desyer not this demynishment of charge without good cause. His highnes hath a French Kyng, as hath been advertyssed you, for ennymie, agaynst whose yong and lustie attempts both by sea and lande all Shyfte must be made to provyde. We have the Northe, which is no small charge and daylie shall increase to prevent the worst that maie ensue ther, knowing what accompt the Frenche maketh t'annoye us and to hynder our proceedings that waie, appoynting or invasyon agaynst us bothe in Fraunce and there at an instant. The charge of the sea, the renforce of all oure forts with men, tharmy, which of force hath bene prepayred under conduccon

of my Lord of Warwik into Norff. beinge x or xii m^l men besydes a number prepayred to attend on the Kyng's Ma^{tie} about viii or x m^l men; theis things consydered, as on thone parte yt is a plaine mater to say you that monie was never so deare, and that therfor we must avoyd all causes of the least expences, So, weying of thother side, the necessytie to imploye men in so manye places, we be movid to require at least frome you the sending of your strangers horsemen hether for spiall servis els where, besydes the dysmissing there of some others to theyre cuntryes, w^{ch} you maie well do, yo^r number of horseñ beinge so greate as yt is; we meane not to dysmysse yo^r footmen strangers, whose staie is so necessarie to you as thay be, and your cōmendaçōn suche of them as the hagabut which thaie use with skill maie not be spayred frome you; and suerly what for lacke of monye and vytayle to furnishe so great a number, you must of force both abridge your number as sone as ye maie cōvenyently, and of y^r victorie so well begonne devyse to make some good, and with spede; for yf you shall suffer those rebells to breathe, to catche a pryde by your somewhat forbearing to followe them, and wyning tyme so to gether strong uppon you, yowe shall not do that with a great number that taken in tyme you might have done with a moche fewer; at the fyrst thay were in some dysmaie, and then one of your men being in array was worth three of the rebells, sythens by some lyberty to gather thay may take newe stomakes, wax desperet and strengthen them selves agaynst you; ye peradventer thay maie so take comoditie to get some porte wherby bothe to weaken you so miche and so withal gyve an entrey by theyr desperaçōn and mallice to forren enymyes to hold yt, and to force th'inhabitants of suche porte to take parte also expressly agaynst you; and as to lacke of your victuall, though we wold never so fayne helpe you with yt by sea, yet must some stay be for the provyssyon and shipping of yt on the way, and howe uncerteyne the wether will every daie be more and more, ye ar a sea man, ye can well ynough tell. There is cause to bestowe a force of shippes to other purposes as th'affayres be nowe you

knowe, And why shuld not those countrey men be compelled to furnishe you as well as the rebells cane bring them to victuall them agaynst the Kyngs good subjects? And shall they be suffered to denye yt yow for the Kyng yf you dysperse your numbers of men to sundery pties, so nevertheles as thay maie be redie ever to joyne to gether, ye maie put to them the feare of burning and spoyeling of the cōntrey as the Rebells have done, and force them to vytaill yowe. All shyft possable must be used to furnishe your-selfe ther of that ye maye.

And though we send yowe p̄ntly a sōme of monye, such as with respect to other places we maie convenyently spare, yet cane yt not so soone arryve with you but that yf ye shuld tarry and slacke service before the comyng of yt, ther wold be a wonderfull consumption of tyme, And the thinge almost eaten out in waiges or ever yt could be brought to be delyveryd unto them that shuld serve for yt; in the dysmissing then of suche of your men as ye send awaie, we wold not wyshe any tarring for theyr monye, but let them leave in every countrey a spēall man to resave yt when it cōm̃yth.

And nowe good my Lorde we praie yowe agayne and agayne do yow yo^r uttermost to folowe yo^r so welbegonne victorie, that yt maie take a perfect end assone as ye maie possable; wherein we assure you as the tyme of the yere growe downwards towards wynter, being but a monthes matter, and all cyrconstances besyds do require, ther was never occasyon to dysyre yt at your hands then nowe, We be so occupied on every hand; And albeyt, god be thanked, the reast of the realme here is quiet save only Norffolke, being this informed frome Mr. Vicechamberlayne that the Suffolk men be pacyffid, yet to say the trough of things, that matter of Norffolk being hytherto evill governed is lyke to breade a charge before yt be endid; for where the marques of Northampton, having a power with him, was specially instructed to voyde the fight, and being a number of horse should by speciall order have kept the feld and so have penned them from vitail, and otherwyse so awaked them as

to have made them sought theyr pardon ; And therby to have preserved the kyngs subjects bothe of the marques parte and of thother corrupt niēbers who might have bene brought to the acknowledge of theyr dewties, yf it hade bene well handeled, he and suche advyse of counsiall as he had there lefte quite their Instrucōn and went to pynne them selves within the towne of Norwich, which afterwards they were fayne to habandon, And but for the corage, the ranke Traytor Kett and his compayny had them upon the soden of theyr goying, which required [*sic*] ther was, God be thanked, no great losse saving the losse of the lord Sheffield, and otherwise ther was not D on bothe sydes slayne ; for, though yt were bruted at the fyrst that Sr John Clere, Mr. Cornewalles, and others were slayne, yt hathe sythens appered unto us by them that saw therin, there was not a gentilman slayne, and gentilmen and serving men did as well acquit themselves by corrage at the fight as ever did men.

And we trust by gods grace th'erle of Warwike shalbe able to bring yt shortlye to a full quiet, so as yf god be so mercyfull unto us as to end your things there, we shall the better attend forren doings, and so satsfie your dyssyer to understand the state of our procedings; hetherto ye shall knowe that we have rather gayned then lost at the Frenchmens handes; for not longe before the turne of th'embassadors revocaōn from hencē, which movyd us to staye the portes, And geve lybertie to arme agaynst them as hath bene signified unto you, we had assured word frome Gurnesey howe the Frenche men intending to have surprysed our shippes and th'isles with a certen number of theyr shippes and Gallees, were so hotlye saluted by oure shippes and th'island that by playne confession of them that sawe yt, thay lost at least mⁱ men, theyr shippes and gallees so spoyled as being forced to returne home, we knowe by this daie thay be not able to sett out agayne. Out of Fraunce we hard that one Towne and in one vessell there were brought at least three score gentlemen to be buřyed, and an espiall inhibition is had in Fraunce not to speke of theyre successe in that Journey. Ye

knowe they were wont yf theyre losse were but meane to brag of victorie. Thay toke a lytell Island called Serk and fortyfyed yt, but theyr meanyng was to have one of the Isles of Jersey, Gernesey, or Alderneye or all of them yf thay might. The next morning after the Imbassado^r being with us we had frome the lord Clynton suche newes as wherof ye shall word for word receyve the copie. A good entre and beginning we have, and trust yt will lyke god in whome we repose ourselves cheyffly to graunt no lesse countenance of successe; for never was there so evill a chosen tyme for one prynce to thynke to do dyspleasure to other as this Frenche kyng thought to have had nowe.

Thus fare your good lordshipp right hartely well.

Frome Westm the xxiiijth^a of August, 1549.

Yo^r L. assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

R. RICHE CANCELER.

W. SANCT JOHN.

THOMAS SOUTHAMPTON.

WILL'M PAGET.

XXXII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL,
AUTHORISING HIM TO BESTOW KNIGHTHOOD ON SUCH
AS HE THOUGHT DESERVING OF THE HONOUR.

[Petyt MSS. No. 588, vol. 46, fol. 456.]

Frome the Counseill to my lord previe Seall.

After our ryght hartie cōmendacons to yo^r good lordshipp.

The same shall understand that we have receyved your tres of the xith of this present with suche other tres and wrytings as ye sent with the same. And fyrst were ye declare to have lacke of monye and vitaill; as to monye we have sent all redie within these twoo dayes the soñe of syxe thowsand poundes, which you must husband to th'uttermost, consydering as we have sayd monye was

^a This must be a mistake of the copier for August 14th.

never so dere with us; and therefore as moche as ye maie devyse to dimynish your charges, and for vitaill, howe unhable we be to furnishe you therof by sea, ye, thorought we wold never so fayne, howe uncerteyne the wether is ye cane well consyder, And therefore we requyre you to provide the best ye maie to have things there which being not refused to the rebells, moche lesse ought to be denyed to you, being there in the service of the Kyngs Ma^{tie} and the realme.

Ye require to have mⁱ men to land at the backs of the rebells; we have taken ordre that certen of the Kyngs Ma^{ties} shippes and the two galees which be alredy dyspatched to put the vitiall into Alderney shall furwythe frome thence repayr to Plymmouth with that force thay cane muster; mary we thinke thay shall not be hable to land above twoo or iii^e men at most; and frome hence, what for th'uncertentie of theyr arryvall, yf we shuld sende any th'ymploiment of some shippes otherwyse we cannot helpe you in tyme, and therfor yf for the better advñcement of your service there ye shalbe hable and thenke good to gette suche vesselles and botes as may be recovered there for the landing of men, And thinke ye maie of your own nombers spayre any to that purpose, we referre that to be done there by you which to your dyscrycion shall appere convenyent, lyke as understanding that Thompson the pyrit shuld be in Severn, we leve yt to your consyderaçõn to practice with hym by hope of pardon to be an Instrument to adfñice yor enterpryses.

As to the fres of Sr Wylliam Goodolphyn; for so miche as toucheth the relyefe of the shepe upon the consyderacons expressed in these fres, we be pleased ye cause to be signifid unto them that, though ye have no authoritye to dyspence with yt for the satisfaction of theyr suytes and petitions therein, yet ye will bothe traviall therein, and have no doubt to bryng yt to passe uppon theyre humble suytes; So as thay become agayne good subjects and leave imediately this theyr yvill lyef, which so moche dyspleasyth god and vayreth frome theyr dewties of alledgeance and

subjectōn, and doing from hencefourth as becometh them, ye dare presume so farr of the Kings Ma^{ts} goodnes for them that ye will adventure so moche of yo^r owne lande as may pay the matier for them yf yt be not obteyned, And thay by theyre submission and good demeanour hensforth meryt yt at your hands.

Touchiug the comendacon ye make of the maior of Exeter and others who have or shall serve notably in this tyme of servis, whome ye wold be glad to advaunce to knighthood, having lycence to the same, we allow yo^r goodde termynacon therin, and referre yt to your dyscryssion to make suche of them knights as ye shall thynke to have meryted the same; for the suyte ye make that by dyscharge of the fee ferme Annuitie or otherwise The towne might be benefited as for a memorie of the service, we be will inclyned to do them good. The thing may be consydered hereafter; in the meane tyme, ye may generally say that ye will upon your returne be a sutor that some remēbrance may be had of them.

We have presentlye addressed tres of thanks to Jermygn and pyerre Sainga because thay had no spiall recomendacon by tres expressed to themselves at the last tyme.

For Robt Paget, consydering his offences of the malefactors make mentyon, we thynke hym an evill instrument of this comōn welth and to have deservid deathe with the worst, and therefore we have nowe resolved ye shall cause hym suffer as others in the lyke case offenders have alredye done the semblable.^a

Thus we bid yo^r lordshipp right hartely ffayr well.

Frome Westm^r the xixth of August, 1549.

Y^r L. assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

R. RICHE, CANC^r.

W. SANCT JOHN.

WILLM. PETRE, SY.

^a On the 16th of August, 1549, Lord Russell wrote to the Mayor and his brethren of the city of Exeter, to compel such citizens as had not contributed to the expense of defending the city to pay their share. Cotton and Woolcombe, p. 192.

XXXIII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
DESIRING HIM TO SEND UP THE RINGLEADERS FOR TRIAL.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 458.]

Frome my l. protector and the Counsiall,

After our hartie cōmendacons to yo^r lordshipp we have receyved your tres of the xixth of this Instant, and have heard with no small joye and pleasure your good procedings there ; for the which, as we have geven and owe to almightie god our most bounden thanks frome whome all victorie and good successe doth come, So we do render most hartie thanks unto you as to a chief mynister of so happie and so well achyved enterpryce ; And pray you to empart the lyke to others who under yowe have paynefully traveled in the kyng's ma^{ty}s name and in ours, and chiefelye to those that have spiall tres sent frome us. Touching the twoo poynts of our former tres of dymynishing your numbers and pursuyng the rebells we do perceyve that ye have taken and do intend to take the best waye, The accomplyshment of them, and so pray yowe to do. The other parte of your tres concerning Sr Wilm Harbetts and Sir Hugh Pauletts enterteynement and mony are all redie answered, the which we suppose before this tyme ye have receyved to your contētation. Ye do will to make the most diligent serche ye maie for Sr Thomas Pomeraiie, and we pray you send upp hither, as ye can cōvenyently, Humfray Arondell, Maunder, the mayor of Bodmyn, and ij. or iij. of the most rankest Traytors and ringleaders of them here to be examyned and after to be determyned of as shall apperteyn.

One thing we have thought yet good to admonyshe you, That for so moche as the pardon which ye have ys generall, Yf ye shuld gyve it sone, ye shuld peradventure quite at unwares some of the cheif authours of thes tumults, and peradventure of the most obstynate persones, and therfore ye shall do well to prolong the tyme, and with declaring that ye will sue hither for theyr pardon and some suche fayre wordes acquyting the rest while ye pyk out

the most sturdie and obstynate rebels to make example of them by theyr ponyshment to the terror of all other. And then with exeception of those ye thynke mete to promulgate the kyngs ma^{ts} generall pardon to all others. When ye send upp the prysoners we do not doubt but ye will send them upp strongly enough and yf any attempt shuld be to delyver them out of theyr hands, ye will gyve them that shall bring the prysoners such charche that rather that shuld be inforsed to lose them than make them fyrst sure of escapyng that they may geve accompt of them to us quik or dead. We have provided books for Cornewall and Devshire as ye require, the which shall shortlie be sent downe. And so we bid you right hartely fayre well frome Westminst^r the xxith of August.^a

Yo^r l. loving frends,

E. SOMERSETT.

T. CANT.

R. RICKE CANG.

W. SANCT JOHN.

W. PAGET.

W. PETRE S^r

T. SMYTH.

Post scriptũ.

An other occasyon is whie we wold require you in any wise not be hastie in geving the pardon, for upon th'examynaçõn of these archtraytors which ye shall send upp, padventure some come to knowledge which els ye shall never have knowledge of; and therfore ye shall staie the geving of the pardon untill suche tyme as ye have efesones upon th'examynaçõn had word from us.

Because we doubt tharryval with you of our former tres signifying th'allotment of the severall dyets of S^r Wiłm Herbett and S^r Hugh Pallet, ye shall knowe we have allotted to S^r Wiłm Herbet xl s by daie above by which ordynarye allowance we cannot convenyently passe, but shall otherwise consyder hym as one of whome we have a s^{pi}all care. And for S^r Hugh Pallet the same shall receyve four nobles by daye, bothe whose allowances we be pleased ye geve ordre to be defrayed towards them accordingly.

^a A draft of this letter of Aug. 21 is in the Record Office, Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. viii. art. 47, one paragraph of which has been printed by Tytler.

XXXIV.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL,
REQUIRING HIM TO THANK THOSE WHO HAD CONTRIBUTED
TO THE VICTORY OVER THE REBELS.

[Petyt MSS. No 538, vol. 46, fol. 459^b.]

Frome my L. Protr and the Counsiall.

After my right hartie cōmendaçōns to yo^r good L.

Where as It hath pleased god to graunt yowe victorie uppon those rebells who have so lewdly agaynst theyr allegeance bene in open felde; We have thought good by these o^{ur} spiall f^{res} to require yowe to geve hartie thanks in generall to all the gentilmen, serving men, and rest of the soldiors who have so valyantly acyqued themselves in the servis of his ma^{tie}, which ye may assure them shalbe considered to theyr comforts and benyfyts as occasyon maie require accordyngly.

Thus fare yo^r L. right hartely well.

Frome Westm[?] the xxijth of August, 1549.

Yo^r L. assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

W. SANCT JOHN.

WILLIAM PAGET.

XXXV.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL
DIRECTING HIM HOW TO ACT AS REGARDS PARDONING THE
REBELS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 460.]

From my l. protector and the Cōsiall.

After our right hartie cōmendaçōns unto yo^r good lordshipp. This shalbe to signifie unto the same our receipt of your f^{res} of the xxijth of this instant; for answe^re to the pryncipall poynts wherof which we think nedefullyest to be p^{ntly} answered, your Lordshipp shall understand that whereas upon the examynaçōn of Humfrey Arundell and others by you apprehended which were the

cheife doyers in that rebellyon we suppose verely that some others yet unknowne maie be dyscovered, eyther mete to be punished by the bodie or by the purse, towards the suppl̄n of the Kyngs Ma^{ty} charges that wayes susteyned ; We have therfore thought good and also require yo^r lordshipp to geve order for the sure sendyng uppon hyther unto us, not only of Humfrey Arundell but also of pomerey, wyse and young harrys whome we intend to examyne here to pyke out of them further matte^r. In respect whereof we think yt mete that your Lordshipp for a season longer do prolong the graunting of the generall pardon, which, being made as ye have yt as of sufficiency, yf ye ons do publyshe yt to geve pardon also to Arundell and other pryncipall offenders whome ye have in hold and to suche others as upon theyr desertion,^a yt shuld in no wyse be expedyent to have pryviledged by suche generall words ; never the les for a uoydaunce of the despera^{ti}on which by deferrement your lordshipp dowtyth may engender worse inconvenyence, we wold ye shuld this forfourth proced as to pardon partycularly those whome upon theyr speciall sut ye shall thynk mete to be receyved. And for the generall sytysfaction of the people, to remayne in some hope and comfort your lordshipp may declayre that ye have alwaye wrytten hither for theyr generall pardone which shortly ye trust to receyve in ample forme. And in the meane while, what by the confessions of those ye have in hold, and by other knowledge gethered of suche persons as have lykewyse been notable mynestres a mongst the rebells, ye may cause the same lykewise apprehendid ; So as by that tyme we shall think good to put furth the pardon the parsons most culpable maybe presentid by execution or detention.

We lyke verie well yo^r lordshipps ordre geven for the cassing of that parte of Sr Willm Herbert's bande with the others ye have sent for the represson of the rebells lastly assemblid at Mynehed. Trusting the successe of the Jorney shalbe suche as both that parte of your nombre and the greatest part besydes maye also be shortly

* This word is doubtful.

dysmyssed for the allevating of the charges, which beinge suche, and at suche a tyme, we doubt nothing bnt your lordshipp doth seke with us to have conted with the sonest.

Touching your Lordshippes advyse to us geven for staying of any graunts to be made for the releas of the relyefs of sheppe, consydering howe the extreme dealing of them abyding the uttermost tryall of the sword doth not meryte suche remyssion to the damage of the kyngs ma^{te}, we ar evin of the same opynion, that having this advantage his highnes shuld not for the presydents sake relent unto them, wheruppon other shyres not offending might eyther have cause to grudge or more boldnes to demand the lyke remyssion; which respecte doth also move us to be of contrary opynion to lordshipp in the Clothyers case, whome for examples sake we exteme mete to be held as shorte as thother and rather shorter, cōsydering howe generally big theyr maligniñty at the relyefs pulling a waye of theyr workmen, ye and pryvie insencing and encouragment, this sparke of rebellyon toke the kyndling to come to so greate a flame; And therefore lyke as those sort of men must be specially loked unto seing afortymes were any graunt made to the kyngs Ma^{ty} seemyth to touche them thaye have bene so redie to repyne and procure in cōvenyence to avoyde theyr owne burden, So we thinke mette at this tyme upon this oportunitie to procede in the establyshment and execution of that parte of the relyefe whereupon the thing being ones passed and brought into example we trust the next tyme lesse dyffyculte shall ensewe.

Thus we bid your Lordshipp most hertely well to fayre.

From West^r the xxvijth of August 1549.

Yo^r L. most assured frends,

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

WILLM SANCT JOHN.

WYLLM PAGET.

JO. BAKERE.

Post Scrypt. — Yo^r lordshipp shall further understand that at the receipt herof we had letters from Newe haven, wherby hath

appeared unto us that by reason of the captaynes or cowerdnes of the soylldiors who strave to have yt delyvered the pece upon the Almayne hill is in the po'ssyon of the Frenche kyng, who nowe in psone is all in the feld there. We beleve it rather to have bene delyvered by treason; the attempt the Frenche kyng hath not yet made; but Bullenberg is also threatened; And therfore, consydering what we shuld have to do with them, we have thought good, besydes the revocaõn of the lord Gray, to require you to haste the strangers horsemen, for this matter of newhaven may tempyt to the world yf yt be spred over largelye. Also we be dyssyrus to knowe what monye ye have at all hands receyved, what ye have lefte, and what be yo^r numbers that we may charge the treasurer hereafter.

XXXVI.—LETTER^a FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL COMPLAINING OF HIS HAVING EXCEEDED HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 462.]

Frome my protector and the Counsiall to my lord pryvie seall.

After our most hartie comendaõns unto yo^r good lordshipe, we have receyved yo^r letters of the vijth of September by the which your lordshipe signifieth at good lengthe unto us bothe the maner of yo^r proceedings in the gyfte of the lands and goods of the rebells in Devonshire and Cornewall, and also the consideraõns movinge you to use that maner of procedinge in the bestowinge of the same; for aunswere wherunto we do pray and requiere yo^r lordshipe not to thinke that we conceyved any ill opinyon other of corruption or of wronge doinge in you whome we all knowe to be of moche honor and to have ever been voyde of those faultes. Now we thinke not but that whiche haythe passed from you was in your opinions best for the service of the kings Ma^{te}, to the furtherance wherof we verily knowe you bent yo^r selves hollye and

^a This letter is in a different hand from the others, and spelt differently.

directed all yo^r doings accordingle. We do not forgyt howe good and honorable service yo^r lordshipe and the rest in there places under you have done his Ma^{te} in this journey; all which soundeythe as moche to your honor and the coffendacons of the rest as maie be. And yet in this mater wher[e] we are most assured you meant all for the best, w[e] rest in the same opinion we weyre in at the writting of our former letters.

And to aunswere the parts of your letters where you seame to thinke the proclamacon sent from hence and willed to be proclaimed there to make so planlye with you in the bistowing of those la[nds] and goods; we cannot agre therunto, for yf the proclamacion have that force, yt must be understood to them onlye, and in that forme that is appoynted by the proclamacon: which forme and maner of seasure being by you altered as your selfe confessyethe, we se not that the proclamacon is anny warraunt to your gyfts, whiche by the said proclamacon beinge no parte warrantized; and yf you consider th'end of the proclamacon, yt maie manestlye appere that consideracon was even then had that no man shuld losse anny thinge otherwise nore in onye other sorte then the kings highnes by meanes and right of the forfeiture ought and maie by his lawes dispose of the same. And by his lawes we doo not thinke that annye man sholde losse lands ore goods by fore he be atteynted of the crime which meryteythe that punyshment. And where yo^r lordshipe wisshethe that you had knowne that our meaninge had not bene to have that done whiche was proclaimed, we must saie that if no more had byn done then that beareythe whiche was sent frome us to be proclaimed, This matter wold be sone aunswered. Nowe yf yo^r L. besides the proclamacon have taken other order, albeyt we knowe, as we said before, That you did yt for the best, yet where neither the proclamacon beareth yt, nore bie the lawes maye be justified, we se not howe we maie by anny meanes assent to that whiche the lawes beareythe not.

And touchinge the meanyng the vere wordes of the proclamacon shewethe playnelye that it was onlye to drawe back and devide the

force of the contrees which wer cumynge against you. For first it seameth to beare with all those which within six dayes after publicaçon therof shulde withdrawe themselves from the rebells and yelde themselves to yo^r lordshippe.

And for the greater terror of the rest, which after that tyme shuld contynewe ther rebellyon, it was p^rvided that ther lands, copieholds, farmes, and goods shuld be thers that shuld first have, take, or possesse the same, or shuld first enter into ther lands and farmes or tenements; if this order had bene executed, that one of them had entred uppon an other, or taken an others goods or cattalls, it must of necessitye have bredd such varyauns, strife, and contention amongs themselves as yo^u shuld have had the lesse cause to have feared ther cūmynge forward. And this was our meaninge indede which, besides that the vere wordes of the proclamaçon do well beare, shuld not (we thinke) be all togethers unknowen to you, yf you remember the tyme of sendinge that proclamacon, the small numbers then with you, and the difficultyes which wer made either to passe to Exceter or to make any greater numbers in these parties. And, seinge yo^r force was at that tyme vere small, we thought this the best pollicie to stay the multitude from cūmynge forwardes. And at that tyme yo^r lordshippe, lykinge well this o^r devise for Devonshire, required theruppon to have a like proclamaçon for Cornwall, which was then sente, which things consydered, and wyainge withall that in th'ende of the proclamaçon appeareth that graunte to be made none otherwise then his ma^{te} might lawfully dispose of the same, we think assuredlye ther can no advantage be taken by that proclamaçon for the mayntenance of these gifts.

And where you seme to note, that yf order of the proclamaçon had bene kept, ther must have ensued amonge the people greateseditions, trouble, strife, and contention; Marye that was in dede the vere ende of the makinge the proclamaçon, to set suche division and strife amongst themselves, as for desire of revenge or feare of losse the cuntrey men shuld rather have tarryed at home and byn occupied that waye, then assembled togethers against the Kinge as they did.

And for the kepinge of proclamaçons in credit and execution of them when they be made, we be of the same opinion you be; though in the understandinge of this one proclamaçon we thincke otherwise; and the matter was not altogether unconsidered before the sendinge of it to you, as may appeare by that we have before written. And yet as in the Kings Maties grants and letters patents, so in all proclamaçons where any doubte is, the lawes must declare and expownde.

As for your meaninge in theise gifts we assure you of our honour we have no mistruste, beinge assured you mente it for the best, and for th'encouragemente of yo^r soldiors and chastement of the disobedient subjects; we think also that you have used suche good moderaçon in the composiçons as reason wold, but yet whatsoever favorable moderaçon be used no man can be well satisfied where the lawes be not kepte.

And howsoever it seme to you now, it shall reste a grudge, not onely in the heades of the sufferers, but in all other mens judgments of that shere and ells where that shall heare of this example of mens goods to be thus taken away without order of any law. We consider besides all this, that yo^r men, beinge in the Kings wages and under your government, might have bene well stayed from goinge to the spoyle, and that by these gifts the multitude of the cōmon people, seinge ther lands and goods geven from them, wer therbye made the more desperate and moche the more stirred to followe ther develish enterprise.

As for yo^r orders devised for Cornewall, we have bothe sene them and returned th'articles unto your lordeshyppe, noted in the margente in suche sorte as we wolde wishe the same to be establisshed; pray you to gyve order accordinglye. And yf you have alredye gone through with theis orders for Cornewall in suche sorte as you sade the same to us, you may as it were uppon a confidens of ther trowthes from hensfurthe, and for the better defens of the sea costes, the warres beinge open with Fraunce, cause there harnesse to be delivered agayne.

Fynallye towchinge monney we have consydered th'accompts wh[ich] you sente unto us, and by the same do understande that y[ou] chardge not the treasurer with so moche monney as was sent from us in such parts as be noted in a scedle herin closed, which we pray you cause to be examyned, and theruppon make us a perfect certification of the monney to be dewe, and order shalbe geven for payment either here to suche as will so require or there. And in the meane tyme for the diminissing of the Kings mat^{ies} chardges we wolde yo^r lordshippe shulde dischardge yo^r horsemen, causinge suche men onlye to every bande to remayne for the receipte of the monney due as they shall think good.

And thus we byd yo^r good lordshippe most hartelye well to fare.

From Westm^r the xth of September, 1549.

Yo^r lordshipps assured,
lovinge frendes.

E. SOMERSETT.

T. CANT.

R. RYCHE, CANC.

W. SEINT JOHN.

J. WARWYCK.

WILLM PETRE.

R. SADLER.*

* Sir Ralph Sadler, or Sadleyr, is best known as the person appointed in the reign of Elizabeth to take charge of Mary, Queen of Scots. He first appears as a servant of Cromwell's, and afterwards in 1537 as a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, in which capacity he was in attendance at the reception of Anne of Cleves in 1539. He was knighted in April, 1540, at the same time with Wriothesley, afterwards Lord Chancellor, when they were both made secretaries to the King. He was one of the twelve appointed to assist the sixteen executors, and is also one of the twenty-six named as Councillors in Somerset's patent, where he is called Master of the Wardrobe. His name seldom appears in the Council books, though he was one of the forty in Edward's list of his Councillors, but he signed the warrant for Seymour's execution March 17, 1549, and the letter to the Princess Mary of July 7, printed above. He married a woman who had been a laundress in Cromwell's family, and was the wife of Matthew Barlow, an artisan, who was supposed to be dead, but when the first husband appeared she was adjudged according to the doctrine of the *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum* to Sadler. He joined the conspiracy against Somerset on Oct. 7. His name does not appear in any of the documents connected with the usurpation of Lady Jane Grey, or the accession of Mary to the crown, except amongst the 101 who testified to the Letters Patent for the limitation of the Crown June 21, 1563.

XXXVII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO LORD RUSSELL,
ORDERING HIM TO TAKE DOWN THE BELLS FROM THE
CHURCHES.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 465.]

From my lord protector and the counsell to my lord previe seall.

After our right hartie comendacons to your lordshipp,

Where the rebells of the cuntrye of Devonshyre and Cornwall have used the belles in every parishe as an instrument to sturr the multytude and call them together, Thinkyng good to have this occasyon of attempting the lyke hereafter to be taken frome them, And remembryng with all that by taking downe of them the kyngs Ma^{tie} maie have some coñmoditie towards his great charges that waye, we have thought good to pray yo^r good lordshipp to geve order^a for taken downe the sayd bells in all the churches within those two counties, levying in every churche one bell, the lest of the ryng that nowe is in the same, which maie serve to call the paryshoners togethers to the sermons and devyne servis; in the doying hereof we require yo^r lordshipp to cause such moderaçõn to be used as the same may be done with as moche quietnes and as lytill force of the coñmon people as maie be.

And thus we bid yo^r lordshipp most hartely farewell.

From Westm⁹ this xijth of September, 1549.

Yo^r good lordshipp assured loving frendes.

E. SOMERSET.

T. CANT.

W. PAGET.

W. SANCT JOHN.

W. PETRE, Sy.

E. NORTH.

E. WOTTON.

R. SADLER.

^a The order here was carried into effect, as appears by a letter of Russell to the Mayor of Exeter in Cotton and Woolcombe's Gleanings, p. 192, wrongly there dated Aug. 1549. The letter in the text was printed from this copy with several errors by Strype in his Memorials, vol. ii. p. 173. Between this letter and the following is a letter from Warwick to Cecil, of Sept. 14, 1549, asking for payment to be made to Captain Drury for his services against the rebels.

XXXVIII.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD RUSSELL,
BLAMING HIM FOR NOT HAVING EXECUTED PAGET.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 465.]

Frome my lord protector to my lord previe seall.

After our verie hartie comēdacons unto yo^r good L.

Where as we wth dyvers other of the Kyng's Ma^{ties} Counsiall heretofore addressed our tres to you for dewe execucon to be done and hade upon Pagett for his worthie deserts, which, as we be enformed, is not done but respected, uppon what occasyon we knowe not, where at we cannot a lytill marvell, the thyng so moche touching our honor; for, as we have been credably enformed, dyvers have not lefte unspoken that we shuld consent to the death of our owne brother, and nowe wold wynke at hym. Wherefore we hartely praye yowe, as yowe tender our honor, to se hym suffer that he hath deserved, accordyng to the tenor of our former tres, and that without delay.

Thus fare you well.

Frome Syon the xvijth of September,^a 1549.

Yo^r L. loving frend,

E. SOMERSET.

XXXIX.—THE PROTECTOR'S LETTER TO LORD RUSSELL RE-
COMMENDING MERCIFUL DEALING WITH THE REBELS.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 466.]

From my L. protector to my L. previe Seall.

After our right hartie comēdacons unto your good lordshipp; the same shall understand we have receyved your tres of the xxijth

^a This letter appears in Strype's Memorials, ii. 180. There is a letter of the same date from Lord Chancellor Rich to Cecil, providing for the execution of the prisoners Essex and More, who are to be tried after they should have been sent to Brentwood.

of Señbr, by the wch ye fyrst require to knowe wether that those parties abowt you shall taste of the kyng's Mat^s goodnes, lyke as others have, where no rebelloñ and uproffs hath bene made, or not; as that for the relyefe of the sheppe none should paie but suche above the number of one hundreth; you shall understand for answere therof that the King's Mat^{ie}, by our advyse, is pleased that thaie, beyng now sorie for theyr late dysorders, and theroppon receyved his highnes pdon, shall Inoye suche lyke part of his Mat^{ie} goodnes in this behalfe as any other of his realme; for the execucon of wch his Mat^{ie} goodnes towards them these our tres shalbe your sufficyent dyscharge and warrant.

For the sendyng of anye Comysions for the leaveyng of the relyef, we thynke it nedethe not; but do accompt the statute made in that behalf comysion good enought for the same. And for the remembrance of yo^r former requests for Mr. Cov^rdall, Chölwell, and haynes,* we do you to wytt that for your devise for Coverdall and Cholwyn, we lyke the same verie well, and praie you to take suche order as the same maie be executed accordyngly. And yf there shall remayne in us any thyng for the fynyshing therof, we intend uppon the knowledge had therein to graunt to the same in suche sorte as you shall thinke cōvenyent. For the comyng of Mr. Haynes we have wrytten our tres to hym for that intent. Nevertheles, we thinke his presens at London nowe at the plament verie requesett; touching the cōmon prayer ye make mencyon of, We

* This was Simon Heynes, Dean of Exeter, who had been Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, from 1528 to 1537, and Canon of Windsor from 1535 to 1537, when he was appointed to the Deanery of Exeter, which he held till his death in October, 1552. He was employed in France in 1535 to ascertain the opinions of the learned as to the King's proceedings, and their attitude towards the Pope. His first service to the King was in 1529, when he was mainly instrumental in procuring the decision of the University of Cambridge in his favour in the matter of the divorce of Catharine of Aragon. He afterwards came under some suspicion, and was sent to the Fleet for lewd and seditious preaching (see the extract from the Council Book in Pocock's *Burnet*, vol. v. p. 269). In 1538 he was sent with Bonner to the Emperor's Court. He was one of the committee appointed in 1548 to examine the offices of the Church with a view to the projected alterations.

pray you that lyke as you were the author therof so the same may be sett forth according to our meanyng.

And so we bid yo^r lordshipp hartely fare well.

From Hampton Courte, the xxvth of September, 1549.

Your L. loving frend,

E. SOMERSET.

P^t script^r.—We do loke for you and S^r Willm Herbert, at the forthest about the viijth daie of the next moneth, abouth which tyme we wold gladlye have you here for matters of importance.

XL.—THE KING'S LETTER SUMMONING HIS SUBJECTS TO DEFEND HIM AND HIS UNCLE. WRITTEN OCT. 5TH, 1549.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 2.]

The kings ma^{tie} streyghtlie chargeth and cōmaundeth all his loving subjects w^t all haste to repayre to his highnes at his ma^{ties} honor of Hampton Court in most defensible waye w^t harnes and weapon, to defende his moste royall parson and his most interlie beloved uncle the lorde protecto^r, agenste whom c^tayne hathe attempted a most daungerous conspiracye and this to doo in all cōvenient haste.

Gyven at Hampton Courte the fyfte^a day of October in the thirde yere of his moste royall rayne.

To all Justices of p[eace], mayors, shrives, balives, Constables, [he]dbrowghes, and all other the Kynges Ma^{ties} officers and subiects.

This is the verye cōpye of y^e kyngs m[a^{ties}] cōmission sygned w^t his ma^{ties} seale and hande and w^t my lorde protectors gracs singe.

^a This letter appears in Tytler's series of letters, with two or three variations, and with a wrong date of the 1st for the 5th of October assigned to it. It is wrongly entered in the Domestic Calendar of State Papers as of that date. The original,

XLI.—WARRANT OF THE KING TO SIR HARRY SEYMOUR
TO RAISE MEN AND BRING THEM TO HAMPTON COURT TO
DEFEND HIM FROM THE CONSPIRACY. AN ORIGINAL,
SIGNED BY EDWARD AND SOMERSET.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 3.]

EDWARD. By the King.

We grete yo^u well.

Forasmoch as we be given to understande by insinuacon of rumors that a certen conspiracy is in acheving agenst us and our roiall personne, whiche we truste in god shall never prevaile, but come to that confusion that therto belongithe,

To the entent that we wold not be without the assistance and supportacon of o^r trustie sarvautes and subjectes agenst all attempts, By the good advise of o^r most dere uncle Edward the duke of Somerset governor of our personne and protector of o^r realmes domiñions and subjectes,

We have thought [*good*] it most necessary for the gret trust and confidence we repose in you, and so will and command you forthwith uppon the receipt hereof, to assemble such number of men armed as well as on horseback and that espially as on fote, as uppon this soddaine by vertue of anie our commission heretofore directed unto you, or by any other authoritie, Stewardshipp, office or libertye what so ever it be, or if ye have none suche then by authoritie and warraute of theis our tres, Ye maie possibly levye and gather and then with all expedicon to bring hether to our Courte.

And at your coming ye shall for furdre order therin understand. by thadvise of our said derely beloved uncle the rest of our pleasure and determinacon.

which is in the Record Office, has a note appended to it in an unknown hand as follows:—"I received this letter the vi. day of October of George Tunstal, my lord of Canterbury's servant, between the hours of one and two before noon on the same day."

Geven under our signet at our honor of Hampton Courte the vth of October in the third yere of o^r reigne.

E. SOMERZET.

Endorsed :—

To our trustie and well belo[ved]
S^r Harry Seymour Kn[ight].

XLII.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD RUSSELL AND SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, SUMMONING THEM TO HAMPTON COURT.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 5.]

After o^r very hartie co^menda^{co}ns to yo^r good L. and to yow good M^r Harbert, the same shall understand that for the suertie of the king's ma^{tie}, to whom how duetifull ye have both ever bene, the worlde spekethe it to yo^r perpetuall co^menda^{co}n ; We be at this present very desyerouse to have yo^r presens here most assured of yo^r privat good affections towards us. Wherein ye have not a lytle bounde us and by cause Mr. Herbert may wth the more speede be here, if yt shall so content yo^u, by post, We hertely [desire] you so to doo, and to gyve ordre that yo^r servants may folowe. Wherin ye shall suerly be a great comferte to the king's ma^{tie}, whom god pre-serve, but also most hartely welcome unto us.

And so we bydd youe hertely well to fare.

Frō hampton court the vth of October,^a 1549.

Yo^r L. loving and assured frende,

E. SOMERSET.

Endorsed :—

To o^r very good lorde
the lord privie
Seale and o^r loving
frende S^r Will'm
Herbert, Knight, and
to either of them.

^a There are in the Record Office four other documents of this date in the Domestic Papers. The first two contain the Proclamation of October 5th in duplicate. The third is the letter to Sir Harry Seymour printed here. The fourth is with Somerset's autograph to his servant Golding to assemble the Earl of Oxford's servants for the King's service, printed by Tytler.

**XLIII. — ANOTHER LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD
RUSSELL AND SIR WILLIAM HERBERT WITH INSTRUCTIONS
TO BE GIVEN BY THE BEARER, LORD EDWARD SEYMOUR.**

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 7.]

After o^r ryght hertie comēdaçõs to yo^r good L., having sent this bearer, the lorde Edward, to declare and cōcate unto you certayne things touching thestate of the King's Ma^{tie}, These shalbe to wyll and requyre yo^u on his highnes behalf to gyve fyrmē credit unto him, and to do as he shall instructe you. So fare yo^r L. ryght hartely well. From Hampton courte, the vjth of Octobre, 1549.

Yo^r L. assured frend,

E. SOMERSET.

To o^r very good lorde
the lorde privie
Seale and o^r very
loving frende S^r
W^m Herbert, Knight.

**XLIV. — LETTER FROM THE KING TO LORD RUSSELL AND SIR
WILLIAM HERBERT BEGGING THEM TO COME TO HIM FOR
HIS DEFENCE.**

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 9.]

EDWARDE. By the king.

Right trustie and right well beloved we great you well. Lettinge yo^u understande that such a heneus and grevus conspiracye as never was seen is attempted agenst us, and o^r entierlye beloved uncle the lorde protector. The wiche thei are constraynde to maynteine withe moost untrue and false surmyses. For they pretende and brute abroad that o^r said uncle hathe sould Bolloign, and deteineth wages, and suche untrue talles, the wiche we knowe of certaintie to be merelye false, and that by the reast of the Counsells confession nothing to have ben done by o^r said uncle but that reast of o^r Counsell did agrea unto; As we do not doubtē but ye shall firmelie

and suerly perceve at yo^r repaire to us. The wiche wee pray you to macke withe all spede for o^r defence in this o^r necessitye, whatsoever fies and from whom so ever ye shall receive to the contrarie. And we shall tacke the same moost thanckefully. Prayenge yo^u in anye wisse not to faiell as ye tender our suertie.

Geven at o^r honor of hampton Couert the vith of October^a in the thirde yere of o^r raigne.

E. SOMERSETT.

To o^r right trustie and
welbeloved Counsaillor
the L. Russell kep' of
o^r previe seale and
S^r Will'm Herbert
knight.

**XLV.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL AT LONDON SUMMONING
THE PEOPLE TO THEIR ASSISTANCE AGAINST SOMERSET.**

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 10.]

After o^r right hartie cōmendaçōns, for the savegarde and preservation of the kings mat^s pson, whiche is in no small daunger by the falshood and treasons of the duke of Somerset, who nevtheles to cover the same nowe brutithe abroad that we of his mat^s counsaile, whiche seke only his highnes pres^rvacion shoulde entende evill unto his highnes, whiche god forbydde; trustinge by that meane to abuse the people and so by their helps the rather to procede in his purpose; wee have thought good to requier youe not only as

^a Of the five documents of this date amongst the Domestic Papers, the first, as calendared, is a letter from Somerset to Russell and Herbert, the original from which Secretary Petre copied, desiring them to hasten to the court. The second is a subsequent letter, telling them to take instructions from the bearer, Sir Edward Seymour. The third is another copy almost identical with this, and printed by Foxe, p. 1546, ed. 1570. The fourth is this letter from Somerset in the King's name to Russell and Herbert, which has also been printed by Tytler, vol. i. p. 214, with two unimportant mistakes; and the fifth is from the Council in London, summoning the people to their assistance, which is printed below.

much as in youe is to let the people knowe the trouthe, but also, forasmuche as he doth alre dy gather force, to putt your selfe in order, w^tall the power ye maye make, presentlie to repaire. unto us for the service and suertie of the kings ma^{tie} in this greate and weightie matter, as to good and lovinge subjects appteyneth. And so fare ye hartely well.

From London this vith of Octobre 1549^o.

Yo^r very lovinge frinds

R. RYCHE CANC^r.

W. NORTH^t.^a

W. SEINT JOHN.

J. WARWYK.

ARUNDELL.

F. SHREWESBURY.^b

HENRY SUSSEX.

T. CHEYNE.

EDWARD NORTH.

J. GAGE.

^a This was William Parr, first Baron Parr of Kendal, brother of Katherine, sixth wife of Henry VIII. He married Ann Bouchier, daughter of Henry, fifteenth Earl of Essex, with whose death in 1539 the title of Essex became extinct. Although his issue by her had been bastardised by Act of Parliament, entitled an Act for the Bastardy of the Lady Parr's children (34 Hen. VIII.), yet he was created Earl of Essex 23 Dec. 1543, after the death of Cromwell, who was the sixteenth person who had borne the title "with the same place and voice in Parliament as Henry Bouchier, late Earl of Essex, had." He was one of those appointed to assist the executors of Henry the Eighth's will, and was one of the first twenty-six Councillors of Somerset. He had illegally married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham, his wife being still alive, but the new marriage was decided to be good by Cranmer, Ridley, and others, and four years afterwards the marriage was declared legal by Act of Parliament, and annulled by a subsequent Act Nov. 28, 1553. He was created Marquis of Northampton Feb. 16, 1546. He joined the conspirators against Somerset Oct. 7, 1549, on whose trial he sat in 1551, having been rewarded for his services to Warwick by being made Lord Great Chamberlain of England Feb. 2, 1550, and also one of the six governors of the King's person after Somerset's removal. He seems to have abetted Northumberland throughout, and was tried and condemned Aug. 19, 1553, for treason, but was afterwards pardoned by the Queen. Upon Wyatt's rising in Kent he was apprehended on suspicion by the Lord Mayor Jan. 25, 1554, and sent to the Tower. He had been restored in blood but not in honours in 1553, and afterwards was created Marquis of Northampton Jan. 13, 1559, and presided at the trial of Lord Wentworth, deputy of Calais, for treason, April 22, 1559. The title became extinct at his death in 1571. His third wife, Helen, a daughter of a Swede, survived him.

^b This was Francis Talbot, historically speaking, the eighth Earl of Shrewsbury,

XLVI.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO LORD RUSSELL URGING
HIM TO COME TO WINDSOR AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE.
WRITTEN OCT. 6, 1549.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 467.]

From my L. protector to my L. prevey Seall.

After o^r right hartye cōmendacōns to yo^r good lordshippe, here hathe of late rysen such a conspyracye against the kynys Mat^{tie} and us as never have bene sene, the which they can not maynteyne but wth suche vayne f^{res} and fals tales surmysed as was never mente nor entended on us. They pretende and say that we have sold Bolonge to the Frenche, and that we do wthhold wages from the soldyers and other suche tales and f^{res} they do spreade abrode, of the which if any one thinge wer trewe we wold not wishe to lyve. The matter

but fifth earl in direct descent from John Talbot, created May 20, 1442. He succeeded his father, George, fourth earl, in 1541, and died in 1560. He had been the King's Lieutenant of the North in 1545, and was made Knight of the Garter April 23, 1546. He commanded the expedition into Scotland in 1548. He was one of the messengers sent to Lord Seymour to intimate the charges brought against him, and signed the warrant with Cranmer and others for his execution. He sided altogether with Somerset till Oct. 7, 1549, when with Rich, Northampton, Cheyney, Gage, Sadleyr, and Montague, he joined in Warwick's conspiracy against him. On the 10th of January, 1553, he attended on the Princess Mary when she paid a visit to the King at Westminster; and signed, with twenty-two others, the letter to the Princess Mary, declaring Lady Jane Grey queen. He was one of the principal mourners at the burial of Edward in Westminster Abbey, when the service was performed in surplice, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, according to the Prayer Book of 1552; though on the same day there was a Requiem Mass in the Tower at which Gardiner officiated and the Queen attended. He was one of those who signed Edward's limitation of the Crown, as well as the letter of July 12 to the Sheriffs of Notts and Derby, calling Mary a bastard, and also the letter in the name of Queen Jane of July 19 to Lord Rich, the lieutenant of the county of Essex, yet joined with Cranmer and others in proclaiming Mary, July 19, when Arundel and Paget were sent off to her with the great seal, and the next day signed the charge of the Council to Northumberland to disarm. He carried the crown at her coronation, and conducted Cardinal Pole to London, Nov. 24, 1554. He appears to have been in great favour with Philip and Mary, and was present at the proclamation of Elizabeth, Nov. 17, 1558, and was one of the first chosen to be of her Privy Council. He dissented from the Act of Supremacy March 18, 1559, and from the new Service Book April 18, yet afterwards was one of the commissioners appointed of the royal visitation for enforcing it in the Province of York, June 24, 1559.

now beinge brougth to a marvelous extremytye such as we wold never have thowght it culd have come unto, especyallye of those men towards the king's Ma^{tie} and us, of whome we have deserved no such thinge but rather moche favor and love. But the case beinge as it is, This is to require and pray you to hasten you hether to the defence of the king's Ma^{tie} in suche force and poore as you may; To shew the parte of a trewe gentleman and of a verie frende, the whiche thinge we trust god shall rewarde and the king's ma^{tie} in tyme to come; and we shall never be unmindefull of it to; We ar seure you shall have other fres from them, but as ye tender yo^r dewtye to the king's ma^{tie} we requyre you to make no staye but immediatlye repayre wth such force as ye have to his highnes in his castle of Wyndesore, and cause the rest of such force as ye maie make followe you.

And so we byd you right hartelye fare well.

From Hampton courte the vjth of October.

Yo^r lordships assurid lovinge frende,

E. SOMERSETT.

Postscript.^a

They ar not ashamed to send posts abroad to tell that we ar alre dye cōmytted to the towre and that we wold delyver the busshoppes of Wynchester and London out of pryson and bringe in agayne tholde masse.

XLVII.—LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL AT LONDON TO THE KING DETAILING THEIR GRIEVANCE AGAINST SOMERSET. DRAFT PARTLY IN PETRE'S, PARTLY IN WRIOTHESLEY'S HAND.^b

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. Art. 19.]

Most high and mightye prince, o^r most gracious sovraigne Lorde.

It may please your Ma^{te} to be advertysed that havinge harde suche message as it pleased your Ma^{te} to sende unto us by your

^a This document was printed by Foxe, p. 1546, with tolerable correctness, but he omitted the postscript. It appears also in Holinshed from Foxe.

^b There are three copies of this document in the Record Office calendared as

highnes Secretarye Sir William Petre, Lyke as it was muche to yo^r grieve and discomfort to understande that upon untrue informations yo^r ma^{te} seemid to have some doubte of o^r fydelities ; So doo we upon o^r knees moste humblye beseche yo^r ma^{te} to thinke that we have alwayes servid the king's ma^{te} your moste noble father, and yo^r highnes likewyse, faithfullye and truelye; So do we mynde alwayes to continue yo^r ma^{te} true servaũts to th'effusion of our bludds and losse of our lyves, And for the suretye of yo^r moste royall pson, savegarde and preservacion of your Realmes and dominions, have at this tyme consultid to gither, and for none other cause we take god to witnes.

We have hertofore by all good and gentle meanes attempted to have had your highnes uncle, the duke of Somerset, to have governid yo^r ma^{tes} affayres by th'advyse of us and the rest of yo^r counsaillours; but fyndinge hym so muche gyven to his owne will that he alwayes refusid to heere reason, and therwith doinge sundrye such things as wer and be most daungerous bothe to yo^r most royall pson and to your hole Realme, We thought yet agayne to have gentelye and quyetleye spoken with hym yn thies things, had he not gatherid force about hym in suche sorte as we might easelye pceyve hym earnestlye bent to the mayntenāce of his olde wilfull and troublous doings. For redressse wherof, and for none other cause, we do presentlye remayne heere, redye to lyve and dye your true servaũts. And th'assemble of almost all your Counsaill beinge now heere, we have for the better service of yo^r maieste, causid your Secretarye to remayne, herewith moste humbly besechinge yo^r grace to thinke in yo^r harte that th'onelye preservacion of yo^r pson and yo^r estate, for the discharge of o^r dueties enforcith us to devyse how to delyver your grace from the pill your highnes standeth yn, and no other respecte. For what soever is or shalbe sayed to your highnes, no earthlye thinge could have movid us to

Nos. 17, 18, 19. There is a copy in the Council Book, p. 4, and it was printed from the original in the Cotton Library, by Burnet, vol. iv. p. 273. There are no variations of any importance. The signatures are here added as they exist in the original MS., but they do not exist in any of the copies.

have seemid to stande as a ptye but yo^r onely preservacion, which yo^r ma^{te} shall hereafter pceyve, and we doubte not repute us for your most faithful servaũts and Counsaillors as o^r doings shall never deserve the contrarye; As god knowith, to whom we shall daylye praye for your ma^{tes} preservacion, and with our bodyes defende yo^r pson and estate, as long as lief shall endure.

[R. RYCHE, Canc.

J. WARWYK.

W. SEINT JOHN.

ARUNDELL.

W. NORTH.

F. SHREWSBURY.

THOMAS SOUTHAMPTON.

T. CHEYNE.^a WILLIAM PETRE, Secretary. EDWARD NORTH.

JOHN GAGE.

R. SADLEYR.

EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

RICHARD SOUTHWELL.]

Endorsed on Art. 18:

1549:

Copie of the l^{re} from the
Ll. assembled at London
to the King.
uppon the message sent to
them by S^r William Pagett
touching the duke of Som-
mersett.

Art. 17 has pasted on it:

This is a draft
M. to the King's ma^{te}
vij^o Octobris, 1549.

^a Sir Thomas Cheyney first appears in 1520 at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and afterwards as ambassador in France in 1522. He was afterwards Treasurer of the Household and Warden of the Cinque Ports from 1540 till his death in 1558. He was present at the Council, Aug. 10, 1540, when Paget was made secretary, and was one of the twelve appointed to assist the sixteen executors of the will of Henry VIII. He signed the patent for Somerset's protectorship and the order for committing Gardiner to the Tower, and was one of those sent to Lord Seymour to bring him to submission. On Oct. 7, 1549, he, with Northampton, Shrewsbury, Montague, Gage, and Sadler, joined the conspirators against Somerset. He signed Edward's limita-

XLVIII.—ORIGINAL DRAFT^a OF A LETTER FROM THE LORDS
OF THE COUNCIL IN LONDON TO THE COUNCIL AT WINDSOR
INTIMATING THEIR INTENTION TO REMOVE SOMERSET FROM
THE OFFICE OF PROTECTOR.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. Art. 22.]

MY LORDS,

After o^r right harty commendations.

Understanding whatt fals [*and*] ontrue and slandero[us] bills
rumo^{rs} and reports bee [*bee*] spredd [*almost in all*] in many places
by meanes of the duke of Somersett and his adherents of the cause of
o^r Assemblie, and being togethers wee have fyrst thought good to
[*mak*] assure yo^r lordshippes of o^r honors, trothe and fidelites to god
and the kings Ma^{te}, thatt wee mean nothing els butt the suertie of
[*the Kings*] his ma^{tes} [*honor*] pson o^r most gracious soveraigne lord,
the preservation of his honor, and the good governaunce of his
ma^{tes} realmes and dominions, And for none other cause we tak god
to wytnes.

tion of the Crown, and also the letter, dated July 9, of the Council to Mary an-
nouncing Lady Jane Grey as Queen, and also that of July 19 to Rich in her favour,
but almost immediately declared for Mary, whom he on the same day joined with
Arundel, Shrewsbury, Pembroke, Bedford, and Cobham in proclaiming Queen. He
was of her Privy Council, and retained by Elizabeth as a councillor at her accession,
but died immediately afterwards, Dec. 15, 1558. From a letter in Le Grand it
appears that he had, in 1529, in some way offended Wolsey, and was dismissed from
court, but was restored by the influence of Anne Boleyn.

^a This letter, with the signatures of the Councillors, was printed from the original
in Ellis's Letters, First Series, vol. ii. p. 166. It differs very little from this cor-
rected draft. These two letters, written on the same day, are signed by the same
Councillors, except that one has the name of Edward Montague, the other of
Nicholas Wotton.

If the duke of Somersett wold att any tyme have hard oʀ advises, if he wold have hard reason, and knowleged hymself a subject, oʀ meaning was [*w*] to have quietly combined w^t hym for redresse of all things w^towt any disturbance of the realme; butt [*he*] knowing afterwards thatt the sayd duke goeth abowt to rayse greatt forces and numbers of men, to spredd abroad sclaunderous and ontrue reaports of us moch contrary to oʀ [*hn*] hono^{rs} and reputations, we were forced for the meting them [*wherw^t lyke as we be also forced*] against oʀ wills to assemble also some numbers about us, and now to charge the mater lyke as gryveth us to see whatt daungers and pill may ensue to the hole realme thorough division amongs oʀ selfs, We have lykewise thought good to signefie unto you thatt if the sayd duke will, as becometh a good subject, absent hymself from hys ma^{te}, be contentyd to be ordred according [*to reason*] to justice and reason [*and for*] and disperse thatt force w^t is levied by hym, we will gladly co^men w^t yow [*for furthar order for*] toching the suertie of his ma^{tes} p^{er}son and order of all [*things*] other things, wherin we nothing doubt, whatt so ever hath byn otherwyse ontruely reaported, yow shall fynd us [*redye*] both conformable and readye to doo as becometh good subjects and true counsaillors, nothing doubting to fynd the lyk conformitie also on yoʀ behalfs.

Otherwise if we shall see that you mynde more the mayntenaunce of that one mans ill doings then th^e execution of his ma^{tes} lawes and co^men order, we must make other accompt of you then we trust we shall have cause.

Consider my lords for Godds sake, we hartely pray you, thatt we bee allmost the hole counsayl, men thatt have byn to [*be*] moch bounden by sondry benefites to forget oʀ dueties to the kings Ma^{tie} for whom we doo thatt we doo, and will gladly spend oʀ lives for his suertie. If you forsake to come to this good and pea^xell agreement, We must protest that the inconveniences w^h may ensue uppon this styrr must grow of you, the dawnger whereof we assurydly know is to none of you onknownen.

Thus praying God to send us and yow grace to doo that may

most conduce to his glorie and wealth of the Realme we bydd yow hartely fare well.

From London this vijth of October, 1549.

Yo^r assured loving freends,

R. RYCHE, Canc. W. SAINT JOHN. W. NORTH.

J. WARWYK. ARUNDELL. F. SHREWESBURY.

THOMAS SOUTHAMPTON.

T. CHEYNE. WILLIAM PETRE. EDWARD NORTH.

JOHN GAGE.^a R. SADLEYR.

RIC. SOUTHWELL. NICHOLAS WOTTON.

Endorsed:

M. to the lords at
Windsour vij^o octobris,
1549.

XLIX.—LETTER FROM SOMERSET TO THE COUNCIL AT LONDON
EXPRESSING WONDER AT THE DETENTION OF SECRETARY
PETRE.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 469.]

Frome my lord protector to the Counsell at London,

My lords we cōmend us moste hartelye unto you.

And whereas the kinges Ma^{tie} was infourmed that you weyre assembled in suche sorte as you doo and nowe remayne there

^a Sir John Gage appears first in 1523 as Comptroller of Calais and Captain of Guisnes. He was Vice-Chamberlain from 1528 to 1540, and then promoted, 9th Oct. to be Comptroller of the Household, which office he held till the death of the king. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1541, and was also Constable of the Tower. He was one of those who assisted Cranmer at the trial for the divorce of Catharine at Dunstable. He was also concerned in examination of evidence against Catharine Howard. He had been employed also during the reign of Henry VIII. in the visitation of the monasteries. He was one the twelve assistants to the executors of the king's will and one of Edward's Privy Council. He joined the conspiracy against Somerset, Oct. 7, 1549. He does not appear to have been

in as was advised, and such other of his counsell as weyre there hereabout his person to send Mr. Secretarie Peters unto you with suche a message as no herme might have insued, the sewertie of his Ma^{ties} pson wth preservasion of his realme and subjects and the quiet bothe of us and yo^r selves as Mr. Secretarie cane well declare to youe; his Ma^{tie} and we of his counsell heare doo not a lytle marvell that you staie still wth you the said Mr. Secretarie, and have not as weyre vouchsaved to send aunswer to his maj^{tie} nether by hime no^r yet any other.

And for our selfe we doo moche more marvell and are right sorie, as both we and you have good cause to be, to see the manno^r of yo^r doings, bent wth force of violence to bringe the kyng's ma^{tie} and us to theis extremities, which as we doo intend, if you will take no other waie but violence to defend, as natoure and oure allegence dothe bynd us to extremytie of deathe; And to put yt all to god's hand who gyveithe vectorie as yt pleaseth him, so if any reasonable condiçons and offers wold take place as hitherto none hath bene signefyed unto us frome you, nore we doo not understand what you do requiere ore seake, ore what you doo mean, And that youe doo seake no hurte to the king's ma^{tie} pson; As touchinge all other prevet matters to avode the effusion of Christien bloude, and to preserve the king's ma^{ties} person, his realme and subjects, you shall fynd us agreeable to any reasonable condicons that you will requiere; for we doe esteme the king's welthe and Tranquilytie of the realme more then all other worldlie things yea then oure owne lyfe.

Thus prainge youe to send us yo^r determynat aunswere hearin by Mr. Secretarie Peters, ore if you will not let him goe by this berer, We besече god to gyve bothe [*us*] you and us grace to determyne this matter as maie be god's honor, the preservacion of the

implicated in Lady Jane Grey's usurpation, and received Mary at the Tower, August 3, 1553; was made Lord Chamberlain by Mary, and was Constable of the Tower when Somerset was sent there, and also when the Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion. Upon the accession of Elizabeth he retired to the Continent.

kinge, and the quiet of us all, which maie be if the falte be not in youe.

And so we bid you moste hartelye faire well.

From the king's Ma^{ties} castell of Wyndsor the vijth of October, 1549.

Your lordshipps loving frends.

L.—LORD RUSSELL'S AND SIR WILLIAM HERBERT'S LETTER
TO THE DUKE OF SOMERSET EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL
OF HIS LINE OF ACTION.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 470.]

To the lord protector the viith of October.^a

Pleasith yo^r grace we have receyvid your tres, not without our great lamenta^{ti}on and sorowe to perceyve the cyvill dyssen^{ti}on w^{ch} is happened betwene your grace and the nobilytie. A greater plage could not be sent unto this realme from god ; being the next way to make us of conquerors slaves, and to induce upon us unyversall calamytie and thraldome, w^{ch} we pray god so to hold his holy hand over us, as we may never se yt. Yo^r graces last tres

^a This is a mistake of the transcriber for October 8, as it is rightly dated at the end of the letter.

There are five distinct documents bearing this date (Oct. 7) in the Record Office. The first is in the handwriting of Sir Thomas Smith, from Somerset to the Council, printed in Holinshed 1058, and in Stow 598, and also in Tytler, vol. i. p. 214, wondering that they have kept Sir William Petre and returned no answer, and stating that every reasonable concession will be granted by the King. The second is from the Council to the King, here printed, stating that they have had his message sent by Petre, and that they are grieved that their fidelity should be doubted. The reason of their consulting together is to depose Somerset. This is a draft partly in Petre's and partly in Wriothesley's hand. There are also two copies of this. The third is from the Council to the Sheriff of —, evidently a circular declaring the treason of Somerset, to compass which he had endeavoured to levy great numbers of men. None of the King's subjects are to be raised except by order of Council. The fourth is another to the Justices of the Peace to the same effect ; and the fifth is to Cranmer and Paget at Windsor, protesting their loyalty, and offering to treat with Somerset if he will absent himself from the King, disperse his forces, and submit.

requireth us wth all deligence to repayre to the castell of Wyndso^r, and for answe^re this is to signifie that so long as we thought that the nobelytie presently assembled had conspyred agāst the king's Ma^{tie} parson so long we came forwards wth suche company as we have for suertie of his highnes as apperteyned.

And now having this daie receyved advertysment from the lords wherby yt is given to us to understand that no hurte nor dyspleasure is ment towards the king's Ma^{tie}, and that yt doth playnly appear^a unto us

That this great extremyte procedeth only upon pryvate causes between your grace and them, we therefore thought most cōvenient in the heat of this broyle to levye as greate power as we may, as well for the suertie of the King's Ma^{ties} person as also for the preserva^{ti}ōn of the state of the realme w^{ch} [*whilst*] this conten^{ti}ōn enduring by factions between your grace and them may be in moche perell and daunger.

We are out of doubt the devil hath not so inchaunted nor abused theyr wyttes as thay wold cōsent to any thing prejudiciall and hurtfull to the kyngs most riall person, upon whose suertie and preserva^{ti}ōn, as thay well knowe, the state of the realme doth depend.

And having cōsydera^{ti}ōn of theyr honors' dyscryson and theyr contynuall trowth unto the Crowne, we beleve the same so assuredly as no other argument may disswayde us for the cōntrayry. And for our owne partes we trust your grace doubteth not but that as we have and will and must have a spiall regarde and cōsydera^{ti}ōn of our dewties of alleageaunce unto the king's ma^{tie}, so shall we not be negligent to do our partes lyke faythfull subjects for the suertie of his highnes accordingly; Beseeching your grace that his Ma^{tie} in any wise be put in no feare and that your grace wold so conforme yo^rself as these pryvate causes redounde unto an unyversall dyspleasure of the whole realme.

^a Here the transcriber has omitted the words "that they are his highness' most true and loving subjects, meaning no otherwise than as to their duties of allegiance may appertain; so as in conclusion it doth also appear."

Wold god al maynes were used rather then any bludd shedde; w^{ch} yf be once attempted, And the case brought to that mesery that the handes of the nobelitie be once poluted eache wythe others bludde, the querell once begonne will never have ende tyll the realme be dyssendyd to that wofull Calamytie that all our posterytie shall lament the chaunce.

Your graces proclamaçons and billets put a brode for the rasyng of the Cōmons we myslike very moche. The wycked and evill dysposed persons shall sturre as well as the faythful subjects, and we and these other gentilmen who have served and others of worshipp in the countres where the same have been publyshed do incurre by this meanes mucche infamie slander and dyscredyt.

Thus we end, beseching almightie god the matter may be so used as no effucion of bludde may flowe. And therwth all a suertie of the king's matie and of the state of the realme.

From Andover, the viiith of October, 1549.

Y^r graces loving friends,^a

[JOHN RUSSELL.

WM. HERBERT.]

[To my lord Protectors Grace.]

LI.—CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL AT LONDON TO SHERIFFS AND JUSTICES OF PEACE OF THE COUNTIES.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 28.]

For as much as the duke of Somerset, abusing the kings mat^{es} hand, stamp, and signet, and w^tout th^e advise of us of his highnes counsaill, hath sent furth divers and sundry writings to levye the kings mat^{es} subgets and disturb the commun peax of the Realme, for the maintenaunce of his own ill and outrageous doings only, to no small peril of the king's maiesties personne, and the disturbaunce of his mat^{es} good and loving subgets;

Thies be to will and requyre youe, and nevertheles on his highnes behalf straitly to charge and commaunde you, that you nor none of

^a The signatures and address have been added from the copy in the Record Office.

you levye nor cause to be levyed any nombres of men by force of any such writting whatsoever, except thands of us of his ma^{tes} pryvy counsaill or the more part of us shall be subscribed to the same. And further we requyre youe on his highnes behalf t'applie your labours and busines, every of you in your severall vocations, quietly and peaseably, as becometh good subgets, w^tout giving credit to any such rumours and bruits, as by the said duke be untruely and falsely spred abroad to the dishonour and slaunder of us his Ma^{tes} true and faithfull counsaillours, who be and ever shall be during our lyves redy to spende o^r bloode for the suretye of his most royal psonne, and the maintenaunce of the cōmon welth of his ma^{tes} most loving and obedyent subgets.

Geven at London the viii. of Octobre, the third yere of his highnes most noble reign.

To the shrief of —

and to the Justices of peax of the said
countye and to all other the king's
Ma^{tes} constables, hedborowes,
and other his highnes ministers
and subgets of the same countye.

R. RYCHE, Canc^r.

W. SEINT JOHN.

W. NORTH.

J. WARWYK.

F. SHREWESBURY.

ARUNDELL.

THOMS. SOUTHAMPTON.

WILLM. PETRE, Sy.

EDWARD MONTAGUE.^a

NICHOLAS WOTTON.

JO. SADLEIR.

Endorsed :

Placarts graunted by
the Councill assembled
at London
to advise men not to obey
the precepts of the duke
of Somerset for levying
of forces.

^a This was Sir Edward Montague, who had exchanged the office of Chief Justice

LII.—LETTER FROM LORD MORLEY TO THE COUNCIL IN
LONDON TAKING PART WITH THEM.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 30.]

Plese it yo^r good lordshyppes to be advertysyd that I have resayvyd yo^r most honorabill letters declaryng and expressyng un to me the dāgerous estate of the kyngs most Riall parson, hys dominiōs and realmes by the lord protectour; to that I make yo^r good lordshypps this true and faythefull subjects answer that like wyse as above all things next unto god I ā most bounden to defend the kyng, evyn so ā I most bōūden to defend hys reame and my naturall and dere contrie. Wherefore so to do I shall accordyng to yo^r cōandments put my selfe in Redynes with that pore power I have wytheen one hours warning so other to lyve or to dy; and thus Crist Jesus preserve yo^r most honorabill lords all.

From mark hall this present day the viij day of October.

faytheful ora[t]our

HARRY MORLEY.^a

Endorsed:

To the most honorable
lords of the co'sell
in hast.

And again,

The l. Morley
to the counsell viij^o
Octobris 1549.

of the King's Bench for the inferior place of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Nov. 6, 1546. This office he held throughout the reign of Edward VI. He was one of the sixteen executors. He joined the party against Somerset Oct. 7, 1549, and on that day signed the letter to the King against the Protector, but not the letter from the Council in London to the Council at Windsor, which bears the same date. The Duke of Northumberland compelled him to draw Edward's will for the succession of Lady Jane Grey, but he was one of the first to desert her cause. His change of front did not save him from arrest. He was sent to the Tower July 27, 1553, deprived of the Chief Justiceship, fined 1,000*l.*, and forced to surrender the abbey lands that had been granted him by Somerset. He died in obscurity, Feb. 10, 1556.

^a This was Henry Parker, ninth Baron Morley, son of Sir William Parker, by

LIII.—A PROCLAMACION^a SET FORTH BY THE STATE AND
BODIE OF THE KYNGE'S MAIESTES COUNSAYLE NOW AS-
SEMBLED AT LONDON, CONTEINYNG THE VERY TROUTH OF
THE DUKE OF SOMERSET'S EVEL GOVERNMENT, AND FALSE
AND DETESTABLE PROCEDINGES.

The Kyngs Maiestes most honorable Counsaile, calling to their remembraunce the quiet state, that this the Kynges maiestie's moost noble Realme of Englande and other his Maiesties Realmes and Dominions, stode in at the deceas of his highnes Father, of moost noble memorie Kyng Henry the eight, their late soveraigne Lorde and Maister, and studieng upon the causes of suche calamities, losses and displeasures, as of late have happened amonges us, not only by inward division whiche hath been already the death of thousandes of his Maiesties naturall subjectes, and oneles GOD of his mercie doo geve them that have been offenders grace to repent, and to determine to lyve hereafter in a due and Godly obedience, muste nedes brede to this Realme an utter desolation, But also by the losses of his Maiesties peices beyonde the Sees, the whiche his Highnes saied Father not many yeres before his deceasse wanne to the great honor of his Maiestie, and to the great commoditie of his realme, with the greate aventure of his most noble persone, and

Alice Lovel, sister and sole heir of Henry Lovel, eighth Baron Morley, who succeeded to the title in his mother's right, and was summoned to Parliament from the 15th of April, 14 Henry VIII. *i.e.* 1523, to the 28th of October, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, 1555. He was one of the Commissioners sent in 1523 to present the insignia of the Garter to the Archduke Ferdinand, whose instructions are printed at length in Strype's *Ecclesiastical Memoirs*, vol. i. pp. 42-46. He signed the letter of the Lords to the Pope about Catharine's divorce, and afterwards sat on the trial of Anne Boleyn; his son, Henry Parker, having been made Knight of the Bath at her coronation. This son died before him, and was buried in December 1553, and is wrongly called Lord Morley in Machyn's *Diary*. He was one of the lords who dissented from the bill for the marriage of priests, Feb. 19, 1548, and in 1550 from the act for destroying the old office books and defacing of images. He died not, as is generally supposed, in 1555, but, as Machyn says, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1556, and was buried on the following Thursday, Dec. 3, and was succeeded by his grandson, Henry Parker, tenth baron.

^a This proclamation is No. 48 (printed) in Coll. of Soc. Ant. mounted on three

the consumption of his inestimable treasure: they have founde and fully perceived that the only roote and chief cause of al these evils have growne by the malice and evil government of Edward Duke of Somerset, lately called Protectour, whose pride, covetousnes, and extreme ambicion doth declare and shewe to all the worlde, that liste to beholde the same, that he hath ment nothing lesse than the preservacion of the Kynges moste Roiall maiestie, or the good ordre of his Realme and the safe keping of his grace's peeces beyonde the Sees, but rather that he hath sought the satisfactiō of his devilyshe and evill purposes, for the compassing whereof what wayes he and his have used to enryche hym, how he hath in all this tyme of the warres both with Fraunce and Scotlande buylded most sumptuously in a nombre of places, the Kynge's Maiesties poor Souldiors and others having sommes of money due to them unpayde of their wages and duties: how he hath laboured to make hymself strong in all Countreis: how he hath subverted all Lawes, Justice and good ordre of the Realme, whereby he hath fearfully shaken the Chayre of his Maiesties estate: how litle he hath esteemed the grave advise of all his Maiesties good and faithful Counsailors: howe litle he hath regarded th'order appoynted by our late soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the eight, for the government of his maiestie, his Realmes and dominions, now in his tender age: what devision he hath laboured to sowe in the Realme, if he

leaves. It is not in Grafton's little book. It is followed by another of Oct. 10, signed by the same nineteen, with the addition of the Lorde Wentworth and Sir Anthony Wingfeld, knyght of the ordre, the Kynges Maiesties vice Chamberlain, and capitain of the Garde, and Sir Edmund Peckham, knyght, high Threasaurer of all the Kynges Maiesties Myntes. It is No. 49, and is headed, "A Procl^l set furth by the body and state, &c. concernyng the devisers, writers, and casters abrode of certain vile, slaundersous, and moste trayterous letters, billes, scrowes, and papers tending to the seducement of the kynges maiesties good and lovyng subjectes." The draft of this in Record Office, vol. ix. It is remarkable that nearly all the proclamations of this period have disappeared. Grafton's collection contains none between August 23, 1549, and March 28, 1550, and the collection in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries has only one, dated Sept. 30, between August 15 and this one of October 8, against the Duke of Somerset.

myght have brought his purpose to passe betwene the Nobles, the Gentylnen, and the Cōmens, whiche muste nedes if it should continue destroye both parties, and at last be the destruction of the persone of our soveraigne Lorde the Kyng, whom God long preserve unto us, and of the hole Realme: Fynally what losse his maiestie and the Realme have of late suffered by his wilful negligence and lacke of provision and furniture of the peeces beyonde the Sees: And what dañage his Maiestie is lyke more to susteine, onles God helpe it by his mightie hand, for that he wold not supply the lackes in time, albeit he was often moved to it, both by suche as had and have the charge of the peeces there, and by the hole Counsaill, and by divers of them a part, every man that hath eyes maie see, and al good men doo in their hartes muche lament it.

Whiche thinges being so apparant as no man can deny them, the Lordes and others of the Kynge's Maiestie's counsaill, considering with themselves, that if summe reformation were not had, and summe better and more certaine order established, there must nedes ensue present daunger and perill to his maiestie's persone, and utter subvercion of the state of this noble Realme, with further losse of his Maiesties peeces in outwarde parties ;

And myndyng, neverthesse, to have had the same compassed in quiet ordre and without disturbans of the Realme, or trouble of the Kinges Maiesties good subiects, whiche have been lately much seduced, and by his craftie and subtil meanes under the color of the service of the Kynges maiestie and their reliefe deceived where in dede he ment nothing but to use them for his mischevous purpose, consulted at London together and fynally cōcluded to have spoken with the said Duke of Somerset, and to have travailed by all the good meanes they could, to have brought hym to have been contented to have lyved within reasonable limites and to have put suche ordre for the surety of the Kinges Maiesties persone as appertayned: and yf that might so have been woon and obteigned, whatsoever his deservings were, whiche bee in dede mooste unnatural, ingrate and trayterous, yf he wolde have conformed him-

selfe to reason, for pities sake and the avoydyng of slaunder to have passed over all thinges without further extremitie. For if the Lordes and others of the Counsaill, whose duety it was principally to have regarde to hys Maiesties surety and to the preservation and avauncement of the Commen wealth of this Realme had mente any further evell or displeasure to the sayde Duke, then is before specified they had tyme ynough and good oportunitie easely to have taken his body, and to have ordred it according to justice. But the sayde Duke of Somerset on the other syde, beyng burdened with a corrupte conscience, and yet so overcome with his moost detestable ambicion, as he could not tempre hys abhominable and moost wretched determinacion in aspyryng to his soveraigne Lordes and Masters place, as soone as he harde that certaine of the Lordes of the Counsaill had met and cōsulted together, fearing as it plainly appeareth that it shuld be for his reformation and knowing that he cannot answer to any part of his doinges, straight began to levy force and to spredde moost false brutes and rumors abroad against the counsaill, blustering and blowyng by his owne mouthe, and by hys ministers in a nombre of places, that certaine Lordes had conspired a great treason against the Kynges Maiesties persone, and cryeng to the people to haste to the Courte in forcible maner for defence thereof: whereby many of them, beyng abused by his false reporte, both conceived evell opinion of them that never deserved it and ranne thether in a disorder and uprou, whiche, neverthesse, in the good people, for their zeale was not to be discommended: Albeit the treason in dede resteth in his harte, and in a few others combyned with hym, from the which almightie God defend his maiestie. For let all men most certainly perswade to themselves, that there is no one counsailor nor other nobleman or others that have desyred thys moost necessary reformation and ordre for the surety of hys Maiesties persone and the Commen wealth of the Realme, that hath been moved thereunto (as God shall helpe therin) upon any respecte but onely for discharge of their duties to hys hyghnes and to their naturall countrey. Neither

is there one of them but so he myght lyve to see his Maiestie in suche estate as he myght commaunde his owne as appertaineth, and answere his enemies as hys moost noble progenitors have done, could not be content to be straight buried. Which as the hole body of the counsail stādyng in thys matter doubteth not but all good men that love the Kyng and the Realme wyll beleve and firmly credite whatsoever he or his complices have and shall brute and spreade abrode to the contrary: So, seyng he troubleth the hole Realme for the accomplyshment of his vyle treason, and useth the Kynges Maiestie, beyng now in hys tender age, for an instrument agaynst himselfe, causyng hym to putte hys hande to many of hys devises, and upon hys false informacions too speake wyth hys owne mouthe thynges tendyng in dede to hys owne destruccion, which is a pytifull case. The sayde Counsail desireth, and in hys Maiesties name, and by his authoritie chargeth all his Maiesties good and faithfull Subiectes, as they love and desyre the preservacion of hys Maiesties lyfe, and the continuaunce of the noble state and cōmen wealth of this realme, not only to ayde and assiste them as they shalbe cōmaunded for the delyvery of his Maiestys persone from the handes of so greate a Traytour, which under the pretence of favour and help to be ministred to the good People and Commens, frameth him selfe as he thinketh a strength to destroy his Sovereyn Lord and al them that would his preservaciō: which when they shal now understande, the counsayl doubteth not but they wil not only beware how thei be againe by false Rumours deceived but also in no wise to obey any preceptes, letters or Proclamacions whereunto his hande shalbe set (though he abuse his Maiesties most noble hande and Seale to them) but to reste and quyet themselves upon such Cōmaundementes, Proclamacions and Letters only as shall procede from the body of his Maiesties Counsayl, who seke only his highnes Preservacion as is aforesaid, and the good order of his grace's Realmes, Dominions and Subjectes and to have special regarde that Justice be ministred to evyll doers: Wherein, as they shal shew themselves in dede good

and most loving Subjectes, so the saide Counsayl intende both to see and provide oute of hande that they shalbe in all thinges reasonably considered, as shalbe for their benefite, accordyng to the Lawes and statutes of the Realme: And to recommede their Service hereafter when his Maiestie shall be of Age, and hable to direct his owne affayres, as shall undoubtedly be to the counfortes of them all and of their Posterites.

Dated at London the viij daie of October in the third yere of his maiesties moste prosperous reigne, published under his maiesties seale, and subscribed by the Lordes and others of his maiesties prively counsaill whose names foloweth.

The LORDE RICHE, Lorde Chauncellor.

The LORDE SAINCT IHON, Lorde greate Master and
President of the Counsaill.

The LORDE RUSSELL, Lorde prively Seale.

The LORDE MARQUES OF NORTHHAMPTON.

The ERLE OF WARWICKE, Lorde Greate Chamberlain.

The ERLE OF ARUNDELL, Lorde Chamberlain.

The ERLE OF SHREWSBURY.

The ERLE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

SIR THOMAS CHEINEY, Knight of the order, and Threasa-
saurer

of the Kynges Maiesties house, and
Lorde Warden of the Cinque Portes.

SIR WILLYAM HERBERT, Knight, Master of the Kynges
Maiesties horse.

SIR IHON GAGE, Knight of the order, Constable of the Towre.

SIR WILLYAM PETRE, Knight, Secretary.

SIR EDWARD NORTH, Knight.

SIR EDWARD MONTAGUE, Knight, Chief Justice of the
Common place.

SIR RAUFE SADLER, Knight.

SIR IHON BAKER, Knight.

SIR EDWARD WOTTON, Knight.

MASTER DOCTOR WOTTON, Deane of Cantorbury.

SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL, Knight.^a

And God save the Kyng.

RICHARDUS GRAFTON,

Regis impressor
excudebat.

^a This was Sir Richard Southwell, who is often confounded with his brother Sir Robert Southwell, the Master of the Rolls and a Privy Councillor, in the reign of Henry VIII. July, 1542. He resigned in 1550, under Edward VI. and died in Nov. 1559. They were both commissioned to visit the monasteries in 1535. Sir Richard was in attendance on the Duke of Norfolk at the reception of Anne of Cleves in 1539, and was one of those who informed against the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Surrey in 1546, when they were committed to the Tower. He was authorised, May 26, 1547, by Somerset, Rich, and others, to receive the surrender of the property of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, on a false pretence that they should not be sufferers by the transaction. He was not one of the executors of the will of Henry VIII., but was appointed one of the twelve to assist them as councillors, and afterwards became one of the councillors appointed in Somerset's patent to be Protector. He was one of the chief contrivers of Somerset's fall, having been one of the conspirators on the first day, Oct. 6, and was in attendance Oct. 14, when Somerset was sent to the Tower; but when Southampton was driven away from the Council, and Arundel fined, he was put in the Fleet by Warwick for dispersing seditious bills. His name does not appear among the twenty-four councillors who signed Edward's limitation of the Crown, but his name as a Privy Councillor is amongst those who signed their consent on the 21st of June, as is that of his brother Sir Robert as sheriff of Kent. He was employed by Mary, after she came to the throne, and appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in 1554. He with Lord Hastings and Sir Thomas Cornwallis fetched Elizabeth to Court on suspicion of being concerned in Wyatt's conspiracy. He had been granted an annuity of 100*l.*, Dec. 4, 1553, for his services against the Duke of Suffolk.

LIV.—LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE COUNCIL IN LONDON
DEPRECATING EXTREME MEASURES AGAINST SOMERSET.^a

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 25.]

Right trustie and right welbelovéd Cosyns and right trustie and welbelovéd we grete you well.

And have by your tres w^{ch} our trustie servaunt Wifm Honnengs presented to us yesternight pceyved the causes which you alledge for your abode and assembles there, w^t yo^r excuse for the staying there of S^r Wifm Petre, oon of our secretaries; And fynally what opinion you have conceyved of our derest uncle the lord protectour; for aunswar wherunto we let you wit that as farre as our age can understand, the rather moved by the visage that we see of our said uncle and counsell and others our servaunts pntly w^t us, we do lament our pnt estate being in soch an iminent daunger, as unlesse god do put it into the hartes of you there to be as carefull to bring thies uprores unto a quiet, as we see our said uncle and counsell to be here, we shall have cause to thinke you forget yo^r duties towards us, and the greate benefitts which the King our lord and father of most noble memorye hath employed upon every on of you. For howsoever you charge our said uncle w^t will fulnes in your tre, we and our counsell here have found him so tractable, as if you fall not in to the same fault wherew^t you bourden him, we trust that both you and he may contynew in such sorte and suertie w^tout suspition by a fryndely determinacōn and agrement amonge your selfs as may be to our savetie and the quiet of you and the rest of your good subjects.

Wherefore we pray you good cosyns and counsellours to consyder as in tymes past you have every of you in his degree [*served us every*] served us honestly at soundry tymes; So hath our said uncle,

^a This is one of the four documents of this date printed by Tytler, vol. i. p. 220, the others being the letter from Russell and Herbert to the Protector, that from Paget, Cranmer, and Smith to the Council at London, and the private letter from Smith to Petre.

as you all know, And by goddes grace may by your good advises serve us full well hereafter; ech man hath his faults, he his, and you yours; And if we shall herafter as rigorously way yours as we here that you entend w^t crueltye to purge his, which of you all shalbe hable to stand before us?

To our pson, we verely beleve, and so doo you, we dare say, he myndeth no hurt. Yf governem^t he hath not so discretly used himself, as in your opinions he might have doune, we thinke thextremitie in such a case is not to be required at his hand; yet lieth it in us to remit it, for he is our uncle, whom you know we love; And therefore somewhat the more to be considered at your hands. And if he were another pson, yet though he had offended us, if thoffence tended not directly to our pson, as we be credibly enfourmed it doth not, ye woud we thinke in no wise counsell us to procede to extremities agaynst him, for feare of ony respect that might pticularly seme herafter to touche ony of you, whiche feare may be by wysedom on both parties provided for, and we the better preserved. Like as ptely by certayn articles exhibited unto us by our said uncle, which herw^t we send unto you, signed w^t our hand and ptely by our trustie and right welbeloved counsellor Sr Philip Hobbeye, Knight,^a may appeare to you; unto whom we require you to

^a This was Sir Philip Hoby or Hobby, son of William Hoby, of Leominster, who is spoken of by Wood as being a zealous Protestant—elder brother of Sir Thomas Hoby who translated into English Bucer's *Gratulation and Answer to Gardiner*, printed after the translator's death by Jugge: and uncle of Sir Edward, a writer of some eminance in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. His first appearance in history is in March, 1538, when he was sent by Cromwell with Hans Holbein to Brussels concerning the projected marriage of the King with the Duchess of Milan. As gentleman of the King's privy chamber he was appointed to receive Anne of Cleves in 1539. In 1543 he was imprisoned with Heynes, dean of Exeter, for his advanced Protestantism. He was one of Edward VI.'s first Council, but his name does not appear till the year 1549, when he returned from Flanders, and stood by the Protector. The state of affairs at the time of writing this letter is thus described by the King in his diary:—"Then began the Protector to treat by letters, sending Sir Philip Hobbey, lately come from his ambassad in Flaundres, to see to his family, who brought in his return a letter to the Protector, very gentle, which he delivered to him, another to me, another to my house, to declare his faults, ambition, vain-

gyve credit and to retourne him agayn w^t your aunswer accordingly w^tout fayling hereof, as you tender our preservaçõn and the weale of our realme.

Yeven under our Signet at our Castell of Wyndsour the viij day of October in the third yere of our reign.

Endorsed:

A copie of the kings
ma^{tie} l're from Windsor
to the counsell at London
viiij^o octobris 1549 w^t the duke
of Som'setts articles inclosed.

LV.—LETTER OF THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL AT LONDON
TO THE COUNCIL AT WINDSOR.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 38 and 39.]

From the counsell at West^m to the lords at Windsour
ix^o Octobris, 1549.

MY LORDES,

After our most hartie comendaçõns, we have receyved yo^r tres by Mr. Hobby, and hard such credence as he declared on the Kings Ma^{ties} and your behalfs unto us. The aunswars wherunto, by cause they may at more length appere to you both by our tres to the Kings Ma^{te} and by reaport also of the said Mr. Hobby, we forbear to repet here agayn; Most hartely praying and requiring your lord-

glory, entering into rash wars in mine youth, negligent looking on New-Haven, enriching of himself of my treasure, following his own opinion, and doing all by his own authority, &c. Which letter was openly read, and immediately the lords came to Windsore, took him and brought him through Holborn to the Tower."—(Pocock's *Burnet*, vol. ii. pt. 2, p. 11.) In 1551 he was employed in France, and in the following year was sent to Flanders again, to mediate a peace between the Emperor and the French king. In this embassy he was continued by Queen Mary, July 12, 1553. Yet, July 15th, he wrote to the Council a letter, in conjunction with Sir Richard Morysine, in which Lord Guildford Dudley is spoken of as having been called king. Both of them were recalled Aug. 5, 1553.

ship and every of you and nevertheles charging and cōmaunding you in the Kings Ma^{tes} name to have a contynuall earnest wathe, respect and care, to the suertie of the King's Maiestie our naturall and most gracious soverayn lordes pson. And that he be not removed from his Ma^{tes} Castell of Wyndsour as you tender your dueties to Almightye God and his Ma^{te}, and as you will aunswar for the contrary at your uttermost pills.

We ar moved to call earnestly upon you herin not w^tout greate cause; and amongs many others we cannot but remembre unto you that it appeareth veary straunge unto us, and a greate wonder to all true subjects, that you will either assent or suffre his Ma^{tes} most roiall pson to remayn in the gard of the Duke of Somersetts men, sequestred from his own old sworne servaunts. It semeth straunge that in his Ma^{tes} own howse straungers shuld be armed w^t his Ma^{tes} own armure and be nerest about his highnes pson, and those to whom the ordinary charge is comitted sequestred a way, so as they may not attend according to their sworn dueties; if any ill come herof, you can consyder to whom it must be imputed ones thexample is veary straunge and pillous. And now my L. if you tender the preservaçõ of his Ma^{te} and the state, joyne w^t us to that end we have writen to the Kings Ma^{te}, by w^{ch} way things may sone be quietly and moderately compounded. In the doing wherof we mynd to doo no otherwise then we woold be don to; And that w^t as moche moderation and favor as we honorably may. We trust none of you hathe just cause to note any one of us and moche lesse all of such crueltie as you so many tymes make mençõ of. One thing in your fres we marvell moch at, w^{ch} is that you write that you know more then we know. Yf the matters come to your knowlege and hidden from us be of suche weight as you seame to pretend, or if they touche or may touche his Ma^{te} or the state, we thinke you do not as you ought in that you have not desclosed the same unto us being thole^a state of the counsaill. And thus pray-

^a On the 6th of October the conspirators were nine in number. On the 7th, 15 sign the letter to the King, and 14 that to the lords at Windsor, the name of

ing god to send youe the grace to do that may tend to the suertie of the Kings Ma^{te} and tranquillitie of the realme, We byd you hartely fare well.

From Westm^{er} the ixth of October.

LVI.—LETTER FROM SIR THOMAS SMITH TO SECRETARY
PETRE STATING HIS DIFFICULTIES.^a

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 39.]

SIR,—I most hartelie cōmend me unto you, and thank also most hartelie my lords of Warwicke, Arondell and you, that my brother George had leave to com and vysite me, which was both myn and his great comfort. For the love of God S^r help to bryng this tumult to soñ moderate thyng, and yt wilbe straight candid to

Montague being omitted. On the 9th Warwick's name is omitted, but there is an addition of Montague and Baker, and on the 10th there is added the name of E. Wentworth.

^a There is no date to this letter. That assigned to it conjecturally by the editor of the State Papers—viz. Oct. 9—is uncertain. It may have been written on Oct. 10th or 11th. How his application fared may be seen from the following extract from the Council Book :—

“At Wyndsour, Sunday, the 13th of October, the lords called before them Sir Thomas Smyth, Sir Michael Stanhop, Sir John Thyn, knight, Edward Wulf, one of his Majesty's privy Chamber, and William Gray, esquire, adherents of the said Duke, and the principal instruments and counsellors that he did use both at this time, and otherways also in the affairs of his ill government, whom when they had charged with their offenses they accorded to send to the tower of London, there to remain until further order were taken with them. The same day also Sir Thomas Smyth, for sundry his misdemeanours and indiscreet behaviour heretofore, being thought unmete to continue any longer of the privy Council, was both sequestered from the Council and also deprived from the office of one of his majesty's secretaries.”

They were all sent the next day, Monday, October 14th (wrongly entered in the Council Book as the 13th), with the Duke to the Tower, conducted there by the Earls of Sussex and Huntingdon, the Lords Grey and Abergavenny, and Sir John Gage, the Constable of the Tower—and the next day Dr. Wotton, dean of Canterbury, was appointed secretary in the room of Sir Thomas Smith.

yo^r greatest hono^r that can be. I am sorie it is co^m so far, and to so mych an extremitie as it is. I am not able to judge of yo^r doengs, but I wold have wysshed that p^elama^on which I heare say is abrode had bene staid a while, and the thyng made for other mater then I here it is. The heats of both the pties at the furst, And the rumors hath done I se excedyng much hurt. But it is not yet so far I trust but it may take for composi^on or modera^on at the least.

Yf ye can [*do it*] I pray you let me have knowledge by my brother in what state I stand in my self. For in these maters I cannot understand what I shuld thynk. I know nothyng wherof my conscience can accuse me. Yet thies thyngs will make a man to doute he can not tell what. I trust my tarieng here can not be prejudiciall unto me when I cannot go away. And I cannot tell what might be said though I might go away, if I shuld now leave the kyngs Ma^{te}. Well I co^myt it all to god, and my lords and your judgments there. And I must and do repose mych in yo^r frendship to do and aunswer for me, if eny thyng be objected, and shew now such a part for me as ye wold wish I shuld for you in the like case, and I shall not forget it whiles I live. Thus I [*com*] most hartelie co^mit yow to god.

From Wyndesor castle.

Yo^r allwaies most
assurid,

T. SMITH.^a

Endorsed :—

To the right honora-
ble and myne assured
frend S^r Will^m
Peter knight, cheif
Secretarie to the
Kinges Ma^{te}.

^a This was Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State. He was one of the judges who deprived Bonner of the bishopric of London. He stuck by the Duke of Somerset and was sent with the rest of his adherents to the Tower, Oct. 14, 1549, and deprived

LVII.—DRAFT OF A PROCLAMATION^a OFFERING A REWARD TO ANY WHO SHALL GIVE INFORMATION OF MAINTAINERS OF THE DUKE OF SOMERSET'S TRAITOROUS PROCEEDINGS.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 40.]

Forasmuche as there be diverse lewd and sedicious [*folks*] personnes [*being so given to sedicoñ as they care not f*] whiche do labor nowe to mayntain the traitorous doings of the duke of Somerset, and for that purpose do devise the most vile false and traitorous bills, papers, and boks that ever were harde off, strawing the same in the stretes, aswel within the Citie of London [*and*] as in diverse [*other*] townes and other places in the cuntrey; wherein they do falsly and traitorously travail to slaunder the kings mat^s Counsail, thinking therby to amase and abuse his Mat^{es} good subgiетts, which be in a redynes to joyne with the said counsail for the delyverey of the king our sovereign Lords most Royal person, remayning to his great peril and damage in the said dukes custody, and for the restoring of this noble Realme to some better order and quietnes, whiche shalbe the benefite [*of every man*] of us all universally; The kings Ma^{ty} most honorable counsail, for avoiding of thinconvenience and extreme daunger that by such sedicious and slaunderous bills, papers and sorowes might ensue to his Mat^e, do in his highnes name and by his graces auctoritie require and nevertherles comande all and every [*the*] his [*highnes*] Mat^s good subgiетts whiche love his highnes and this Realme, to use all their wisdomes and pollicies and diligence to serche out the writers, divisers, casters and counsailors to such traitorous bills and papers, and the same to apprehende, and present

of his office of secretary, but was released on the following Feb. 22. He was afterwards appointed one of the eight civilians of the thirty-two commissioners for drawing up the *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, Oct. 6, 1551. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he was one of those appointed to review the Service Book, and the person in whose house the commissioners for that purpose met.

^a The proclamation as finally written and issued is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. It is without date, but is marked in pencil there as having been issued on the 10th of October.

befor the said most honorable counsail, that they may receyve condigne punishment according to their demerites; wherin, as they shal do most acceptable service to his Mat^e and their natural cuntry, So the said counsail dothe in his Mat^{es} name promise that whosoever shall attache and bring in any suche diviser, writer or caster abroad of suche, vile and traitorous bills, papers, straws or letters, or give suche certain information to the said counsail of their names and doings as the same may be apprehended, and their offences proved against them, shal receyve for their travaills and paynes therin by waye of his Mat^s reward the summe of [*xl. crownes*] one hundrith crownes.

And God save the king.

And further the said counsail dothe in his Mat^s name promise like reward to any man that shal apprehend or give knowledge of any person that by ringing of any bells, striking of dromme, proclame bill or letter or any other waye shal labor to styrre the people and to make them rise, wherby there might growe upre and tumult to the daunger of his Mat^e and of the state [*of*] and comen wealth of this [*same*] Realme or to the slaunder of the kings Mat^s said counsail.

And god.

Endorsed :—

M. of the proclamation
for strawing abroad of
sedicious bills.^a •

^a One of the bills alluded to in this despatch has been printed by Tytler, vol. ii. p. 208, as also another entitled "The Copy of the Bill sowed amongst the Commons." He has also printed two letters from Somerset of the 5th of October, intimating that the conspiracy is against the King, and another of the 6th, signed by Somerset in the name of Edward, to the same effect. On the following day, October 7th, Somerset wrote to the Lords offering "reasonable conditions." This letter is in the handwriting of Sir Thomas Smith, and also appears in Tytler, vol. ii. p. 216.

LVIII.—LETTER FROM CHRISTOPHER MOUNT TO THE DUKE
OF SOMERSET ON THE PROGRESS OF LUTHERANISM,
WRITTEN FROM STRASBURG, OCT. 10, 1549.

[Cotton MSS. Galba B. xi. fol. 43.]

Rariores modo ad excellentiam vestram, Illustrissime Dux, litteras mit[to], quandoquidem nihil in hisce partibus scriptu dignum vel hic fit [vel] aliunde auditur. Cæsarem intra hanc hyemem Spiram adven[turum] crebrior hic fama spargitur; cives enim Cæsaris jussu præmoniti sun[t ut] alimoniam tam pro jumentis pascendis quam hominibus excipien[dis] comparent.

Ut illinc porro Argentinam adveniat, ut optimorum o[mnium] ingens formido est; ita contra, adventus ejus apud sacrificos et no[biles] in magnâ expectatione est; nobiles enim libertati civitatis infensi, [com]pressa, ad se solos regimen urbis transferendum sperant, perinde ut [alibi] factum videmus. Clerus nullâ aliâ ratione sentit veterem et abolitam su[persti]tionem restaurari posse, quam hujus solius adventu. Episcopi enim i[ra et] interminatio leniores sunt quam ut his civitas a verâ fide dejiciatur; aut modo pervincendum aut posthac omnino desperandum. Joachi[mus] et Mauritius Electores, convocatis theologis et primis concionatori[bus], deliberatione habitâ, moderationem quandam super quibusdam durior[ibus] in *Interim* articulis adhibuerunt, quam ad Imperatoriam Majestatem refer[ri] supplices rogârunt, ut ejus Majestas eam admittere velit; alias pop[ulum] induci non posse ad *Interim* recipiendum. Sed diserte oratoribus res[ponsum] est, Cæsarem omnino velle ut extra ullam quantulamcunque mutationem *Interim* ab omnibus observetur. Inter theologos quoque Saxonicos ape[rta dis]sensiones intercedunt. Nam concionator Magdenburgensis Amsd[orfius] contra Wittenbergenses scripsit, violatores et prophanatores ver[æ relig]ionis eas nuncupans, ut qui ignavis concessionibus et indignis [Christ]iana synceritate simulationibus, sub adiaphororum prætextu [religio]nem et fidem contaminent atque dissipent. Editæ quoque nuper-

[rime] epistolæ sunt in Melanthonis sugillationem, in quibus ipse [scribit] olim maiorem constantiam et fortitudinem in Phylippo desydera[ndam], quanquam has opinionum conflictationes intermissas esse oportuit [quia] in doctrinæ summâ inter omnes consensio permanet. Imperat[or et] Rex qui ipse quoque nuper in Saxonia fuit jamdiu institerunt a Saxonicum circulum pro Magdeburgensibus bannitis in ordinem qui modo consensisse dicuntur in contributionem (secundum ordi[narias] pensitationes ab Imperii circulis inferri solitas) sibi præscriptam Magdeburgen. bello adoriundis; eadem quoque præstatio ab aliis ribus circulis in eundem usum exigetur. Cæsar prop[ediem] mania habiturus creditur; sed de loco nondum constat; plurium [autem] divinatio Argentinam præagit. Omnes Helvetici pagi præter [Bernenses] et Tigurinos fœdus cum Gallo inierunt, et modo oratores a singulis [pagis] ad Galliæ regem profecti sunt pro fœdere peragenda et sacrame[nto] confirmando. Rumor missionis illinc militum nuper a Gallo petitorum, quæ propediem futura putabatur, jam in silentium concedit. Helvetii enim non amant procul domo belligerari, in regione exhaustâ et depopulatâ.

Ego illustrissimæ Vestræ Celsitudinis patrocinio me, sub debitâ observantiâ, commendo; quam diutissime recte valere precor.

Datum Argentinæ 10 Octobris 1549.

Illustrissimæ vestræ celsitudinis famulus.

CHRISTOPHORUS MONT.*

* This name in full is written in Latin Christophorus Montaborinus; but he usually signs his name Mont and is sometimes called Mount. He was a native of Cologne who had a grant of denization in England, July 18, 1531. He first appears in history June 28, 1533, when he had a grant of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* "for translating of books." He was much employed by Cromwell; and at the end of July, 1533, was sent by the king with Vaughan to try to conciliate the German princes in the attitude he had assumed towards the Pope. He separated from Vaughan at Nuremberg, and went on to Augsburg, and was at the beginning of the next year joined by Heath. He was afterwards employed in Germany about the marriage with Anne of Cleves, and sent again to excuse the divorce of Anne, and again in

LIX.—LETTER FROM LORD RUSSELL AND SIR WILLIAM HERBERT TO SOMERSET, IN ANSWER TO HIS LETTER OF THE 5TH OF OCTOBER.

[Petyt MSS. No. 538, vol. 46, fol. 470.]

To the lord protector the xith of October.

Pleasyth yt your grace wth our humble cōmēdacoñs, we have receyved yo^r tres, and lyke as we moche reioise to understand the good confirmitie w^{ch} restethe in your grace, and the most reasonable offers w^{ch} the same haythe mad to the lords and the counsell nowe remayninge, request to doo what maie lie in th'uttermoste of our poweres to worke some honorable reconsilliation betwene yo^r grace and them, so as, your said offers beinge accepted and satysfied, some good conclusions maie ensue of these miserable Tumults; the mysehfe wherof we dobt and feare so moche as in all our lyves we have never beyn more trobled nor disquieted. And althoughe we have two daies paste adressed not onlye yo^r tres but also yo^r messages of speciall credid unto the said lords and counsell by Sir Rafe Hoptū, the knight marshall, even to the same effecte and purpose w^{ch} yo^r grace requieryth of us, whiche shall we not remyt from tyme to tyme and from daie to daie so to plye [*in that*] our humblye servts in that behalf, as we hope in god some quietnes and tranquillitie shall followe accordinge to oure good expectacon; We have geven order for the leaveing of some convenyent power of men, w^{che} as the present state we have resolved to be for sewerty of the Kings ma^{tie} and the preservacion of the realme, of all other things most necessarye to be done. Forren invasion is to be feared; yet moste of all the in convenyencis w^{ch} wthin the realme by this

1544 to the Duke of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse to cement an alliance with England. In a letter written from Frankfort, Dec. 27, 1546, he gives his address as Oxford and signs his name as Bergottus. He was of use on these embassies because of his knowledge of German and Latin, but was unable to correspond in English, his colleagues being imperfectly acquainted with German. In Seckendorff's history he is always called Montius.

inward deuision maie ensue, we doo dobt and mystruste. And when this powere shalbe in arredynes, So as we maie be able for the comforte and benefit of the wholle realme, withstand the worst at all occasyons, we shall drawe nere whereby we shall have the better oportunitie to be solysitors and a meanes for this good reformaçõn on bothe parties. And most of all we wyshe that the same were at the present in suche towardnes as without mystrust of the myschief which is to be feared we might come a waie, nedyng no forther companye then those of our ordenarii famylies.

And thus we wysh agayne some spedye ende of this miserable dyssolaçõn, and beseche Almightye god to extend his mercifull hand for the suertie of the Kyngs ma^{tie} and the comfort of the realme.

From Wilton, the xjth of October, 1549.

Your graces loving frends,

JOHN RUSSELL.

WYLLIAM HARBERT.

LX.—MINUTE OF THE DESPATCH TO THE AMBASSADORS
DENOUNCING SOMERSET.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 41.]

We commend us unto you.

[*After our most hartie commendacõns.*]

Whereas by the seditious and outrageous doings, [*sedicious behaviour and detestable proceedings*] the corrupt government and detestable conspiracies of the duke of Somerset not only the most royal person of the kings ma^{tie}, our most gracious sovereign lord, was in [*some*] greatt daunger, but also the honor and estate of thole realme moche tossed and brought almost to the way of utter decay and ruyne [*for redresse wherof albeit*] we, thole body and estate of his ma^{tes} privie counsell consulting together, have

hitherto proceded therein without any great stirre or busines; and so trust with thelpe of Almighty God to go through to the delyverie of his highnes said person out of the daunger the same was in, and to restore the realme to his pristyn estate, as moche as in us lyeth; yet by cause the brute herof in forreyn realmes may be diverse and more vehement peraventure than it is in dede, we have thought good to signifie unto you thole trowth and ground of this mater as followeth:—

First, you shall understand that our late Mr the Kings ma^{tie} of most famous memory king henry theight having in his lief tyme obtayned by acte of parliament that it shuld be lefull for his highnes by his last will or otherwise as he shuld thinke good tappointe and prescribe suche order for mayning of thaffaires of this realme and other his ma^{tes} realmes and dominions during the minoritie of our most gracious sovereyn lord the kings ma^{te} that now is as the said late king our m^r shuld thinke most mete and convenient, dyd according to the said acte by his last will under his great seale of England ordeyn and constitute certayn executors and other his counsellors (of whose wisdom fydelities and trouthes his ma^{te} in his lief tyme had sufficient prove not only to [*governe and mayn thaffayres*] have the governaunce of [*our said*] the person of our said most gracious sovereyn lord that now is during his tender yeres, but also to have the mayning and order of thole affaires and state of the realme during the same tyme. This will after o^r sayd late m^{rs} [*accepte*] was accepted and sworn unto by the executors, [*wherupon immediately after his departing out of the world the said executors assembling themselves to gethers in counsell resolved for the better answer tappoynt some one man to be as it war the mouth for the rest to hyre toching* [?] *of ambassadors and suche others as shuld be suters unto and aunswar as thaffayres of the realme should require the counsell*] who nevertheless considering that it should be [*necessary*] expedient to have one as it were a mouth for the rest, to whom all suche as had to do with thole body of the counsell might resort, [*for awnswer of such things, and to this rome they chose*]

after some consultation chose by ther comen agreements the said duke of Somerset, then erle of Hertford, partly for that he was alrede one of thexecutors and a man also of service, but specially [*by*] for that he was uncle to the kings ma^{te} by the mothers side, [*by meanes of his sister he was joyned in blud to the kings ma^{te}*] with this condition notwithstanding, that he shuld do nothing touching the state of thaffaires of his highnes without thadvise and consent of us the rest of the counsell; which to perfourme he constantly promised and solemply sware in open counsell; and yet neverthelesse he had byn never so litle while in thoffice but he contrary to his said promise [*and othe*], he began to doo things of most weighte and importaunce by himself alone, without calling of any of us of the counsell many times therunto; and if for the name sake he called any man he ordered the matiers as pleased himself, refusing to hear any mans reason but his own, and in short tyme became so hault and arrogant that he stucke not in open counsell to taunte suche of us of the counsell as frankely spake our opinions in matters so farre beyond the limitts of reason as it is wonder which thing perceyved, we [*thought our dueties. And here we began*] bothe all togethers openly and every one for the more parte of us aparte often times gentilly exhorted him to remember his promisse and othe and to stay himself within the bounds of reason; but all hath not prevayled, for as we have devised with him for the preservacon of the kings ma^{ties} person and honor, So hath he from tyme to tyme as he durst covertly laboured to bring his ma^{tie}, whom God long preserve, and his hole estate to suche confusion as he might of bothe dispose at his pleasure, declaring in his continuall proceedings that he ment never taccompt with any superior; And [*that hat*] the successe of his governement hath byn suche as ther is no true herted Englishe man that lamenteth not in his harte that ever he bare rule in the realme, not only for the losses of the kings ma^{tes} peces of Hambletue, Blacknes, Bullenbergh and other the small membres [*of B*] about Bulloyn, [*wherby*] as we have heretofore signified unto you, wherby also the chief peces of Bulloyn resteth at this present in

most grete daunger ; all which things might easely have byn prevented if the gredy covetousnes and enriching of himself to finish his pompous buyldings which he had begon in iiij or v places most sumptuously, woold have suffered him to have sene to the furnisshing of the said peces with men muniçõn and money in tyme, but also for the loss of Hadington in Scotland, which is presently given over to the grete dishonor of the kings ma^{te} and the realme, [*And yet of all th*] and all for want of necessities and money for thencoraging of the poore souldiers whom he left unpayed of sundry notable somes of money, to the grete hinderaunce of his highnes service; and yet in the mean tyme hath he not spared to entertayne sundry of the notablest captayns and ringleaders of the cõmons which of late hath so troubled the realme, as heretofore we have more fully written unto you, with no small gifts, and some of them with annuall lyvings, [*wherby may well appeare whosoever list to thoroughly to behold it that he*], and was in dede the very occasion of the said tumults himself as sithens hath most manifestly appered, meaning therby first to have destroyed the nobilitie and other honest personages of the realme [*and after w*] and after to have aspired to his m^{tes} place ; for nothing ells is to be conjectured of his mischevous and devellysshe enterprises ; what conferences discourses and practeses he hath had with sundry his complices to make himself strong [*lead*] how he hath exp[elled] suche honest men as were justices of peax in every shere, putting in their places others of his own broode, how he hath bestowed such offices as of the kings ma^{tes} as fell dayly, upon his own men ; finally how he hath sought by all wayes and meanes to enriche himself and his, leaving the Kings mat^{es} as bare as might be it were to long to reherse. At length^a when we saw

^a From this place *when we saw* down to *oration* is almost word for word the same with the letter from the Council to Mary and Elizabeth of the 9th of October, as printed by Tytler, vol. i. p. 249, in which the letter continues as follows : " and, among many his untrue and idle sayings, declared that one special cause of our displeasure to him was that we would have him removed from his office, and that we minded to

that counsell could nott prevayll, and that his pride grewe so fast as doing what he listed, he woold here nothing spoken by the counsel for his mat^{es} affaires, but either he woold contemptuously reject it or doing nothing passe it over in silence, we thought we could suffre no longer, well wayeng with ourselfs the state of thaffaires of the realme, and remembring therewith our duties unlesse we woold in effect consent with him in his naughtie doings, and so resolved frendly and quietly to treate the mater with him, and if we might by any meanes have brought him to reason, to have avoyded all trouble and slaunder, and to have appeased all things without extremitie, but we had not a few of us dyned above twyes to gither but immediatly he tooke the tower of london and rayssed all the cuntry about Hamptoncorte, where the Kings Ma^{tie} then lay, bruting [*th*] and cryeing out that certayn lords had determined to repaire to the court to destroy his highnes, whom we pray to God on our knees to kepe and make as olde a king as ever was any of his progenitors ; and when he had gathered the people together at hamptoncorte there he brought his ma^{te} into the basse court and so to the gate to them that were without ; and after he had caused his highnes good prince to say, I pray you be good to us and our uncle, then began he his oration to moche untrue and slaunderous and folysshe to rehearse, concluding in thende like an irreverent and unkinde subject that ere he woold be destroyed the kings ma^{tie} shuld dye before him, which was to abhominable ; but when we understode thys his manier of his proceeding, we thought it neither mete to go to the court, as we had resolved, neither to rest so unfurnisshed as he might use his will first upon us, and after the more easely procede in his purpose ; and so we have in quiet sort bothe

have your Grace to be Regent of the realm, and also to have the rule and government of the King's Majesty's person ; dilating what danger it should be to his Majesty to have your Grace, next in succession and title to the crown, to be in that place ; and that therein was meant a great treason, which as God knoweth we never intended, considering all laws touching government to provide to the contrary ; neither any of us all at any time by word or writing hath opened any such matter to your Grace, as your honour knoweth." After this place it proceeds as in the text nearly.

gotten the tower for the king's mate from him, and furnished ourselves of a sufficient number of hable men if nede be in suche sort as we trust in god very shortly to delyver our sovereign lord from his danger, and that without any bloodshed at all by the grace of god, and after establishe a better order for his graces suertie then he hath used,^a and by all wayes and meanes we can possibly traveyll to restore the realme to his former honor and reputaçon in the world as moche as in us lyeth.

Thus have we signified unto you thole discourse of this mater, to be by you declared over agayn to the senate, there and otherwise opened as you shall see occasion. And thus, etc.^b

LXI.—LETTER FROM WARWICK AND THE OTHER LORDS
ACTING WITH HIM COUNTERMANDING THE PREVIOUS ORDER
TO REPAIR TO THEM.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. No. 44.]

After o^r most hartie comendaçons unto you.

Where by our former letters we have signified unto you the state of our doings, and uppon occasions of such assemblies of men as

^a Here the letter to the princesses adds: "Beseeching your Grace not to conceive any lack to be in us that we have not advertised the same hitherto of our doings, for the matter was so much to us unlooked for and so quick that we were fain to travail almost night and day since the ruffle to keep him from advantage and put ourselves in order for him. He hath now carried his Majesty to Windsor late in the night, in such sort as may declare that he maketh no great store of him; but God we trust will help us to deliver his Majesty out of his cruel and greedy hands; wherein if it should come to an extremity, as we trust it shall not, and for our parte we shall do what we can to manage it so, if it can be possible, as no blood be shed on the occasion of it; we trust your Grace in our just and faithful quarrel will stand with us; and thus we shall pray to Almighty God for the preservation of your Grace's health."

^b This is a rough draft very wetted and defaced, *endorsed*—

M. of thole discourse
of the duke of Somersetts
doings to thambassadors,
xi^o Octobris, 1549.

were made by the Duke of Somerset, desired you to repayre towards us [with as m]any men as you might make to joyne with us for the suertie of the kings ma^{ts} person; you shall understand that nowe by the goodnes of god bothe the Kings ma^{ts} person is in helth and suertie and that without any tumult or great busynes the Duke is also in sure custodie; which thing, as we have thought good to signifie unto you, so do we praye you to staye your nombres at home without taking any furdre traveile for this matter, geving you our most hartye thanks for your good readynes at this time; and so do byd you most hartely well to faire.

From London the xith of October, 1549.

Yo^r loving freends,

W. SEANT JOHN.

W. NORTH.

J. WARWYK.

F. SHREWESBURY.

THOM^s SOUTHAMPTON.

T. WENTWORTH.^a

JOHN GAGE.

EDWARD MOUNTAGU.

JO. BAKERE.

NICHOLAS WOTTON.

RIC. SOUTHWELL.

^a This was Thomas Wentworth, knighted in 1523, and summoned to Parliament as Lord Wentworth, Dec. 2, 1529. He signed the letter of the lords to the Pope about the divorce of Catharine. He was in attendance on the King at his interview with Francis in 1532, and sat on the trial of Anne Boleyn and Lord Rochford. He was in the reign of Edward VI. Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and was with the Marquis of Northampton in the suppression of the rebellion in Norfolk. He was one of the six lords of the Council appointed to be in attendance on Edward after Somerset's deposition from the Protectorate, having joined the conspiracy against him on the 9th of October. In 1550 he was rewarded with the manors of Stepney and Hackney, and died March 3, 1551, being succeeded by his son Thomas, second lord, who was one of the earliest adherents of the Princess Mary at the time of Lady Jane Grey's usurpation. His funeral was on the 7th of March, and Miles Coverdale preached at it.

On the same day Cranmer, Paget, and Wingfield wrote from Windsor to the Council in London announcing the arrest of Somerset. This letter is printed in Tytler, vol. i. p. 241. Two copies of it exist in the Record Office, Domestic Papers of Edward VI. arts. 42 and 43.

LXII.—DRAFT OF LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL TO THE
LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER ORDERING THE CLOSE CON-
FINEMENT OF THE SERVANTS OF THE PRISONERS.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. No. 45.]

After our right hartly commendations.

Albeit wee have heretofore by our letters specially admonished you to have good respect thatt none be suffered to speke with the duke of Somersett or any other prisoner by us committed, whereunto wee think verlyly you and every of you have suche respect as thimportaunce of the mater requireth; yett considering thatt the sayd duke hath certayn of his servaunts appoynted t'attend upon hym and some others of the rest of the prisoners have likewise our to wayte upon them; Wee have thought good to require you to give such order that none of ther sayd servants licenced to wayte upon any of the sayd prisonars as is aforsayd be suffred to go abrode, butt that they remayne contynually wher ther masters be for thadvoyding of such secret pratizes and intelligence as otherwise may be practized; wherunto we require you and every of you to have a speciall respect gyving commaundment on our behalfs to saunde and delenus the King's Ma^{tes} servants appoynted tattend the duke, to have also lyk consideration hereunto, as they tender the service of the Kings Ma^{te}; and thus we bydd you.

Endorsed:

M. to the lieutenant, etc.
of the tower xiiij^o
Octobris, 1549.

LXIII.—INVENTORY OF GOODS CONVEYED AWAY BY THE
DUKE OF SOMERSET'S SERVANTS AND OTHERS.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 52.]

Account of the goods carried off by the duke of Somerset.

To the kings maiesties moost honorable Cownsayll.

Certaine informacions foloweth concerning the embeseling of
certaine stuff and other goodes perteyninge of late to the late lord

protectour by the servaunts of the same late protectour whose name foloweth, from Syon and Shyne as foloweth:—

In primis, conveyed to Mr. Whalys to his howse at Wymbleton upon the monday nexte after the duke of Somerset went to Hampton Courte to Wyndsoore in the night tyme, toow loode of Coffers and other stuff.

My lady of Somersett the monday aforesaid in the morning caryed with her openly in the sight of peple iiij square Casketts and lighted with the said Casketts at Mr. Whalys.

And further, the saide night afore rehersed was conveyed to Mr. Stanoppes house at Beddington too loode of Coffers and other Stuff.

And further, too loodes of Coffers weare conveyed to Croydon, to what place it is uncertayne, for suche skowt watches were at that presente that no man coulede perceyve thair receipte and unlading therof.

Item to Cavys howse, clerk comptroller with the said duke of Somersett at Rosshampton, was conveyed one loode of stuff the Wenesday nexte folowinge in the night.

Item Davy, porter with the said duke, in the saide weeke conveyed to his house at Richemounte a coffer with toow books with other Stuff, Dyvers and often tymes the same weeke.

Item Water Blackwell, one of his footemen dwelling in Riche-mount, hathe made muche conveyance every day and night home to his howse of muche stuff and goodes pertainyng to the said duke.

Item one halfeld, yeman of the skollary, conveyed to his howse at Rychemounte dyverse and many Coffers & Bedding and certayne other Stuff bothe day and night with a certayne bag with toow busshells of meale and a square Caskett in thother ende therof.

Item Ruttur in Rychemond, one of the carters, conveyed coffers and bedding and dyvers other stuff the weke aforesaid.

Item another Carter, one Willm Smyth, dwelling in Richamounte, conveyed night and day to hys howse Coffers and other Stuff.

Conveyed by boots in the night to Kewe certayne Stuff; but

where the same was laden it is uncertayne, saving the said duke hadd thre servaunts dwelling in the said towne named Sr Miles Partrige knight, Mr. Turnor his phisition, and one Sely, one of his yemen usshers, to which of them the same goodes was conveyed no man can certeynlie tell, because of suche scowtwatches as were present Sonday night in the weke aforesaid, which would suffer no man to loke owt at his doore but commaunded them yn agayne.

Item one huddy, surgeon to the said duke, conveyed in the saide weeke on the Fryday before day after the said duke wente to Wynsore toow geldings owt of Shyne grownde and his boy rode away with them from one Turnors howse of Kewe before day.

Item the saide huddy the said weke brake open a doore at Syon and conveyed to the saide Turnors howse iij beddes with a coffer in the night tyme, and the belringer of the woorks at Syon which kept the water gate did let him bothe in and owt and he being examyned canne tell moore therof conveaunce in that behaulf donne.

Item Wetherhedd, called the surveyor of the workes, the weke aforesaid conveyed by carts out of Syon certayne bedding, carpetts and hanginge to his howse at Thislewoorth and dyverse other stuff.

Item the baylie of Syon called Springe souled all the weeke that the duke abode at Wynsoore as moche wood of the said dukes as he could possible and receyved moche money therfore.

Item James Lawrence of Hamme, warrener to the said duke, conveyed from the said dukes warren house toow beedes and dyverse other Stuff in the weeke aforesaide in the night.

Endorsed :

From the duke of Somersetts
Stuff and goods conveyd.

LXIV.—ACCOUNT OF THE KINGS GOODS TAKEN BY THE DUKE
OF SOMERSET.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. ix. art. 53.]

The plate belonging to the late Colledge of Seint Stephaunes in Westminster, delivered to his hands.

The riche copes, vestments, Alter clothes, and hangings belonging to the same colledge, whereof the duke had the best and Sr Rauf Ffane and Thynne the rest.

The duke of Norfolks Stuff and Jewelles delivered by Sr John Gate.

The best of Sharingtons Stuffe and Jewelles at London and Laycoke.

The Admiralles Stuffe at Bromham and Sudeley.

The leade, stone and stuffe of Sion, Reading, and Glastonbury, of great value.

The stallment of the Kings allaum, sold to certain merchaunts of London for xiiij of xv years day of paymt, for the which the duke, Smith, and Thynne had emong them xiiij^c lb.

The m^l merks geven by the citie of London to the Kings Mate at his coronation.

The Customers offices within England in which he had by Thynnes practise notable somes.

The King's secreate houses in Westm^r and other places, wherin no man was previe but him self, half a yere afre the King's death.

The giftes and exchaunges passed in h[is] name sithence the King's death.

It is thought that moche lande was conveyed for the duke in trust in the names of Thynne, Deleway, Seym^r, Berwike, Colthurst, and other his men, And that they have made assuraunce agayne of all to the duke and his heyres.

And it is thought that the said personnes know best where ai the evidences of his lands and his speciallties doe rema[yn].

The dukes diet of viij^m Ⓜks by the year paide out of thaugm̃ court.

Endorsed :

Informacons of certen
stuff and plate of
the Kings, which the
duke of Somerset toke
into his hands, given
in by S^r Walter
Myldemay.

LXV.—A LIST^a OF PRISONERS IN THE TOWER AT THE END OF
OCTOBER OR BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1549.

[Cotton MSS. Titus B. II. fol. 67.]

The names of all the prisoners remaining in the Tower :

	Thomas, late duke of Norfolk,
	Edward Courteney,
	Antony Foskewe, ^b
	John Rybald, Knight,
Scottyshmen	{ Robart lord Maxfeld,
	{ James earle of Moreton,
	{ Robert Malle, lord of Palmure,
	{ Davyd Douglas,
	{ James Noble,
	{ Patryke Barron,

^a A corresponding list exists in the Record Office, from which extracts have been printed by Tytler, i. 268. It is headed "A Report of the Prisoners being in the Tower the 22nd of October, made by Serjeant Mullinax and the King's Attorney." Tytler omits several of the names in the earlier part of this catalogue, and it has the same separation between those who were there before October 14th and those lately committed, who are in both lists eleven, the last name of Edward Bowes not appearing, but having that of Hales substituted for it. The names are arranged apparently nearly in order of commitment, but there are some variations in the order in the two lists.

^b This name is entered in Tytler's list as Anthony Foster, late Marshal of Ireland.

	Symon Penbroke,
	The byshop of Wynchester,
	Julius, an Italyon,
	William West,
	John Harrington,
	Sir William Sherrington, Knight, ^a
Frenchmen	{ Semaryall,
	{ Moundere als le loyes,
	{ Andrew Semere,
	{ Lemonyall,
	{ Peter Longer,
	{ Levys Devall,
	{ Rycharde Colle,
	{ William Hyckoke,
	{ Robert Bell, ^b
	{ John Fuller,
	{ Robert Cappe, ^b
	{ Thomas King,
	{ John Stephenson,
	{ Doctor Moreman,
	John Kokks, late servant to William Essex,
	Mr. Feknam,
	Rycharde Tomson,
	Thomas Richardson, clerk,
	Unthanke, parson of Hedley,
	Jaques Rouvett, Frenchman,
	Robert Bell,

^a From Wriothesley's *Chronicle* we learn that in the month of November "Sir William Shirington, knight, which was condempned the last yere for high treason, had his pardon and was released out of prison in the Tower, and admitted to be one of the Comon House of the Parliament againe." This session began November 4, 1549.

^b Bell and Fuller were committed to the Tower by Lord Wentworth on Whitsun even and Cappe on Wednesday in Whitsun week.

William Bell,
Humfrye Arrundell,^a
John Wyndslow,
John Bury,
Thomas Holmes,
Captain Barteville,
Peter Paulle, Italyon.

The names of those prisoners that be committed to the Tower of late by the Council:—

Edward duke of Somerset,^b
Sir Michael Stannop, Knight,
Sir Thomas Smythe, Knight,
Sir John Thyne, Knight,
Wolfe,
Willam Grey,
Sir Raffe Vane, Knight,
Thomas Fysher,
Rychard Palladen,
John Bowers,
Edward Bowers, stayed by Mr. Constable's commandment.

^a Arundel and the three following were captains of the insurgents in Devonshire, and were tried Nov. 5, 1549, with Robert and William Kett. The four had been brought up by Lord Grey Sept. 8, and were executed at Tyburn Jan. 27, 1550.

^b Wriothesley gives the names of Somerset and the five following as being delivered to Sir John Gage, the Constable of the Tower, on the 14th of October. The next four were perhaps not committed till later.

LXVI.—EDWARD'S LETTER TO THE BISHOPS ORDERING THEM
TO CALL IN AND DESTROY THE OLD BOOKS OF THE CHURCH.

[Domestic Papers of Edw. VI. vol. ix. art. 57.]

EDWARD,

EDWARD, By the King

Right reverend Father in God, right trustie, and well beloved, we grete you well, and whereas the Booke entitled the Book of common prayers and administracon of the Sacraments and other rights and ceremonies of the Church after the use of the Church of England was agreed upon and sett forth by Acte of Parliam^t and by the same Acte commanded to be used of all Persones within this our Realm; yet nevertheless we are informed that divers unquiet and evill disposed Persons since the apprehension of the Duke of Somerset have noiced and bruted abroad that they should have again their old Laten service, their conjured bread and water, with such like vain and superstitious Ceremonies, as though the setting forth of the said book had been the onely act of the aforementioned Duke, we therefore, by the advice of the Body and State of our Privy Counsell, not onely considering the said Book to be our own Acte and thacte of the whole State of our Realm assembled together in Parliam^t, but also the same to be grounded upon holy Scripture agreeable to the Ordre of the Primitive Church, and much to the edifying of our Subjects, to putt away all such vain expectacon of having the publick Service, the Administracon of the Sacraments, and other rights and ceremonies again in the latin tongue, which were but a pferring of Ignorance to knowledge and darknes to light, and a preparacon to bring in Papistry and superstition again: have thought good by thadvice afore said to require

and neverthesse straitly command and charge you that ye immediately upon the receipt hereof do command the Dean and Prebendaries of your Cathedrall Church, the Parson, Vicar, or Curate and Church wardens of every Parish within your Diocesses, to bring and deliver to you or your Deputy, every of them for their Church and Parish, at such convenient place as ye shall appoint, all Antiphoners, Missalles, grayles, ProceSSIONalls; manuells, Legends, pyes, porcastes, tournalls, and ordinalles after the use of Sarum, Lincoln, Yorke, Bangor, Herford, or any other private use, and all other Books of Service the keeping whereof should be a lett to the using of the said book of common prayers, and that ye take the same books into your hands or into the hands of your Deputy, and then so deface and abolish, that they never hereafter may serve either to any such use as they were first provided for, or be at any time a lett to that godly and uniforme order which by a common consent is now set forth. And if ye shall find any Person stubborn or disobedient, in not bringing in the said book, according to the tenure of these our Letters, that then you commit the same person to warde to such time as ye have certified us of his misbehaviour; and we will and command you that ye also searche or cause searche to be made from time to time whether any books be withdrawne or hid contrary to the tenurè of these our Letters, and the same books to receive into your hands and to use as in these our letters we have appointed; and furthermore whereas it is come to our knowledge that divers froward and obstinate Persones do refuse to pay towards the finding of bread and wine for the holy Communion according to the ordre prescribed in the said book, by reason whereof the holy Communion is many times omitted upon the Sunday, These are to will and Command you to convent such obstinate Persons before you, and them to admonish and commaund to keepe the ordre prescribed in the said Booke, and if any shall refuse so to do to punish them by suspension, excommunication, or other censures of the Church. Fail ye not thus to do, as ye will avoid our Dis-

pleasure. Given under our signet at our Palace of Westminster, the xxvth of December, the third year of our Reign.

T. CANT.^a

W. SEINT JOHN.

J. RUSSELL.

R. RYCHE, CANC.

H. DORSETT.

J. WARWYK.

ARRUNDELL.

THOMAS ELIEN.^b

* In this document the signatures are an attempt to copy the autographs, but are really written by a scribe.

^b This was Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely from 1534 to 1554, being the first bishop consecrated by Crnmer after the separation. He was a mere tool in the hands of Cromwell during the Vicar-General's administration, and amongst the first acts of his episcopate was the substitution of a new oath to be taken by those admitted to benefices, in which the abjuration of the Lutheran heresy enjoined by his predecessor, Nicolas West, was altered into a promise to renounce the Pope and all such his constitutions and decrees as had been or should hereafter be condemned by Parliament. His first appearance in history is as giving his sentence in favour of the divorce at Cambridge. Godwin significantly declines to say anything about his character, and Burnet gives him up as one of those who would make as much advantage of the Reformation as he could, "but would suffer nothing for it." He had succeeded Rich in the Chancellorship in Edward's reign, but was deprived by Mary, July 20, 1553, but managed to conform and keep his bishopric till his death, though he had signed the letter of July 9 as Chancellor, declaring Lady Jane Grey Queen. In the matter of the rebellion against Somerset his name does not appear, because he was not at that time of the Privy Council; the *Athen Cantabrigienses* erroneously states that he was made a Privy Councillor at the accession of Edward, but his name does not appear as a Councillor till after Somerset's deposition from the Protectorate, after which he appears to have followed the fortunes of Northumberland till his fall, to which he contributed by signing, July 20, 1553, the charge of the Council to Richard Rose, pursuivant, who was sent to Cambridge to procure that he should be disarmed. He had that morning joined with Suffolk, Cranmer, and the other Lords of the Council, who all dined with the Lord Mayor and adopted the side of the Princess Mary.

LXVII.—CRANMER'S LETTER TO PARKER ORDERING HIM TO
PREACH AT PAUL'S CROSS ON MARCH 16, 1550.

[British Museum, Add. MSS. 19400, fol. 7.]

After hearty commendations. These be to signify unto you that the King's Majesty's Council have appointed you to preach one sermon at Paul's Cross on Sunday, the 16th day of March,^a and not to fail thereof as you will answer unto them for the contrary. Wherefore I pray you purely and sincerely to set forth God's word there and to exhort your audience to their duties, obedience to his Majesties highness' laws, and statutes and to unity and charity among themselves as appertaineth. Th[us fa]re you heartily well. From my manor at Lambeth, the 8th of Januarii, Anno 1550.

Your loving friend,

T. CANT.

To my wellbeloved friend

Mr. Doctor Parker
at Cambridge.

LXVIII.—CRANMER'S LETTER TO BUCER ABOUT THE USE OF
VESTMENTS.^b

[British Museum Add. MSS. 28571. Letters on the Reformation, 1547-1609,
fol. 46, a copy.]

Doctissimo viro D. Martino Bucero, theologiæ in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi professori Regio.

Salve plurimum, D. Bucere clarissime, Legi libellum quem ad D. Petrum Alexandrum misisti de controversiâ inter D. Hoperum et D. Londinensem, in quo multa a te et docte explicata et pure disputata sunt. Quare nunc oro ut sententiam tuam quantâ poteris verborum brevitate constrictam de hiis quæstionibus ad me mittas.

^a March 16 fell on a Sunday in 1550, so that Cranmer used the foreign commencement of the year.

^b The answer to this is of Dec. 8, from Cambridge, in *Buceri Scripta*, p. 681.

An sine offensâ Dei liceat ministris ecclesiæ Anglicanæ illis uti vestibus quibus hodie utuntur atque a magistratu præscripta sunt. An is qui affirmaverit nefas esse aut recusaverit hiis vestibus uti peccet in Deum quia immundum esse dicit quod Deus sanctificavit et in magistratus qui violet ordinem politicum. Ad hæc, si brevissime responderis, et quid sentias primo quoque tempore ad me miseris, gratissimum mihi facturus es. Mei omnes tibi tuisque omnibus plurimam salutem et prospera omnia ex animo optant.

Vale. Lambethi 2^o Decembris, 1550. Tuæ paternitatis studiosus.

T. CANT.

LXIX.—LETTER FROM DR. WILLIAM TURNER TO CECIL,
ASKING FOR THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. x. art. 34.]

S. D. Iam tandem intelligo te hactenus me non amâsse tantum sed deamâsse, qui clam me, tot labores in dispiciendo mihi Eboraci victum exantlaveris. Faxit deus ut ad annos octuagita mea opera non egeas; hoc est ut ad supremum usque vitæ tuæ diem, perpetuâ mentis et corporis sanitate ad gloriam divini nomînis et reipub̄ salutem fruaris. Archiepiscopus Eboracensis valde se mihi benignum et humanum præbuit, et libenter Magni defuncti canonicatû, si quē habuisset, [*libêter*] mihi erat collaturus, verum id quod habuit muneris in tēplo eboracensi erat sacelli s. sepulchri præfectura, quæ per quosdam (uti audio) in hoc jam venit discrimen ut ad prophanos usus a sacris transferatur.

P Christum mihi rogandus es ut nunc ubique aureis suppullulantibus ministris victum olim plumbeis destinatum cures, quantum unus possis, a pamphagis illis, ad sacros ministrorum usus conservari. Alioqui brevi futurum est, ut ne quid gravius efferam, ut ecclesia legitimis et eruditis ministris destituta in maximum ab hereticis et papistis furiosis veniat discrimen. Vacat jam archidiaconatûs functio p Magni illius mortem quam utinam pietatis syn-

ceriori propugnatori quam Ogelthorpio qui nunc illam, promissionis cujusdam jure vendicat, propediem conferatur. Neque me istuc eo dixisse velim intelligas quod mihi collatum velim ([*sump'*] reditus enim multo pauciores quam qui ex ea redeunt abunde me meosque omnes alerent) sed quod si archidiaconatum illum Ogelthorpius consequatur, me ad Magdalenæi collegii præfecturam provehas. Porro is qui me horum certiore reddidit, est hic meus grāmatorphorus Doctor Claybroucus^a divi joannis collegii apud cantabrigienses olim alumnus [*fuit*] homo non vulgariter doctus et juxta pius, qui propugnandæ renascentis religionis causâ nervos et carceres in eodem collegio sustinuit et nunc solus (uti audio) in Eboracensi territorio torcular calcat. Is te coram omnia apertius docebit. Vale et me ut soles ama. Non est opus currenti equo calcar addere.

Londini.

Tuus GUILIELMUS TURNERUS.^b

Septembris 27 et resurrectionis
meæ die secundo.

^a This was Dr. William Clayburgh, who was made Prebendary of York, Sept. 22, 1549, and held his preferment till 1554.

^b The archdeaconry which Turner wanted to get was vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Magnus, which happened August 27, 1550, according to Wood, at Sessay, a parish near Thirsk, in Yorkshire. He was a foundling, first seen by some clothiers of Yorkshire travelling through Newark-upon-Trent, in Nottinghamshire, and had given him the surname of *Among us*, as being maintained *among* certain people there. He must have been an old man, having held the Archdeaconry of the East Riding since June, 1504. He held many preferments, having been made Canon of Windsor in 1520; he was also Rector of Bedall and of Sibthorp, and master of the hospital at St. Leonard's, York; he was also sacrist of the Chapel of Our Lady and the Holy Angels at York, to which he was collated in Dec. 1504; he was incorporated at Oxford in 1520; he was chaplain to the King in 1513, in which year and the following years he appears to have been employed in the Scotch embassy. On the 14th of August, 1517, he had a grant of the deanery of the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgenorth Castle. His name appears amongst the Councillors in 1520. The archbishop alluded to is the notorious Holgate. It appears that neither Turner nor Oglethorpe secured the archdeaconry, which was bestowed on Dr. John Dakyn, who was installed April 13, 1551. Ogelthorpe was afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and in that capacity crowned Queen Elizabeth, and died soon after his deprivation.

LXX.—LETTER FROM DR. WILLIAM TURNER TO CECIL ABOUT
PREFERMENT, JAN. 5, 1551.

[Domestic Papers of Edward VI. vol. xiii. art. 1.]

Syr i have bene w^t my lorde of Cantorberry to desyre hym to let me know what answer he had of the lawyers of the arches. And as far as I can perceyve, he can get no perfit answer of them. It were beste to desyre my lorde of Cantorberry to send in wrytyng suche answer as he hath receyved of them. He thynketh y^t the bisshop of bathe^a had no autorite to put downe ye dene, notwithstanding y^t he deserved the deposition, .bicause he entred not in by y^e bysshop, but by y^e Kynges autorite, and therfore it were best y^t he myght be deposed by sum appoynted by y^e Kyngis hyghnes and y^t sum learned men in the law shuld have y^e examinatioⁿ of hym, and acordyng to y^e law depose hym. I thynk that they will grant y^t if [*he*] y^t he had bene deposed by the Kynges autorite, y^t y^e deposition had bene lawfull, because they grant y^t by takyng of y^e second dignite he lost the first. The lawyers of the arches, knowyng y^t y^e denery is labored for to be gotten for me, will hyndre y^e mater as m[uch] as shall lye in them. But i trust y^t your wisdom shall pravaile agaynst all theyr malice. I pray you do

^a The Bishop of Bath and Wells alluded to in this letter was the notorious William Barlow, bishop successively of St. Asaph, St. David's, and Bath and Wells, who at the accession of Elizabeth, as Bishop-elect of Chichester, consecrated Matthew Parker to the archbishopric of Canterbury. The dean was John Goodman, who held the office from 1548 till 1550, when he was deprived and William Turner succeeded and held the office till the accession of Mary. Goodman brought a writ of præmanire against the bishop, who obtained a pardon. The judges proceeded with the case, and were summoned before the Privy Council, and Goodman was committed to the Fleet, Feb. 12, 1551. The deprivation was held to be valid, and he was discharged May 25, 1551. He was afterwards deprived again from the deanery to which he had been restored at the accession of Mary, and Turner succeeded to the deanery in 1560. A letter was written by the Council, dated July 5, 1550, to the fellows of Oriol College, Oxford, desiring them to accept Dr. Turner as master, *i.e.* provost, upon the King's appointment.

what ye shall thynk beste, and if thys can not be had i were very lothe to lose the other promotion of Oxforth also. Therfore when y^e tyme shall cum, my trust is y^t ye will help to bryng me unto y^e universite agayne. God kepe you. Amen.

fro Sūmerset place.

Januarii V^{to}.

WILL'M TURNER.

Endorsed :

To the ryght worshipfull
Master Cecill secretori unto
the Kyngis hyghnes be
this letter delyvered.

Vth Januarye, 1550, from Mr. Turner to my Mr.

LXXI.—LETTER FROM WARWICK TO PAGET, SUGGESTING
THAT RUSSELL, NOW EARL OF BEDFORD, SHOULD BE MADE
ACQUAINTED WITH WHAT WAS GOING ON.

[Cotton MSS. Titus B. II. fol. 57, art. 37. Original holograph.]

These may be to require your lordship to be vigilant and circumspect in the matter which now you have in hand. Per happes the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer^a who thinketh may touch them lyte [*may*] can be content that it may be wrapped up in silence, and to say it is not expedient it should come in question. But God preserve our Master if he should fail. There is watchers enow that would bring it in question, and would burden you and others (who now will not understand the danger) to be deceivers of the whole body of the realm with an instrument forged to execute your malicious meanings. Mark well the words that Baker yesterday spake in the king's presence concerning the fault, if any now must be imputed to the lords. Well I would wish, as well for the surety

^a St. John, lately created Earl of Wiltshire.

of the King's majesty as for the truth of the matter, that men should not be against the perfect reforming of it now, specially seeing it hath been thus far debated, which I reckon even a happy thing: praying you to participate this unto my lord privy seal. And so I commit you both to the tuition of the Lord.

At Greenwich the 22th day of January, 1550 [1551].

Your loving friend,

J. WARWYK.

Endorsed:

To my very good
lord my lord Paget
these be delivered
with speed at
London.

LXXII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE COUNCIL BOOK OF EDWARD VI.
RELATING TO CHURCH MATTERS.

Monday, Jany. 3, 1549-50.

The said Councillors^a accompanied with Justice Hales, Doctours Olyver and Leyson and Mr. Gosnalde did peruse the process of

^a The lords present were the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Wiltshire and Dorset, the Bishop of Ely, Wentworth, Wotton, Montague, and Baker. Dr. Nicholas Wotton was made the first Dean of Canterbury in 1542, and was installed Dean of York Dec. 4, 1544, and held both these offices till his death, Jan. 26, 1567, through all the changes of the reigns of Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth. He was one of the sixteen executors of the will of Henry, and of Edward's Privy Council, and at the beginning of Edward's reign was ambassador in France. He was one of the nine conspirators against Somerset who met Oct. 6, and upon Somerset's deposition he was made secretary in place of Sir Thomas Smith, who was imprisoned with Somerset, but resigned Sept. 6 of the following year in favour of Cecil. In 1551 he was sent to the Emperor to remonstrate with him for interfering with the Princess Mary's hearing mass, April 10. But neither he nor his brother Sir Edward were concerned in the usurpation of Lady Jane Grey, he being at the time ambassador in France. His brother, Sir Edward Wotton, first appears in a public capacity in 1540 as Treasurer of Calais, but is mentioned in the retinue of the Duke of Suffolk at the reception of Anne of Cleves at Dover. He too was one of the earliest conspirators against Somerset.

the matter for the which the bishop of London was imprisoned and deprived.

Sunday, Feby. 2, 1549-50.

Letters several to the Bishop of Duresme^a and Ely to appoint in their several dioceses their chaplains and such parsons and curates within the same dioceses to preach as by their discretions they shall think meet; the Proclamations and restraints notwithstanding.

Letters several to the bishop of Chester^b and John Gibbs, arch-deacon of the same, to appear before the lords immediately after the receipt of their letters.

^a This was Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London 1522, translated to Durham in 1530. He was at first on the King's side in the matter of the divorce, but afterwards recanted and condemned the book he had written in favour of it, but afterwards supported the King in most of his actions, especially in the matter of the divorce of Anne of Cleves. He preached at Paul's Cross on Quinquagesima Sunday, February 27, 1536, in defence of the royal supremacy, and was the only bishop except Cranmer who was amongst the executors of Henry VIII.'s will, and was one of the twenty-six first councillors of Edward VI. He resisted all the changes inaugurated by Edward VI. and his Council. He was sent to the Tower Dec. 30, 1551 and deprived of his bishopric in October, 1552, when the bishopric was dissolved. He was released from the King's Bench Aug. 5, 1553, and reinstated, and the bishopric restored at the beginning of the reign of Mary. And on the accession of Elizabeth he refused to take the oath of supremacy and was deprived, though no bishop was appointed till after his death Nov. 18, 1559. He assisted in the consecration of the six bishops at St. Mary Overy's church in Southwark, Gardiner and Bonner being the other consecrators.

^b This was John Bird, who appears to have been educated partly at Cambridge and partly at Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1513. He was afterwards provincial of the order of Carmelites. He was a great supporter of the King's supremacy, and after having served as suffragan bishop of Penrith, and abetted all the proceedings of the King in the divorce of Catharine of Aragon, and afterwards in that of Anne of Cleves, he was appointed to the bishopric of Bangor, and thence translated to the newly-created see of Chester, which he held from 1541 to 1554, when he was deprived for heresy and because he had married. He soon afterwards recanted and acted as suffragan to Bonner, Bishop of London. He gave the Council, Jan. 12, 1548, an account of the sale of church ornaments and jewels within the diocese of Chester, and of the appropriation thereof. He did not live long enough to have the sincerity of this last change tested, as he died in the year 1558.

One Lermouth, a Scot, being sent for by the lords upon that he was accused to have preached seditiously and against noblemen, bishops, and magistrates, and likewise against the Book of Service, appeared this day before the lords, whose further examination was remitted to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Ely, and Sir John Baker, to be by them declared to the lords.

The bishop and learned whose names be underwritten appointed by the lords to devise Orders for the creation of bishops and priests.^a

Friday, Feby. 7.

Doctor Bonner, late bishop of London, being sent for to appear before the lords in the dining-chamber next to the star-chamber; It was by the lord Chancellor declared unto him that the King's majesty having appointed eight of his highness' privy Council, four of the lawyers of the realm, and four civilians to consider whether his appeal should be allowed, did, after long and mature debating of the same, conclude that that might not be received; whereupon his highness willed them to declare to the said Dr. Bonner that the sentence pronounced against him by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the rest of the commissioners stood in force, and thereby he deprived of his bishopric.

Feby. 21.

Letter to the bishop of Rochester^b to repair to the lords for purposes to be declared to him at his arrival.

Monday, Feby. 23.

The bishop of Rochester to be bishop of London and Westminster, and to have lands of M^l p. ann. to be appointed by the King's majesty.

^a No names are inserted.

^b This was the notorious Dr. John Poynt, afterwards translated to Winchester.

Friday, the last of February, 1549.

It is thought convenient by the lords that seeing the rest appointed to devise the form for consecrating of priests have agreed upon the book and set their hands to the same that the bishop of Worcester shall also do the like, specially for that he cannot deny but all that is contained in the book is good and godly.

Tuesday, 4 March, 1549.

The bishop of Worcester^a committed to the Fleet for that he obstinately denied to subscribe to the book devised for the consecration of bishops and priests.

Monday, March 17, 1549-50.

Letter to Mr. York,^b Sheriff of London, to stay from felling the bishop of London's woods.

Letters of thanks to the inhabitants of the isle of Jersey for the embracing of his Majesty's laws and proceedings in the order of the Divine service, wherein if any scruple should arise amongst them, to refer it to the Council to bear to Sir Hugh Pawlet now

^a This was Nicholas Heath, afterwards Archbishop of York. He had in the late reign gone some lengths in the King's service, and was made Bishop of Rochester in 1540, and removed to Worcester in 1543. He appears to have disapproved of all the measures of the Privy Council in this reign, and was deprived Oct. 10, 1551, for refusing to take down the altars in his diocese. After Mary's accession he was translated to York, and made Lord High Chancellor 1556, and consecrated Cardinal Pole to Canterbury. Upon refusing the oath of supremacy he was deprived of his archbishopric and committed to the Tower, but was soon afterwards released and lived in retirement till his death, which took place in 1579.

^b This was Sir John Yorke, treasurer of the Mint in Southwark, at whose house the conspirators against Somerset dined on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1549, just before they proclaimed him a traitor. He was rewarded for the part he had taken by being knighted Oct. 17. At his house also Somerset met Warwick and the rest of the Council Feb. 6, 1550, when he was liberated from the Tower. Sir John was afterwards sent to the Tower July 31, 1553, according to Wriothesley, or July 27 as Machyn gives it, and was released in October. He conformed in the reign of Mary, and kept his place under Elizabeth.

appointed Captain and to his deputy all due obedience and to be conformable to such orders as they shall prescribe unto them for the order of Justice, &c.

Saturday, March 29, 1550.

Letters to the Mayor of Bristol upon receipt of their letters inclosing two seditious bills to enquire the authors of the said bills by comparison of writings and the examination of idle and suspect persons and to look to the surety of the city and be ready and able in all events to resist the lewd attemptats of the seditious.

Tuesday, April 8.

Letters to the Chancellor of the Augmentations to make a book to the lord John Gray and to his heirs for ever of the parsonage of Kirkby Bellews in the county of Leicester of the yearly value of 14*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

27 April, 1550.

A warrant to the lord Chancellor to make out a writ to the sheriffs of London for the execution of John of Kent condemned to be burned for certain detestable opinions of heresy. It was agreed by the whole Council that the King's Majesty should be moved for the restitution of the duke of Somerset unto all his goods, his debts and his leases yet ungiven.