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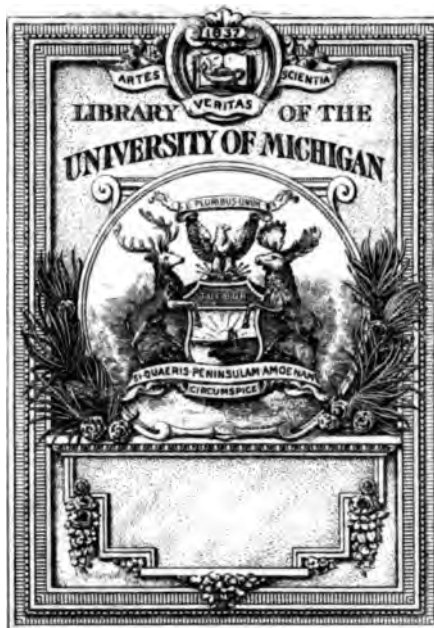
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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c., are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

°°° Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
OF THE REIGN OF
HENRY VIII.

LETTERS AND PAPERS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, 1540-1550

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
AND ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED

BY

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PREFACE.

WHEN the news reached Henry of the rout of the Scots at Solway Moss, and of the extraordinary number of prisoners taken, he at once ordered Wharton to send twenty or four and twenty of the best to London, taking care to prevent secret conferences on the journey, or knowledge being had of their departure beforehand. The rest Wharton was to keep securely, making use of the meaner men for the redemption of the English prisoners taken by the Scots at Haddon Rig.¹ The King's orders, however, were anticipated to some extent by Hertford in the North, who instructed Wharton to bring twelve of the prisoners to Newcastle, where he met with him on Sunday, 3rd December, and took charge of them. The number had been augmented to twenty, or more, by Wharton on receipt of the King's letters; and Hertford, who, though he afterwards proceeded to London, meant first to visit Hull to view the fortifications, had them sent on to York to the care of the Bishop of Llandaff, lord President of the North.² Their number was reported as twenty when they came to York; but one, Alexander Sinclair, had been left behind sick at Darlington. They reached London on the 20th, when, according to Chapuys, they numbered twenty-three; and they were immediately lodged in the Tower.³

They soon found, however, that it was not the King's intention to treat them harshly. Next day they were

¹ Vol. XVII., No. 1148.

² *Ib.* Nos. 1142, 1168, 1167, 1179, 1190.

³ *Ib.* No. 1224; and in this Volume No. 44, p. 29.

brought before the Council, and, after being sworn not to depart without the King's leave, they were committed to the hospitality of various gentlemen, who received them as honored guests. Two days later came news of the death of James V., and that his Queen was delivered of a daughter, who, it was said, was dead also. Of course this last rumor was by and by corrected. But Henry had meanwhile determined on his line of policy. At Christmas the Scotch prisoners were called to Court, splendidly entertained, and allowed to carry their swords and daggers like free men. To crown all, the King gave each a valuable chain according to his rank, and a good sum of money, with horses that they might return to their own country. He only bound them by solemn promises to come back again at Easter or send hostages, and meanwhile to do their utmost to win over men in Scotland to advance his purposes there. With this understanding they left on the 29th. The Earl of Angus, who had been sent for to London while they were on their way thither, to inform the King about his native land,¹ had left three days before them to join his brother, Sir George Douglas, in the North, both of them hoping now to re-enter Scotland and regain possession of their patrimony.² On the last day

¹ Vol. XVII., Nos. 1189, 1191. He was written to on the 11th Dec. to get a "plott" (or map) of Scotland made for the King, and next day to come up himself. "A platt of all Scotland," however, as Lisle wrote on the 12th, was not an easy thing to procure in the North, and he recommended the King to apply to his own Scotch physician, Dr. Cromer, who had such an article, and who could have the help of one of his countrymen, a refugee in London learned in the laws, in making "such a platt." *Ib.* No. 1194, p. 658.

² Chapuys was misinformed when he wrote on the 28rd Dec., that "Earl Douglas," as he called Angus, had actually regained it. No. 1290.

of the year Suffolk, as the King's Lieutenant in the North, also left for the Scotch Marches with a considerable company of gentlemen, but no armed retinue; and Lord Lisle at Berwick received orders to make no hostile movement until further orders.¹

Lisle had already anticipated this, and on being assured of James's death, suspended the order he had just given for a raid, considering that it was not for the King's honor "to make war upon a dead body, or a widow, or a suckling his daughter." Scotland was thrown into disorder enough by the event, and the Border chieftains cared far less about the defence of the country than about carrying off cattle to which they considered they had any claim, and fortifying their houses with ordnance against each other.² Perhaps it really tended somewhat towards peace that the Douglasses, who had been so long expatriated, were expected to return and claim their old inheritance. They were in favor with the common people, and the Council of Scotland, it was said, with Beton at the head, had given out that James on his deathbed had ordered that they should be restored.³

But who governed Scotland now? The late King, it was said, on his deathbed, had willed that the government during the minority should be committed to four lay lords, Arran, Murray, Argyle and Huntley, acting with the advice of Cardinal Beton; and proclamation was made in Edinburgh on Tuesday, 19th Dec., that these five were to bear the rule.⁴ This arrangement, however, only held for a time. It did not work well.

¹Nos. 8, 44 (p. 29).

²See what is said in Vol. XVII., Nos. 1221 and 1225, of the doings of the Carrs (or Kerrs) of Fernyhirst and Cesford and of the laird of Buccleuch.

³Vol. XVII., Nos. 1225, 1233.

⁴*Ib.*

The first of the four lay lords, Arran, who was next of kin to the infant Queen, soon fell out with the Cardinal; it was said he called him "false churl" and drew his sword at him.¹ Whether he at that period reported that the deceased King's will was a forgery procured by Beton is not quite apparent; but that was what he afterwards alleged, and, rightly or wrongly, it is taken still for an historical fact. The actual will, in any case, did not correspond with the proclamation, for it left Arran out altogether, and placed the government in the hands of Beton and the three others.² But it was clear in the nature of things that during a minority some one must have supreme authority; and that some one could hardly be a Churchman.

Henry VIII. was as anxious to provide for the government of Scotland as any native of that kingdom. That is to say, he wished it placed in complete subjection to himself. The pledges which he extracted from his Scottish prisoners before their departure Northward showed clearly his great solicitude on this point. One and all of them had to subscribe four articles, of which the first and most important was a request that the King would take into his keeping the young heiress of Scotland with a view to her marriage with the Prince his son. This was called the open article, which all the prisoners agreed to avow and stand by as a matter for the good of their own country. And this article was afterwards subscribed also by Earl Bothwell, a Scottish exile who had just arrived from the Continent to offer his services to Henry.³ But ten of the prisoners, who

¹ *Ib.* No. 1249.

² See Historical MSS. Commission's Report XI., Pt. vi., 219-20. (Duke of Hamilton's MSS.)

³ See references in last Volume.

had been sounded in conversation and were regarded as specially trustworthy, were called to subscribe an additional article, called the secret article, which was not communicated either to Bothwell or to the others. The ten who signed it were the earls of Cassillis and Glencairn, lords Maxwell, Fleming, Somerville and Grey, Robert Erskine, Oliver Sinclair, and the lairds of Craigy and Carssie. It was to the effect that, in case of the young Queen's death, if Henry were disposed to take the crown of Scotland upon himself, they would assist him to obtain it. So the prisoners went Northwards, some more deeply engaged to the King than others. But they all promised that, after conferring with the Earl of Angus at Darlington and giving hostages to Wharton for their return by Palm Sunday, they would proceed to Edinburgh with force sufficient to withstand whatever government might have been set up in Scotland, and there publicly announce the policy which they had undertaken to promote for the delivery of the young Queen into the hands of the King of England. They pledged themselves also to use their best endeavours to bring over others to assist them in this policy and to get the chief strongholds in Scotland placed in the King of England's hands.¹

So much had been arranged with the Solway prisoners before they left London. They were also charged with a letter from the Council, no doubt that in Vol. XVII., No. 1,244, to deliver to the Council of Scotland; but on the 4th January the King, determining to revoke that letter and substitute another for it written by himself, delivered the new despatch to Sir Richard Southwell, whom he sent Northwards to conduct Earl

¹No. 22.

Bothwell to Darlington, there to meet with Angus and the returning Scottish prisoners, who had orders to wait for him.¹ The King's letter was in answer to one that he had received from the Scottish Council agreeing to his demand for the surrender of the murderers of Somerset Herald. That murder, as remarked in the last Preface, had seriously distressed James himself, who had written at once to Henry on hearing of it for a safe-conduct to Ambassadors who would give the King full information about it and assure him that it would be punished. But Henry had insisted in reply that the murderers must be surrendered if the Scotch King would clear himself of all complicity in the act; and his letter was received and answered by the Scottish Council after James's death.² Henry certainly could not complain of the tone of their reply, which he acknowledged was in every way proper. But he now wrote that if they showed towardness in the interests of his deceased nephew's daughter, they would find that he, who, whatever quarrel he might have had with her father, was sorry for his death, could not but love her and her realm also; and he therefore advised them to make suit to him in such plain terms as he could accept. But they must not suppose that for any fair language on their part he would let pass the opportunity which now offered of uniting the two realms, either by conformity or otherwise. He left it, however, to those who were lately prisoners in England to open the matter to them.³

¹No. 7 (2). Angus was at Berwick on the 4th January, when he received a letter from the King directing him to repair to Darlington. See No. 89. The Scotch lords also received orders to wait there for Bothwell and Sir R. Southwell. No. 60.

²See the correspondence in last Volume, Nos. 1151, 1187, 1227.

³No. 7.

The question of the young Queen's wardship and of the future government of Scotland was in the meanwhile very naturally decided in Scotland itself. On New Year's day a great assembly of lords was held at Edinburgh to settle this question and to appoint new captains for the defenceless Borders.¹ On Wednesday following (3 January) the Earl of Arran was proclaimed Protector and Governor of the realm during the minority.² This was not at all agreeable to Henry's plans; and, worse still, it was reported that the Estates had agreed to take Arran as King in the event of the young Queen's death. They were also talking of a marriage between her and Arran's son. That at least must never be allowed. But even the election of a Governor was a fatal bar to the prisoners lately in England keeping their promises without force to assist them; and Henry commissioned Southwell to take their opinions what was to be done. New articles must be drawn up about their entry into Scotland, and some of them should be asked to give their advice in writing. Would it do for two of them to repair in advance of the others to Edinburgh and present the King's letters to the Council, then notify the fact to the others, who might come with a sudden rush, put down the new Government, seize the Cardinal or the Protector, and get possession of the young child and the fortresses of Scotland for the King?³

Another policy, however, and a rather less violent one, was proposed by the King in a letter to Southwell himself, sent along with these instructions, to be communicated to Lisle and Wharton. Reflecting, as he

¹No. 4. Maxwell, the Warden of the West Marches, was amongst the prisoners in England.

²No. 18.

³Nos. 19, 22.

said, that he staid his sword on no other surety than the word of the Scotch lords, proclamation should be made that all Borderers who within 15 days should come to the King's Warden and give the same promise as the prisoners had done in the open article, "for the keeping of the Child and Government of Scotland," should be reputed the King's friends and live in surety, while those who should not come in would be reputed enemies. This, he thought, might serve to stay many who would otherwise bow to the authority of Cardinal Beton, as the Humes of the Merse were said to have done lately, or who might be drawn to some other party. Southwell was also to get Bothwell to write a letter to the Sheriff of Ayr, a Scotch refugee in France, to induce him to repair to the King and take part with England in the coming struggle.¹

Southwell met with the Scottish lords at Darlington on the 11th, and desired of them categorical answers to a series of eight questions. They were against sudden action, proposed first to reason with Arran and the Council, and considered that they should all go together. They were sworn to stand by each other. They could not state exactly how they proposed to get possession of the fortresses, but would report their progress as time went on. They thought the proposed proclamation on the Borders should be deferred till they had spoken both with the lords and the Borderers, but if these proved intractable they would recommend it to be made.²

The Scottish Council, in complying with Henry's request for the surrender of Somerset's murderers, had expressed their great desire to treat of peace or abstinence

¹ Nos. 28, 25.

² Nos. 37, 38, 39.

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¹ Nos. 28, 25.

² Nos. 87, 88, 89.

of war for at least five or six months; with which view they proposed to send up in embassy the bishop of Orkney, lord Erskine, Sir Adam Otterburn and Sir John Campbell of Lundy -- a greater and more honorable embassy than that which King James had proposed only three weeks before.¹ Henry's reply to this, dated the 4th January, showed that he was in no mood for negotiation till he had the murderers actually in his hands. This reply, however, had not reached Edinburgh when Arran, as Governor, wrote to him, on the 6th, sending Rothesay herald to solicit a safe-conduct for the embassy.² And Rothesay carried with him to the Borders as prisoners William Leiche and John Priestman, the murderers of Somerset herald, whom they delivered up to Lisle at Alnwick on the 9th, along with the record of their examinations taken in Scotland, certified by Thomas Bellenden, the Chief Justice Clerk.³

From this document it appeared that the murderers had confessed the deed before the Earl of Argyle, Great Justice of Scotland, and said that they had done it of their own accord without counsel or help from any other person.⁴ But a fuller declaration that they made, written in Leche's own hand, gives some explanation of their motives. It appears that they were English refugees who had sought an asylum in Scotland in 1537 from the severities used in punishing the Northern Rebellion. They consequently hated the King and his Government, of which they still stood in dread from the number of Henry's spies.⁵ Of course, when they came into English hands, they were questioned further. Why did they kill the herald rather than Henry Ray or any other English-

¹ Vol. XVII., No. 1227, cf. 1151.

² No. 16.

³ No. 26.

⁴ No. 26 (2).

⁵ No. 26 (5).

man? They said they had no special cause of enmity against Somerset, but had determined to kill the first of the three they could lay hands on. The reason was, that after the dispersion of the Scotch army they felt themselves to be in less favor with the Scotch King and lords, and believed that some cruel deed done to Englishmen would tend to restore their credit. They went first to the King, and Leche told him that there were Englishmen in Edinburgh who he thought were spies and should not go unpunished. James made no answer, but looked at them and made a motion of his hand, from which they gathered that he would not mind if they had "a shrewd turn." They afterwards applied to the King's Secretary Erskine to be taken into some man's service or have leave "to seek the wars" in some other country, as they were sure when this war was ended they would be delivered up to the King of England. Erskine bade them have no such fear; they should not be delivered, and wages would be given them shortly by order of Cardinal Beton. They then applied to the Cardinal himself, who asked what they could do in return for the asylum they had so long enjoyed in Scotland. What friends could they make against England? For he had authority from the Pope to interdict that realm, and it would not be long before the interdict was published in English churches. Beton afterwards called Leche to a consultation, but not his fellow; and while they were both kept in poverty for want of employment they heard of the going home of Somerset and other Englishmen. Some cruel deed, they considered, was expected of them, and the murder of Somerset was the result.¹

The matter, however, could have no lasting conse-

¹No. 26 (4).

quences now that the unhappy murderers were delivered up. The English Government was more concerned about the keeping of the sea; for Scottish ships were roving about the Channel and keeping watch for the English fleet from Bordeaux. Even mercantile ships had big artillery on board and were quite prepared for war; and anxiety was not diminished when in the middle of January information was received that the Duke of Guise had arrived at Havre, intending to pass into Scotland, and, under colour of visiting his daughter the Queen Dowager, to get possession of Dunbar and other strongholds.¹ But at the very beginning of the month the keeping of the sea was under consideration, and on the 8th the King wrote to Lord Lisle that he was appointed High Admiral in the room of Hertford, who had been made Great Chamberlain. Lisle's services, however, being still necessary on the Borders, Sir Francis Brian was to supply his place as Vice-Admiral—an office he had filled before, and for which he was well qualified by experience.²

Henry was strangely sanguine if he thought that the pledges given him by a number of Scottish prisoners in his hands—eminent, as these were, in rank and station—

¹Nos. 40, 46, 47, 57.

²Nos. 19, 86. But though Lisle's appointment as Admiral was intimated to him on the 8th, the privy seal for it was not issued till the 17th, and was not delivered to the Chancellor for execution till the 26th, the date of the letters patent. See No. 100 (27). This in itself shows that the undated letter written in Lisle's name about the *Salamander* and *Unicorn* (No. 28) is placed too early. The reference to "the abstinence" also proves that it could not have been before March. Most likely it was written towards the end of April as a draft letter, which Lisle did not find it advisable to despatch; for apparently the rumors about the ships were false (see No. 489). It may be observed, moreover, that just at that time Henry rather hoped Bothwell's friendship would be useful to him. See Nos. 455, 465.

constituted anything like a safe guarantee to secure him complete control of the government of Scotland. It is not to the credit, certainly, of those Scotch noblemen that they acquiesced so easily; but even the conference at Darlington showed how little they could be relied on to fulfil all that they had agreed to.¹ The election of a Governor by the Scots themselves must be allowed to stand. Apparently it had been anticipated by Henry. And really Arran seemed anxious to conciliate England, especially as he was not on good terms with Cardinal Beton;² so that the party of the "Kirkmen" in Scotland might, perhaps, be kept under control. Inquiries by Lisle of a Scotch pursuivant (Dingwall) confirmed this view, showing also that Arran was "a great favorer of the Scripture, and a man (as he thought) of very good conscience." Whereupon Lisle expressed a hope to the pursuivant that Arran would make humble suit to the King of England to take the young Princess of Scotland and bestow her in marriage upon my lord Prince. And the pursuivant, we are told, believed that the Governor would do so, as he was "a sober man and coveted no great things of the world." Lisle then dismissed him, bidding him tell Arran that if he knew the King, "he would rather be his subject than be King of all Scotland."

Just after dismissing him, however, Lisle received a letter from the King, which induced him to recall the Scotch pursuivant and send Henry Ray (Berwick pursuivant), who was to have conducted Rothesay herald Southward to Arran, with letters of which he had received a draft from the King. This mission of Ray's had evidently some bearing on the entry of Sir George Douglas into

¹ Lisle evidently had grave suspicions of their good faith. See No. 48.

² No. 11.

³ No. 27.

Scotland, and Lisle waited impatiently for nine days at Alnwick, without hearing anything of him. He conjectured that his despatch had been delayed by the entry of Sir George Douglas, who would wish to give the first news himself.¹ Ray, however, was received by the Governor at Edinburgh on the 16th, and Lisle's letters, which Arran had by mistake allowed Beton to see, were read in open audience by the Cardinal. The accompanying credence did not please him, for it was derogatory to the dignity of him and the clergy generally; but Arran, after consulting with Douglas, thought it politic, since the Cardinal had seen them, that he should both read out the letters and make reply according to his own mind. Arran, however, wrote himself to Lisle that he intended to reform the state of the Kirk, and besought Lisle to procure a safe-conduct for Scotch ambassadors to go up and contract peace or abstinence between the realms.²

Sir George Douglas, too, was received by the Governor that day in open audience. He had already been some days in Scotland, having received his safe-conduct at Berwick on the 10th.³ He left Berwick with eight persons; but a company of over 1,000 horse joined him on the way, and he was informed that Arran and the other lords had ridden to the Queen, who was very ill at Linlithgow. Arran, moreover, went home to Hamilton after seeing her, but on his return to Edinburgh sent for Sir George, who was staying at the Earl of Morton's house at Dalkeith, gave him two apartments in his own house for the night, and had a long conference with him till past midnight. That was Monday night the 15th. The open audience was next day. Cardinal Beton said his coming was not for Scotland's good and that

¹ No. 58.² No. 56.³ No. 92.

he and his brother ought not to be admitted to their lands again after being so long "nourished" in England until it appeared to the whole realm that they were come for the defence of their own native country. Argyle and Murray and the bishops took the same view; but Arran stood up and begged them to put aside all malice, considering the state of the realm; saying if they would not receive his kinsmen who had been wrongfully kept out, he would help to set them in whoever said nay. After a debate, during which Sir George was ordered to withdraw, it was decided that he and his brother should be admitted as true gentlemen to their country; and Beton, though not satisfied, bade him welcome and desired him to forget past grudges.¹

The Cardinal was right enough that the restoration of the Douglasses implied an increase of English influence in Scotland. The Governor himself was playing into Henry's hands, not willingly, indeed, but avowedly and rather too effectually, his jealousy of Beton and of the expected coming of the Duke of Guise being a stimulant to such action in his own interests. On the 26th January Sir George Douglas presented letters to him from Lord Lisle, and he, in reply, desired Sir George to thank the King for his favor to the realm of Scotland, and to say that if he were only sure of peace with England he would lay hands on the Cardinal, and reform the Church in Scotland, as Henry had done in his own country.² Nor did he hesitate long; for the Cardinal was arrested the very next day in the Governor's own chamber while sitting at Council. The Queen Dowager, who though lately ill at Linlithgow, seems to have come up to the capital, gave a shriek when they took him,

¹ Nos. 59, 64.

² Nos. 81, 88.

and all was stir and confusion. He was conveyed to the Earl of Morton's castle at Dalkeith, where he was kept fast prisoner; and Arran, being thus relieved of his only serious rival at the Council board, wrote on the 30th to Suffolk to desire a safe-conduct for the ambassadors whom he was sending up in consequence of Henry's letter from Hampton Court on the 4th and his message through the noblemen lately returned from England.¹ The Cardinal's arrest, however, was a strong step to take in a country where the privileges of the Church were still respected. Arran had it proclaimed at the cross of Edinburgh that it was for treason "and not for taking away of any service of the Church." But the consequences were appalling. No priest would sing mass in Edinburgh, nor christen children, nor bury the dead.² In such a state of matters faction was not likely to be quiet. Argyle, Murray and Huntly prepared to come up strong to the Parliament summoned to meet at Edinburgh on the 12th March, and to insist on the Cardinal's liberation. On the other hand Sir George Douglas was solicited to get him handed over to the King of England. But Sir George astutely declined to promise that either he or his brother would make such an attempt. If they did, he said, it would create mistrust of them as men of the King of England's party.³

The Cardinal's imprisonment did not tend to make Arran popular. "The Governor was a good man," people said, "till he rounded with the Earl of Angus and his brother."⁴ The lords who had been prisoners in England were spoken of as "English lords." Huntly, Murray and Bothwell offered sureties for the Cardinal's liberation and it was expected that Argyle would take

¹ No. 96.

² Nos. 102, 105.

³ Nos. 104, 124.

⁴ No. 161.

Stirling Castle.¹ But Arran became still more English in his policy and still more opposed to the priesthood. He got a Black Friar, by name Thomas Guilliame, to preach daily at Holyrood or St. Giles's Church upon the abuses of the Church and the advisability of setting forth the Bible and Testament in English.² The suggestion, if it did not come from Henry's agents, was speedily backed up by them. "It were not amiss," Lisle wrote to the Governor, "to let slip among the people the Bible and New Testament in English;" and if Arran had not a supply of them he promised to get him some out of England.³ Bibles were evidently looked upon in the light of hounds to be "let slip" to disperse the sacerdotal party in Scotland. Arran took advantage of Lisle's offer and desired that an Englishman might be sent to Scotland with Bibles to sell.⁴ Ten days later, Suffolk at Newcastle was informed by Rothesay herald that English Bibles, Testaments, primers and psalters were all in great demand in Scotland.⁵

Meanwhile, diplomacy had not unnaturally succeeded in effecting a truce between the two countries. There was no question which was the stronger power, and the King and the English Warden had already given orders to suspend active operations against the Scots, while Arran, as we have seen, had all along been anxious for a more permanent settlement. Diplomatic action, however, had been deferred till the return of the Scotch prisoners to their native country and the delivery of the message

¹ No. 105.

² Nos. 155, 161. The two footnotes giving this friar's name as John Rough appear to be erroneous. Both Knox and Lesley mention Guilliame as the first who preached, though Rough followed. They were both Black Friars.

³ No. 157.

⁴ No. 174.

⁵ No. 214.

with which they were charged by Henry; so that it was only on the 20th January that Arran was able to make answer. He and his Council having considered that message, came to the conclusion that no satisfactory settlement could be made by mere writings, and as Henry objected to loss of time they desired a speedy safe-conduct for Sir George Douglas, William Hamilton of Sanquhar, James Leirmouth of Dairsie, and Mr. Henry Balnavis of Halhill.¹ The Governor's letters were addressed to Lisle as Warden of the Marches, and to the Duke of Suffolk, Henry's lieutenant general of the North; and the King himself answered them on the 9th February, sending a safe-conduct for the persons named and an abstinence from war by land for three months.² They were duly forwarded by Suffolk from Newcastle on the 12th, and by Lisle from Alnwick on the 13th.³ Suffolk had been authorised to date the documents, and Arran found that the abstinence was to be (by land only) from the 14th of that month of February to the 1st June. Arran's reply to the King was dated on the 17th February, promising to get ready the embassy, and requesting that the return of the lords who had been captives in England might be delayed till Whitsunday, or at least till some day after Easter, that they might attend the Parliament summoned for the 12th March, and so help to reverse the attainders of the Douglasses—a point which was most important to the King's own policy.⁴

The truce was formally accepted by the Scotch Government on the 20th February;⁵ and Henry, in spite of his impatience for an early settlement, was obliged to acquiesce in the delay of the return of the prisoners till

¹ No. 96.² No. 182.³ Nos. 152, 155-6.⁴ No. 178.⁵ Nos. 188, 189.

Whitsuntide.¹ His only hope, in fact, rested in Arran and the Douglasses, and things were getting a little out of gear. The lords opposed to the Governor—Huntly, Argyle and others, including, of course, a large body of the Churchmen—were arranging to hold a convention of their own at Perth, and not to come to the Parliament summoned to Edinburgh at all.² Argyle, however, it was thought, might be won over; for the Governor had now granted him a suit for certain lands in the Isles given him by the late King, though he had recently experienced trouble there raised up for him by Arran himself. There were also other complications. Beton had been lord Chancellor at the time of his arrest (having lately got Arran to take the Great Seal from the Bishop of Glasgow and deliver it to him), and though it was now proposed, with Henry's consent, to put the earl of Glencairn in his place, the office could not be held by a prisoner on parole; such an appointment, moreover, would make him useless to the King in other ways.³ Then, although the Duke of Guise seemed to be delaying his departure for Scotland, it was said the president of Turin, M. Cheman, who was one of the French King's Privy Council, would go thither and be director of the Scotch Council until his arrival; with whom would go Captain Lorges "in case of a ruffle." More serious still, the Earl of Lennox was coming with them; and Lennox, whom the French considered heir presumptive to the Scotch Crown, looking upon Arran as illegitimate, was to marry the Queen Dowager of Scotland.⁴ Thus Arran's authority was endangered in many ways.

Henry was impatient because he was already committed to a continental war. His diplomacy was leading him

¹ No. 204.

² No. 288.

³ No. 104.

⁴ No. 140.

on to it even when a new Parliament met at Westminster on the 16th January,¹ called mainly to vote him another subsidy, the pretext for which was the war with Scotland. Yes, it required yet another subsidy, after all the previous grants, and the forced loan, and the great monastic confiscations! The subjugation of Scotland might have required it all, perhaps, even if Scotland had stood alone. But France, however unwilling to quarrel with England, could not allow Scotland to be crushed, and the Scotch war was in itself drawing England into a league with the Emperor against France. For France was sending provisions of war to Scotland and selling ships to Scotland underhand, while Scotch ships were taking English prizes. Nay, Frenchmen joined Scots in taking English crayers.² No wonder the truce was not allowed to extend to naval warfare! Paget, however, had his eye on such practices, while Marillac had equal complaints to make at the English Court. Marillac was to have been recalled after Christmas and succeeded by Morvilliers; but the latter took ill, and Marillac occasionally lost his temper in remonstrance.³ Nor did he mend matters when, having, as he alleged, a new commission to treat of the marriage of Orleans and the Princess Mary, he had a conference at some length with the King's Commissioners upon that subject and the pensions. The Council instructed Paget to show the French King that his ambassador had done nothing to put the matter in a better train, and further that he was "so wilful, so proud and so glorious," that the sooner he was replaced by another Ambassador the better.⁴

¹ No. 66.

² Nos. 62, 68, 71, 106 (p. 72), 118, 117, 158.

³ Vol. XVII., No. 1208; and in this Vol. Nos. 44, 68, 87.

⁴ Nos. 91, 92.

Under these circumstances it required comparatively little effort on the part of Chapuys, who, indeed, was so ill with the gout that he could not go about much,¹ to bring to effect the long talked of closer amity between England and the Emperor. Henry required that alliance quite as much as Charles against their common enemy France; yet even now he could only consent to a secret treaty binding him to future action, that he might not encounter the whole responsibility of open war at once. Towards Francis, who was scarcely half deceived, but was equally unwilling to precipitate matters, he was still, for some months, to profess neutrality and claim the rights of a neutral. But before the middle of February the treaty with the Emperor was an accomplished fact. It was, indeed, greatly desired on the Imperial side, even though by the nature of the transaction the Emperor was left for some time to do the fighting alone; yet Henry understood the situation so well, that even at the last moment he ventured to insist upon other things still, which no Imperial agent could be expected to concede. On the 5th February the King's deputies dined with Chapuys to discuss the treaty, which the latter had drawn up; but they presently took exception to the fact that the King was not called in the preamble "Supreme Head of the Church of England." At this they broke off, and two days later came to the ambassador saying it was absolutely essential that these words should be set in the title, or the treaty would advance no further. They could not even venture to speak to the King of this difficulty, for he had received that very morning wonderful offers from France, to which he might justly and reasonably listen if he was incensed by a suggestion that he should renounce his title. Chapuys was equally firm

¹No. 87.

on his side not to acknowledge Henry's ecclesiastical pretensions. But it was finally agreed that in the treaty which he should sign the style should be only "King of England, France and Ireland," without even the addition "Defender of the Faith"—a title which the Pope had long since revoked; while the counterpart treaty signed by the English should give their King the style recognised among themselves. Chapuys remarked that their insertion of the words would signify little, as he on receiving the treaty could cancel or erase them. But they replied that he might do in that matter as he pleased. It was enough for them to have fulfilled their duty.¹ Briefly, the treaty was concluded at London on the 11th February;² and was afterwards secretly ratified by the Emperor in Spain before Bishop Bonner, the English Ambassador, the ratification being ante-dated Molin del Rey, 31st March, when the Emperor had really passed on to Barcelona in April.³

But Henry had not yet got Scotland into his hands. He chafed when he thought of "the long time passed unfruitfully since the decease of the late King, and how slenderly he was answered from all parties in Scotland."⁴ It was promised, indeed, that an embassy should be sent him from the Three Estates of that country after the Parliament had met; but he was not by any means assured that their instructions would be satisfactory. Someone must be sent to Edinburgh to see what was doing; and Henry despatched thither Sadler, the man of all his agents who had most experience of Scotland. Sadler was to tell Arran that the King, believing in his favorable disposition as regards the embassy, had sent him to reside there "as his Grace's Commissioner and Counsellor," ready to give advice when required. He

¹ No. 150.

² Nos. 144, 164.

³ Nos. 389, 397, 406.

⁴ No. 270.

was to converse with Angus and Sir George Douglas, both together and apart, and learn from them how each great man was affected and who could be relied on to take the King's part; why efforts had not yet been made to get the child and the fortresses into the King's hands, and what provision was made to resist Lennox and the Frenchmen on their arrival. He was also to confer with Glencairn and Maxwell; and further he was to approach the Queen Dowager with a rather special message. For she had lately sent a messenger, a Frenchman, to France, who was arrested on his way through England, as he had no credence for the King and made no suit for a passport. This the King considered an indiscretion; but, as he was assured otherwise of her goodwill towards himself and her desire to follow his counsel, he wished Sadler to declare his affection for her and her child, and hoped she would "open her heart" to him, and she would see how earnestly he sought the good of both of them. Sadler would then learn from her how the Governor and the rest of the nobles were really inclined, and how she herself favored the King's purpose.¹

Sadler reached Edinburgh on Sunday the 18th. The Parliament, which had opened on the 12th, had already arranged the despatch of the embassy² and been prorogued, to be called together again in April or May. The proposed convention had indeed met at Perth a week before, and had petitioned the Governor to release the Cardinal, forbid the diffusion of New Testaments and be guided by them, especially as to the persons sent to England. But Arran summoned the Perth lords on their allegiance to attend the Parliament at Edinburgh, and they all came except Argyle, who, being unwell, sent

¹ No. 271.

² Nos. 264, 278.

proxies.¹ The instructions to the ambassadors were all drawn up and settled before Sadler could have anything to say to them. They were not such as Henry desired; for they safe-guarded the independence of Scotland, and would not permit of the young Queen's being carried to England, Parliament having already ordained that she should be kept by her mother and four chosen lords of Scotland; but if Henry desired to put Englishmen or ladies with her, he might place one or two knights of England and as many ladies of honour with their servants at his own expense.² So, the main business that he came to influence being already disposed of, Sadler was very cordially received by the Governor, the bishop of Glasgow (who again was Chancellor), Huntly, Angus, Cassillis, Glencairn and the Earl Marshal. Each of Henry's friends had his different tale to tell apart. Sir George Douglas took the credit to himself for getting the Governor to break up the Perth convention, said he had not been remiss in writing and had bestirred himself much in the King's behalf while speaking only of the weal of Scotland lest he should raise suspicion; but as for the promises of the nobles he had told Sadler at Newcastle that the lords could never perform them. He had brought the Governor to the King's devotion and from that of France, and with this marriage concluded the other nobles would be brought round, so that Henry would have the full direction of affairs. But if they were to go about to depose the Governor and directly subject the realm to England "there was not so little a boy but he would hurl stones against it."³

Just after Sir George Douglas had left, Lord Somerville came to Sadler regretting that matters had not gone on

¹ Nos. 286, 305.

² No. 278.

³ No. 305.

so well as he had hoped, but no doubt all would be well by and by. Bothwell, he said, had slipped from them and called them "the English pensioners." Fleming, moreover, was not to be trusted; but Angus, though too much led by his brother George, was assured, and so were Cassillis, Glencairn, Maxwell and Gray. A Governor had been chosen before they came, and it was no use talking of a new Government; but they had delivered the King's letters, proposed the marriage, and believed that other things would follow in good train, especially as they had arrested the Cardinal, who was sure to be an enemy, though many were offended at their laying hands on him. As for France, they would forsake their league with the French, who had often broken faith with them.¹

Next morning Sadler had meetings at the Black Friars with Angus and Glencairn, both together and apart; and considered them both assured to the King, and Somerville also. On one point they excused themselves, as Somerville had done, by the fact that the Governor had been already chosen. This, they confessed, made it impossible for them to perform their promises, Angus saying plainly that his friends would not come to him at first. But they had proposed the marriage, and though the Lords were very stiff not to let their young Queen out of the realm, when the marriage was once contracted they would annul all their leagues with France and help the King against France. Glencairn even declared that though he had little silver he would go himself and bring 5,000 good fellows with him to serve the King in that war.²

It is a long and rather amusing story, for which we refer the reader to Sadler's own report, how the English

¹ No. 805.

² *Ib.*

envoy was then brought to the Governor, who affected to fear that the King would mediate for the Cardinal's liberation, and became specially cordial on being assured that Henry would do him no such displeasure; how the Governor bade him declare his message to the Council; how he was very frankly answered by Huntly, showing that the embassy was already instructed and was on the eve of departure, as Henry himself had urged haste; how Sadler felt it was too late to inquire or discuss the character of their instructions, and himself agreed that if the Council would not communicate with him the ambassadors should not be detained. At night Sadler received a visit from Bothwell, who expressed his devotion to Henry, and said that if the other lords had been as willing as they pretended, the King would already have had his purpose. No sooner, he said, had they got home again than they "fell in" with the Governor; and as he himself had fallen "out" with the Governor, he would not have gone even to the Parliament except to vote for the restitution of Angus. The Governor, he said, was more meet to be governed, for he actually was governed by mean persons, and the realm would never come right till they got a more competent man; in which matter he (Bothwell) would keep his promises to the King. He did not believe Henry would like the instructions, as the ambassador had no authority to deliver the child.¹ This point, however, was just what the Lords were most united about; and even the zealous Glencairn urged Henry first of all to have the marriage concluded; for all would oppose the taking of the "bairn" out of the realm. It would look as if the King meant conquest and not the weal of the young Queen, because when her father died there was a state of war which still continued.²

¹ No. 305.

² No. 305 (2).

The King's purpose was not advanced by the fact that the Scotch lords had feuds among themselves. At the Edinburgh Parliament it was expected that there would be great contentions, and that the priests would bring their men in "coats of plate" and with long spears.¹ During the session the Clergy and Commons presented three petitions to the Governor—first for the release of Cardinal Beton, unless he could be proved guilty of treason; second, that the state of the clergy might not be altered after "the cast of England;" and third, that the Queen should be put in the keeping of four nobleman till old enough to consent to marry.² About the same time the Sheriff of Ayr and other Scotch gentlemen arrived in London, willing to offer their services to the King; but then there was deadly feud between the Sheriff of Ayr and the Earl of Cassillis, one of those on whom the King placed his chief reliance. Sadler was accordingly instructed to get Glencairn, Maxwell and others to urge Cassillis to be reconciled to the Sheriff, if the King, finding him conformable to his purpose, should think fit to send him northwards.³

The ambassadors were despatched on the 20th March with a letter from Arran to the King.⁴ But Sadler had still to discharge his mission to the Queen Dowager, whom he visited on the 22nd, and delivered the King's letter to her. He found her, to all appearance, quite in favor of her daughter's marriage to the Prince, and even of her delivery into the King's custody. In fact, she told Sadler that the Governor had no real intention of marrying her in England, and that he had said himself that they would make the contract, but keep the child till her lawful age, hoping in the meantime that Henry

¹ No. 261.² No. 285.³ No. 278.⁴ No. 308.

might die, on which they would find means to break it off. This she was anxious Henry should know, though she wished her information kept secret. The Governor and Council desired to keep the child in Scotland, because it was by her authority alone that he could act. Even if she died in England they would "have another to succeed her," and if the Prince died the English could marry her to some one else; so that, however the game went, the King would dispose of Scotland at his pleasure. The Governor, the Queen Dowager was sure, intended to marry her daughter to his own son; and to prevent this the King should insist on her delivery. She added that the Cardinal, if at liberty, could do much good. Sadler could not agree to this. He said the Cardinal would rather do much hurt, for he had no affection for England. She replied that he was a wise man "and could better consider the benefit of the realm than all the rest." It would be found that the lords would neither deliver the child nor pledges for the marriage. But she would find out the Governor's whole intent very soon; for knowing of Sadler's visit to her he was sure to come and see her and she would pretend unwillingness to the marriage that she might draw him out.¹

The Queen Dowager further took occasion to deny some rumours. Lennox might be coming to Scotland, but he was not going to marry her. She also denied that her father, the Duke of Guise, was coming to Scotland, as he was making ready the French King's army in Champagne against the Emperor; and she hoped there would be no war between England and France. She was sorry for the indiscretion of her servant in England, for

¹ No. 818.

she had commanded him to inform the King of his journey and ask for a passport. And when Sadler spoke of the King's high opinion of her, she wished her daughter was in his hands; for it was unfit that the heir of a realm should be in the keeping of one who claimed the succession. The Governor, she said, had actually given out that the child was not likely to live; but Sadler should judge for himself; and she exhibited the babe to him naked, as fine and healthy a child as could be.¹

Soon afterwards Sadler had another conference with Arran, who asked some questions about the old and young Queen, and thus gave him the opportunity of further comparing notes. Arran, whom some spoke of as a simpleton, and whose purposes the Queen Dowager thought she could easily penetrate, showed himself by no means an unskilled diplomatist. He concurred with what Sadler said, even about the healthiness of the young babe; and when Sadler touched upon the peace and marriage, saying Henry would require evidences of a sincere desire to accomplish them, reminded him that he did nothing of himself. He relied upon Henry's aid, as he had much difficulty with the "Kirkmen" on his account; but he expected good news from the ambassadors. He professed to care nothing about France; but on Sadler remarking that for a perfect peace the Scots must annul all their leagues with that country, he said that would require much consideration; but he was no good Frenchman and would agree to all the King required, with the advice of the estates. As long as the Cardinal was safe in prison they could have little to do with France; but if the Cardinal had his will, he, Arran, would be burned as a heretic. Sadler on this suggested Beton's removal to Dunbar or Tantallon, but

¹ No. 313.

the Governor thought he was as well where he was. He added that the late King had a list of noblemen and gentlemen written in a roll as heretics and that his own name stood first among them. But now he would set forth the glory of God with the King's help.¹

Sadler was perplexed. It was difficult to judge of the real inclinations of everyone and he did not see what was to be the issue.² The Governor and the Queen Dowager spoke of each other and their purposes in such a way that he knew not which of the two to trust.³ Presently the Cardinal was removed from Blackness to his own castle of St. Andrews, where the Council pretended that he could still be kept safely. From thence, indeed, it was plausibly said, he might be conveyed by water to Tantallon, or Dunbar.⁴ But the thing looked rather like a prelude to his liberation—which, in truth, it was. The King, who had notice of what was intended almost before Sadler, was intensely dissatisfied. He considered that he had been fooled by his late prisoners, who had been only seeking their own profit. They had not sent intelligence or reported proceedings. They had not informed him what was laid to the charge of the Cardinal, who, though the Governor declared that he should never be delivered, was now sent home. How George Douglas had handled that matter, the King said, he knew best himself. Worst of all, the Scotch Parliament had taken care that the King should not have his way by establishing as Governor one so unmeet for the post. Sadler must tell the late prisoners to see to it that the ambassadors had instructions that were to the purpose, else the King would not be put off any longer.⁵

¹ No. 824.

² No. 825.

³ No. 848.

⁴ Nos. 818, 818, 888.

⁵ No. 884. Henry's suspicions, especially of Sir George Douglas, were evidently fanned by what Lisle had written to him on the 24th March. No. 816.

But even if Henry was prepared to execute these threats by a renewed war with Scotland, the replies received by Sadler might have made him hesitate. Maxwell frankly admitted that the King had a right to use force if gentle means failed; and for himself, in that case, he would be at the King's service. He was suspected in Scotland, he said, and must take part with England if war should recommence, but peaceable means were preferable. What would satisfy the King? Sadler could not tell, but thought he would insist on the delivery of the child. If so, Maxwell said, he could obtain it, for Scotland was not strong enough to withstand him, and all the prisoners would assist him. Angus and his brother were true gentlemen, and Angus was just about to marry his (Maxwell's) daughter.¹ When Sir George Douglas next came to visit Sadler he was much perplexed by what the latter was commissioned to tell him and others. What he did for the best, he complained, seemed taken for the worst. He had done more to serve the King than all the rest, and to keep the Governor from going over to the French party and the bishops. They had been telling the Governor that Sir George would betray him to Henry, and now if the Governor knew that the King intended to have absolute control of Scotland, he would revolt to the other party, and the whole realm would be united against England. Sadler said he hoped things would not come to that extremity; but those whom the King trusted should have seen that the instructions to the ambassadors were such as would satisfy him. Douglas said they were given by the Three Estates, and to find fault with them before it was known how the King accepted them would only bring their party into more

¹No. 866, 891.

suspicion; but if the King desired at once to have complete control of the realm there was no other way but the sword. Further conference with Angus and with Maxwell led to much the same result. All were troubled with the King's message; but if the King would have war, they would redeem their pledges and spend their lives and goods in his service.¹

The King was not satisfied with Douglas's explanations. He noted, in fact, that Sir George went back upon his word in some things, with which it was not prudent to tax him openly.² It would not do for Henry to quarrel with such tools as he had to work with. The Governor, too, was shaky enough, and must be secured in some way; so the King opened up to him a Church policy somewhat like his own in England, with a bribe of no small potency. The Governor had just been protesting that out of regard for Henry's project he had forborne to procure from Parliament the marriage of his son to the young Queen of Scotland—an assurance that Henry did not make much of, as he could not believe the Scots would consent to such an unequal union. But Sadler might show him that the King had so devised for the advancement of his blood that he should have no cause to repent his conformity to his proceedings. If Arran would only keep steadfast, the King would give his own daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage to his son. And this, besides the high distinction of the match itself, would enable him to keep securely the place which he then held; for the lords and bishops who were so unwilling to come in to him were evidently combining for the overthrow of him and Angus and all that party, intending

¹ No. 874.

² Nos. 402, 425, 455.

the delivery of the Cardinal and the seizure of the young Queen, probably not without the consent of her mother.¹

There was a curious agreement everywhere to disparage Arran's mental endowments. What Bothwell said of him we have seen; Sir George Douglas protested that he alone had kept him steady to the King; the King wrote of him as one who saw not deeply into matters;² and the Queen Dowager declared that he was simple and inconstant.³ But the way he received the King's great offer hardly indicates such weakness as was so generally imputed to him. He put off his cap and said he was most bound that a prince of such a high repute should offer his daughter to so poor a man as himself, acknowledging the great surety and support that it would give him, both in governing and in setting forth God's word, and extirpating the Bishop of Rome's authority. But he could not believe in such a combination of lords and bishops against him as the King suggested. As to Cardinal Beton (who had by this time been completely liberated), he said Seton, to whose custody he had been committed, had deserved to forfeit both life and lands, and he acknowledged the justice of Henry's opinion that it was a disastrous mistake committing him to his own house. Talking thus, he was recalled by Sadler to the subject of the King's offer, and, putting off his cap once more, prayed him to write that he thanked the King a thousand times and would communicate with his brother (meaning his bastard brother the abbot of Paisley) and Sir George Douglas, "and not many more," and ere long let the King know his answer.⁴ A few days later he said that he had taken the advice of secret friends, who thought

¹ No. 864 (p. 214).

² *Ib.*

³ No. 855.

⁴ No. 891.

with him that he was most bound to the King and should accept the offer. So when the treaties were settled, which would be easily agreed on unless the King sought to take away the independence of Scotland, he would send to desire the marriage.¹

It was not that the Governor was weak, though perhaps he did not mind being so considered. The state of Scotland was weak and he could but temporise at first, willing enough to have kept down the Church with Henry's aid, and happy for a time to keep his old enemy, the Cardinal, in durance. But Henry's policy was impracticable and the imprisonment of the Cardinal was both useless and dangerous if the Governor's hands were not strengthened from outside for a great ecclesiastical revolution. He fell in with Henry's views easily about having the Scriptures in English, but told Sadler that the extirpation of monks and friars and the abolition of papal authority would be difficult, though he himself did not believe in Purgatory, and thought these foundations could be applied to better uses.² He was most anxious, however, to avert suspicion on Henry's part that the Cardinal had obtained his liberty with his connivance; and, three days after the interview with Sadler just referred to, he sent for him again to clear himself on that point, swearing many oaths and laying his hand on his sword with a wish that it might stick in his heart if he knew beforehand of the Cardinal's liberation. His kinsmen, lord Seton, he said, who had shamed all his blood, had bound himself in his life and inheritance for the Cardinal's keeping, but had been corrupted with money and gifts and had not 12 or 16 men within the Castle when the Cardinal had 200. Sadler advised him not to admit Beton to his presence but put him in

¹ No. 895.² No. 891.

the custody of some noblemen till the King's advice was obtained. This the Governor thought not amiss, and said he would discuss it with his Council.¹

The Cardinal, in truth, had been taken to his own castle of St. Andrews and released that the interdict might be taken off, so that mass might be celebrated in the churches at Easter.² And very soon after, a new element in the situation was introduced by the arrival of Lennox, who landed at Dumbarton with a gentleman of France and a store of French gold to fill Scottish purses.³ Dumbarton was Lennox's own castle, and the keeper brought him the keys; so he stored it with arms and accoutrements brought from France.⁴ He soon gathered a company and joined Argyle, lord Erskine and others about Stirling, while Huntly, who had got leave to go home from the Parliament, went instead to Beton at St. Andrews.⁵ The news alarmed Henry VIII. more than it did any Scotchman in Scotland. He suspected a design to carry off the young Queen and desired Sadler to warn Arran and the Douglasses that the success of such a plot would be the end of their glory.⁶ The Douglasses must get Arran to summon Lennox to surrender Dumbarton.⁷ Sadler took counsel with Cassillis and Glencairn, but they said Lennox had no following, and though he and the Cardinal might aim at such a thing, they could not succeed unless the Governor joined them. Sir George Douglas, on the other hand, said he had been already urging Arran to remove the Queen to Edinburgh Castle, but the Governor told him it was too near England and that there were rumours which made him fear that the King, disappointed with the embassy, was planning to have her carried off himself. Sadler then went to see the Governor and

¹ No. 895.² No. 848.³ No. 874.⁴ No. 419.⁵ No. 891 (p. 280).⁶ No. 400.⁷ No. 402.

urged that after the trick played about the Cardinal the Queen should be removed to some place of strength. Arran thanked the King for his advice, again said that never man was worse served than he about the Cardinal, but there was no danger as to the Queen, as Lennox had made no assembly. Besides, Linlithgow, where she lay, was "in his chief strength" and he could not be deceived. Parliament, moreover, had ordered that she should be kept nowhere but there or at Stirling without the consent of her mother and him and the other estates of the realm.¹

Soon afterwards, Sadler found a change in the situation. The Governor had been irresolute and would have abandoned England and gone over to the opposite party if Angus and his brother, with Glencairn and Cassillis, Maxwell and Somerville, had not kept him steady.² The Governor had, indeed, naturally wavered when he heard what terms the King had insisted on with the Scotch ambassadors—the delivery of their Queen in her tender years and the abandonment of their alliance with France.³ But he had now issued a proclamation forbidding the adverse lords to bring with them such a force as they had intended. The result was that, after much ado, Lennox and Argyle had come to Edinburgh, and an agreement was about to be made between Lennox and Angus. It was hoped, however, that the King would not press for the delivery of the child till she was of lawful age or near it. Arran, at the same time, excused his delay in answering the King's demands by the slow coming in of the Lords. They had all come in now, except the Cardinal and Huntly, without waiting for whom an answer would be drawn up, which he

¹ No. 418.² Nos. 448, 458.³ No. 402 (1, 8).

hoped would satisfy the King, if he would but moderate his demands. Sadler said the King's demands were surely reasonable and necessary. But the Governor swore "a great oath" that he considered them quite the contrary; they were such "that every man, woman and child in Scotland would liever die in one day than accept them." Nevertheless, they would offer such reasonable conditions as Henry, he trusted, would not refuse, and would despatch the answer in three days. While they were thus talking, Lennox entered the chamber, and was welcomed by the Governor, who said they would now make the agreement between him and Angus, and then go to Council to hear the credence brought by him from France.¹

In the afternoon the Governor sent to inform Sadler of the effect of that credence—which was, that Francis desired the Estates of Scotland to remember their old league with France, as he would do on his part, and if Henry should invade them, he would send them aid in men, money and munitions; but if they agreed with Henry, they should comprehend him in the league. Nothing could be more frank, and Sadler found by other evidence that Arran had sent him a true report of the message. He was also encouraged by his separate conferences with Cassillis, Glencairn and the others to believe that Arran was now "in a good towardness" if the King would only relent somewhat. He would agree to give pledges for the child's deliverance at lawful age, or within a year or two of it, and they all thought this should be accepted. That would be a foundation for an amity in which the King would be sure to have his whole purpose. But the stipulation proposed by

¹ No. 458.

Henry that the Governor should continue during the young Queen's minority only on condition that he remained devoted to the King and used the counsel of such persons as the King thought best would never be admitted—at least, if it was intended to establish an English Council in Scotland; if it allowed a purely Scottish Council it would be conceded. But Sir George Douglas, or some other wise person, would be sent up to the King with the answer they were about to make, and if the King agreed with them, some noble personages would be sent “to knit up matters.”¹

Sadler continued to maintain that the King would use force,² and a draft letter from the Privy Council to him in reply, shows that they at first were instructed to keep up the menace; but wiser counsels prevailed and the minatory clause was struck out. Other articles were despatched to Scotland, and Sadler was to endeavour to procure the concurrence of Angus and the rest in getting the Governor to agree to them; but he was still to intimate that if these were not accepted without further amendment, the King, *in his opinion*, would be driven to the use of force; and in case matters were to come to extremity, he desired their advice how the war might be best conducted.³ When these instructions reached Sadler, however, the assembly had been already dissolved, the earl of Glencairn and Sir George Douglas had been despatched to England with the lords' answer, and not only the lords, but the Governor himself, had left town. So that it was impossible for Sadler to proceed in the way he was enjoined. But he was very hopeful that things were now in so good a train that the King would soon be able to do what he pleased in

¹ No. 458.

² No. 482.

³ No. 479.

Scotland.¹ He was assured by Angus, who had been at Linlithgow with the Governor, that good order had been taken for the custody of the young Queen, whom her mother would fain have removed to Stirling, and he knew that Arran, before he left for Hamilton, had given strict orders to Bothwell and the other Wardens of the Marches to keep the days of truce.²

There was a new danger, however, of which the King sent warning to the Governor through Sadler. Pope Paul III. had been naturally much moved on hearing of the overthrow of the Scots on the Solway, the death of James V. and the apprehension of Cardinal Beton; and being at Bologna on his way to meet the Emperor, on the 25th March he despatched to the Governors of Scotland Mark Grimani, patriarch of Aquileia, as collector, in place of the Cardinal, of a certain tribute of six-tenths which he had placed at the disposal of the deceased King for the defence of the Kingdom. He appears to have believed that the Government of Scotland was at this time in several hands, and that the Cardinal's apprehension could not have been the work of the rulers whom Grimani was to supply with money for his release as well as for the defence of the Kingdom.³ Grimani's mission had been urgently solicited by the French to prevent Scotland being completely at Henry's mercy; but in May he was still at Paris preparing to go to Scotland, and very strangely informed, certainly, of the state of affairs there.⁴ On Whitsunday, 13 May, the English Council wrote to Sadler to impress upon Arran the danger of this new legate's coming, and Arran took the warning "in marvellous good part"⁵—none the worse because he had just been writing to the Pope committing Scotland to the protection of his Holiness.⁶ He answered blandly

¹ Nos. 509, 510.

⁴ No. 528.

² No. 514.

⁵ No. 572.

³ Nos. 319, 321, 387.

⁶ Nos. 542-8.

that if the French King did them no more harm than to procure a legate to curse them, he cared little; for if the legate raised trouble with his excommunications he should surely never go home again. Still, the Governor would be glad, with the King's advice, to hinder his coming, and he only waited to know whether he should have peace or war with England; for if once peace were made he could soon reduce the realm to obedience, reform the Church and advance the word of God in spite of the legate, the Cardinal and all the bishops. Sadler said he had good hope of peace shortly, and the Governor replied that he only wished to be sure of it to set upon the Cardinal at St. Andrews, who was the only man he hated. Yet he must take measures also against Lennox, whom he had summoned in the Queen's name to deliver Dumbarton Castle. Lennox had, indeed, agreed to do so, but the Captain, whose name was Sterling, refused, declaring that the custody of the Castle was his for seven years to come by a grant of the late King, and Lennox, on the approach of the Governor's forces with Angus, Cassillis and others, had fled into the Highlands. Seated on an impregnable rock, it was impossible to reduce Dumbarton except by famine; but Arran said he had made proclamation against aiding the Captain, and the country seemed obedient. Stirling Castle, too, would be difficult to get into his hands, as it was the Queen's jointure; yet he would try to get it from Lord Erskine. In any case, however, he could be master of the bridge, as the castle had no ordnance to command it, and he and Angus, Cassillis and Glencairn had more friends on the other side of the water than their opponents.¹

¹ No. 572.

There is something singular in the admissions made by Arran to the representative of such a jealous and suspicious sovereign as Henry VIII. The Convention of the Scotch clergy, he admitted, had met at St. Andrews with his licence to determine what money they would contribute for the war if it should ensue, and though many bishops had assembled, it was prorogued till 1 June, when the whole clergy hoped to meet. Meanwhile it was resolved that they would for the maintenance of the war give all the money they had, and even their plate and the plate of the churches—"chalices, crosses, censers and all, leaving nothing unspent in that quarrel, and fight themselves if need required." But if peace succeeded the Governor would stop their meeting on the 1 June. Peace once concluded, as he was always telling Sadler, he would soon bring the realm to perfect obedience.¹ And so, as an anti-clerical, anti-Papal Governor, he appealed continually to Henry for support, and not without effect till the pretence could be kept up no longer. Was Henry, in this one case, exceptionally blind? And was Sadler blind as well? Part of the mystery, no doubt, was that if the Governor was false there was no agent anywhere in Scotland to carry out Henry's policy at all. But Sadler, at least, seems to have been marvellously convinced of his perfect sincerity.

The Scotch ambassadors were still at the English Court when, some time in the course of May (the truce having been meanwhile prorogued to 1 July),² it was resolved to send back Sir George Douglas to Scotland to obtain a commission to conclude the compact for the marriage on five specified conditions. First, the bride was to be delivered to the King or Prince at the age

¹ No. 572.² Nos. 607, 614.

of eight, or ten at furthest. Secondly, six earls and barons or their heirs approved by the King and two bishops were to be hostages for her delivery at that date. Third, she was to remain in the custody of the Scottish lords already appointed by Parliament, except Erskine and Seton, and the King might appoint "English folk" about her for her education. Fourth, after her delivery she was to be married at the age of twelve *at furthest* (!). Fifth, when she became Queen of England she was to have as great a dower as Queens of England usually had.¹ With these proposals Sir George returned to Edinburgh and found the Governor very well inclined to them. He could not, however, take upon himself the responsibility of concluding with Sadler privately, and summoned divers lords to be with him on the 4th June, though he apprehended that they would find little to object to except the delivery of their young Queen at the age of ten. Even to this, however, he hoped easily to bring them. Angus, Cassillis and Somerville were much of the same opinion. The Governor had already put off the convention of the clergy and said, as usual, that, if once sure of peace, he would prosecute the Cardinal.²

The Scottish nobles actually assembled on Tuesday the 5th and sat all day on Wednesday the 6th. Very strong objections were made to the delivery of the child queen at ten years of age unless the King of England would give pledges for her marriage to the Prince at twelve years old at the latest. But finally the King's proposals were accepted with only three modifications:—1. That the child should be delivered at ten years of age, provided the marriage was previously contracted by proxy, and six suitable earls and barons

¹ No. 577.

² No. 698.

would be laid as pledges, her custody, meanwhile, being according to the articles. 2. A little alteration was required in the articles of the peace, to preserve mercantile intercourse with subjects of such 'comprehense' as by those articles was to lose the benefit of comprehension. The peace was to be like the last peace, "with the exception of France pretermitted," and a provision inserted that whomsoever either party should comprehend should forfeit the benefit of comprehension if he withheld land, possession or pension from the King or from Scotland, and the parties might assist each other against such "comprehense" for wages of the requirant. 3. They added a new article, that if the Prince should die without issue their young Queen might, if she pleased, return to Scotland unmarried.¹

The final answer was made in Parliament two days later and may be read at length in the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, or in condensed form in this Calendar.² It was not such as to occasion much further difficulty, and Sir George Douglas being sent back with it to England, a commission was issued by Henry on the 17th June to the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk and others to arrange with the Scotch plenipotentiaries for the espousals, and for the peace between the two realms.³ Apparently they met that very day, when seven articles brought by Sir George were delivered to the English Commissioners by the King. Next day Sir George produced the same articles before the Council, or that part of it which was in London (for the King was then in Essex⁴ though expected at Greenwich on the day following), and the Councillors made a show of arguing some points and demanding a few explanations; but in the end they deferred matters till they should

¹ No. 664.² No. 671.³ No. 719.⁴ No. 700.

see the King, desiring the Scotch Commissioners meanwhile to copy the Articles and add others requesting the Council to expedite matters, for a speedy arrangement was exceedingly desirable.¹

It was quite evident, however, both in England and in Scotland that the two Kingdoms were coming to an understanding. And matters being in such favourable train, Sadler was now looking for the redemption of Arran's promises, to see what he would do against the Cardinal and his party now that peace with England was secure. Most unfortunately, in June, the Governor had returned to Hamilton and was very ill. The lords also were scattered and diplomatic business at a standstill. Sadler did not see how the Scottish prisoners could keep their "day of entry"—that is, their return on parole—at Midsummer as had been arranged; the time would have to be prolonged till Lammas (1 August).² At last the Governor was well enough to come to Edinburgh, and Sadler had an interview with him on the 29th June, when he urged him to get the Cardinal, Lennox, and their adherents at once apprehended. He could not but note for some time past that the Governor had seemed to "wax cold" in this matter.³ Was his faith in the Governor shaken? Early in the month he had discredited some rumors, declaring that if the Governor was a Christian with "any spot of honor," he was wholly "dedicate" to the King and had always shown himself so—in fact, he had earned a bad name among his own people as "an heretic and a good Englishman," who had sold his country to the King, and Scotch suspicions were aggravated by the fact that his ancestors were English.⁴ Still, there were no signs as yet that he was going to take active steps

¹ No. 728.

² Nos. 783, 741, 769.

³ No. 788.

⁴ No 677.

against the Cardinal and Lennox. So Sadler was glad of an opportunity to press him personally. Oh, he was very well disposed to do so, but still he made the enterprise more "difficile" than he was wont to do, both on account of their strength and of the prospect they had of shortly obtaining money and weapons from France. Such a prospect, Sadler said, was only a reason for prompt action beforehand, and he might be sure of the King's aid. He replied that he hoped to have God and the King on his side, for whose sakes he had much cumber and should have more; but he was sure the King could do more for him than the French could for his adversaries; and as soon as peace was concluded and pledges laid, he would proceed against the Cardinal and Lennox as the King advised.¹

So, once more, he cleverly deferred everything till the peace, and meanwhile prepared to go to Linlithgow to see to the sure keeping of the young Queen, whom Sadler himself advised him to remove to Edinburgh castle.² But what came of so many promises and protests when the peace really was made we shall have to show in our next preface; for the present Part does not carry us far beyond the actual conclusion of the treaties, which were signed at Greenwich on the 1st July, both for the peace and for the marriage.³

It was doubtless a great comfort to Henry to have got this settlement with Scotland. Not that he wholly trusted the Governor or the Scottish nation; but he had as good security now as could be looked for against the Scots aiding France while he and the Emperor were engaged in joint hostilities with that country. And it was, surely, not without due consideration of this that he

¹ No. 791.² No. 796.³ No. 804.

at length declared himself against France on the 22nd June, just nine days before the Scotch treaties were signed at Greenwich.¹

How long and how carefully he had been preparing for this open rupture we have partly seen already. He had secretly bound himself to the Emperor as early as the 11th February, and he had immediately made inquiries of Wallop how best he could give the French "the first buffet" when the actual breach should be notified to him.² That same month he had given Paget leave to quit the French court to return home on the plea of illness, with an intimation that Dr. Layton, the dean of York, would be sent as his successor.³ But Paget's cool demand for leave to return before the arrival of his successor put Francis almost beside himself, so that he could not speak for passion. It was the very time, moreover, when the English were complaining of Marillac, desiring that he might be replaced by some more agreeable negotiator. His old experience of Henry's trickery could not but fill Francis with alarm. He thought it wise, however, on consideration, to put the best face on matters, and said he saw that Marillac had been unskilful, but hoped his good brother would be able to conclude with him for all that. He confessed frankly that he was warned from every quarter that his good brother would be his enemy; and he endeavoured to show Paget that it would be more advantageous for Henry to ally himself with him than with the Emperor; for he would have to spend money on an Imperial alliance, whereas he would gain it on an alliance with him, without forfeiting the Emperor's friendship. Paget said he did well to speak so frankly, but Henry had been illtreated in the matter of the ships

¹ No. 754.

² No. 195.

³ Nos. 182-3.

Francis said that was a trifle, which Henry might order as he pleased; and he actually gave Paget leave to go, but before he was out of the Court gates recalled him, saying he had changed his mind and desired him not to leave till his successor arrived.¹

Paget remonstrated and said he would not stay unless he was forced; but if it must be, he would rather he stayed at Boulogne than at Paris. Cardinal Tournon, whom with Bayard, Francis had meanwhile called to Council, agreed to this and said a gentleman should accompany him to Boulogne with orders to Monsieur du Biez to make him good cheer.² To Boulogne, accordingly, Paget was honourably conducted, and there, as he found, he must be content to stay until his successor came. A special letter that he wrote to Cardinal Tournon to be allowed to proceed had met with an unfavorable answer, showing that it was quite unprecedented for two French Ambassadors to be in England (for, by this time, Marillac's proposed successor, the Prothonotary d'Orthe, had reached the English Court³) and no English Ambassador in France. For the sake of the amity Paget must remain. He in vain sought to meet this by saying he was ordered home. Du Biez confessed that he had no command to arrest him but to make him good cheer; he might go hawking and hunting whither he would. "Why, then," said Paget, "I will go to Calais." "Nay, that you may not," replied Du Biez; and when Paget remarked that that was equivalent to an arrest, he begged him not to use the word. On asking how long he should be detained, Du Biez told

¹ No. 217.

² *Ib.*

³ See Chapuys' letter of the 10th March (No. 259), p. 148.

him he should be at liberty when his successor came, if Marillac came with him.¹

He remained at Boulogne till the beginning of April, when Marillac arrived at Calais; and, as he continued there till the middle of the month, his stay must have lasted about six weeks before matters could finally be adjusted to let him proceed. For Marillac on reaching Calais on the 1st April was treated precisely in the same way there as Paget was at Boulogne; and it was fully intended by the English Council that he should be compelled to sojourn there at least till Paget's arrival.² A demand was also made by Henry for the liberation of a Scotch priest whom he had employed as a spy about Rouen and whom the French had apprehended as a malefactor; and though Francis regarded this as quite unreasonable, especially as it was insisted on as another condition of Marillac's liberation, he forbore to contest the point. But neither of the Ambassadors had got liberated even as late as the 14th April.³

To turn to matters of domestic concern. We have already said that the chief business of the Parliament which was called in January was to vote the King a new subsidy; and really besides this there was comparatively little of public interest. There was, indeed, an Act entitled "for the advancement of true religion," to regulate the printing, sale and use of the Bible and other books of religion. There was an Act also containing ordinances for Wales. There were Acts against fraudulent debtors, for setting the prices of wines, and touching the manufacture of pins; for preservation of the river Severn; for making coverlets in York; for making friezes and cottons in Wales, and for paving certain streets in

¹ Nos. 250, 252.

² Nos. 353, 354.

³ Nos. 354(8), 381, 390, 403.

London and Westminster; also a noteworthy Act to allow capable persons who did not belong to the fellowship of Surgeons in London to administer medicines free from molestation by that fellowship. But the great bulk of the Acts passed were private and local Acts.¹ The proceedings of the Convocation of Canterbury this year are a degree more interesting; for even in February when it first met a general revision of mass books and other service books was ordered, not only to get rid of all mention of the Pope's name, but also of all "feigned legends" and references to Saints not mentioned in the Bible or "authentic doctors." Some petitions also were presented, which are of interest to the ecclesiastical historian.² But the Houses were presently prorogued till the 4th April, and then again to the 20th, when a rather important session began, resulting in a revision, urged on by the King, of the book called "The Institution of a Christian Man," published in 1537. This treatise, after amendment, was renamed "A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man," and being at length authorised in May, became known as "the King's Book" instead of "the Bishops' Book." The new name was not inappropriate, for Henry had certainly urged on the work, supervised it, and suggested amendments.³

It is notable, however, that at this time heresies were beginning to break out at Court or in high places, of which we shall hear more in the later part of the year. First, Dr. Simon Heynes, dean of Exeter, was committed to the Fleet on the 16th March, after being examined by the Council for propagating "evil opinions." On the two following days there were likewise sent thither Thomas Weldon, one of the masters of the Household,

¹ No. 66.

² No. 167.

³ Nos. 365, 507, 534, 609.

one Sternall, whom we may pretty safely identify with Thomas Sternhold, the metrical translator of the Psalms, and Philip Hobby, gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber—a man whom we have met with before. These three were arrested and sent to the Fleet on the 17th and 18th March. It would seem they had been infected with objectionable views of the Sacrament by a clergyman named Thomas Parson; and on the day of Hobby's committal letters were despatched by the Council to Windsor, to call up three inhabitants of that town, Testwood, Marbeck, and Benett, for "seditious opinions and other misbehaviours," which, as we shall hereafter find, were not unconnected with heresy as well. There was also one Anthony Peerson indicted about this time for irreverence to the clergy and disbelief in Transubstantiation.¹

."The whip with six strings " (as the Act of the Six Articles was called) had never been largely put in force, and men apparently were beginning to despise its terrors. Church authority hardly stood quite so high as it had done; and it is significant that at a meeting of the Privy Council on the 8th April even the King's printers, Whitchurch and Grafton, with six others, were ordered to prison for printing unlawful books contrary to the proclamation. At the same time orders were sent to the City authorities to search through London what households ate flesh continually all Lent.² This, whatever we may think of the gravity of the offence, was a breach of actual law; but almost at the next meeting of the Council twenty unhappy joiners were committed to the Tower, Newgate and the Gatehouse, for having made "a disguising upon the Sunday morning, without respect either of the day or the order which was known openly

¹ Nos. 288, 287, 292, 298.

² No. 884.

the King's Highness *intended to take* for the repressing of plays."¹ Four players belonging to the lord Warden were at the same time committed to the Counter for an actual infraction of an order by the lord Mayor. The joiners, however, were released after four days' imprisonment.² Cases were also brought before the Council of persons who kept "open boards of flesh in Lent," and who pleaded the King's licence for eating it, though this did not warrant them to sell.³

On the 1st April, the poet, Henry, earl of Surrey, was charged before the Council with eating flesh in Lent and roving about the streets at night, breaking windows with stone-bows. For the eating of flesh he alleged that he had a licence, though he had not used it "so secretly as appertained." The other offence he confessed, admitting that "he had very evil done therein," and the Council committed him to the Fleet.⁴ His arrest seems to have been due to the information of the lord Mayor and Aldermen on the previous day.⁵ But these night exploits of his had taken place in the beginning of February, with two young companions, one of whom was Thomas Wyatt, son of that Sir Thomas Wyatt whose name is so generally linked with his as a fellow poet, and who, as we have seen in our last Volume, had died in the preceding October. This younger Wyatt, we need hardly say, was afterwards the famous rebel of Queen Mary's time. He had begun his education in lawlessness already, and Surrey, apparently, had begun it even earlier. For, as we also saw in the last Volume, he had already been once committed to the Fleet by the Council last year, and if the penitent letter he wrote to them is authentic and rightly placed, his confinement on that occasion had already made

¹ No. 892.

² No. 401.

³ Nos. 421, 426.

⁴ No. 847.

⁵ No. 887.

him reflect seriously enough on the injury he had done to a career till then, as he declared, unstained.¹ His doings this time, however, had been inquired into by the Council a week or more before his arrest, and not only was something known of his night roving before they were reported on by the City Authorities, but it had been elicited by private inquiries that some of his dependents called him a prince, and thought that accident might one day place him on the throne.² The information does not seem to have led to any formal charge being made against him at this time, but no doubt it was not lost sight of and must have sharpened the suspicions which, at a later date, brought to light other evidences of his ambition.

As regards continental matters there are yet a few words to say. The secret treaty with Henry was of course a great comfort to the Emperor and his sister Mary, and not less so to his brother Ferdinand; for their affairs had not been going on as well as could be wished. The Diet of Nuremberg resumed this year in February; but what help it was likely to afford against the Turk was doubtful from the first. The Duke of Cleves defeated the Imperial troops at Sittard on Easter Eve (24th March), and Granvelle at Nuremberg found it expedient to conclude a truce with the Duke's agents at the request of the States of the Empire till the Emperor came from Germany. But while the news of this truce delighted the Antwerp merchants, the Duke himself refused to ratify

¹ Vol. XVII. No. 542. One might be inclined to think the letter referred to this year's imprisonment, as he confesses his folly and begs the Council to attribute it to "the fury of reckless youth." But the imprisonment of 1542 is a certainty, and if the letter refers to a second offence, how could the writer assert that his life had been hitherto unstained?

² No. 815.

it. His army lay before Heinsberg, in the Emperor's lands, and the siege was long continued. Meanwhile, after four months' bickering, the Diet of Nuremberg passed some resolutions for the defence of Hungary, but not without protests from the Imperial towns and the Protestants, and the result was a practical failure.¹ A month later, Ferdinand appealed in vain for the aid promised by the Diet; the soldiers were not forthcoming when the Turk was seriously expected.² The Emperor, meanwhile, left Spain and landed at Genoa in May,³ and had an interview with the Pope on the 20th June between Cremona and Parma,⁴ in which he flattered himself he had succeeded in removing his Holiness's suspicions as regards the effect of his league with the excommunicated King of England.⁵

Of the manner in which Henry at length launched into the war it is unnecessary to say much. It had been a matter of some arrangement beforehand that an English and an Imperial herald should go together to Francis on the occasion to defy him. Henry ratified his treaty with the Emperor on the 27 May,⁶ and shortly afterwards despatched Garter King of Arms (Christopher Barker) to join with Toison d'Or (François de Phallaix), chief King of Arms sent by the Emperor, that they might proceed to Francis together on this mission. Toison d'Or was to speak first, and, without saluting the French King, was to require him to leave off his alliance with the Turk, indemnify the King of the Romans for injuries, pay all past debts to the King of England, and make restitution of lands and compensation for damage to the Emperor; on doing which things England and the Emperor would be

¹ Nos. 208, 385, 398, 519, 526.

² No. 790.

³ Nos. 520, 545, 617.

⁴ Nos. 723-4, 782.

⁵ No. 818. For a French view of what occurred *see* No. 788.

⁶ Nos. 608, 612.

willing to make peace with him.¹ But Toison d'Or was refused a passport by Francis, and Garter, being unable to execute his instructions alone, both heralds had to return. The English Council then arranged for a joint intimation to be made to the French Ambassador in England by Chapuys and the Duke of Norfolk; and in this manner war was denounced to France on the 22nd June.²

Though many things have been passed over, as usual, in this cursory review, there is just one event more which we must mention as of special interest within the compass of this Part. The King married his sixth and last wife, Katharine Parr, the widow of lord Latimer, at Hampton Court on the 12 July. Bishop Gardiner officiated on the occasion.³

J. G.

¹ Nos. 582, 588, 608, 612, 618.

² No. 754.

³ Nos. 878, 894.

LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1543.

1 Jan. 1. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C.,
70.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 1 Jan. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Letter written in the Council's name to the Council of Scotland and given to the prisoners now repairing home to deliver. Letter devised to be sent by lord Lisle to the earl of Arran.

2. THE SCOTTISH PRISONERS.

R. O.
St. P. v.,
234.

Names of the Scottish prisoners "now sent down to Carlisle" with the names of the pledges appointed to come in for them and of the persons who shall keep the pledges.

Prisoners are the earls of Casselles and Glencarne, lords Flemyng, Somerwell, Maxwell, Olyvaunte and Graie, Mr. Erskyn, Oliver Sinclair, the larde Craggye, the larde of Carssye, Patrick Heburne, the larde Munkrethe, the larde Awyncastle, John Leysley, the larde of Hayton, the larde of Graydon, James Pringle, John Carmighell, and Henry Maxwell.

P. 1.

R. O.
St. P. v.,
232.

2. "The yearly value of the lands and also the value and substance in goods of the Scottish prisoners lately taken at Salowe Mosse," viz. of:—

The earls of Cassels and Glencarne, lords Somervell, Maxwell, Gray, Olyvaunte, and Flemyng, Oliver St. Clere, Geo. Hume larde of Hayton, Robt. son of lord Erskyn, Walter Seton larde of Toughe, Patrick Hebburne the larde of Waughton's son, James Pringle, James and Alex. St. Cler, John Matlande larde of Awyn Castell, Hen. Maxwell brother to lord Maxwell, John Rosse larde of Craggye, the larde Monkreth, Wm. Mounteth larde of Carssie, John Lisle younger son of the earl of Rothers, John Carmyghell eldest son to the captain of Crawfordthe. Values given both in Scottish and sterling money.

Pp. 2. *Endd. by Tinstall*: Valor of Scottish prisoners' lands and goods.

1 Jan. 3. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No. 90]

○ ○ ○ la dicte Princesse ne vouloit faire participant si elle entendoit quelque chose des trammes et pratiques Françoises." *She sent answer that, by what she could hear, their practices were not sufficient to interrupt ours. The said Ambassador† will shortly leave and be succeeded by the Sieur de Morvillier who was last year in Scotland.*

† Marillac.

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3. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

Four days ago the said King licensed all the Scottish prisoners to return home, and gave them chains according to their rank and a good sum of money, besides their horses. They have taken oath to return before Easter, and, some say, to leave hostages before passing the frontier. They were very gently treated; and, for the two days they were in Court, had liberty to wear arms and do as they pleased; and they were permitted to converse in private with the French Ambassador. They are expected to do some good office for the King; and will have the better opportunity if (as some pretend) the Daughter, who was born much before her time, still lives; for, on pretext of marrying her to the Prince here, they could put that realm into the King's hands by suborning some of the four governors whom the King of Scotland is said to have left her; indeed, without subornment, it is thought that there will be dissension among the governors and that one party will seek assistance here. London, 1 Jan., 1542.

French. Fragment. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 2.

1 Jan. 4. LISLE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 2.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 268.

Has received their letters, by the earl of Anguise, showing that Sir George Douglas may enter into Scotland with such of his brother's retinue as will go with him. Signified this to Sir George and encloses his answer. Thinks his delay unfeigned, for espials report that many he trusted have lately refused to speak with his messengers, as the Humes of the Mersse, who are become the Cardinal's servants. Some of Tyvidale, as Mark Carr and his "grayne," bear them favour, but "as unto Scots." On Sunday next the Council of Scotland have promised to deliver the rebels that murdered Somerset herald. On Saturday last, 30 Dec., a Scottish ship took a crayer coming out of Aylemouth, and daily does great harm. Lisle's servant who came in his ship from London, and left it at Hull, on Tuesday was se'nnight, in company with the King's ships, saw eight Scots ships riding at the Humber mouth; but when his servants told Bassinge and Osborne they mocked them, saying their eyes were dazzled by the moonshine in the water. Now, at the coming of Mr. Lee, late surveyor at Calais, understands that the King's ships were still at Hull. Sent the lord Admiral's letter to Basing and trusts it will hasten them hither.

This day at Edinburgh is a great assembly of all the lords and states of Scotland to establish a protector, and appoint captains on the frontiers. The Cardinal would that Arren's son should have the Princess of Scotland "and many other devices the people have of her marriage." Will, as they wish, be vigilant and write often. Alnwick Castle, New Year's Day at night.

The posts begin to slack their diligence. The Council's letter dated at Westminster, Friday, 22 Dec. at 5 p.m., arrived here on Wednesday after between 9 and 10 a.m. Anguise says he met the packet coming from Carlisle between Alderton and Dernton, the post on foot leading his horse although the packet declared "haste for thy life."

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

2 Jan. 5. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
71.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 2 Jan. Present: Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Sadler, Dacres. Business:—Two commissions made for Suffolk, appointed lieutenant on the Borders, to take up carts and horses to convey his stuff thither.

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4 Jan. 6. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
71.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 3 Jan. Present: Privy Seal, Hertford (High Admiral), Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley and Sadler. No business recorded.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 4 Jan. Present: The same, except Sadler. Business:—Commission directed to Wm. Gonston and John Oseburn to take up the ship *Marye Harford*, at reasonable price, and set her ready for sea to waft the merchants going and coming to and from parts beyond sea. Letters written to John Carye and John Gennyns to bring to Court such as could dispose touching the taking of them of two prizes at sea.

4 Jan. 7. HENRY VIII. to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 6.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 269.

Has received their letters of 20 December, showing their determination to prove their innocence by punishing the murderers of his herald^o, the death of their late master, his nephew, and their suit to send ambassadors for the appointment of matters which might tend to the wealth of that realm and his nephew's daughter, and also their request for an abstinence of six months. In doing what they intend for their purgation to the world of the detestable murder of his herald they shall regard their own reputation; and as for the death of his nephew, whatever worldly quarrel was between them, cannot but, for proximity of blood, be sorry for his death and love the daughter he has left. If they show that towardness whereto wisdom and her wealth ought to persuade them, it shall appear, without consuming time in the ceremony of ambassadors, that Henry loves his said "pronece" and that realm, and hates none of them further than their practises deserve; in which matter he has heard the overtures of such as were here prisoners, who now repair thither on pledges given. Advises them jointly to make such suit in plain terms as he may accept, and he will use his pronece and them in such sort as they shall have no cause to repent. But let them not think that upon trust of fair language he will pretermitt the opportunity to unite these two realms, either by conformity, as he desires, or otherwise; and therefore, referring the opening of this matter to the prisoners and others who now repair thither, he will conclude by advising them to declare that they mean the wealth of his pronece and that realm; for although she, as they write, cannot offend either God or man they can, under pretence of her, offend both. Desires them by their whole consent "or the consent of such as will agree in reason," with speed to signify what they will do,—to him or to his lieutenant the Duke of Suffolk who now repairs to the Borders.

"To all such as take upon them the government of Scotland and to all others either of the nobility or of the Council there."

Corrected draft, pp. 11. Endd.: "Mynute to the Council of Scotland, iiij^o January a^o xxxiiij., from the King's Majesty."

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 42.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 275 (1).

2. Instructions for Sir Ric. Southwel, one of the General Surveyors. To accompany Bothewel to Darnton, where they shall find Anguise and the lords and others of Scotland, prisoners, who were lately here; to whom he shall deliver his letters of credence and declare how, upon the arrival of Bothwell, who has offered like service and made the same promise as the prisoners, the King has sent him (Southwell) to declare that, whereas there has been displeasure between Bothwell and Anguish and between divers others of that company, they should ill perform their purpose to serve the King unless they agreed together, and to require Anguish and every one of them to, for ever, cast away old displeasures, and use one another in honest and kindly fashion, and likewise all others

* Somerset herald.

1543.

7. HENRY VIII. to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND—*cont.*

in Scotland who may be won to their part; and not, by inward divisions, hinder the common affair. Then, when each has promised love and friendship to the other, Southwell shall say that, where the Council here delivered them a letter directed to the Council of Scotland, which Council has since written to the King and has been answered, as the copies of the letters (already sent to them) show, the Council here, seeing that the King himself writes, require them to return the said letter; and, in lieu of it, the King grants that they shall deliver his, which shall better serve their purpose. Southwell shall thereupon receive the letter from them and deliver them the King's letter to the Council of Scotland. That done, he shall remind them of the King's advice to keep themselves in force, put their countries in good order and use such dexterity that they may not be put off with delays. And, before all things, they shall see such persons planted about the King's "pronepte" and the Queen that she may not be conveyed from thence; and shall endeavour to get the child, that she may without tract be conveyed to the King's keeping, and likewise to get the strongholds into the King's hands. If "any person of any strange part" arrive who would take upon him some kind of government, they shall resist him and keep him from getting foot in any stronghold. Where Bothwell desired letters of credence to Arren, Huntley, and others, Southwell shall show him that, as the King's letters to the nobility and Council of Scotland expressly give a credit to them all, the King thinks it not expedient to write other letters, but Bothwell may assure Arren and the rest that if they frankly come to his Highness he will make them such advancement, by pension and otherwise, as they shall obtain at no other hand in Christendom. It behoves Arren to look towards the King; for, though the Cardinal be his cousin, he (the Cardinal) works for France, and, if his purpose prevailed, "as by God's grace it shall not," France and such as they favour should rule there. To prove that the King is prepared for all events, Southwell shall show that the duke of Suffolk, who is to be the King's lieutenant on the Borders, has already taken leave and is so furnished with men and money as to be "able either presently to relieve them or to make the main entry as the case shall require"; and therefore they may be of good courage and be sure that they have entered with a Prince who will defend them and advance them "as long as they shall go on a straight foot with him."

Copy, pp. 12. Endd.

4 Jan. 8. JAMES EARL OF ARRAN to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 12.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 270.

Received on 3 Jan. his letters dated Anwik, 29 Dec., answering the letters from the Council of Scotland touching deliverance of the committers of the slaughter of Somersede herald, and anent sending their letters to his sovereign and the meeting of his deputy with 40 horses only. The day appointed shall be kept by a deputy of the Warden of the East Marches, viz., the laird of Swyntoun, at the Bound Rod, who shall deliver the malefactors. Rothissay herald shall come with them, to receive your safeguard to pass with one servant to the King, your sovereign, and another safeguard to Dyngwel pursuivant to come toward you with the servant of the umquhile Somersede, who was hurt when he was slain. The Warden deputy shall have but 40 persons with him and shall give no cause of displeasure. Edinburgh, 4 Jan. 1542. *Signed: James G.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a xxxiiij°.

1543.

4 Jan. 9. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letter and rejoices at the news of the victory over the Scots. It is a great thing to have so many good prisoners and will astound the Scots even more than the death of their King. As to Wallop's information that Marshal du Bies has heard through an intercepted letter and a prisoner that the writer wishes to surprise Monstrocul, has had no practise, except that between the Emperor's ambassador, Wallop and himself, and has not spoken nor written to anyone about such a practise, which needs only 20 pieces of artillery, 15,000 or 16,000 footmen and 8,000 horsemen to keep the fields until it is fortified. Du Bies put this forward to cover an enterprise of the French which has failed. Trusts they will find another resistance this year than they did last, when their sudden coming gave no leisure to choose men of war, and no reasoning man would have expected the French king to attack, seeing that his captains daily sent word "qu'ilz nestoient deliberez de commencer la guerre."

Has with great difficulty obtained for the bearer passport for three horses. Must have 5,000 more horses to resist the enemy, and, seeing the scarcity here, begs Wallop not to write in favour of anyone to pass horses. Gand, 4 Jan. 154 [2]. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Add.: A Mons. Mons. le gouverneur de Guisnes. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

5 Jan. 10. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
72.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 5 Jan. Present: Privy Seal, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to Sir Chr. Morres to furnish the *Marye Harford* with munition, powder and gunners.

5 Jan. 11. HENRY VIII. to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 14.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 271.

Has received his letters of 30 Dec., with letters from the Council of Scotland and other writings. Approves of his sending Sir R. Maners to the Borders to receive the traitors that slew the herald*, and of his granting safe conduct to the herald of Scotland to repair hither, and surceasing attemptates. Thinking the letters sent from the Council of Scotland worthy of a present answer, has answered as in the copy herewith; the original to be delivered by the lords of Scotland, prisoners, now returning home. Gathers from Arren's willing John Herron's priest to tell you that the Cardinal, who was with the King at his departing, told the Council in the King's name things which he (Arren) thinks to be lies, that he meant "to insinuate himself unto you to th' intent he might hereafter enter further as opportunity should serve him." You shall write to him according to the minute† herewith; and so provoke him to speak, "and of his answer smell the better how he is inclined."

The traitors are to be sent up in surety and you shall try also to get the third person who was with them.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4. Endd.: Mynute to the Viscount Lisle, v° Januarii a° xxxiiij°.

5 Jan. 12. LISLE AND TUNSTALL to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 16.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 272.

On the 3rd inst. received Henry's letters of the 29th ult. enclosing schedules of the promise made by the prisoners taken on the West Marches and of the names of the hostages to be laid in for them. Lisle has notified Sir Thos. Wharton of the King's pleasure and sent him copies of the

* Somerset Herald. † No. 28.

1548.

12. LISLE AND TUNSTALL TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

schedules, praying him to spy the proceedings of the prisoners after their return to Scotland. Yesternight Lisle received the enclosed letters from the earl of Angus and Sir George Douglas; and sent them the letters directed to them from the Council. Will pay them the King's reward as soon as it comes.

A Scottishman called Archibald Douglas, sent from Done Lanericke, who is now in Scotland, to Sir George Douglas, at Berwick, upon Wharton's passport, said here, in passing, that he was two years in England, banished for favouring Angus, that Done Lanericke was returned to Scotland and enjoyed his own, and that the lords of Scotland agreed the better together for their fear of England. Also that the Cardinal asked the King on his death-bed whether Arren, Murray, Argill or Huntley should rule the realm for his daughter; and got no answer, "albeit the Cardinal reported otherwise." Also that for the marriage of the daughter of Scotland the second sons of France, Denmark or England (if there were one) had been suggested, but some said Arren would have her for his son and heir. The writers reasoned with him that the second sons of France and other, being men, would not tarry for a suckling child, and that the Prince of England was the meekest marriage; but he thought that if the two realms were made one Scotland would be undone, for, although poor, yet, having a king in itself, all its revenues were spent there, whereas if the two realms were under one king all should go to the king of England; and he said that the mind of Scotland was to have a king among themselves as they have always had. He said that the late King of Scots got four of the best abbey kirks in Scotland for four of his bastard sons, viz. Kelsoo, Melrosse, Halyrodehouse in Edinburgh, and St. Andrews, and enhanced the rents and took the profits, which caused discontent. He thought Angus might come home when he would; and, as for his having no house to repair to, Dowglas Castle, in the west, was void and not possessed of other men.

A servant of Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe's who went with raiment to his master, who is still at Glascoo, says that, in returning by Edinburgh, he spoke with the bishop of Glascoo, chancellor of Scotland, to let his master go, upon sureties; which the Bishop refused to do, but said order should shortly be taken both for him and other. He heard George Davison of Tyvedale (one of the takers of Sir Robert Bowes) say in the High Street of Edinburgh that if "he and his company could not get their prisoners delivered they would take as much upon the cawcye (which in the Scottish tongue signifieth the highway) as should recompense them," and would rather become Englishmen than go unrecompensed. Lords and gentlemen coming to Edinburgh to the Council were all in harness and with double their usual retinues, and distrusted each other. The soldiers cried for wages and the highways were dangerous "for robbing and cutting of throats which was used in Scotland."

Forgot in last letters to mention that the chief of the Cokborns of the Marsse is stolen away out of Carlisle from his keeper and come home. He is as powerful as lord Home and more esteemed. Alnwick castle, 5 Jan., 1 p.m. *Signed.*

P.S.—Lisle has received another letter from Angus and Sir George Douglas, sent herewith.

l'p. 5. Add. Endd. : a° xxxiiij°.

1548.

5 Jan. 13. LISLE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 19.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 273.

Since the despatch of our letters to the King this day, I have intelligence from Edinburgh that, on Wednesday last, the earl of Arran was proclaimed protector and governor of Scotland during the Princess's minority, and that he and other lords go to Fawkland to convey the King's body to Edinburgh to be buried in the abbey.*

I am mustering the garrisons and have caused Mr. Uvedale to make up his books of charges since the earl of Hertford's departure, and will, by next letters, send these books and the declaration of the musters, and a brief of provisions in charge of Sir Geo. Lawson. Alnwick castle, 5 Jan., 8 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

5 Jan. 14. SIR THOS. SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Since writing last, on 29 Dec., Frederic, the Count Pallantyne who was in England, sent him half a wild boar, with a message that, hearing that his master had war with the king of Scotland and had sent hither to take up men, he prayed Seymour to come and see him at his house, but 5 miles off, or else "ascertain him thereof" (for all he had was at the King's service) and he would come and see Seymour when he came hither. Replied to the messenger that he was not privy of any men the King would levy in these parts, but would advertise him of the Count's friendly offer; and sent the Count a letter to the effect that he had told the man what he knew of the making of the men, but would do his duty to wait upon him, knowing the goodwill he bore to the King.

Learns, from a friend in Vienne, that to the Diet which the King of the Romans appointed at Presbroke, in Hungary, only two or three nobles of any estimation came; but these promised that, if the King would next summer assemble an army and come to Pest, they would join him with 90,000 men, on condition "that there should be no lance knights in the same army," but all Italians, Spaniards and Almain horsemen. It is said that the Emperor sends Granwyll to this Diet and that he is already at Genes on the way hither. Norenberg, 5 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

ii. Pasted on the back is a fragment, in a somewhat later (Elizabethan) hand, which seems to be a portion of a petition by Ric. Thompson against Ric. Stapers, of London, merchant, relative to a ship which went to St. Lucas.

6 Jan. 15. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
72.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 6 Jan. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Hertford, Great Chamberlain, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Letter written to Sir Ric. Sowthwell, who, two days before, departed to conduct Bothewell to Darneton, to stay there the other lords of Scotland for one day, as the King would send matter to be communicated to them; which should be received by Wednesday, their assembly being appointed for Tuesday. Letters written to Wm. Smith and Thos. Copper to bring their books of the collection of the subsidy next morning.

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6 Jan.

16. JAMES EARL OF ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 23.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 274.

Although the Council of this realm has already advertised him of the decease of his "tender nephew" and desired safeconduct for ambassadors and abstinence for certain months, Arran thinks it his duty to send bearer, Rothesay herald, to desire the said safeconduct and abstinence, if not already granted, and to signify that none living is more desirous to see peace and rest between Henry and his proniece and their realms; not doubting but that he will regard the "tenderness of blood" between them and "hir tendir aige and innocence quha can nocht offend na creature."

At our sovereign lady's palace of Halierote, 6 Jan. 1542. *Signed*: James Gownour.

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

7 Jan.

17. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
73.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 7 Jan. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Great Chamberlain, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Cheyney, Browne, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Letter written to Lisle to set forth four of the tallest ships of Newcastle; also a letter to the mayor of Newcastle. Letter written to Southwell to deliver lord Oliphaunt 12 cramp rings of gold and 24 of silver sent him by the King. Letter sent to Wharton to leave Carlisle in safe custody in case of his going into Scotland.

8 Jan.

18. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
73.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 8 Jan. Present: Privy Seal, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley. Business:—Ric. Cavendisshe, comptroller at Dover, having, the day before, alleged matters against Sir Thos. Cheyney, treasurer of the Household and lord warden of the V. Ports, could not prove his allegations, asked forgiveness and was commanded to repair to his charge. On complaint by Jerome Michelli, merchant of Venice, of an unlawful demand of custom by the customer and comptroller of Rye, a letter was written to them to redubbe their misdemeanour.

8 Jan.

19. HENRY VIII. to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 24.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 275.

Informs him that he is appointed High Admiral of England, upon the advancement of the earl of Hertford to the Great Chamberlainship, and that the commission will shortly be made and sent to him; but, as he is there in service where affairs are at present of very high consequence, the King has, to supply his place, appointed Sir Francis Bryan, of the Privy Chamber, to be vice-admiral, who has been vice-admiral before and is experienced in sea matters.

Touching "our great affair of Scotland"; understanding by Lisle's letters of the 1st inst. to the Council, that the Scottish ships have done some damage, and being certified that the Scots have at Camfer divers richly laden ships which will be ready to depart homewards within 6 or 7 days, intends to provide for defence of his subjects and also to meet with some of those ships at Camfer. This is the easier as all the good ships of Scotland are now hovering for the English Burdeaulx fleet. The said Vice-admiral shall, as soon as ten ships may be prepared, repair with them to the Frithe, for the purposes aforesaid and to keep the ships of Scotland from trade; and because but six ships are now ready (which as Lisle knows are now abroad on the seas), he is to order

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them to keep the seas there and take up four of the tallest ships at Newcastle and furnish them, with all possible diligence, to join the other six at the coming of the Vice-Admiral. Has appointed to send him 7,000*l.*; and, that the mayor and others of Newcastle may be more ready to prepare victual for the ships, the Council has written earnestly to them. Requires him to use all speed, since this affair of Scotland stands in such terms that, without diligent preparation both for sea and land, it "may turn to our great displeasure and incommodity."

Has advertised him how the noblemen and others of Scotland, prisoners, were dismissed and what they promised, and has since learnt, by Lisle's letters to the Council and otherwise, that Arren would, by the three estates of Scotland, be ordained protector and governor in the minority of Henry's proniece and, in case of her decease, would be king. If so he doubts how the prisoners can without help keep their promise for getting into his hands of the child, the Cardinal and others who let his purpose, and the principal holds of Scotland. Has therefore sent a special instruction (copy enclosed) to Sir Ric. Southwell, one of the General Surveyors (appointed to accompany Bothewel to Darnton) to debate with the noblemen of Scotland what is to be done. Lisle must put the 2,000 horsemen for the East and Middle Marches ready, at 48 hours' warning, to enter Scotland with the earl of Anguishe and others, if necessary, and Southwell shall signify the resolution taken. If they go, lord Nevel shall be associate with Anguishe, and Sir Wm. Evre, captain of Berwick, shall go with them, Lisle appointing someone to keep Berwick Castle. Has written special letters to Evre, Sir Ric. Maners, Sir Ralph Evre and Brian Layton, captain of Norham, to be councillors to Anguishe and Nevel in the enterprise and the guiding of the band of the East and Middle Marches, which is to be furnished of the garrison and country, leaving the 500 of Lisle's own band for his own furniture. Upon the order taken by Southwell and the others he shall provide for victualling of the 2,000 men. The 2,000 to be prepared in the West Borders the earl of Cumberland and Sir Thos. Wharton are appointed to lead.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 17. Endd.: Mynute to the Viscount Lisle, viij^o January a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Ib. f. 34. 2. Fair copy of the preceding.
Pp. 18. *Endd.*

8 Jan. 20. HENRY VIII. to ALBERT DUKE OF PRUSSIA.

R. O.
[R. T., 148.
f. 158.]

Thanks for his letters and present of falcons. Takes pleasure in hawking as a recreation when wearied with public affairs. Promises the favour to his subjects for which the Duke writes. Hampton Court, 8 Jan. 1542. *Countersigned*: Petrus Vannes.

Lat. Modern transcript from Königsberg, pp. 2. Headed: Illustrissimo, &c., Alberto Marchioni Brandenburgensi in Prussia, &c., Duci, &c. (full title given).

8 Jan. 21. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Did not receive their letters of the 1st until the 4th inst. at night; when he immediately despatched a post with letters to his espials about New Haven and Dieppe, from whom he has received the intelligence enclosed. Within six hours after, the enclosed letter was brought by the parties to whom it was sent. Calais, 8 Jan. 1542.

P.S. in his own hand:—Thought good to send the enclosed letter, being

1543.

21. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

sorry that these poor men, who have been good victuallers to this town, have had this evil chance and we not able to help them. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

22. SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL'S MISSION.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 49.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 276.

The "said" Sir Ric. Southwell shall understand that the Scots prisoners, when here, subscribed an article (copy herewith) requiring the King to take into his hands the young daughter of Scotland and the whole realm, with promise to serve him to that intent. The earl Bothwell has likewise subscribed that article, which is taken among the prisoners as an open matter openly to be avowed as tending to the wealth of all Scotland. Ten of the prisoners, viz., Cassells, Glenkerne, Maxwell, Flemyng, Somervile, Grey, Robert Erskyn, Oliver St. Clere, Cragge and Kerse, also subscribed an article (copy herewith) that, in case of the daughter's death, if the King will take the Crown of Scotland they will serve him in that behalf. This is a secret article to these ten, not opened to Bothwell or others; for although Bothwell promised more largely it was not spoken of to him so as not to impair the secrecy (as Southwell shall show them) and because it is feared he is addict to Arren. Of these ten, Maxwell has shown most frankness, and after him Glenkerne and Somervile. Lord Flemyng spoke well and "is a wise man," and Cassells made an earnest promise, and lord Graye, Erskyn, Oliver St. Clere and Cragge "have dedicate their service without exception." Anguishe should not be doubted; but, to show the rest that he is of their determination, he should subscribe the articles. Doubtless Bothwell has declared his disposition to Southwell^o, who, with the above information, is to note well their communications, &c. The prisoners decided here, after communing with Anguishe at Darnton and giving hostages to Wharton for their return on Palm Sunday at furthest, to repair together to Edinburgh, with force sufficient to withstand such as take upon themselves the government, and there profess their opinion according to the open article for delivery of the daughter to the King's hands; and practise to allure men to the King's devotion and to get him the strongholds (besides St. Clere's promise to deliver Tentallon castle to Anguish "and feats promised apart by Cragge"), and then some of them to return and report the state of affairs. Thereupon they were rewarded with princely liberality and dismissed.

The foregoing is for Southwell's own instruction. Yesterday arrived letters from the Warden of the Marches and Wharton, advertising that the estates of Scotland assembled at Edinburgh on Wednesday last and agreed to make Arren protector and take him for king if the daughter, "which they now called princess," should die, and also communed of a marriage between Arren's son and her. This, even if not wholly true, indicates a unity in Scotland against the King's purpose and "to the damage of those men that should now enter." Southwell is therefore to signify it to them, and devise with them concerning their entry and how the King's aid to them should be employed and victualled; consulting with all or with such as Anguishe, Maxwell, and Glankerne think best, as follows:—

The King greets them, and has conceived such an opinion of their devotion that he takes them, as noblemen, for his own and means to help them with advice and with force when needed; and he informs them of fresh news from Scotland of the erection of Arren as Protector. Here Southwell may read the copy of the advertisements herewith; and shall then say that albeit this may appear greater than it is, "Arren being but a sober man in goods and wits" to support that room, and the Cardinal

*They went North together on 4 Jan. See No 15.

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and he at discord, yet it were wise to consult upon the fashion of this their entry into Scotland, whether together or separately, remembering that their adversaries will "search their advantage of them" when they are dissevered. For their order after their entry, and at Edinburgh, Southwell shall say that it shall be necessary to appoint presently, in articles, some rule whereby to withstand the knot made against them in Scotland (which although but a slipping knot is to be undone both by practices and by force) and make a sure knot amongst themselves; persuading them to make this in writing in his presence and demanding a copy. Their opinion is to be taken whether two of them should repair first to Edinburgh to the Council, with the King's letters, and certify the rest, who might then either come and suddenly put down the government or take measures to apprehend the Cardinal or the Protector and get possession of the young child and the fortresses for the King, or else, seeing the adversaries too powerful, send for the King's aid (which shall be 2,000 horsemen of the East and Middle Marches and 2,000 of the West) to enter with them. The King has ordered these horsemen to be ready and they (the prisoners) must foresee what victual they and their friends can provide, and at what price, and how many days' victuals the horsemen shall bring. Southwell shall show the necessity of friendship between their men and the Englishmen who come to their relief, and shall advise that some Englishman should secretly enter with them to view the state of victuals; and he shall enquire to what place the King's aid should resort. He shall take their several opinions in writing, so that he may advertise the King, and also the lord Warden and Wharton.

Southwell shall commune with Anguishe and Maxwell, apart, of Doon Lanrik, in whom Anguish seems to trust; showing the latter the copy (herewith) of Doon Lanrik's letters, with advice not to trust him over far, considering how, when in England, he was so earnest to become the King's subject and now writes so coldly. He shall devise with Bothwell to remind Arren how the Cardinal's proceedings tend for France; that he may take heed lest the French king, favouring the title of the earl of Lynoulx, under pretence of maintaining the daughter, put him (Arren) to displeasure; and so move him to seek the King's favour in time. Also he shall learn Oliver St. Clere's intention concerning Tentallon castle, which is now in keeping of a servant of the earl of Argile. He must remember "that the nature of the Scottes is full of jealousy and envy" and therefore, although ordered to take the advice of Anguishe, Glenkerne and Maxwell, he must give no occasion to any to take offence at the preference of another.

Copy, pp. 12. Endd.: "Sir Richard Southwelles second instructions."

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 58.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 276 (2).

2. "Th'articles whereunto all the lords and others of Scotlande have subscribed, which we call the open article, and likewise th'earl Bothewel."

(1) If our master the King of Scotland be deceased, having only one daughter alive, we beseech his Majesty (Henry VIII.) to take the keeping of her to be married to my lord Prince, his son, and thereby to unite both realms, whereunto we will aid "to our powers." (2) Upon our arrival in Scotland we will advertise the lord warden of the Borders of the state of Scotland and what is to be done, and what we find ourselves able to do. (3) Where each of us is to lay one hostage, the hostages shall be bound jointly and severally for all of us; and if a hostage die he shall be replaced within 20 days. (4) All of us will, at Palm Sunday next, return and present ourselves prisoners to the King's warden on the Borders; and meanwhile will repair to the King or warden if required.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2.

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22. SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL'S MISSION—cont.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 59.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 276 (3).

8. "The copy of the secret article whereunto the ten only named in th' instructions have subscribed."

Where it was proponed to us by the King and his Council "that if the said Daughter were deceased what we thought then most necessary to be done for the wealth of the realm of Scotland?" To that we answer that, if the King will take the rule, we, now his prisoners, will, when at liberty in Scotland, serve him in that purpose to the uttermost.

Copy, p. 1. Headed by Wriothesley, as above.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 60.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 276 (4).

4. "The copy of th' article sent to Mr. Southwel to be subscribed by th' Earl of Anguishe."

Where I have been advertised that the King of Scots is deceased, leaving a daughter, I beseech the King to take the keeping of her, to be married to my lord Prince, his son, and thereby to unite both realms; whereunto I will aid "to the uttermost of my power according to my bounden duty." And whether the said daughter come to the King's hands or not, or shall die "or otherwise be employd," I think it shall be for the wealth of Scotland if the King will take the rule there; whereunto^o I shall also serve "to the uttermost of my power according to my most bounden duty."

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd. as above.

Ib. f. 62.

5. Fair copy of the preceding, headed by Wriothesley "A copy of the articles which th'earl of Anguishe must subscribe, which he may keep to himself, for so much as it varieth in some words from th'others, because the King's Majesty taketh him as his true servant." With marginal note by Wriothesley at the beginning of the second article, "Here may begin the second article when you shall write them apart. And yet I am of th'opinion that it shall be better to declare what he hath done in either case than to show the writing, because of the difference of words in the same."

P. 1. Endd.: "The cōpye of the open and secret articles whereunto the lords of Scotland hat[h] setto ther handes; to be redelyveryd unto Mr. Secretarye."

9 Jan.

23. HENRY VIII. to SIR RIC. SOUTHWELL.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 66.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 278.

In other instructions lately sent, required that the lords of Scotland and his servants sent to aid them should get into his hands the chief fortresses of Scotland. Commands him to signify to them his opinion that, if they by policy obtain such holds, they should consult his councillors and captains who "shall perceave upon this consultation enter with them" as to the appointment of keepers, and shall see them well furnished and victualled for three or four months; and his captains and subjects shall be warned not to refuse such charges. Reflecting that he stays his sword upon the Borders upon no other surety but their word, thinks that, to restrain the Borderers (especially those dedicate to the Cardinal, to whom he hears that the Humes of the Mershe are lately become servants), proclamation should be made that all Borderers who shall within 15 days (altered from 20 days) come to the King's warden and make like promise "for the keeping of the Child and government of Scotland" as in the "first article" whereunto all subscribed[†] shall be reputed the King's

* These concluding words substituted for "We, now, his Grace's prisoners shall, to y^t purpose, when we shall be at or liberty in Scotland, serve his Majesty after our powers, with bodies, puissance, and hearts to our uttermost."

† No. 22 (2).

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friends and live in surety, while those who will not so come in shall be reputed enemies. This would win and stay many who might otherwise draw to some other party or make attemptates. This, upon their resolution, Southwell shall signify to the Warden of the Marches and Wharton, sending them copies of these letters.

There is a gentleman of Scotland yet in France, called the sheriff of Ayre, whom Bothwell can easily train to the King's devotion. Bothwell is to be required to write him an "effectual letter" to repair to the King, and send the letter hither to be forwarded.

Draft with last paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 10. Endd.: "Mynute to Sir Richard Southwel, ix^o Jan. a^o xxxiiij^o."

9 Jan.

24. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
74.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 9 Jan. Present: Privy Seal, Hertford, St. John, Cheyney, Browne, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Smith and Cupper, charged with receiving sums of the lords for the subsidy without declaring them, appeared again, and Smith was ordered to the Fleet, and Cupper discharged. Commissions stamped for Thos. Broke, being appointed captain of the *Swepestake*, to take up men and victuals; to Wm. Horsewell, mayor of Plymouth,—Amadas, customer there,—Buller, and—Barth, captain of the *Trinity Harry*, to take up men and victuals for two ships of Plymouth; and to—Muffet to take up men and victuals at Bristow. Letter sent to Wm. Horsseswell, John Amadas and—Buller to bestow 160 of the men they take up in the *Trinity Harry* and 100 in the *George Bonaventure* and send hither 40 other mariners to John Piers.

* * * The next entry is 16 Jan.

9 Jan.

25. HENRY VIII. to LISLE.

R. O.
St. P., v. 242.

Considering how he stays his sword upon the Borders and yet is not assured of the Borderers of Scotland, will have proclamation made that whatsoever Borderer will come in to Lisle within 15 days (*altered from 20 days*), and promise and subscribe to "the first article, concerning the getting of the child into our hands and the government of that realm," and promise not to offend Englishmen, shall be taken as the King's friend, and all others as enemies. Has written to Sir Ric. Southwell to feel the opinions of the Scottish lords now at Darneton in this; and, upon Southwell's advertisement that they approve it, Lisle shall make such a proclamation forthwith on all the Borders, so as to know who will conform to it. Although the former letters and instructions to Southwell, Lisle and Wharton specify that the present enterprise is, after consultation with "them at Darneton," to get the Child, Cardinal and other "letters" of the King's purpose into the King's hands, with the fortresses, no mention is made to whom the fortresses shall be delivered. Has written to Southwell to signify his pleasure to the lords at Darneton and advertise Lisle of the whole; and requires that, in case the 4,000 enter, their captains shall, without seeming to mistrust the Scots, "bend as much as they may" that the fortresses may be appointed to Englishmen (and, before leaving, see that they are strongly furnished), and shall also send daily advertisements of their proceedings.

Perceives by his last letters that Cokburn has escaped out of Carlisle, and has commissioned Wharton to enquire into the matter. Lisle must see if he can be won to the King's devotion.

Encloses a letter (and copy of the same) to Sir Wm. Evers, touching the

1543. 25. HENRY VIII. to LISLE—*cont.*

keeping of Berwik Castle in case he enters into Scotland, to be delivered if the case require.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 7. Endd.: Mynute to the Viscount Lisle, ix^o Januarii a^o xxxiiij^o.

9 Jan. 26. LISLE and DURHAM to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., v. 235.

Wm. Leche and John Priestman, murderers of the herald, are delivered to "me, your Grace's warden" and shall be sent up. Rossay herald of Scotland came with them, and brought their examinations (sent herewith) testified by Thos. Balandyne, the chief justice clerk. Examined the prisoners apart, showing them how unlikely it was that in a strange country they should do such an abominable deed, and so forfeit their refuge, unless comforted thereto. Priestman answered as in the writing herewith; but Leche, confessing his fault and appealing for mercy, would go no further than his confession made in Scotland written by him and signed by them both. The third person was a boy that went with them to bring back their hired horses, who, when he saw them committing the murder, took his master's horses and rode away. The two then took the horses of Somerset herald and his man and pursued Henry Raie, who only escaped through their delay in chasing the horses. Somerset's servant is sent to Lisle, by a pursuivant, from Arran, with a gift of 20 cr. to bring him home; and he now comes up to London.

John Heron's chaplain, sent into Scotland for answer of Arran's letters touching delivery of the murderers, returned to Berwick with them, and says that, when he delivered his letter, Arran bade him not resort to the Cardinal but to the Chancellor, the bp. of Glascoo. He says that the Cardinal rides daily to the palace where Arran lies; and that Arran is "a good soft God's man and loveth well to look on the Scripture," but many of his kin that rule about him are "shrewes and evill men." Also that one day when going up the stairs to the Council a gentleman of the Cardinal, called the captain of Londye, tried to stop him, and was for that dismissed out of the Cardinal's service. Mr. John Bruce, a gentleman of the Earl of Huntley, told him that Huntley would not come; "saying that whosoever were made king of the South he would be king of the North." Last night he lay here in the same house as Rossay herald, who was in great fear and thought that the Cardinal would, within eight days after the King was buried, steal out of Scotland (and thereupon the writers have written to Mr. Stanhope and the Vice-admiral to keep the sea). He reports that Scotsmen say that if Angus will take their part against England he shall have all his lands restored, but, unless he give his bond for this, they fear to restore his house, lest he should bring in Englishmen to subdue Scotland.

Lisle wrote as the King directed to the lord President for 239*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for Angus and 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for Sir George Douglas. The President's answer, enclosed, is that he is unfurnished with money.

The said priest showed also that the King of Scots should be buried at Halirode house tomorrow. Alnwik, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

R. O.

2. At Edinburgh, "ye ferde day of Januarii" 1542, before Archibald earl of Ergile, lord Campbell and Great Justice of Scotland, Wm. Leche, and John Priestman, Englishmen, examined of their slaughter of Thomas Symmersyd, herald to the King of England, beside Dunbar in his return towards England, freely declared that they two slew him without the "rede or counsall, help, supple or menteinance" of any other person,

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and they did it "for displeasure of the King of England." *Signed* (as an extract from the Court book): Thomas Bellenden.

P. 1. Endd.: "The copy of th' examination of the murderers before the lords of Scotland in the Tolle Bowthe at Edynborro signed with the hand of Thomas Bellendyn, justice clerk there."

R. O.

3. John Prestmane to Sir Richard Maners.

Expresses regret that, through ignorance, and in general commotion, he conspired against the King and so deserves death, and also that he committed the cruel death of the herald Somersyd, who represented the King's own person, and so is unworthy to come to the King's presence; but he trusts that "your mastership," being in high favor with the King, will intercede for him, and mercy shown by the King "salbe on speciall caws to qwnche throw many nacions an gret defaym, and augment his heghe honor." Where your mastership requires the truth of this foul crime, I would gladly first declare it to the King, but will express briefly some part thereof. We fled into Scotland and were accepted with King James, who commanded us to remain in the abbey of Newbattell and of Cowpere. We were ever suing for some living or else licence to pass to other countries, but were put off from day to day in great indigence, "and commandyt to reman styll; insomekyll y^t y^e lord Secretr sayd to William Leich that he schuld not be delyverd and war (*i.e.* if it were) y^t he had slan y^e Kyng of Inlandes awn person; and at Lawdr raid we war in y^e Kynges army qwen y^e ost skallyd."

P. 1. Endd.: "A beginning of a supplication made by John Prestmane to Sir Richard Maners the first night after he was delivered, written at Barwik with his own [hand]?"

R. O.
St. P., v. 236.

4. Confession of John Preistman before Viscount Lisle, lord warden of all the Marches foranempst Scotland, the bp. of Duresme, Sir Richard Manners and Sir Ralph Evre at the King's castle of Alnwick, 8 Jan. 84 Hen. VIII.

Asked what should move them to kill the herald rather than Ray or any other Englishman, he answers that they had no matter propensed to Somerset, but determined to kill the first of the three they could lay hands on. The cause was that, after the army of Scotland was "skaled," they perceived themselves in less favour with the King and Lords and concluded that to do some cruel or mischievous deed to Englishmen would bring them in credit again; so they went to the King, and Leche said there were certain Englishmen in Edinburgh who, he thought, were spies and should not go unpunished. The King made no answer "but looked towards them and with his hand made a certain sign, whereupon they gathered that he forced not though they had a shrewd turn." After that they went to the King's secretary, Mr. Erskyne, and sued to have some living or be put to some service, or have leave to seek the wars in some other country, for they were sure that when this war ceased they should be delivered to the King of England. Erskyne answered that they should have no such fear, for, if they had killed the King of England, they should not be delivered, and they should shortly have wages by the Cardinal's command. They went then to the Cardinal and desired favour. The Cardinal said that they had been long succoured in Scotland and should now do some service, and asked what they could do and what friends they could make, "and said that he had authority from the Holy Father the Pope to interdict the realm of England, and that the same should be published within certain churches in England ere it were long." Shortly after the Cardinal sent for Leche into the Council, but deponent was not sent for. Then, hearing of the going home of Somerset and the other Englishmen, and being kept in poverty, they thought some cruel deed was expected of them; and so

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26. LISLE and DURHAM to HENRY VIII.—cont.

concluded this slaughter, which they thought to do within the "bound rode" of Barwick, but, as their horses began to fail, they were constrained to do it sooner. No man asked or counselled them to do the deed, but "they might well perceive by their fashions that they would have such a thing done." Has had no succour out of England. The third man was a lad hired to run afoot and bring back their horses which were borrowed. Leche's brother was made privy to this, "but, when he perceived their intent was to murder, he refused to go with them." Leche's brother has always urged them to sue for the King's pardon. Examined what banished men he knew to be in Scotland, he says there is Wm. Woodmanson attendant on lord Hume, Dr. Hillyard in St. Andrews with a fee of the Cardinal, Friar Barton in Edinburgh, one Symson in Jedworthe and one Ric. Wilson in the abbey of Dere. Examined what succour they had in Scotland besides the King, he says none, "and saith that the nature of Scots is not to have their hands nor their purses open to any man, but full of envy and cruelty." The Scots make no preparation for war but will seek peace, knowing that they cannot resist the King. Of himself, he said he heard much speaking that Angus would come in, but that he should have no entry till he bound himself to take their part and leave England. *Signed*: John Lisle: Cuth. Duresme: Rychard Maners: Rauff Eure.

Ip. 4.

R. O.

5. Declaration by Wm. Leche, of Hornecastell, and John Prestman, banished from England for taking part in "one general commotion for maintaining of Christ's Faith, Holy Church, honor of our native crown, realm, nobility and commonwealth," who had our brethren and friends "cruelly distrowed and dishereced" and have lived six years in great indigence and dread. At this time of "sharp wars," seeing that our enemies sent in spies, "which are the chief key of victory," under colour of messengers, who were said to have "privy passengers" between them and Barwyke, &c., and also to carry treasonable letters, we thought both to revenge our old displeasures and take the said letters, and the men as prisoners of war. "And as they sex men were ry[dyn]g in compeney and we, but tway nakd men w^t ane suerde and ane fynger dart, raide by y^{em} and sawe y^{em}, w^towt coitt armore, bagges on his brest or saffe cundithe contrary to y^e lawe off armis, I y^e said William badde Somersede yelde hym, w^{ch} said he walde no^t, wherefore I maid at hym and he att me so y^t, w^t long pyngle w^t daggers, he was slane; and in y^s meane tyme y^e said John was besy w^t y^e yong man w^{ch} cryed Help Hary Rey, Helpe Hary Rey; w^{ch} Hary, for fere off takyng off his treasonable letters, fledde w^t spede off horsse, and sawe new^r mo men but we tway, w^{ch} afturower vincosse (?) we persewed y^{er} horsse w^{ch} had on wallett at his saddyll crutche. And when we come agane w^t y^e horsse they had ryped y^{er} purss and y^{en} we declared y^s for ow^r tway acte w^t out any art or part off any Scottes man or any others. And apon y^t we gaffe y^e forsaid yong man his lyfe and ransom to be oblyged and sworne trwly to declare y^e same, as David Beyth (?) can testifye." Then, taking their weapons and purse with 5 angels 4 crowns and 16d. English, we came to the sanctuary for safety. *Signed*.

In Leche's hand, p. 1. Endd.: The confession, &c., "made in Scotland."

9 Jan. 27. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Has received his letter of the 5th, and written, and despatched by St. P., v. 239. Henry Raie, a letter to Arren according to the minute received. Had

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already this day spoken with a pursuivant* of Scotland who was present at the slaughter of the herald, and was sent by Arren to show Lisle his knowledge therein. Remembering the message which Arren sent by John Heron's priest, asked the pursuivant, in conversation, where the young Princess was kept. He answered that she was in the Queen's own chamber. Asked what devices they had for a husband for her. He said that many wise men wished her to my lord Prince of England. He said Arren was "a great favourer of the Scripture and a man (as he thought) of a very good conscience," and had willed him (the pursuivant) to say to Lisle, "that look what service he could do to the King of England and it should be at his commandment." Thereupon, gave the pursuivant a message for Arren expressing hope that he would make humble petition to the King to take the young princess of Scotland and bestow her in marriage upon my lord Prince. This, the pursuivant thought, Arren would do as he was "a sober man and coveted no great things of the world." So Lisle dismissed him, bidding him tell Arren that, if he knew the King, "he would rather be his subject than to be King of all Scotland."

On receipt of the King's letters, recalled the pursuivant, and decided to send Henry Raie (who was to have gone up with the Scottish herald† who now comes to the King) with his letters to Arren.

The state of the Borders continues the same, and our neighbours of Scotland have done little harm since their King's death. Yesterday morning the lord of Bowcleugh's son entered England with 100 horse, but had no leisure to take booty or prisoners. Since he has begun, and is no friend of Anguishe's, his father and he shall repent it.

For the rest refers to the letter from himself and Durham. Alnwick, 9 Jan. Signed.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

28. LISLE to ARRAN.

R. O.
St. P., v. 240.

Since the receipt of "last advertisements from thence" (*altered from* "your letters") excusing the sending to sea of the Scottish ships which took the King's ships laden with wine, as done by command of the King deceased, learns that the *Salamander* and *Unicorn* are now rigging for sea. If this is not done by public command, as I trust it is not, it may by your public command be letted; for it would hinder the King's good opinion of your inclination not to suffer anything that might irritate him. Can excuse the incurses of broken men upon the Borders since the abstinence; but, if these ships go forth now when you govern all, and may use the authority of admiralty which Earl Bothewol claims, "who I think would not gladly offend the King's Majesty" (*altered from* "who favoureth the King my master's party"), I could not excuse it and, as the defence of the sea touches specially my office, I will not only resist it, but set forth the matter to the King, whereby his good opinion of you might alter,—a part which "I had rather another played than I." Urges him rather to give cause for increased trust in his good will, and requires to know his resolution with speed.

Draft in Gardiner's hand corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute of the l're to be written from my L. Lisle to therle of Arran.

9 Jan.

29. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 257

Has received a letter from the Council to the effect that the King has received his of the 14th ult. and commands him to make diligent search for practices here with Scotland, upon the death of the late King of

* Dingwall pursuivant.

† Rothsay.

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29. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Scots. Will do his best, but this King never sojourns two nights in one place, disposing himself as the report of great harts is made to him, and continually removing at an hours warning, so that no man can tell where to find the Court, and the rest of the ambassadors tarry twenty leagues round, as they think the King will go. If the King rested in good places, instead of "very peevish villages," things might be learnt which now escape, and the Scots, by whom heretofore he has been informed, now show themselves "according to their natures." Immediately upon Paget's conference with the King, a gentleman was despatched to Scotland and another to Denmark; also certain cannoneers were appointed for Scotland forthwith; also 50,000 crs. were sent by exchange to Denmark and Sweden, to aid Scotland, as the factor of the Hanse says, who is here about a hulk, laden with salt from Portugal, which was taken by Frenchmen. Considering the King's words touching the aid of Scotland and that ships were preparing in Bryttain (wherein the Scots were very diligent), thought to prove whether this King would suffer his subjects to do openly what he was reported to have covertly contrived; and therefore wrote a letter (copy enclosed) to the Cardinal of Turnon, who caused General Bayarde to show his servant a letter the King had despatched express to his lieutenant in Brittain (copy enclosed) and said Paget might have what he would else. Yet, "they cannot hide their affections, for, from the highest to the lowest in this Court, every man maketh this matter of the Scots almost their own," and will not believe these last news of the Scots' rupture but cover their losses and "boast the Scots with brags and lies that it is wonder to hear." Since this last courier's arrival it is blown abroad that lord Lisle is taken prisoner and 4,000 men slain, and that lord Flemyng has killed two of his keepers and escaped to Scotland; but of the King of Scots' death is no word, nor will it be believed. Three Scottish ships, arriving at Hable de Grace very lately, brought news to this Court; for the captain of the Scots Guard told Henry's servant Hammes to say to Paget that the matter of the herald*, which he engrieved so much to the King, is no such great matter, for two English banished men† slew him, naming them and the circumstance almost word for word as in Berwick's deposition which was sent to Paget. The King had long conference with this captain the morrow after the French ambassador's last courier arrived and afterwards called the courier, and talked with him.

Since last despatch, this King has travelled to and fro in Poyctow, detained by the Dolphin's malady and by uncertainty whether the Emperor is yet in Spain or passed into Italy. Hearing that Granvelle should pass with 20 galleys he appointed Counte Danguillara to traverse him, "as himself showed me, which I forgot to write unto your Majesty because at that time I had an earnest matter in my head"; and now news from Marselis, of the 27th ult., that 54 galleys passed out of Spain and were met by 18 out of Genes, with advertisement that the Bishop of Rome comes after Twelfth Tide to Bonnonye, makes the French suspect that the Emperor has passed, although they are put in doubt of it by their news from Spain, part of which (copy enclosed), making for their purpose, Secretary Bayarde of his own accord sent to Paget, for reasons which Henry will "lightly perceive in reading of the same." The King was also detained by the matter of the Rochellois and the "salyners." Describes the end taken in it. The King was in person at Rochelle and sat in judgment; whose answer and the petition of the suppliants Paget sends almost word for word. The lanceknights that hovered thereabouts are sent to other isles of Brittain not yet reconciled; but two parts of them are sent back to Almain with Baron Hadeck, who is discharged for

* Somerset herald.

† Leche and Priestman.

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taking wages for 8,000 or 9,000 when he had scant 5,000; "which came out by a comptroller's clerk that had not so good rewards of Baron Hadeck as he was wont to have of Count Guillaume." As many as chose to serve under another captain were suffered to remain; and 1,200 or 1,500 of them remain here under an agent of the Count of Oldenburgh, who was here to sue for his master's pension, which Count is appointed to bring hither a greater band next spring.

Although the French brag about Italy, they intend to convert most of their power towards Flanders; and therefor are in practise with Cambray, and the abbot of Fewmy, a great man with Mons. de Vendosme and Mons. de Bees is here, on pretence of suing for redress of injuries and desiring to have a French provost marshal stationed in Cambray. This abbot did much "to drive the composition between the Flemings and the Frenchmen at the last being before Terwyn." It is said that the Flemings are driven out of the duke of Cleves' dominions, and much damaged at sea by the King of Denmark, who keeps the Sound. Yesterday, arrived Mons. Danebault, Brisac, Dampiere, Daudoyne, Bonyvet, both the St. Andrews, and other gallants that went from Narbona into Piedmont where they found nothing but stripes and hunger; and in their return lost 50 of their company, including Dannebaultes nephew, "besides that Cesare de Napoli hath met with Mons. de Langeis mulets." In Piedmont, thinking to take Racuny, a town of the duke of Savoy, they lost two captains and five ensigns. The King intends somewhat there, and has called hither the Conte de Sancto Segundo, upon whom (as Paget wrote last year) the Bishop of Rome made war. Here are arrived Hercules de Fregosa, Piers Strozzi and his brother, to whom, and to Madame d'Estampes, the King gave the ransoming of the bp. of Valence. The Bp. offers 80,000 cr. and they ask 50,000 cr., and the Bp's man has safe conduct to go and see what his friends will do. This King has sent munition to Maran and banked 190,000 crs. at Venice, for his purposes in Italy; to keep the Emperor occupied there and with the Turks, for it was said that the Emperor would convert his puissance towards Flanders. A captain of the Emperor's, called Signor Pirro, and 400 Italians mutinied for lack of wages and held a castle near Alexandria against three assaults of the Marquis of Guasto, but were, in the end, all slain. Mons. d'Alexandria, a French captain in Piedmont, for lack of wages, sacked Saluces and is discharged from the retinue. By letters from Italy, Granvelle passes thence to the Diet at Trent, where the Cardinals are already arrived. The Florentines promised the Emperor 180,000 ducats, and the city of Rome promises the Bishop 150,000. Here they say that the Burgundians practised with an Italian in Mustrell to deliver the town, but Mons. de Bees got knowledge of it and the Italian is in ward. Lusignan, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

Caius College,
MS. 597,
p. 223.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 7.

30. THE CARDINAL OF LORRAINE to the QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Balcarras MS.
Adv. Lib.
Edin., II. 132.

Has received her letter and message by the bearer. Is grieved; with all her kinsmen and friends, at what has befallen her and her kingdom°. The King is very sorry and determined to help her as far as possible, for she is as much beloved as princess ever was.

Hol. Fr. p. 1. Add.: A la Royne d'Escosse.

* Referring to the death of James V.

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9 Jan. 31. PAUL III. to JAMES V.

Baronius,
xxxiii. 61.

Hearing lately that Henry, son of perdition and of Satan, who bears himself as king of England, had made war upon him (in despite because unable to induce him too to perdition), Paul, without James's asking, granted him six-tenths of the fruits of the Church in his kingdom for two years towards the support of the war, and made the Cardinal of Scotland collector of it, as appears by other letters. Has thus done what last year he refused, when power (*facultas*) rather than goodwill was wanting. If the powers of the Holy See were not so exhausted would send money; but requires him to be hopeful and promises, if necessary, further tenths of his kingdom and other assistance against the common enemy. Exhorts him to fight bravely in the cause of God. Rome, 9 Jan. 1543, anno 9.

Latin.

10 Jan. 32. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE.

R. O.

This Wednesday, 10 Jan., two of my servants brought me, from Edinburgh, the earl of Arren's safe conduct herewith for eighteen days. I purpose to go forward this night, and with God's help will do my Sovereign lord and master good service. Divers articles will be laid to me by Arren and his Council which I will answer, and will send your lordship my full mind or else come myself. "Your p[leasure was th]at all that was frendes and servandes to my lord my [brother and to] me within the realm of Scotland shuld be assured of tha[y]r lives a]nd gudes w^owt danger or hurt of any Inglishman"; and I wrote by Sir Ralph Ewery that one Mychshelson of Urd had at three sundry [times] since Christmas "be[en] upon our poor tenants." On Tuesday, 9 Jan., he has harried a poor widow 80 years old, who died the same night. Our poor people have taken hurt under trust of my words, but if the doers are punished and the goods restored the country will know that we are in good estimation. Mycshelson dwells in Urd in Norromshire, and is the chief troubler of my brother's men and mine. "I had rather he had taken a hundred pounds forth of my casket ere the country had seen my poor men take such hurt at this time; but my trust is that your lordship will make as many speak of the punishment of this lewd person (*altered from* 'villain') that has broken your commandment as has reported the hurts of our men. G[oo]d my lord, pleasethe yowe that Syr Rauf Ew[ery] com to me at the endyng of this letter and hays declaryd unto me th an shuld be send to yowe, of the whiche I gewe y[our] lordship mo]st hartly thankys. I wyll not depart whyll to m[or]row at] . . . i of the cloke in the mornyng and yf it be yor pleasure tyll acertefy me agayne in the present tyme and I shall glad[ly] perform] the same to the uttermost of my powre." Berwyk, 10 Jan. at 4 o'clock. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

10 Jan. 33. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.

Calig. E. IV.

138.
B. M.

"the Kinge's Ma^{tes} shippes laden
Majesties provision wherfor his [Highness' pleasure is] that ye
shuld incontinently from marchauntes and
masters of th'English [ships now being at] Burdeous, wylling and
commanding [them in the] Kinges Highnes name to tary there
st[ill] and not to] departe untyl such tyme as they be ad[vertised]

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from] hens of shippes set forth from hens for th[eir safeguard], which the Kinges Ma^{te} wyl cause to be d[one with all] spede possible. Which ye shall also signi[fy] And thus fare ye wel. At Hampton [Court the] xth^o daye of January." *Signed by Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Tho. Bp. of Westminster, St. John, Cheyne, Broune and Wriothesley.*

Mutilated, p. 1. Add. (at f. 146). Endd.: ° ° Januarie; and (by Paget) "To be answered."

34. WALLOP to DU BIES.

R. O.

Wrote by a Florentine to remind him of the prisoners of Arde who slew the Englishman, in order that justice might be done according to his promise; but has heard nothing of it. Has now a more important matter to write of, his (Du. Bies's) men having taken two Englishmen prisoners within the English pale, in the house of St. Inglebert, and also there cruelly slain another Englishman and stripped off his garments, as if they were enemies in time of war. Begs to know how he intends to govern this affair, in order that he may certify the King of it; and also concerning the prisoners of Arde.

French. Copy, p. 1. Endd.: Copy of a letter from Sir John Wallop to Mons^r de Bees.

11 Jan. 35. HIER. CAPO DI FERRO to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R. O.

The English Ambassador publishes a great defeat† of the Scots by the English; and also says that the King of Scotland and his wife have died of their sickness, and that a little daughter whom they have left is not well.

The King keeps always on the move, wearying everyone, with the intention of making the carnival at Fontainebleau. Signor Horatio is very well and always follows the King, being pretty well in favour with the King and all these lords. Lately it has done nothing but rain in these parts, and now, for some days, there has been snow and such cold that it is impossible to sit on horseback. Could not wish anyone worse than to follow this Court in such weather. He would find it another thing than going "alla Magliana," and it would teach him not to judge others while he eats the bread of idleness beside the fire in well furnished chambers. Pottieres, 11 Jan. 1543. *Signed: Hier. Nuntio.*

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Del Nuntio Capo di Ferro al R'mo Card. Farnese.

11 Jan. 36. LISLE to HERTFORD.

Hatfield MS.
231, f. No. 37.
Haynes
St. Papers, 8.
[Cal. of Cecil
MS. Pt. 1.
99.]

Thanks for his letter showing that by his advancement to the Great Chamberlainship the King gives Lisle the office of High Admiral of England. Will pray God for grace to serve well in this and all other the King's affairs. Alnwick, 11 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly-leaf with address lost. Headed in a later hand: To therle of Hertforde.

* Altered from "xvth" (?)

† Solway Moss.

‡ Where it is wrongly placed in the year 1543-4.

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37. THE SCOTTISH LORDS.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 56.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 276 (1).

Articles gathered out of the King's instructions* "to be proponed unto the lords of Scotland now at Darnton."

(1.) Whether all, at their arrival in Scotland, will repair to the Council with the King's letters, or send the letters by two or three of them? (2.) If the Council shall not conform to the King's pleasure, will these lords openly profess the delivery of the Daughter of Scotland to the King? (3.) What "undelayd dayez" they will take for planting meet persons about the King's pronepte and withstanding any stranger there assuming any kind of government? (4.) How they think to compass the strongholds into the King's hands? (5.) Whether the King's aid shall enter with them or remain on the Borders ready? (6.) If they cannot, without aid, serve the King's expectation viz., for the undelayed delivery of the Daughter, or the pretended Protector, or the Cardinal, where and how that aid may come and be victualled? (7.) In any case it is meet to describe in articles some rule to withstand the knot which the "other party" has made, and therein places whereto "to abide, go, or tarry." (8.) Their opinion touching the proclamation to be made upon the Borders?

Pp. 2. Endd.: Articles proponed unto the lords of Scotland now at Darneton.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 56.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 277.

2. "The ansuer to certane artiklis proponit be Schir Rechert Sowthwell of the quhilkis the Kingis Majeste desyris answer."

(1.) To the first, where the King has advertised them that Arran is chosen protector; purpose to reason with Arran and, if he will not be persuaded, to oppose him, and also to oppose any stranger that would pretend to have "covin" in their realm. Think all should go into Scotland together, because they trust to "break" certain of their friends who are of the Council to their purpose. (2.) At Edinburgh, for disappointing the cast made against them, they will try to persuade the lords to their purpose; and have signed and sworn to a writing to stand by each other ("to abyd at utheris"). (3.) As to the King's aid of 4,000 horsemen, think that, if the lords and they appoint not, a day for appointment will be assigned; and then, if they are not stark enough, they will send for aid. (4.) The fortresses are kept for the lords now in the realm, but they will labour for "recomprehending of the same" and report how they they proceed. (5.) Where the King has written concerning a proclamation to be made on the Borders, think it expedient to delay that until they have spoken both with the lords and the Borderers, when, if they find not conformity to the King's desire, they will advise the King's lieutenant to make the proclamation. *Signed by Angus, Bothwell, Cassillis, Glencarn, Fleming, Maxwell, Somerville, Gray, Oliphant, and Erskine.*

In Cassillis's hand, pp. 2.

12 Jan.

38. G. EARL OF CASSILLIS and Others to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 73.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 279.

Received his writings on the 11th inst. by Sir Ric. Southwell, with certain informations and credence. Thank him for his "gud information send till ws till informe our ingnorans tuiching our effaris" and remembrance for the welfare of their persons. Have answered the articles which required answer in writing; and for the rest of their opinions desire credence for Southwell. On their coming into Scotland, will report more amply. Derntown, 12 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed: G. erll of Cassillis:*

* See Nos. 7 (2), 22.

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Erll of Glencarn: Malcome lord Chalmerlan: Robert Maxwell: Hew lord Somervell: Ar^d erl of Angus: Patrik erle Bothuille.
In Cassillis's hand, pp. 2. Add.

12 Jan. 39. ANGUS to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
 82, 649, f. 74.
 B. M.
 Hamilton
 Papers,
 280.

Received his writings at Berrawyke, 4 Jan., after 12 o'clock, and thereupon came to Darntown on the 9th, where he received a letter from the Council directed to him and the earls of Cassillis, Glencarne and other the noblemen of Scotland. Have "dressyt all materis" as Sir Ric. Southwell will report. Darntoun, 12 Jan. *Signed.*
P. 1. Add.

12 Jan. 40. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Sends a note of intelligence received from Normandy, part of which declares intelligence which he lately sent to the Council and part is "grown since." Encloses letters from the English merchants at Roan, showing what losses they sustain; also a letter received this morning from the captain of Arde, complaining of the restraint of the passage of their wines by the King's river between this town and Arde. Has deferred answering Mons. de Byes therein until he knows the King's pleasure, although daily "approached" therein; and so, likewise, with gentle words, he delays answering Mons. Saintechevall, saying he is occupied with business of more importance. Calles, 12 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

R. O.

2. The paper of intelligence above referred to:

About 11 Dec. last, a Scottish ship of 90 tons came into Newhaven, in Normandy, with salthides and salmon, merchant like, "howbeit in the said ship were xl. or l. tall men, and the capemERCHANT was named Wylly Blackey." At Newhaven, for 10 or 12 days, they prepared their ship for war, buying at Homfleur six or eight "big pieces of ships' ordnance called slings," with darts, firelances, and other necessities, and went to sea, on Saturday after Christmas Day, with over 70 men, of whom 16 or 20 "were named to be men of Dieppe, speaking good Scottish, and disguising themselves accordingly in their garments, utterly given to do Englishmen displeasure more promptly and violently than the Scots themselves (as most men did suppose) for divers of them were banished men and evil disposed fellows." They remained betwixt Sayne Head (which the French name Chief de Caulx) and Fescamp, the Sunday and Monday, New Year's day, watching for English ships; so that I fear they have met some of the crayers and boats of this town of Calais which left on New Year's night for Newhaven with herring, "and they were sent (*sic*) to go by St. Waleries in Caulx and Feckam on Tuesday in the afternoon, as I learned there the same night and the day following."

I heard at Newhaven a credible report from Bretayne that, in the Trade, about Conquet, Croyden, and Brest, were a couple of tall Scottish ships of war, of 160 or 180 tons each, called the *Lion* and the *Mary Wylloby*, with 140 or 160 tall men in each, and their captain John a Barton, now vice-admiral of Scotland, who stopped Breton and Norman ships coming from Bordeaux to know if any Englishmen had lading with them.

At Dieppe I saw, on Wednesday night, a Scottish ship of 60 tons, which brought wares from Scotland and was lading herring for Burdeaulx, to leave this week in company with 5 or 6 tall ships of that place which I saw preparing themselves very defensibly.

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40. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

I saw at most places in Normandy French ships preparing for war, not by their King's command but for lucre's sake, for some of them have lately taken rich prizes. One with three tops left Humfleur on Sunday 31 Dec., but they do no hurt to the English, and Englishmen are honestly entertained as ever I knew since my first occupying in the country, which has been this 9 or 10 years.

On Tuesday in the Christmas holidays, 12 English crayers and catches sailed from Newhaven for England, one of which was staid in the road and the master brought aland, for breaking one of the King's anchors ashore. Meanwhile the purser, hearing that the Scots then in the haven were manning a boat to board the ship in the road, applied to Mons. de Estamaville, lieutenant of Mons. de Mouy, viceadmiral of France and governor of Normandy, who straitly forbade the enterprise. Next day Mons. de Mouy himself came thither, who on the Thursday sent for the captain of the Scots and gave him like commandment, "and very gently welcomed us into those parties, which is th'end of all the matters that I have to instruct your lordship of at this present."

Pp. 8.

12 Jan. 41. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has just received his letter by Guignes, the bearer, and sent for the archer of his company and the four *compaignons* who, the day before yesterday, took the prisoners mentioned in the letter. The archer, in presence of Guignes and the prisoners, said that, on Monday last, he was going to water his horse at the village of Leubringhen when a woman cried "Burgundians!"; whereupon, in his doublet and with only his demi-lance, he went in the direction indicated, followed by the four *compaignons*, and saw the prisoners flying to gain the wood of St. Inglevert. Pricked after them crying, *Rendez vous*; but they stood on their defence, with the result that he has a hand almost cut off, one of the *compaignons* is wounded to death and one of the Englishmen killed. This was done far within French ground. Detains the two prisoners until the return of a man whom he sent to Calais, who says that the same day he saw Englishmen on the road to Calais, near St. Inglevert, who wished to untruss him. They were hidden in a ditch and one of them keeping watch on a hill. On his return, will confront him with the prisoners and send Wallop their depositions. Begs him to take order against such doings and that his men may not come in French ground without wearing the English cross. Would think it strange if he wrote this or any other matter to the King his master without first verifying it.

As to the other point, of those of Ardre, has not sent news of it because he has been busy, but promises that Wallop shall hear of it in a few days. Has begun to enquire into it, as Guignes will relate. Boull. (Boulogne), 12 Jan. 1542. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Add. Endd.; A° xxxiiiij°.

14 Jan. 42. HENRY VIII. to SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR.

R. O.

Has received his letters of 29 Dec. with the schedule enclosed, showing his proceedings with Baron Hedyk and Baron Flegesteyn and the charges for men of war. Considering how excessive the charge is, both in yearly pensions, amounting to near 8,000 mks. st., and in the time of service, and that neither Hedyk nor Flegesten will serve without exceptions, thinks it to small purpose to employ money upon men who cannot

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serve against all men except the Empire, or upon others he has never heard of, and who are, by all likelihood, men of small condition and unmeet for such a charge. Seymour shall say to Hedyk and Flegesten that the King commands him to thank them for their good will to serve him, and, having considered their communications with Seymour, with the rate of pensions, wages, and other charges they lately delivered, finds many difficulties as to where the men should be levied, how they must first obtain licence of other princes and states, and how they two, who are men of estimation, cannot serve without exceptions; and therefore he thinks it not convenient to establish such a charge upon such uncertainties and has resolved for this time to trouble them no further in it. For their charges in repairing to Nuremberge, and retaining some who may depend on this matter, sends 500 crs., of which 100 cr. is to be given to Hedyk, with declaration that, because he is the King's pensioner, it is not a reward but only for his costs, 200 cr. to Flegesten by way of reward for his costs, and 200 to be employed among such as were stayed for this matter.

Seymour may then return home, and may declare to the King's servant Mr. Guldenfingre that his letter of 28 Dec. is taken in good part, and that the King will be glad of his repair in Seymour's company, according to his desire.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Minute to Sir Thomas Seymour, xiiij^o Januarii a^o xxxiiiij^o.

14 Jan. 43. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 76.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 281.

On the 12th inst., at Newcastle, received his, dated Hampton Court on the 9th, showing that Sir Ric. Southwell should advertise Lisle of his proceedings with the lords of Scotland at Darnton. Hearing nothing from Southwell, when the lords of Scotland arrived here, late on the evening of the 12th, and he perceived that Southwell had parted from them, he spoke with Angus secretly, who said their conclusion was not to have any of the garrisons to enter Scotland with them and not to issue the proclamations, but to bring the King's purpose to pass by the aid of their friends (and perhaps of some money). As they meant to pass to Carlisle by Hexame and Tournekypett More, a very dangerous passage where the Scots might easily attack them, Lisle invited them all to dinner on the morrow and meanwhile consulted the President and Sir Thos. Tempest, the elder, and concluded that they should not pass that way. Thereupon brake to the lords of Scotland that he durst not let them go to Carlisle that way unless he had 1,000 horsemen to send with them (which would take two or three days to collect); and persuaded them to go the other way, by way of Barney Castle and Piereth. Blamed Sir Hen. Savell for bringing them here almost 20 miles about; but he answered that he knew not the country and was commanded to deliver them at York to the President, who now chanced to be here. Has appointed Sir Thos. Hilton to go with them to Carlisle. Bothwell, being sickly and not appointed to lay in hostage, desires to go by easy journeys, and the writer has appointed three or four gentlemen of this country to conduct him past the danger of Rydesdale and Tynedale.

Divers of the other lords with whom he communed seem earnest to advance the King's purpose and highly commend his bountifulness to them. Has, while writing, received letters from Southwell of the consultation at Darnton. Upon "reknowlege" of the King's determination the proclamations shall be set forth. The 2,000 horsemen are ready; but there is scarcity of horsemeat, the hay of this country being long since gone and this hard weather having consumed much of the straw. Mr. Stanhope

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43. LISLE to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

wrote a month past that he had despatched three balingers to Ailmouthe and Hollie Island with pease, beans and oats, but as yet there is none come. Will this day finish with the mayor and his brethren touching the furnishing of the four ships; and will then return to the Borders; by which time he expects Hen. Raie out of Scotland with the answer of his letters to Arren. As to Cockborne and the others to be practised with, will do his best. Mr. Uvedale, treasurer here, is sick. An able man must be appointed to assist him or supply his place if he "miscarry," as at the writer's coming from Alnwick he himself feared. Here reigns a disease called the "land evill" from which few who have it escape, but none of the soldiers or garrison men have yet had it. At closing this received a letter from Berwick, from Sir Wm. Evre. Encloses it, although the intelligence therein is "scant to be credited." Newcastle, 14 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

15 Jan. 44. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.,
vi., No. 94].

Regrets that since the departure of the Sieur de Holbeque he has been unable, for want of messengers, to write often; but he has written almost daily to the Queen Regent in Flanders, and also several times to Grandville since the bruit of his arrival in Italy, and, trusting that copies of most of the letters have reached the Emperor, makes this the more summary.

After Holbeque's departure, viz. on the 22nd and 23rd Nov., the King's deputies came to him, and for two whole days they were in communication and made more progress than ever before, examining not only the bill of difficulties which the Emperor gave to the bps. of London and Westminster, but also the whole treaty carried by Westminster; and Chapuys expected a brief resolution, for they condescended to the three points upon which the Emperor stood most, provided that, in the article of defence, instead of the chapter they gave to De Courrieres and him, as inserted in his letters of 2 Nov., should be put that in the annexed bill, which seems better, for this article seems very apt to comprise Cleves and Holstein, whom they will not capitulate against. Made difficulty about accepting it and required them, as the Queen had written, to get their King to await the Emperor's answer. They said that perhaps the King would be content, as his affairs needed no haste; but of themselves, as much desiring this reconciliation and closer amity, they prayed him not to speak of it; for, apart from the intrigues current in the world, if any delay were put in this affair the whole might go to pieces. Offered then to pass the article subject to the Emperor's approval and, when they refused that, to pass it if they would accept his view in all the other difficulties, especially touching Cleves and Holstein and aid against the Turk. They answered, as heretofore, that it was no use talking of the nomination of the two dukes, that the aid was not being capitulated, and for the rest of the difficulties they would answer after speaking with the King. They left apparently very hopeful, and early next morning went to Hampton Court, and, after reporting all to the King, sent next day, 25 Nov., to say that, within two days, without fail, they would return to him with the answer—but they are still to come.

Thinks they changed opinion because of letters which came from the King's ambassador in France and news of an unexpected and miraculous victory which his men of the Borders had over the Scots, which might have set him thinking so much of making the enterprise for Scotland that

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he forgot all other affairs, or perhaps, though it may be rash to interpret it so, he has derived so much glory from it as to feel no need of his neighbours; nevertheless he has used his victory modestly, attributing it to God and not permitting public rejoicing for it. Has sent more than ten times to the deputies to solicit the answer, and they have always excused themselves because of business about Scottish affairs, adding sometimes that the King was moving about, hunting or visiting his houses, that they must wait for Norfolk or some other of the Council, and such other excuses; by which it may be conjectured that they wish to temporise. Thinks it impossible to persuade the King to move against France this year, seeing the great expense which he has made for the enterprise of Scotland (which he means to follow out to the end), and the opportunity which is offered to him to seize the crown of Scotland, by the death of the King his nephew, with the force which he has already prepared and the intelligence he has in Scotland. Even without that occasion it seemed that the King would not be induced to move war against France next summer; for the deputies, who formerly urged more extremely than anything else that the common invasion should first be capitulated to be made before 1 July next, in the last communications proposed to omit prefixing the time, and remit that to be settled afterwards by the Princes. Not only do these Scottish affairs make the English temporise, but also French intrigues, which awoke when the French despaired of taking Perpignan and were much warmed by the victory of (i.e. over) the Scots. Hearing of the death of the King of Scotland, the French will do their best to win this King over or lull him to sleep, and he will give them good words to amuse them and keep them from troubling his Scottish enterprise. The French practices cannot be small, seeing that the bp. of Westminster told Chapuys's man that they were strange and marvellous, and showed the French to be more crafty and clever than the Emperor and the King and all their ministers, lamenting that the treaty had not been concluded, but still expressing hope and promising every good office. He is marvellously bent upon it, and is the personage of all the Court most truthful and without dissimulation, or Chapuys would have thought this only said to make profit.

The French ambassador was at Hampton Court on Christmas Eve, but did not speak with the King, and was coldly received by the Council in public, perhaps in order not to make Chapuys suspicious. One occasion of his going was to show a letter from his master, dated Cognac, 18 Dec., countersigned Bayard, which he showed to a friend (*ung sien familier*) who reported it to Chapuys, to the effect that, to contradict the tales of the Imperialists, he (the French king) would write the pure verity, and, beginning with Perpignan, he affirmed, to his own advantage, the greatest possible lies both about that and about Luxembourg, Piedmont, Saint Jan de Luz, Picardy and elsewhere, certifying that Cleves had ready 80,000 foot and 4,000 horse and that he himself was as fresh as ever, and had a million and a half francs more than last year. The friend did not see the rest of the letter; but it is to be thought that such a preface was not without a sequel. Knows not what else the ambassador could negotiate with the Council, but an usher reports that there was great strife between them and the ambassador got very angry. He returned on the third day of Christmas, and then spoke with the King. The Princess, whom Chapuys had asked for information, sent word that she could not perceive that the ambassador's practices would hurt the Emperor's affairs; and this morning she has sent to say that the King has said to one of his Council that the ambassador might be told that a quarrel was not sought, but if his master went about to trouble him, especially in Scotland, it would be

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44. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V—cont.

found. Thinks that the French have resumed the practice of the marriage of the Princess with Orleans; for the ambassador lately said that they were not so scrupulous in France as in Spain, they would take her for bastard and "*telle que l'on la leur voudra bailler.*" The ambassador hopes to leave soon and will be succeeded by the Sieur Mervilliers, who was in Scotland last year and came hither "*par fortune de mer,*" having been forbidden to pass this way; and Chapuys thinks that he carried the treaty of confederation of the Kings of France and Sweden and their adherents and went to stir the late King of Scotland to begin the war, as Chapuys then warned this King (which may have diminished Mervilliers' credit with him). Is of opinion that although the King may not treat with the French he will not conclude with the Emperor until he sees the success of the Emperor's affairs and those of Scotland next summer, unless he perceives the French practising in Scotland to hinder his taking the crown of that realm; as it is to be expected that they will do, considering the advantage to them of having a King of Scotland in their hands as they have had hitherto. It is to be feared that, the King having temporised until now, new conditions will be put forward, and the treaty recommenced and prolonged. Yet this will not be so bad (*sera le moings mal*) provided that the King can be kept neutral, which for many respects would be almost as much for the Emperor's purpose as the conclusion of the treaty, presupposing that for his neutrality he would require a good sum of the arrears due, and by thus plucking a good feather keep the French from flying very far. Will, however, continue soliciting the completion of the treaty; and wonders that the man he sent to Court about it two days ago has not returned. Perhaps the Council wished to discuss certain representations which Chapuys sent them by his said man, whose return he desires before closing this.

As to news from Scotland, the Emperor will have heard that the great army under Norfolk and Suffolk, after doing some damage and meeting with no resistance, retired because of winter and of the horrible rains which prevented carriage of victuals or munitions, leaving at Berwick, in charge of Mr. Dodelet, now called lord Lyl, 4,000 men to harass the Scots. Ships also were left in that quarter to keep succours from coming to the Scots. Afterwards the King of Scotland, displeased, like a young and spirited prince, that his men had not the boldness to meet the English, especially when sought in their own house, inspired them to make an enterprise against this realm in recompence of the damage done. Chief of this enterprise was lord Massuel, admiral of the sea and captain general of the frontiers of Scotland, with whom held charge two earls and certain other lords and gentlemen experienced in war, with about 18,000 men and 20 or 25 pieces of field artillery. These, after wasting the frontiers on the opposite side from Berwick and seeing everyone flying before them, thought all was theirs, and, on 28 Nov., rashly, without sending forward riders to discover the country, passed a little river which is fordable at low tide, near which were ambushed in a strong position about 4,000 English, hurriedly assembled by means of bonfires, as here accustomed in war time, among whom were 700 or 800 on horseback. These so surprised the Scots that, whether for the disadvantage of the place or for fear that it was the whole English army, their only thought was to fly towards the river, which they now found deep with the rise of the tide and so were compelled to make a stand, which was done by the said chiefs and the bravest of the army, while most of the rest escaped. But these, and all who feared to cross, were taken prisoners,

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except some slain, and the Scots lost the artillery and certain wagon loads of pikes and other munition, and all their horses, which were a great number, for some had no time to seek their horses and also they had had to leave them in order to cross the river. The English had only two killed. On 20 Dec. the said Admiral and other chiefs taken, to the number of 28, were led into this town and lodged in the Tower. Next day they were called before the Council and, having taken oath not to depart without the King's leave, were distributed amongst gentlemen here to be well entertained. Two days afterwards (when news came that the King of Scots, with grief for the said misfortune and for that, as it is pretended, some of his men came surlily to him to demand their pay with threats, was dead in the house of the Cardinal of Scotland, to which he had gone for solace, and that his Queen was, for trouble, delivered before her time of a daughter, who was dead, and the said Queen in great danger) this King began to deliberate about sending back the prisoners; which was finally resolved upon, and they were called to Court at Christmas and had great cheer, being permitted to carry swords and daggers and do as they liked, which did not displease the French Ambassador, who desired much to communicate with one of them and did so at some length. After using them with all possible courtesy, the King gave each a valuable chain according to his rank, and, besides providing them with good horses, gave each a good sum of money and leave to go into Scotland. And thus they departed on the 29th ult., promising to return before Easter or send hostages, and meanwhile to do every good office to attract men in Scotland to the King's devotion and help towards his promotion to the crown. Three days before them, Earl Douglas left this in post for Scotland, where his brother, being on the frontiers when he heard of the King's death, had entered and retaken possession of their property near the frontiers. On the 31st ult. Suffolk left Court, accompanied with a good number of gentlemen, for the said frontiers. He took with him no men of war and, what is more, the King has written to Lord Lyl, who has now in Berwick (which is not only a frontier town but within the said country) 8,000 men, not to make any movement without express orders; as if they thought by practices alone to obtain the kingdom, to which the late King left no heir, for his two sons died last year and his cousin german^{*} is half witted, and if the daughter was still living, as some maintain, the kingdom would be the easier obtained by marrying this Prince with her. *Suspects that, to advance his practices for Scotland and lull France to sleep, the King might propose marriage with the Queen, especially as before her re-marriage in Scotland he made suit to have her.* Everyone thinks that he will easily attain his object, for the needful intelligences increase daily; and moreover, two days ago, arrived here an earl[†] who, being none of the least of Scotland, was banished two years ago for Lutheranism and has since then been in Italy and France. He is very welcome to the King, and will not be slow to follow the others, and that not without being more largely presented than any of them.

These successes rejoiced the King, who, since he discovered the evil conduct of his last Queen, has been sad and disinclined to feasting and ladies; and he at once decided to make feasts to the ladies. This came very *a propos* for the Princess, who, in default of a Queen, was called to Court triumphantly, accompanied by many ladies. Almost all the gentlemen of the Court went out to receive her, and the King met her as she entered the park and received her most benignly. He treats and talks to her most amiably and at the New Year gave her jewels, plate and other

* Arran.

† Bothwell.

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44. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.—*cont.*

things, including two rubies of great estimation. Many think that before the end of these feasts the King might think of marrying again, but hitherto there is no appearance of it.

Forgot to say that the ambassador or agent of Cleves (for, though he calls himself ambassador, he lodges in a tavern and has only one servant) during the past month has been three or four times in Court, where he had not been for two years, and the last time, which was the third day of Christmas, he came upon summons. Cannot yet perceive wherefor, but the best is that lady Anne of Cleves ————, although she is three or four miles from the Court; nevertheless I do not hear that she has been summoned thither or that she has been there.*

Wrote on 2 Nov. of the King's answer touching the wheat for which the Emperor wrote. Has since solicited the Council for a precise answer and they have licensed the merchant who has charge of it to export 1,000 qr.; telling him that the King supposed that there was no great dearth in Spain and that the Emperor wrote at the importunity of the merchants who sought their own profit; and if the King knew that there was real necessity, he would gratify the Emperor with more. Has represented the necessity but no new order is taken; so that new letters will be necessary. Is grieved that the quantity is no greater, and still more that the merchant, who knows the necessity, makes no sign of sending the wheat.

After Chapuys's man had been in Court four or five days, while the King and his Council were debating the affairs, the bps. of Winchester and Westminster came to say that, on their return to Court after last communications, they reported to the King all that had passed, and especially what Chapuys, by the Queen Regent's command, proposed, viz., that the King might await the Emperor's reply as to the new article which they projected, and how, after discussion, Chapuys condescended, out of zeal for the treaty, to pass the article without waiting, if the King would condescend to the rest being so made that the Emperor could not take ill the granting of the said article. The King asked to have in writing what it was that Chapuys desired to be altered in the rest of the treaty, and they gave it him. Three days later came news of the rout of the Scots, upon which, and others since, the King had no leisure to think of the said writing, and the Council still less to remind him of it, until Chapuys last sent. And the King had told them to say that he thought it best and safest to await the Emperor's answer, and was astonished that it had not already come, and must suspect that the Emperor cared little for the affair.

Reminded them that, at their instance, he agreed to pass the article provided that the rest was reduced to reason; and told them that, if the King would consider what Chapuys demanded it would be found reasonable, and therefore there was no need to await the Emperor's answer; and the delay they sought might be interpreted as to gain time to see how the present wars went, or as a sign that their good fortune in Scotland made them heedless of their neighbours, but they now had more need of friends than before, and it more than ever behoved them to declare effectively against Francis and give him no leisure to think of the affairs of Scotland, or he would give them much trouble there, either by means of the Danes and Swedes, who were arming bravely, or, under pretext of his Holiness, by sending thither Italian arquebustiers or at least money; and, as the Emperor last wrote to his Holiness, the practices of the French were more

* Here something seems to be omitted.

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to be feared than their forces; for they would doubtless try to lull the King to sleep with good words, to keep him from joining the Emperor, and meanwhile they would strive to provide for the affairs of Scotland, but chiefly to gain, if they could, with the aid of the French King's colleagues (confederates?) the Low Countries from the Emperor, reckoning well beforehand that if he (the French king) could achieve this it would be easy to chase their master out of Scotland, if he had occupied it, and out of this realm too. The French were beginning to publish "de par de là" that at all cost they would gain the King their master, but after having made some exploit against the Emperor they would cause restitution to be made to him^o; and therefore it was to be believed that the French King never had greater desire of peace with the Emperor, and his Holiness was bent on contriving it; but the Emperor would not listen, out of hope of the treaty in question, and should have been warned of the King's final intention in order to provide in time for his affairs. The wish to await the Emperor's answer was a wish never to conclude anything. The "zabre" which carried Chapuys's letters might have perished, and for eight months there might be no answer from the Emperor. If that was the King's wish Chapuys should have been informed immediately after their communications, in order that he might send a duplicate of his letters of 2 Nov., but before the news from Scotland, two days after their communications, when all had been reported to the King, they never thought of it. If they wished to gain time so as not to be bound to invade France next summer, on account of the expedition which they were preparing against Scotland (and this he saw clearly when they proposed to remit the time of the common invasion to the arbitrament of the Princes), it seemed to Chapuys, as a servant of the King, that, nevertheless, the conclusion of the treaty should not be deferred; for, besides that the Emperor might be content to remit the invasion to another time (and before the treaties are ratified and sworn and the invasion arranged next season will be almost past), and besides that the King will have by the one of the said means the effect of his intention, he will remain assured of the rest of the treaty which he has long much desired, as also it is very suitable both for him and his posterity. As for doubting that the Emperor could disavow the article, seeing that the Queen had not expressly authorised it, she had since written that Chapuys might boldly pass it without other answer from the Emperor.

At this they were very joyful, for it cancelled the grounds for awaiting the Emperor's answer, and indeed they showed themselves very inclined to the completion of the treaty; and they said that they would report all to the King and do their best. Said he would like to speak with the King and prayed them to show the King that he could not believe that they had made a full report, and would willingly represent the whole to him; and they promised to solicit his audience and meanwhile to shove at the affair.

They told him that the King of Scotland's daughter, whom they thought dead, was alive; and that none in Scotland opposed them but the Cardinal, and thus it was evident that not without cause they had required their capitulation for defence against prelates and ecclesiastics, and that the Holy Spirit must have put it in their heads for they never thought that such a case could happen. The Cardinal is everything in Scotland and acts prudently, for, to have the entire administration, he got the late King before his death to depute as governor of the little daughter a cousin

"Et que lesdits François commengoient publier de pardela que quoy qu'il constast ils gaigneroient ledit sieur Roy leur maistre, mais que puis apres qu'ils auroient exploicté contre vostre Majesté ils luy feroient bien faire restitution."

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44. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.—cont.

german^o of his who is nearest to the Crown but, as already said, half foolish, besides that the English maintain him to be a bastard. The bruit runs that the Cardinal has put much better order in the affairs of the war than was in the late King's lifetime, and lately the Scots have killed some people in a foray and taken some English ships. Is told that the Cardinal and other rulers there (either believing that the prisoners disloyally allowed themselves to be routed and taken, seeing the small number that attacked them, or else perceiving or suspecting that this King could win them to his devotion and use them to practise in Scotland to the prejudice of the Cardinal and his colleagues), have made prisoners the children, brethren and near kinsmen whom the prisoners could give in hostage, and proclaimed them traitors: so that they stay at Berwick and will, it is said, return hither shortly, save one who has offered to go to Scotland to mend all (*rabiller le tout*) so that the others may safely go thither.

The King has summoned his Estates, which commence in eight days. London, 15 Jan. 1542.

French, pp. 23. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS., endorsed as rec. at Madrid, 26 Feb. 1542.

15 Jan.

45. CHAPUYS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

B. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. vi., No.
95].

Encloses copy of what he writes to the Emperor. Longs for answer from the bps. of Winchester and Westminster, as well upon their last conversation as upon the audience which they were to obtain; and has again, this morning, sent a man to them whom he expects back to-morrow.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna, headed, 15 Jan. 1548.

15 Jan.

46. H. LORD MALTRAVERS TO HENRY VIII.

B. O.

This morning, received the letters and advertisements enclosed from the English merchants at Roan. The messenger says that the duke of Guyshe, appointed ambassador from the French King into Scotland, is at Newhaven, where three French ships, the least of 120 burthen, tarry but the next wind to conduct him and a Scot who has been ambassador in France into Scotland. The Scots brag that under this surety they will convey their prizes through the narrow seas and make merry with the wines provided for England. Cales, 15 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.: A°xxxiiij°.

16 Jan.

47. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.O., 75.

Meeting at Hampton Court 16 Jan. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Great Chamb., Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Thos. Cotton, captain of one of the King's ships, having certified the Council that he had taken a Scottish ship, a letter was sent to him to send up six of the best of the prisoners, dismiss the rest upon their truth, and deliver the goods by inventory to Sir John Gerningham and the bailiffs of Yarmouth; to whom a letter was written to receive and keep them.

16 Jan.

48. MARILLAC TO THE COUNCIL.

B. O.

Has put in writing the particulars they lately sent him by Mr. Masson, to be intimated to the French King. Asked Masson to remind them of their reply touching the ship arrested at Newcastle, coming from Scotland, being sure that my lord of Harrefod, who examined the master and

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mariners on the spot, will have reported the truth. He cannot justly be prevented from returning into France with the merchandise that belongs to him and has been taken away; and for the rest, belonging to the merchant of Orleans, he is content to leave it on payment of the freight; as appears more fully by his bill enclosed. Detains the courier only for their reply. London, 16 Jan. 1542. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

49. ——— to MARILLAC.

R. O.

"Monsieur," as to my affair which you communicated to the Council, who reply that they will not detain the men and the ship, but the merchandise must remain until it is proved to belong to the French (in which answer they seem not to consider that we deposed to the earl of Harreford that we carried wine and salt, belonging to me and my partners of Honnefleu, to Abredin, in Scotland, and in return were bringing merchandise bought there) they should understand that immediately upon our casting anchor our victuals were seized and we ourselves taken by force to houses and there compelled to pay 1 cr. a day for living. Please show them this, that they may deliver my ship, men, and merchandise with recompence for my costs, without delay; for otherwise I must leave all as not worth the expense of long pursuit. Our merchandise of Honnefleu is 10 barrels of salmon, 2 bales of cloth, 12 barrels of "brey," 2 barrels of cod and a piece of white cloth of 27 yards. The rest, which belongs to Frangoys FoJu, merchant of Orleans, they may retain on paying me 82*l.* 5*s.* Tournois for freight. Other expenses are 80 cr. for costs at 1 cr. a day and 20 cr. for going and coming hither.

French, pp. 2. Endd.: "Touching the French [ship] th[at came] from Scotland [arrested] at Newcastle, presented to th'erle of Hertford."

16 Jan. 50. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Learnt on the 10th inst. that certain Frenchmen chased three Englishmen into the house of Sannyngfeld, and there cruelly killed one and took the other two prisoners to Bullen. Incontinent, despatched bearer, Guisnes, with letters to Mons. de Beez, who kept him two days to have the matter examined, not knowing before but that they were English Burgundians. He was right sorry, saying that his men would not have meddled with them but for an alarm made by a woman, because the Burgundians had the night before taken a booty there, they were thought to be either Burgundians or *gettures de chemyn*. They fled towards the wood and being overtaken hurt two of the Frenchmen very sore. De Beez said *Que veuillez voz dire, cest ung mal venu*; and sent to Wallop the two prisoners. Guisnes, the bearer, can declare the whole matter, and also what communication De Beez had with him about the Scots. De Beez is made of late lieutenant of Picardy under Mons. de Vendosme.

Sixteen foot of the wall of Arde has fallen into the ditch adjoining the great bulwark towards the south-east. They have set up maunds upon maunds, to hide the breach, and work day and night to shut it with great frames of timber. Touching the Frenchmen of Arde that killed the Englishman coming from St. Omers, has many fair promises of justice, by De Beez's letters sent into England, one to the lord Privy Seal and the rest to Sir Hen. Knevet. Encloses what he now writes and also the double of Wallop's letter to him. Guysnes, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

1543.

51. [DU BIEZ to FRANCIS I.]

Calig. E. i.
(149).
B. M.

Had despatched this gentleman to him touching the affairs of this town, but was obliged to change his plan of proceedings, as Vendosme is dissatisfied with him, although he has done nothing but followed the King's commands. Sends copy of a letter written to him by Vendosme, the original of which remains at Montreuil and was not delivered to himself. The stores of Ardre which [Francis] wrote to him to take possession of, are going elsewhere by Vendosme's order; who, it is clear, will be dissatisfied with everything he does. Cannot continue in the charge [Francis] gave him at Cognac to superintend matters during Vendosme's absence. Requests to be transferred to some other place, even more dangerous, to do the King service. "A Boulogne, ce — (*blank*) jour"

Fr. mutilated, pp. 2.

17 Jan.

52. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 76.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 17 Jan. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., St. John, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield and Wriothesley. Business:—Letters written to the bp. of London, ambassador in Spain, to assist Thos. Burnynghyll in suits there; to the mayor of London to reform the unreasonable price of fuel; to John Winter, merchant of Bristol, to repair to the King. The keeper of Ludgate, refusing to stand to the Council's order between him and Hans van Fremont, committed to the Fleet. Letters written to Dr. Peter to assist the commissioners appointed to determine the matter between the King and certain merchants strangers suspected to be Jews. Letter written to Sir Thomas Wharton to place ——— Sconcrost as King's carpenter in Carlisle if the information against Vicars prove true.

17 Jan.

53. THE WAR WITH SCOTLAND.

Add. MS.
29, 548, f. 1.
B. M.

Letters missive commanding the person addressed (since the King has been enforced by the Scots to begin war, which, unless the nobles of Scotland conform to reason, he means to prosecute) to make musters within any stewardships he may have of the King's and within his own lands and certify the same to the Duke of Suffolk, lieutenant general in the North. Hampton Court, 17 Jan. 84 Hen. VIII. *Signed with the Stamp.*

P. 1. Add. to John Hasilwood, esq.

Harl. MS.
283, f. 255.
B. M.

2. Another copy, not addressed.

P. 1.

17 Jan.

54. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

See No. 87.

18 Jan.

55. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 76.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 18 Jan. Present:—Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., St. John, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Letters written to the Deputy of Calais to declare to Du Bies (who, being refused passage of wine for Arde by the new river at Guisnes, threatened to stay the coming of victuals to Calais) that the King made this river for a fortress and would not permit it to be used otherwise.

* * * Next entry is 20 Jan.

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18 Jan. 56. ARRAN to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 80
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 282.

Received, at Edinburgh, 16 Jan., his writings dated at Alnwik on the 8th., which were presented by Ray, Englishman, in presence of "our Cardinal" who read them and took great suspicion that the credence sent to Arran "suld be repug[nant] to him and his fallowis estait." To avoid suspicion, suffered the Cardinal to make response as he thought expedient.

Is called to the government of this realm during the tender age of his Sovereign Lady, and minds to reform the state of the Kirk here, set forth God's word and profit the common weal; which cannot well be done while war stands betwixt the two realms. Trusts that Lisle's sovereign minds "that God's word access and prosper in this realm," and therefore he begs Lisle to obtain a safe conduct for certain ambassadors (to contract peace betwixt the realms) and an abstinence for certain months; as his friend George Dowglas will show, for whom he begs credence. Edinburtht, 18 Jan. 1542. *Signed*: James, Gownour.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

19 Jan. 57. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to LISLE AND SIR FRAS. BRIAN.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 81.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 283.

The King is surely informed that Mons. de Guise, father to the Queen of Scots, arrived within these three days at Havre de Grace, to pass into Scotland, and, under colour of visiting his daughter, get possession of Dunbar and other holds, and also of the daughter and the whole regiment of Scotland. Four French ships are ready for him at Havre de Grace, one of 200, in which he will himself pass, and three of 120 each. With them are four Scottish ships which lately, in the Trade, took 16 English ships laden with wines for the King's own provision, of which they sold five in Bretayn and are bringing the rest home in triumph. Three or four other valuable merchant ships go with them, and they think themselves able to go through maugre any opposition. The King takes this apprehension of his ships in the Trade and this passage of Guise into Scotland much to heart, and desires Lisle and Brian to set forth the ten ships already appointed there and as many more as can be furnished in Newcastle and those parts; caring not what charge he is at, but only fearing that they may pass before his fleet is in the Frithe to meet them. Cotton, who is at Yarmouth with the Scottish prize he lately took, is written to to hasten thither, taking the prize and any other ships about Yarmouth with him. The King has also sent for the *Trinitie Fitzwilliam*, the *George Bonadventure* and a brig of London, which are now "by west" and well appointed, to repair to the Frithe.

Lisle is to write to Arran that he hears how Guise "is coming thither, by mean of the Cardinal, to get the government, child and holds of Scotland into his hands"; and shall also have this news of Guise's coming bruited abroad and signify it to Anguishe.

Finally, when it comes to fighting, "you, Master Bryan," will have special regard to the French ship in which Guise himself goes, and in any wise take it.

Draft, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to the Viscount Lisle and Sir Francis Brian, xix° Januarii a° xxxiiij°.

19 Jan. 58. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 85.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 284.

Has no word of Henry Raye whom he sent to Arran with his letter, and conjectures that his despatch is put off by Sir George Douglas, who desires to give the first news himself. Has not heard from Sir George, but my lord his brother sent word that 2,000 horse of their friends met

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58. LISLE to HENRY VIII.—cont.

him. Apparently they shall be a strong party. Bothwell has him commended to Henry, as his sovereign lord—sending that message by Sir John Delavale, one of the pensioners, who conducted him past Hexame—and trusts to send good news ere long.

A certain nun and two of her sisters came lately to Berwick, and lodged in a widow's house "scant of good name." Four or five days afterwards, the widow came to Alnwiki and sued that the said nun and her sisters might again inhabit their old cloister called Cawldestreme which was burnt in my lord of Hertford's time. Asked how she durst lodge Scottish nuns without the Captain's leave, she answered that the nun was sent for to Edinburgh by Angoise, who promised to put her in her house again, and that she had two letters to Sir Ralph Evers to permit it, viz. from Sir George Douglas and the porter of Berwick; which letters are sent herewith. Has sent to the President, now sitting at Newcastle, five strong thieves of Ridisdale, one of them an outlaw of the Charltons, a great guide to the Scots. Trusts within ten days to have both the Charltons that slew their keeper.* Has tried out an Englishman, one of the Hawles of Ridisdale, who should have guided the Scottish army if they had entered upon the Middle March, and expects to take him. Sends to the Council a book of the musters of the garrisons, with a declaration of the daily charges and what money remains here with the treasurer. Anwiki, 19 Jan. at 10 p.m.

Hol. pp. 3. Add. Endd. : a° xxxiiij°.

19 Jan. 59. LISLE and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Send herewith the book of musters of the garrisons, except the 50 men of George Heron, who, they understand, has his full number; also the treasurer's signed declaration of the charges of the garrison and the money in hand. The lord Warden has ordered the mayor and brethren of Newcastle to put ready four of their best ships, viz., the *Elizabeth* of Lawson's, 140 [tons], the *James* of B[r]andlyn's, 100 [tons], the *Antonye* of Anderson's, 100 [tons], and the *John Evangelist* 90 [tons]. They are bound by indenture to be ready in six days, furnished, the *Elizabeth* with 50 mariners and carpenters, 40 soldiers and 20 gunners, and each of the others with 30 mariners and carpenters, 20 soldiers and 10 gunners, and with munitions and ordnance and one month's victuals; for which 200*l.* is delivered to them in prest.

The lord Warden learns by espial that Sir George Douglas is well received in Scotland. At his coming to Edinburgh, Arren and all the other lords were gone to visit the Queen, who was sore sick; but on their return on Monday, 15th inst., Arren immediately sent James Lyrmonthe for Sir George and they were together until midnight. On the morrow Sir George and the Cardinal met in the abbey church and embraced; and on Tuesday last proclamation was made by Arren's command that Angus and Sir George, with all their friends, "should have their peace, houses, lands and tenements." Alnwik Castle, 19 Jan.

Enclose "a foot of Sir George Lawson's account of the King's provisions left in his charge." *Signed*: John Lisle: Cuth. Duresme: Rychard Maners: Jo. Vuedale.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd. : a° xxxiiij°.

* Roger Fenwick, keeper of Tynedale and Reedsdale, who was murdered in March, 1537.

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19 Jan. 60. EARL OF CASSILLIS and OTHERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., v. 243.

After departing from him arrived at Derntoun, 10 Jan., where Angus showed them letters from the Council directing them to wait the coming of Earl Boithvell and Sir Ric. Southwell. Remained there devising with them two days as Southwell will have reported, and went to Newcastle, where the lords Wardane and Precedent sent them back over Stainmure as the Council had appointed, which made their travel "in ane part langsum." Came to the earl of Cumberland's place of Brwne on Wednesday, 17 Jan., and to Carlisle, with the Earl and Sir Thos. Wharton, 19 Jan., where their pledges are received. Depart for Scotland on "this" 20th, and will advertise occurrents to Sir Thos. Wharton. Carlisle, 19 Jan. Signed: G. erll of Cassillis: Wylzam erll of Glencarn: M. I. Chalm'lan: Maxwell.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

19 Jan. 61. THE SCOTTISH PRISONERS.

R. O.

List of "pledges of noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland, prisoners," delivered to the earl of Cumberland and Sir Thos. Wharton, at Carlisle, 19 Jan., (See No. 2, which is here called "the sedule") viz.:—For Casselles, "Davy and Archbald his brethren (having no brother called Arthure as the sedule is) and the larde of Cove"; Glencarne, Alex. his eldest son and Robert, another son; Flemyng, James his eldest son and John Flemyng called young larde of Boghall ("otherwise called the larde How in the sedule") with a schoolmaster; Somervell, James his eldest son and Roger Matland his brother-in-law; Maxwell, Robert his son and heir; Olivant and Gray, no pledges come, they remain; Robert Harskyn, his brother Alexander; Oliver Synkler and his two brethren, no pledges come, they remain; Craggy, Thos. Rosse his eldest son, "he hath no such brother son as the sedule purports"; Carsy, John Mounteth his uncle's son and heir, "he hath no eldest son as the sedule purports"; Patrick Hebburn, his brother William Hebburn; Monkreth, William his son and heir; Awyncastell, Ric. Matlan his brother; Hayton and John Lesly, no pledges come, they remain; Gradon, lord Flemyng is bound (upon a letter from my lord Privy Seal and Sir Fras. Bryan, of 28 Dec.) that he shall enter on Palm Sunday or upon 20 days' warning; James Pringill, no pledge come, lord Flemyng is bound "for his true remaining"; John Carmyghell, Andrew his brother; Henry Maxwell, no pledge appears in the schedule and lord Maxwell says that the King granted him free, lord Maxwell is bound to enter him at like days as the other prisoners.

Parole was taken of all the noblemen for the surety of the pledges "to pass to the places where they shall be sent unto," and for those for whom no pledges came to remain in Carlisle. Signed by Cumberland and Wharton.

Pp. 3. Endd.

20 Jan. 62. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 263.

Henry Brian, merchant of London, lately came from Rowen to declare to Paget the taking of certain English crayers by Scots and Frenchmen within the liberties of Newe Haven, and obtain a command to the officers of Normandy to stay Scottish ships of war until the English merchants in Rowen were passed out. Not knowing where the Council were, by reason of their continual removing, sent his servant, with Brian, with a letter to the Cardinal of Turnon. This King replied, by his Council, that he could let neither Scots nor English to furnish their ships out of his realm, but would write to his officers, and if his subjects had contravened

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62. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

the treaties they should be punished; and that they could stay neither Englishmen nor Scots to come and go at all times. The merchant and Paget's man brought this answer and the King's letter to his officers on Wednesday last; and signified that Tournon would be at Towrs next day. Thinking the matter slenderly answered, sent to appoint an interview with Tournon next day; when, presupposing that they had misunderstood his request, he begged Tournon to have the case justly ordered according to the amity, and explained that a Scottishman who heard that certain English crayers were coming into Newe Haven furnished certain pilot boats with 80 Frenchmen, and so took them within the franchise of the town: if he thought this lawful, would he as well suffer Frenchmen and Scots to take an Englishman in Paris? He answered Nay; his master would observe his treaties both with England and Scotland, and, having lately news of the king of Scots' death, he felt bound in humanity to observe his leagues with the Scots, the child being but an infant, as he would do towards England if Henry were deceased; he had written for information and would minister justice, but both the Scots and his officers said the prize was good and taken without the town liberties. Paget replied that the case was as he stated and they must arrest the Scots until the matter was tried; and prayed "somewhat roundly" to have the leagues kept (of which he thought there were none with the Scots now that their King was dead), and asked whether the Scots or Henry had shown most tokens of amity within the last 30 years. Turnon answered that they could not deny the friendship shown by England and the Scots were also their friends and had old leagues with them, although their Prince was deceased; he thought Paget's request for arrest of the Scots reasonable, but their subjects daily complained of ill handling in England. Further dialogue, in which Paget said the Frenchmen had had more than justice in England; instead of being hanged, certain of them had arrived at Dieppe. Turnon said that if the men offended that was no reason to detain the ships and artillery; he spoke of Artigo. Paget said that was the first he had heard of it, for the matter of which he received a memorial was for three other ships. Turnon said it was spoken of in England, and lately a Fleming had taken a French ship and sold it to Englishmen who put the French prisoners to ransom. Paget said that, as for Artigo, it made much difference whether the matter were demanded by way of gentleness or of ordinary justice; and as for ransoming Frenchmen, no doubt a reasonable answer would be made; he wished both English and French subjects had restitution of their losses since this war began, but the loss of these crayers could only be imputed to the French, who suffered Scots to lie thus in the mouth of their havens. Turnon said that his master intended to defend both English and Scots from entering armed into any of his havens; and that the treaties would bear this, for English ships leave their ordnance behind in entering Bordeaux. Paget said he doubted whether that was lawfully enforced, and it was grounded upon a vain fear because Bordeaux was once English. Turnon said that upon the same ground they might use the custom in Normandy. Paget thought they might innovate nothing, but would do well to use it towards the Scots who lay in the mouth of their havens. Turnon agreed to speak with the King, but thought it could not be despatched till they came to Amboyse, which would be two or three days.

Two hours later Turnon's secretary brought a letter from this King to his lieutenant in Normandy, with a message that the King would not defer until Amboyse lest the Scots might depart before delivery of the letters. Fears they know the Scots are departed already, but incontinently despatched these two cold letters from this King to his viceadmiral

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in Normandy. Encloses copies of these and of those sent him from Rowen, and of his to the Cardinal, to the merchants at Rowen and to them at Bordeaux at the Council's command.

A gentleman lately arrived from Scotland, from the Cardinal : and thereupon, four or five ° days ago, a valet of the Chamber named Bordry, noted wise and sober, was despatched hence. His purpose may perhaps be conjectured from the following. After Paget had talked with Turnon, the captain of the Scottish guard, with whom, as he wrote before, this King talked after the arrival of the French courier out of England, came to dinner ; and Paget received him as the French King's servant, although the Scots are Henry's enemies, but desires instructions whether to talk with him or such other again. The captain asked "What news, my lord, have you of England and Scotland?" For every man is a lord in a Scot's mouth. Replied None but the arrival of the Scottish gentlemen at Henry's Court, the death of the king of Scots, and birth of their daughter. Details further dialogue, in which the captain asked if he had not heard that ten or twelve English ships were taken : and Paget replied that Scots and Frenchmen together had taken five or six within Neve Haven, for which the Frenchmen should be shortly trussed up and the Scots make restitution, as they had already begun to do (naming the Scottish prisoners in England). The captain then began to crack after the Scottish fashion and Paget, knowing that "a Scot will not be outcracked with words," changed the subject and said, the beginners of the war were ill advised. The captain agreed and blamed the bishops ("and indeed he is noted here to be a greater talker than a follower of good religion"). Paget said that now the King was dead it would be seen how the temporal lords acted ; and the captain said he did not believe the King was dead, but he had heard "mockel honor" of the King of England and especially his gentleness towards the lords of Scotland, who, he heard, were gone home. Paget supposed that would be for their ransom ; but the captain thought not, and that they would be fools to come again, since promises made in prison counted for nothing, and they recked nothing of pledges. Paget said he heard that Mons. d'Aumale was going over to comfort the Queen his sister. "Nay, by my faith," quod he, "but his father should go thither for a time to comfort her, if you and they were at quietness." "It were pity," quod I, "that he should take so much pain upon the seas, and also it were dangerous for his person, because of the Imperials." "Not a whit," quod he, "for he should have the four thousand Almaines to guide him thither, whom the French king will now put upon the seas because he heareth that the Emperor maketh great preparation upon the sea." "Why, Almaines be not good upon the sea," quod I. "Yes," quod he, "but I think they shall not tarry long upon the sea, but be put upon land in Holland or some other quarter thereabouts." "It were too great a charge," quod I, "to go first from hence unto Scotland and return into Holland and back again into Scotland ; for I am sure," quod I, "that the Duke shall be guided as well † homeward as he is outward." "Yea Mary, I warrant you," quod he, "they shall not be discharged until he come home again." "Were it not better for him," quod I, "to go and come by land?" "It would ask too much time," quod he, "and th'other way he should be there shortly with a good wind. I would to God," quod he, and brake off our communication, "that there were a good peace between these three realms." "There is a good peace already between two of them." "Which two mean you?" quod he. "I mean England and France," quod I. "By the Mass," quod he, and laughed aloud, "there is even as good between France and Scotland. Trow you," quod he, "that the French men will leave the Scots?" "I think they will keep their leagues with everybody," quod I, "and yet you know that Scotland is not able to do them the pleasure that England is." "No?" quod he, "Why so? We here think yes"; and began to crack after the Scottish fashion ; whereupon

* In § 2, "three."

† The missing leaf of § 2 begins here.

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62. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.

I brake off and went to dinner." Yesterday between Tours and Amboise the Cardinal of Lorraine overtook Paget, and asked if he had heard of the king of Scots' death; who answered that he heard it three weeks ago, and also that the Queen, the Cardinal's niece, was brought to bed of a daughter. Further dialogue, in which the Cardinal said the French king was very anxious for a good end between England and Scotland, and for that purpose would shortly send to both countries. The 1,500 Almaines are botched to 2,000 and go from Brittain to Normandy, where is great preparation of ships. De Formes, Marillac's cousin, is a comptroller among them; and the gentleman^o that is gone to Scotland went first to the duke of Guise and returned to Court. As to the ships, and whether the Almaines go to sea or into Picardy, where the French king intends to begin shortly; it may be soonest known from Rowen and Dieppe. It is much feared here that Henry "will marry my lord Prince to the daughter of Scotland." The Scots here wish it and say "it should be mockel good for both the realms to make them one."

The Emperor minds shortly to pass into Italy. At Genes, the duke of Savoy and Marquis of Guasto have been with Granvela, who, leaving a son in service with the Bishop of Rome, passes into Almain, with little stay at Trent (as we say here) because none of the Lutherans come to the Council, to prepare men against the Emperor's coming shortly to Flanders. We are encouraged by a letter, intercepted in Lorraine, from the Queen of Hungary to the Emperor showing her † great necessity; but some think the letter "but a stalle made by the said Queen." Polino has sent word that the Emperor lately sent gentlemen of estimation to treat with the Turk, who refused to speak with them and caused them to be beheaded, and that the Turk will not fail this year to send 80 galleys into Provence to our aid. This is confirmed by a courier from Venice, with the addition that the Turk demands Candie and 20 per cent. for traffic of merchandise. The Duke of Cleves, as his ambassador says, does much better now than at the beginning and trusts to triumph shortly. He accuses De Longevale and La Planche of robbing him in wages and booty. La Planche is arrested here at Court and committed to Loches castle, and, it is said, Longevale is also apprehended. Blanchefosse is gone to Switzerland to bring men in haste through Lorraine. On the 10th inst., Mons. de Langey died at St. Saphorins beyond Lyons. He seemed always well affected towards Henry, as he had good cause to be. Count Danguillara has taken a carrack with Spaniards and Almaines coming from Spain to Italy; and is commanded to release the Almaines and set the Spaniards to the galleys. The Bishop of Rome is altogether Imperial. The Duke of Savoy's town at which so many Frenchmen were slain is not Racunys (as Paget wrote) but Cuny, beyond Turin, towards Nice. This Queen has been sick. Morveilly, who was appointed to have come to England, is like to die. To-day arrived, from Scotland, a French gentleman of the Scottish Queen's with, apparently, no matter of importance. Sends a testimonial received from Mons. Bayard, of which a copy was lately sent to this King from Mons. de Chasteaubriant, purporting to be a declaration by Englishmen in Brittany of their good entertainment. Thinks by the wording that it is rather a counterfeit written by a Scot; and can hear of no Englishman in Brittany so named.

Before closing this, learnt from the Ambassador of Ferrare that the French king believes the Emperor, instead of going to Italy, will pass by the ocean seas into Flanders, or into England to conclude the marriage so long treated; and

* Bordry, mentioned above.

† The missing leaf of § 2 ends here.

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also despairs of any new amity with England. Believes this, for the ambassador could tell a great piece of Paget's discourse with the Cardinal of Tournon.

Sends the answer from Bordeaux, which he likes not. Prays that Henry's ships may meet with the Scots ere they come home. Amboyse, 20 Jan. Signed.

Pp. 21, partly in cipher. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

Caius College
MS. 597, p.
229.

2. Letter book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk, with the cipher portion deciphered.

Pp. 11. One leaf lost, and its place supplied by a modern transcript from § 1.

R. O.

3. Contemporary decipher of the cipher portion of § 1, the first half in Wriothesley's hand.

Pp. 14.

21 Jan.

63. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n., No.
97.]

Received, early yesterday, the packet despatched by Granvelle on his arrival at Genoa, containing the Emperor's letters of 8 Nov. In answer, can only add to his preceding letters that this King's deputies sent him word by his man that the King approved what he had said, and would be here very shortly and would then speak with him; the deputies adding that they thought that all went well. The King's good will will be increased by his indignation at the French and Scots having together, lately, taken ten English ships coming from Bordeaux with wine for himself and others, "*et du moins ne tiendra il, Sire, a dilligente sollicitation et soigneuse poursuyte.*" Will keep both the Emperor and Grandvelle informed of events. The French ambassador has not been in Court since the time mentioned in Chapuys' last letters; but the English have since then despatched four or five times to France, and the ambassador may return to Court soon, for two couriers came to him yesterday.

Had just written the above when a person who had dined with the ambassador reported that one of the said couriers was from the governor of Boulogne, notifying that Martin van Rossem was arrived in Julliers and joined with the duke of Cleves's army; and the governor's letter (which the ambassador showed to Chapuys's informant and to the ambassador of Cleves who dined with them) added the lies that Martin van Rossem defeated a great number of the Emperor's men who tried to stop him and that he had ravaged Brabant in revenge for the damage done to Julliers, and also stated that the Sieur de Longueval was in Luxemburg expecting money, which may be a lie too. The other courier brought letters from Francis, written on the 10th instant at La Rochelle, stating that after appeasing the mutiny there (where two commissaries and a treasurer were slain by the populace in defence of their privilege) the King entered the town and, on New Year's Day, sat in state, with his two sons, the Cardinal of Tournon and other great personages around him, while those of the town made "*emende honorable*," renouncing their privileges and delivering the keys and a present of 60,000 fr.; but, considering their poverty and the reasons they alleged, he declined the money and pardoned them, imputing the fault to the governor of the country, who was dismissed from office. Count Guillaume de Fousemberg and his lieutenant have left France very dissatisfied, but most of their band would not follow them. Chapuys' informant said that the ambassador had no charge to go to Court; and that when there these holydays, the ambassador spoke chiefly for restitution of the ship that carried back the Cardinal of Scotland and was afterwards taken by the English; getting into a great passion, and speaking indiscreetly against the chiefs of the Council. If he continue this style of dealing it may be possible so to incite this King against the French as to divert him from the enterprise of Scotland to that

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63. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—cont.

of France, by persuading him that, after taking this opportunity to order the King of France, the source of all the calamities of Christendom, he could obtain the realm of Scotland without trouble, whereas otherwise the King of France, with very little expense, will hinder all his enterprises in Scotland, and that, in all events, it would be better to defer the enterprise of Scotland, as some partiality might arise between the four governors, especially by the practices of Earl Douglas whose nephews two of them are (which earl the King of Scots, before his death, ordered to be restored to his property, as unjustly deprived, and also [ordered] that a nephew of the Earl's who had long been in prison might be released), and during the dissension he (Henry) would always have a party there, but if he now follows his enterprise he will constrain all the realm to unite and seek assistance elsewhere. London, 21 Jan. 1548.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. endorsed as received at Madrid, 26 Feb. 1542.

21 Jan. 64. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 87,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 285.

Sir George Douglas is returned out of Scotland with Henry Raye, each bringing Lisle a letter from Arren, sent herewith. That brought by Raye was delivered in the presence of the whole Council, and devised by the Cardinal in answer to Lisle's, which Arren had, in mistake for another, pulled out of his pocket and shown to the Cardinal, who read it and asked what the credence was. Arren afterwards came to Sir George Douglas and, showing how he had "overshot himself," asked advice. Sir George bade him send for the Cardinal and say that, as the letter partly touched him, he should answer it; which he did, and Arren openly delivered it to Raye and gave Sir George another letter for Lisle.

Sir George's discourse was as follows. On receiving his safe conduct from Arren, now (as he says) governor, he went into Scotland with eight persons. By the way resorted to him above 1,000 horses to welcome him; by whom he learnt that Arren and other of the Council had ridden to the Queen, and when the others returned to Edinburgh Arren had gone home to Hambleton. Sir George therefore rode to his kinsman the Earl of Mortun, four miles from Edinburgh, and was there at Arren's return to Edinburgh on Monday night last. Arren sent for him the same night, and talked familiarly with him until after midnight and lodged him within two chambers of his own lodging. Next day Sir George was brought before the Council, where the Cardinal said his coming was for no good to Scotland and that his brother and he had been so long nourished in England that they would never profit their own country, and should not be admitted to their peace and lands until it appeared to the whole realm that they were come for defence of their native country and would be sworn to it. Argill and Murray and all the bishops thought the same, but Huntley thought that they should be at once admitted without question. Thereupon Arren stood up and desired them to set apart all malice and affection and ponder the state of the realm: although governor, he would desire all to consent to the receiving of his kinsman who had been long wrongfully kept out, but, if that consent was refused, he would "help to set them in, whosoever said nay, or he would take the part that they took." Sir George was then bidden to draw aside, and, after long debate, he was called in again and told that they should be admitted and trusted to be true gentlemen to their native country as their ancestors were. The Cardinal then spoke with Sir George apart, and first asked him whether he was a good Christian or given to the new learning after the fashion of England. Sir George answered that he was christened and, if

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not a good Christian, he prayed God to make him one ; but the best of them two might be amended, and he " wished that the realm of Scotland were no worse Christians than the Realm of England." The Cardinal gave a great sigh and talked no more of those matters, but bade him welcome and desired him to forget past grudges, saying he had 20,000 crs. at his commandment. The Cardinal then went straight to Arren and tried to put him in jealousy of Anguishe and Sir George, reminding him how Anguishe killed his kinsfolk and bidding him take heed to himself. Arren declared this to Sir George that night, saying that the Cardinal " was the falsest karle in the world " and that he had " sundry times advised him to sue a divorce from his wife and to marry the Queen " ; and concluded that, as soon as Anguishe returned, they would lay hands upon the Cardinal and send him to England if the King would have him. Sir George says that if the King admits an embassy Arren will send him as first in the commission, and that he thinks the other two should be Lyrmonthe and Henry Penneyse, " which was treasurer to the last King and so remaineth." Arren himself so desires to see the King that he might be brought to London, and would not be afraid of the Scots chosing another governor in his absence if Anguishe were there. Asked whether Arren would agree to Henry's having the governance of the young Princess, Sir George said that he had not yet moved such matters for fear of giving suspicion ; he thought Arren would be loath to leave the governance, but would not stick to make a contract between my lord Prince and her and let Henry appoint her keepers, provided she went not out of the realm. Of the prisoners, all men in Scotland talked of their being bound to perform many things to Henry, insomuch that it was proposed to stop their hostages. Sir George is very angry that his brother signed the articles with those prisoners, and thinks that it will put their friends in jealousy of them and endanger their lives ; saying that " his brother was but a beast and had no wit to serve when time did proffer." Asked what he would do if the King willed him to do the like, he replied that he would obey in all things ; but, if he had been in his brother's place, he would have first ridden to the King and declared his opinion. The other lords could make it their excuse that they were prisoners, but what could his brother answer if Arren and the Council asked whether he had " granted to any such act or not " ? Told him that if it came to such a point (which was unlikely) his brother and he had wit enough to shape an answer, and that he put more doubts than needed, for those lords and gentlemen would do their best to perform their promise as men of honor ought to do. Sir George said that some of them would be hanged or killed ere long, meaning Sincler and the lord of Craggy. Continuing his request for Lisle to write for licence for an embassy and for an abstinence for certain months, Sir George said that Arren, in his desire for peace, had obtained that the lords of Scotland had charged the surnames of their Borders not to ride into England, and that if an embassy were granted, he himself would be chief of it. Asked why he desired an embassy now, seeing that he and his brother before urged Lisle to write to the King to refuse it ; and he answered that his friends about the Council secretly advised it. To-morrow his brother enters with him into Scotland, and, if this matter which his brother signed has not impeded their credit with Arren, " they will have the Cardinal by the back within this x or xij days."

Henry Raye says that, after he received the letter, Arren sent for him to Sir George Douglas's chamber, and there told him of the delivering of Lisle's letter to the Cardinal instead of another, adding " but for all that the smakett kerle ys begyled." Raye thinks that Sir George will bear the greatest stroke with Arren.

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64. LISLE to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Is troubled because, by the departure of my lord of Duresme, he has no experienced man to advise him. Here is none but Sir Ric. Manners and Mr. Uvedale, "who is very sick still, and if he were as whole as ever he was these matters would trouble him." My lord Lieutenant will shortly be at Dernton, but that is far to send upon such sudden chances as Sir George's coming was, who could only tarry the time of his discourse. Alnwick Castle, 21 Jan., 5 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 9. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

22 Jan. 65. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
77.

Meetings at Hampton Court 20 and 21 Jan. Present:—Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., St. John, Westminster, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. No business recorded.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 22 Jan. Present:—as before. Business:—Letter written to the lieutenant of the Tower to receive Leyche and Preistman who slew the King's herald* in Scotland.

22 Jan. 66. PARLIAMENT.

Parliament
Roll,
34 and 35
Hen. VIII.

Begun at Westminster 16 Jan. 38 Hen. VIII., and continued by various prorogations to 10 May 35 Hen. VIII.

Acts passed in the 2nd session [holden at Westminster 22 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII.]

R. O.

I. Acts entered on the Parliament Roll, viz.:—

1. [Cap. v., o. n.† 5]. Explanation of the Statute of Wills.
2. [Cap. xix., o. n. 19]. Payment of pensions, etc., granted by the late monasteries.
3. [Cap. xxvii., o. n. *orig. wanting*]. For subsidy of the Temporalty (chiefly because of the cost of the war with Scotland).
4. [Cap. xxviii., o. n. *orig. wanting*]. For subsidy of the clergy.
5. [Cap. xxvi., o. n. 25]. Ordinances for Wales.
6. [Cap. i., o. n. 1]. For the advancement of true religion. (Regulations for the printing, sale and use of bibles and other books of religion).
7. [Cap. ii., o. n. 2]. Concerning collectors and receivers of the King's revenues.
8. [Cap. iii., o. n. 3]. Assise (*i.e.* measurement) of coals and wood.
9. [Cap. iv., o. n. 4]. Against debtors who absent themselves or "keep their houses" (in title "make bankrupte").
10. [Cap. vi., o. n. 6]. Making of pins.
11. [Cap. vii., o. n. 7]. Authorising certain of the King's Council to set the price of wines both in gross and in retail.
12. [Cap. viii., o. n. 8]. Authorising skilled persons who are not surgeons to administer medicines (a practice for which the Fellowship of Surgeons of London, minding only their own lucre, have vexed divers honest men and women).
13. [Cap. ix., o. n. 9]. Preservation of the river Severne.
14. [Cap. x., o. n. 10]. For the making of coverlets in York.
15. [Cap. xi., o. n. 11]. For the making of friezes and cottons in Wales.
16. [Cap. xii., o. n. 12]. For the paving of streets (named) in London and Westminster.

* Somerset herald.

† The number of the original Act as preserved in the Parliament Office.

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17. [Cap. xiii., o. n. 13]. For the county palatine of Chester to be represented in Parliament by two knights and the city of Chester by two burgesses, and the old privilege of debtors there to be abolished.

18. [Cap. xiv., o. n. 14]. For brief certificates of all attainders, outlawries, and convictions to be made into the King's Bench, and there kept.

19. [Cap. xv., o. n. 15]. For the dean and chapter of Wells to be the sole chapter of the bpric. of Bath and Wells.

20. [Cap. xvi., o. n. 16]. Sheriffs' accounts.

21. [Cap. xvii., o. n. 17]. For the bps. of the newly erected bprics. to pay their tenths into the Court of First Fruits and not into that of Augmentations.

22. [Cap. xviii., o. n. 18]. Privileges of Canterbury.

23. [Cap. xx., o. n. 20]. Against feigned recoveries of lands granted by the Crown in tail.

24. [Cap. xxi., o. n. 26]. For confirmation of letters patent notwithstanding misnaming of anything therein.

25. [Cap. xxii., o. n. 21]. Recoveries, deeds enrolled and releases acknowledged before head officers of corporate towns to stand as before the Act of 32 Hen. VIII. (cap. 28).

26. [Cap. xxiii., o. n. 22]. For due execution of proclamations.

27. [Cap. xxiv., o. n. 23]. Confirmation to John Hynde, serjeant-at-law, and his heirs of the manor of Burlewes in Maddingley, Camb., *alias* "the shyre manour of the countie of Cambridge," under an annual payment of 10*l.* for the knights of that shire in Parliament.

28. [Cap. xxv., o. n. 24]. Authority to set up a windmill and make a "conduit head" for fresh water in the town of Poole.

Ib. II. Acts on the Parliament Roll but not printed in the Statutes at Large.

29. [Cap. xxix., o. n. 44]. Confirmation to Thos. duke of Norfolk of the mansion in South Lambeth and lands there which lady Agnes duchess of Norfolk lately held, in exchange for the site, &c., of the late priory of Clerkenwell; and also of his copyhold of the messuage called the Bell and other lands in Lambeth of the abp. of Canterbury.

30. [Cap. xxx., o. n. 34.] Assurance of the treasurership of Salisbury Cathedral to Thos. Robertson and of the archdeaconry of Taunton to John Redmayn (which benefices were resigned to them by word only, the former by Ric. bp. of Chichester at Mich. 32 Hen. VIII., and the latter by John Dakyn, 24 Oct. 33 Hen. VIII.).

31. [Cap. xxxi., o. n. 41]. Denization of William and Cornelius, sons of Thomas Brandlyng, advocate to the Fellowship of English Merchants Adventurers at Antwerp, by a woman of that country.

32. [Cap. xxxii., o. n. 36]. Restoration in blood of Walter Hungerford and Edward Nevell, sons respectively of Sir Walter lord Hungerford and Sir Edw. Nevell, attainted.

33. [Cap. xxxiii., o. n. 33]. Denization of Richard, Thomas and William, sons of Wm. Maye of London, skinner, by Isabel daughter of John Balyro, whom Maye married at Pharo in Portugal; also of John Marye son of Robt. Faythe *alias* Venables, Portcolles pursuivant, by Jeronyma daughter of Francis Denoto, whom the said Robert married while in the King's service at Jenys in Italy.

34. [Cap. xxxiv., o. n. 48]. Denization of Derike, Matthew and Gilbert, sons of Robert Dethicke, late yeoman of the King's armoury, a native of Derbyshire, by Agatha daughter of Mathis Leyendecker, whom the said Robert married at the town of Acon, beyond sea.

35. [Cap. xxxv., o. n. 30]. Assurance to John Payne of his office of

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66. PARLIAMENT—cont.

clerk of the treasury and warrants and keeper of the records and writs of the Court of King's Bench for life.

86. [Cap. xxxvi., o. n. 28]. Grant of the rectory of Strubby, Linc., which belonged to Markeby priory, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

Parliament
Office MSS.

III. Acts not on the Parliament Roll and not printed in the Statutes at Large.

Cap. xxxvii. [o. n. 27]. Assurance (1) to Thomas abp. of Canterbury and his successors of the manor of Bekysbourne, *alias* Levingsborn, Kent (except the lands in Somerfeld, Whitstable, Bisshoppesbourne and Adysham) and the manor of Forde *alias* Shelvingforde now belonging to Thos. Culpeper, son and heir of Sir Alex. Culpeper, and all Culpeper's lands in Bekisborn *alias* Levingsborn, Patrokesborn, Well, Hothe, Chistlett, Reculver, Heron and Westbere, Kent, and of the manor of Colrede, Kent, and the parsonages of Bewe Feelde, Kent, and Lytle Brickhill, Bucks, which now belong to Sir John Gage. (2) To Sir John Gage and his heirs of the manor of Ramescombe, Suss., with the fishing of Brodewater in South Malling, Southtram and Bedyngham, Suss., the parks, &c., called More Parke, Ryngmere Parke and Plasshet Parke in Ryngmere, Suss., Plottys Parke and Olde Ponde, *alias* Plottys Brigge in Litle Horsted and Framfelde, Suss., and all appurtenances of Ramescombe manor, now belonging to the Abp. (3) To Thos. Culpeper in fee, in recompense for his lands above mentioned, the manor and site of the late priory of Combewell *alias* Comwell, Kent, the advowson of Hever church, and all Gage's land (named) which belonged to Combewell monastery; and to him (Culpeper) and the heirs of his body by Elizabeth, his late wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Wm. Hawte (and in default to the right heirs of Sir Wm. Hawte), the manor of Bisshoppesborn, Kent, and park called Langham Park, except the wood called the Covert, which now belong to the said Abp.

Cap. xxxviii. [o. n. 29]. Confirmation of an indenture made between Sir Wm. Sydney and Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, 4 Jan. 34 H. VIII., for a marriage between Wm., s. and h. of Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, and Anne Sydney, one of the daughters of Sir Wm. Sydney, assuring to the said Anne, in jointure, the manors of Gaynespark, Hennolles, Madilles and Marshallles, Essex, with lands in Theydon Garnan, Eppying, Thedenmount and Northwyld, which belonged to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, grandfather of the said William.

Cap. xxxix. [o. n. 81]. Partition of the lands of John Strelley, of Strelley, dec., viz.:—To Sir John Markham and Dame Anne his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of the said John Strelley, the lands in Ratclyff, Wheatley, &c. (named), to Thos. Powtrell, son and heir of Margaret Powtrell, another daughter, the lands in Chilwell, &c., to Wm. Sacheverell and Mary his wife, the third daughter, lands in Hernsell, &c., and to Sir Nic. Strelley those due to him as heir male of the said John Strelley.

Cap. xl. [o. n. 82]. That, whereas Eliz. Burgh, late wife of Sir Thos. Burgh, dec., son and heir apparent of Thos. lord Burgh, lived in adultery during her husband's lifetime, and had children, Margaret, Humfrey, and Arthur by other persons than her husband, as she has partly confessed, these children are to be taken for bastards.

Cap. xli. [o. n. 85]. Assurance to lady Anne Cobham, wife of George Broke lord Cobham, in lieu of jointure, of certain lands of the said lord Cobham, viz., the castle and manors of Collyng, Bekeley, Strode Temple, and Chatyngdon, and other lands in Collyng, Bekeley, Strode Temple and Frynesbury, Kent, the site &c. of the late dissolved college of Cobham, and the hundred of Shamell, Kent; to be enjoyed during her life from the death of the said lord Cobham.

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Cap. xlii. [o. n. 88]. Act at the suit of Hugh Denys, son and heir of John Denys, dec., nephew to Hugh Denys, dec., one of the esquires of the Body (who, 9 Oct. 1511, made his last will leaving his manor of Purle, Essex, and the reversion of the manors of Snorham, &c., under conditions which included a payment to the priory of Shene, which is now dissolved, so that the conditions cannot be fulfilled) allowing the rest of the will and substituting payment to the master and fellows of St. Mary Mawdelyn in Cambridge.

Cap. xliii. [o. n. 89]. Whereas lady Anne, wife of Sir Wm. Parre lord Parre, continued in adultery notwithstanding admonition, and, finally, two years past, left his company and has since had a child begotten in adultery, that the said child and all future children she may have shall be held bastards.

Cap. xliv. [o. n. 40]. Whereas Sir Philip Draycott, 40 years past, married Dame Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Fitzherbert, and she, after 20 years, without cause, as proved before the King's Council, left him and now, unnaturally, seeks to disinherit her children; this Act confirms the manor of Sedsalle, Derb., Upton, Leic., and lands in Asshe, Foston and Makley, Derb., and Upton and Stoke, Leic., and Calengewood, Rudlo, and Brodoke, Staff., to Sir Philip and the said Dame Elizabeth until 22 Jan. 84 Hen. VIII., and then to John Draycott, son of Richard, dec., son of the said Sir Philip and Eliz., and his heirs, with contingent remainder to George, another son of Sir Philip and Eliz., and to Eliz., Susanne, Alice and Dorothy, daughters of the same Sir Philip and Eliz.

Cap. xlv. [o. n. 42]. Confirmation of the establishment of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Notts., to all intents and purposes, as it was on 1 June 32 Hen. VIII.

Cap. xlvi. [o. n. 43]. Act made at the suit of Sir Wm. Barentyne, Jane Pole, widow of Arthur Pole, dec., one of the daughters of Sir Roger Lewkenour, dec., Elizabeth Lewkenour, widow of the said Roger, and Sir Hen. Knyvet, gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Anne his wife, confirming the provisions (detailed) of an award by the Lord Chancellor 21 April 84 Hen. VIII. upon the dispute which was between the said Sir Roger and Elizabeth and the said Sir Wm. Barentyne and Jane Pole, concerning the lands of the said Sir Roger and other matters, which was submitted to the Court of Chancery in the year 83 Hen. VIII.; which award cannot be fully executed because the said Sir Roger is since deceased.

Cap. xlvii. [o. n. 45]. Exchange between Wm. bp. of Norwich and Thos. Paston, of the Privy Chamber, assuring to Paston the manors of Paston and Hardele, Norf., a marsh or pasture called Poswyke Mershe and a marsh or pasture called Chambers Marsshe, both on the south side of the river that runs on the south side of the towns of Runham and Mautebye, Norf., now in tenure of Sir Wm. Paston and previously in that of John Pallyng and of John Duck, a marsh or pasture called Monckes Mersshe, adjoining one of the said Thos. Paston, son of Sir Wm., called Ravenessehall Mersshe, now in tenure of Sir Wm. Paston and previously of John Pope, another marsh or pasture in Redeham, Norf., called Monckes Mersshe in tenure of Sir Wm. Paston and previously of Thos. Godsalve, a pasture and wood called Swanton Woode in Swanton *alias* Swanton Abbot, Norf., in tenure of Sir Wm. Paston (all which belonged to the late mon. of St. Benet); in exchange for the manors of Gunthorpe and Welles next the Sea and the rectory of Darsyngham, Norf., tithes in Saxlynggham, Norf., and pensions of 10s. from the parsons of Saxlynggham and Wells next the Sea and of 26s. 8d. from the parson of Ingoldesthorp, Norf.; all which belonged to Bynham mon. and were granted to Paston by pat. 15 Nov. 83 Hen. VIII.

Cap. xlviii. [o. n. 46]. Assurance to Sir Brian Tuke of the manors of Laver Marney and Giberackes, Essex, and other lands (named), which,

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66. PARLIAMENT—cont.

in pursuance of an exchange, 20 Dec. 84 Hen. VIII., were granted by Sir Thos. lord Awdeley of Walden to the King, which lands belonged (descent given) to Hen. lord Marney, dec.

67. PARLIAMENT.

R. O. Brief abstract of the establishment and powers of the Court of Wards under the Statute of 82 Hen. VIII. [cap. 46] and of its authority under the subsequent statutes of 88 Hen. VIII. cap. 22 and 89 and 84-5 Hen. VIII. cap. 5.

Small paper, pp. 10.

R. O. 2. Printed copy of the Act 84-5 Henry VIII. cap. 40, declaring the three children (named) of Eliz. Burgh, late wife of Sir Thos. Burgh, dec., to be bastards.

Attested by Thos. Knight, clerk of the Parliament, 8 Feb. 85 Hen. VIII.

Harl. 1243
f. 289.

B. M.

R. O.

8. MS. copy of § 2 in a modern hand.

Large paper, pp. 2

4. Printed copy of the Act 84-5 Henry VIII. cap. 43, declaring the children of the lady Anne, wife of Sir Wm. Parre, lord Parre, to be bastards.

Attested by Thos. Knight, clerk of the Parliament, 10 June 85 Hen. VIII.

R. O.

5. Clause of the Act of Parliament 84 and 85 Hen. VIII., cap. 46, providing that the Act shall not be prejudicial to the marriage of Dame Jane Barentyne with Sir William Barentyne and that their heirs shall be considered "muliers legitimate"; because "an advowe of the mantell and the ring," supposed to be made by her when widow of Sir Arthur Pole, was void, as she was before lawfully married to two husbands and had issue by each, and therefore could not by God's law profess any solemn vow; moreover it was taken by a bishop * of a foreign diocese not authorised by the bp. of the diocese and was forced upon her by Henry Pole, then lord Montague, brother to the said Sir Arthur, when she was in extreme grief for the death of her husband Sir Arthur and one of her children.

Pp. 2. Endd. The Parliament.

R. O.

6. "Imbridgement" of the proof made by Sir Wm. Barantyne and Dame Jane concerning their matter.

1. The death of Sir Arthur Poole was first showed, by the late lord Montague, to lady Jane Poole, *alias* Barantyne, a month after Sir Arthur died. 2. That was the Friday before the Sunday upon which she received the mantle and the ring. 3. That Friday, upon the knowledge of her husband's death, she was "almost besides herself" with sorrow. 4. That Friday, or next day, the corpse of Sir Arthur was brought to Bishams priory and buried. 5. The Sunday of her pretended profession, in the conventual church of Bisham, before coming into Our Lady chapel there, "the bishop of St. Assaphen * did say unto the said dame Jane (she saying unto him, 'If I may take it upon me for a season and leave it at my pleasure I am content to take it upon me, or else not'), 'God forbid else, Madame, for all religious persons have a time of probation.'" 6. At receiving the mantle and ring she asked the bp. of St. Assaphen how she should be bound by that profession, which is proof that she did not know the meaning of a vow. 7. The bishop said to her "Madame, ye shall be used

* Wm. Barlow, prior of Bisham, who was bp. of St. Asaph from Jan. 1535, to April 1536. The expression "a foreign diocese" in § 5 means simply a diocese in which the bishop of the place had no jurisdiction.

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as a novice, and to leave your weed at your pleasure. I will bind you no further." 8. The Tuesday after her pretended profession she cast away her tiring and barbo and [the witnesses] * never afterwards saw her wear tiring nor mantle, although they saw her continually as long as she tarried at Bisham. 9. The witnesses examined by the Office and those brought in by Sir Wm. Barantyne and Dame Jane say that, after her pretended profession, they saw her wear the black frock and white hood, like a mourner, in which she came to her profession, and not the mantle. 10. Lord Montague and the late Countess of Sarum, his mother, greatly coveted that the said Dame Jane should profess chastity and take the mantle and ring that she might have no more issue; so that Henry Poole, son of Sir Arthur and her, lord Montague's nephew, then living, and, in default of him, the other children of the said Sir Arthur and Jane, should inherit the lands of Sir Roger Lewkenour, their grandfather, then aged 70 and worth 500 mks. a year. 11. Lord Montague did earnestly instigate and procure Dame Jane to take the mantle and ring, declaring that "she should take it for a time to avoid suitors and other dangers."

Pp. 8. Endd. : Toching S^r Arthure Pole.

22 Jan. 68. LISLE to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 93.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 286.

Received at Alnwick, 22 Jan., their letters dated Hampton Court 19 Jan.; and, forthwith, despatched a post to Sir Fras. Bryan, who wrote yesternight from Duresme that he would be at Newcastle to-night. The four ships at Newcastle are ready. As to the other six ships, has divers times written to Basing and the captains with him, both before the King made him admiral and since, and especially upon the King's letters of the 9th inst. From Newcastle, on the 14th, sent in post to Basing charging him to bring all the King's ships to Tynemouth or the Skate Rode. Has often written of their lying in Humbre and suffering the Scots to rob, and has just learnt that last week the Scots sent to Lithe eight crayers laden with corn taken on the Norfolk and Suffolk coast. These matters must be remedied to the terror of "such sluggards and haven creepers." It is untrue to say that the wind has not served; for divers ships have come to Tynemouth from the South, and, on the 9th inst., came four Newcastle ships out of Humbre which spoke with the King's ships riding in Humbre mouth. Lisle's own ship is with them and dare not leave their company because she has some of his plate and stuff. Has written to Bryan to warn them again.

As to the Council's letters, has sent Raye into Scotland with a letter to Arren to be delivered openly, because he brought one which was delivered him before the Council and devised by the Cardinal. This answer is like the Cardinal's letter, "both like a Welshman's hose," and sent because Raye's coming without an answer should have caused mistrust. Wrote another letter to Arren to be delivered by Sir George Douglas, and wrote to Sir George and his brother, jointly, enclosing copies of both the letters to Arren; these in a separate packet which Raye carries "hidden in most secret wise." Copies of all herewith.

Will now ride straight to Newcastle and see Master Bryan on the seas. Begs pardon for any faults he may commit, as my lord of Duresme is gone and there is none here to whom he participates these matters or who could advise him. Here is but his cousin Manners. Sir Thos. Tempest is gone to his sheriffwick. Sir Wm. Malorye was very sick and is gone home: Brian Layton tarries upon his charge, and Sir Ralph Evers is but coming and going. Has never been practised in matters of

* Omitted.

1548.

68. LISLE to the COUNCIL—cont.

Council and is harassed by the fear of letting things pass contrary to the King's pleasure. Our treasurer * has been "very sore handled with a spice of a palsey," and is this day gone to Newcastle for his health. He has but 400*l.* left, whereof he carried 100*l.* to Newcastle; and our month ends upon Monday next. Sir George Douglas desired Lisle to write to the King to allow him and his brother for 400 men, saying they would make a strong party and serve better than twice so many upon the Borders. Sir George also said that Arren offered him his wife's sister, one of Morton's daughters and heirs, in marriage for his son, and promised to make him (Sir George) an earl. Alnwick, 22 Jan. *Not signed.*†

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: "The Viscount Lisle to the Counsaill, xxij^e Ja^r^{li}. a^o xxxiiij^e."

23 Jan.

69. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
98.]

Has received his letters of 2 and 22 Nov. and learnt the communications which the Sieur de Corrieres and he have had with the King of England and his Council upon the treaty of closer amity, and the stay they persist in making in the two principal articles, viz. of defence and *hantise*, which would be to the Emperor's prejudice if passed as in the apostyle to the bill annexed to Chapuys's said letters. Has again discussed these articles with his Council and cannot see that they may be passed otherwise than is declared in De Corrieres charge, as they depend upon the Faith. If he has not passed further and treated according to his charge from the Emperor's sister (which it is not thought that he will have done, as events have not been so bad as to give the King occasion of rupture, who will always seek to temporise), Chapuys shall renew his persuasions, declaring the advantage to England of this closer amity and that the Emperor, out of desire for it, will condescend to all the other articles as in Chapuys's said writing. If however the two articles cannot be concluded he shall, without breaking off, advertise the Queen of Hungary and Grandvelle, being in Germany, who are to advise whether in that case to pass the treaty, or find other expedients, and instruct him accordingly. Although the English ambassador here resident has received letters both from his master and from his Council since the receipt of Chapuys's of 2 Nov., and is amply informed of the communications there, he makes no sign of it nor asks audience, and lies in villages three or four leagues hence, hunting and making great cheer, without taking other care of his master's affairs. Has signified to him the despatch of this, in order, if he wished to write, to send his with it; and cannot think what he can write, since he has not spoken with the Emperor, "et sera bien que y ayez regard si d'aventure il advertisoit davantage du contenu en ceste."

Hearing of the French King's preparations for enterprises this spring, especially of the great number of Almaines on the side of Navarre and Fontarabie, intends, after ordering things in this quarter, to go to Barcelona, to be nearer Navarre and Perpignan; and writes to Prince Doria to be there with his galleys before the end of March, to succour the frontiers of the sea and be ready for events, and, especially, if the French King should turn his forces towards Italy or the Low Countries, to be able to go wherever necessity most required. Madrid, 23 Jan. 1548.

French pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

* Uvedale.

† The letter is in the handwriting of Lisle's clerk and the omission of the signature appears to be an accidental oversight.

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23 Jan. 70. THE DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

Add. MS. 29,597, f. 5. B. M. Warrant of the Duke of Suffolk for post horses to Hull for the bearer. Darnton, 23 Jan. 84. Hen. VIII. *Signed*.
P. 1.

23 Jan. 71. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

This morning, as I was going to horseback, arrived from Dieppe one^o who said he was a servant of Sir Henry Knevett, by whom and Mr. Denye he was commanded, at his leaving England, to advertise any knowledge he got touching the furtherance of your affairs. At first I was very suspicious of him; but after he had proved his credit by sundry tokens, and I considered that his advertisement if true might be profitable, and if not, and only a practise to get money, would only involve the loss of a little money, I thought best to send it. It is that the gentleman† who (as I wrote by Frances) goes into Scotland remains in Diepe Castle, attending for the three ships that are being put in readiness, which, when finished and furnished for war "shall be sold under a colour to the Scots, and conveyed into Scotland." They will be ready before Candlemas. One is of 300 tons, belonging to the captain of Diepe, in which passes the ambassador (as this fellow calls him), the master being Michael Russel, brother to the master of the *Ferronere* whom you have in England. Another is of 200 tons and belongs to John Bushart, of Diepe, and the third is of 150 tons and belonged to Nic. Du Vale, the comptroller, lately deceased. Forty cannoneers are picked to go in them. Six other ships are preparing at Diepe to be sold, as aforesaid, to the Scots to meet your ships from Burdeulx. The Almans that go into Bretagne shall be shipped to Scotland.

Whether this fellow be true or false, he can perceive nothing from me. I write not his name lest the intercepting of this might do him hurt, which I write not in cipher because my coffers were gone ere he came. Amboyse, 23 Jan., 9 a.m.

Hol. pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

Caius College
MS. 597, p.
239.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 2.

24 Jan. 72. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 77.

Meeting at Westm., 23 Jan. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Browne, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 24 Jan. Present: as before. Business:—Letters written to the commissioners of sewers in Sussex for speedy repair of the breach in Pevensey marsh. Letters written to the Lord Lieutenant in the North to use his discretion for his abode at Alnwick or Newcastle, foreseeing that at Newcastle letters sent hither from Carlisle could not come first to him, the compass being too great. The keeper of Ludgate, submitting to the Council's order, dismissed from the Fleet. Recognisance of ——— Throwar, keeper of Ludgate, to obey the order between him and Fremont.

24 Jan. 73. THE EARL OF SURREY.

R. O.

Examination of Ric. Bourne, merchant tailor, 24 Jan. 84 Hen. VIII.
On 19 Jan. was at the house of Andrew Castell, butcher, in St. Nicholas

* Giles Granado. See p. 72. † Bordry.

1543.

73. THE EARL OF SURREY—cont.

Shalmelles in London when a maid servant of ——— (*blank*) Arundell in St. Lawrence Lane came to complain that Castell had deceived her with a knuckle of veal and desired in future to have the best, for "peers of the realm should thereof eat and besides that a prince." Asked What prince? She answered The Earl of Surrey. Said "he was no prince, but a man of honor, and of more honor like to be." To which she said Yes, and if oughts other than good should become of the King he is like to be king." Answered "It is not so," and she said "It is said so." *Signed with a mark as affirmed before the Mayor, &c.*

P. 1. *Endd.*: The butcher and merchant tailor of London.

R. O. 2. Another copy, likewise signed.
P. 1. *In a different hand.*

R. O. 3. Examination of Andrew Castell, butcher, 24 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII.
On 22 Jan. a maid servant of ——— (*blank*) Arundell in St. Laurens Lane, while "buying and chepyng victuals" in his shop, said that, the night before, certain gentlemen which were in her master's house went out after 9 p.m. "and had stone bows with them," and it was 2 a.m. ere they came in again. Describes the incident on the 19th in much the same words as Bourne. *Signed with a mark as affirmed before the Mayor, &c.*

P. 1. *Same hand as §. 1.*

R. O. 4. Another copy of §. 3, likewise signed.
P. 1. *Same hand as §. 2.*

R. O. 5. Copies of §§. 1 and 3 on the same paper, not signed.
Pp. 2. *Same hand as §. 1.*

74. THE EARL OF SURREY.

R. O. "First and foremost ij butchers, honest, substantial men, duly examined and sworn upon a book, and one of them worth 500*l.* and the other worth 300 mark, before the mayor of London, the Recorder, Sir Martin Bows, one Wyllforthe, and the town clerk of London, and the mayor's clerk which wrote their examinations, the sword bearer Smarte, and another substantial man that I know not his name."

P. 1.

24 Jan. 75. LISLE and BRIAN to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
33,649, f. 97.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 287.

Have called the mayor of Newcastle and the owners of the four ships which Lisle appointed to be set forth, and find that the ships are ready and victualled for one month, viz., the *Elizabeth* of Lawson's, the *James* of Brandling's, the *Antonye* of Anderson's and the *John Evangelist* (armament of each given). Have ordered Thos. Horsley, Andrew Bewyn and Robt. Lewyn, keepers of the King's ordnance here, to distribute among them 100 bows, 100 sheaf of arrows, 80 bills and 60 morres pikes. Will endeavour to accomplish the King's pleasure signified in the Council's letters of the 19th inst. There are more pretty ships here able to serve; but no mariners and no ordnance, and very little powder. Have appointed the *Trynytie Saunderson* and the *Mary Grace*, sometime called the *Barke of Sandwiche*, to be manned and victualled with diligence; and have written to Sir Geo. Lawson to send ordnance and powder in a crayer to Hollye Island

1548.

to be ready for these ships at their coming to Scate Roode. Fourteen days' victuals for the other six ships is laden in a balinger, so that they shall not come into the haven here. Have taken order here for provision of victuals as required; and Lisle will take like order at Berwick and Holy Island. Brian has hired a boat of 80 tons to wait upon him and carry news to Lisle. Newcastle, 24 Jan.

Have great business to get two of the ships loosed out of the ice which at the quay of this town is two fathoms thick. Brian goes aboard the *Elizabeth* to-morrow and tarries for the King's other ships at Scate Roode.
Signed.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd. : a°xxxiiiij°.

25 Jan. 76. BILL ON ANTWERP.

Harl. MS.
4,186, f. 74.
B. M.

Bill of exchange given by A.B., merchant of the staple of Callis, to W.A., for the payment of 60*l.* Fl. to him at Andwarpe on 25 March next. Written and sealed, 25 Jan. a° 1542.

Draft, p. 1.

25 Jan. 77. CHRISTOPHER MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 274:

Has had no occasion to write; because all in this part of Germany is silent. What the present diet at Nürnberg will bring forth is still doubtful. King Ferdinand is detained by sedition in Hungary. The orators of the princes and towns have assembled at Nürnberg. All long for the Emperor's coming and are exasperated at the costly and ignominious expedition of last year against the Turk; blaming the leader³ as incapable and chosen only through the ambition of his uncle, the Bp. of Mentz, and the treachery of the Hungarians and negligence of King Ferdinand. The Abp. of Cologne has called for Martin Bucerus, who preaches there daily, to the indignation of college and chapter. Duke Wolfgang, of the Palatine family, has command from the Emperor to lead 24 standards of foot into Italy. The war of Juliers hurts all Germany by stopping trade. It is to be feared that the Duke of Cleves may trust too much to Gallic promises. The French King has alienated Germany by the Turkish league. There is no mention of the Council of Trent, "*nam silent leges inter arma.*" Spires, 1548, 25 Jan.

Latin, pp. 8. Add. Endd. : a° xxxiiiij°.

26 Jan. 78. SIR JOHN DUDLEY, LORD LISLE, Great Admiral.

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 27.

26 Jan. 79. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 78.

Meeting at Westm., 25 Jan. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Cheyney, Browne, Wriothesley, Riche. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 26 Jan. Present: as above. Business:—Letter sent to the Council of the Marches of Wales to examine treasons laid to one Ayer, of Droytwyche.

26 Jan. 80. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., v. 244.

Met yesternight at Newcastle, finding there the Lord Warden and Mr. Bryan, who have done their devoirs for setting forth the 6 ships "eskipped" here for the wars; but the haven is so frozen that they can-

* Joachim Elector of Brandenburg.

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80. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

not yet be gotten out. Mr. Bryan will set forth with them towards Holy Eland, and wait there for the rest of the navy, in pursuance of the Council's last letters of the 23rd, received yesternight. It is prudent of the King to make his navy strong enough to encounter the Duke of Guise, who will not venture to Scotland without a great "conserve." Doubtless if the whole navy may assemble in time, viz. the six ships here, the six coming from Hull with Roger Basing (of whom, notwithstanding sundry commandments on pain of death, nothing is yet heard), and the four which, the Council write, shall come out of the Thamys or else the *Trinity* and *Bonadventure* which come "from by west," and those from Yarmowthe, they will be strong enough. It should be foreseen that the ships from the Thamys, the West and Yarmowthe are not taken straggling in the seas by the Duke of Guise.

The prisoners of Scotland, and also the Earl of Anguishe, are now in Scotland, and news of their proceedings is hourly expected. The Lord Warden, having taken order with Mr. Bryan for the setting forth of the six ships here, is gone to Berwick, where he may the sooner learn the Scots' proceedings.

Suffolk has made the Lord Warden and the rest privy to his instructions, and they have consulted upon affairs there. The letters mentioned in the said instructions, to be directed to noblemen and others here for the musters, are not yet come. Newcastle, 26 Jan. *Signed*: Charlys Soffolk: Cuth. Duresme: Wylliam Parr: Rafe Sadleyr: Franssys Bryan.

P.S. in Sadler's hand: A boat sent to Berwick to bring munitions to Holy Eland, being driven back into this haven by a northeast wind, reports that three great ships, Scots, have passed southwards this morning. Have written to Basing to look about for them, and also to the Lord Warden to learn what ships are gone out of Scotland. The Cardinal may be in one of these three ships, so that it were not amiss to hasten the ships out of Thamys to meet them, in case they escape Basing's company.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

26 Jan. 81. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 104.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
289 (1).

Received his writings on the 24th and presented them to the Lord Governor, who desires Lisle to thank the King for showing such favour to this realm, and says that, if sure of quietness with the King, he would put hands on the Cardinal and reform the whole Church as the King has reformed England. He "thinks long" to hear touching the abstinence and the safe conduct for ambassadors. The Governor minds to appoint the writer first in the commission, who will then declare matters to the King at large. Is still in the Governor's favour, and trusts so to continue if the matter he showed Lisle of do no hurt. The prisoners came to Court on Thursday, 25th Jan. Will not be plain with them, for their promise to the King is not "kept counsel"; and therefore, if they write against him to the King, Lisle will please to make his excuse; for he trusts to do better service than they all, but must work as he has begun. Will certify how he perceives the demeanours of the prisoners. Edinburgh, 26 Jan. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "Sir George Douglas to the Viscount Lisle, xxvj Jan^{li} a° xxxiiiij° , sent by Henry Raye."

26 Jan. 82. HIER. CAPO DI FERRO to CARD. FARNESE.

R. O. . . . The death of the King of Scotland, of which he wrote on

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the 11th as doubtful, is true; but not that of his wife. He died of his sickness. The French king is very grieved, and will do what is necessary for the preservation of that realm, the government of which has been taken by a Scottish count† "il quale dicono esser homo d'assai," in the name of the wife and daughter. Things between England and that realm stand as they were because this is not the season for war, "ma a tempo novo non credo riposaranno altrimenti." * * * In Sandic vicino Ables (a Bles), 26 Jan. 1548. Signed: Hieronimo Nuntio.

Italian. Modern extract from a Vatican MS., p. 1. Headed: Del Nuntio in Francia al R'mo Sig. Card. Farnese.

27 Jan. 83. THE FLEET.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 99.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 288.

"Instructions given to Sir Francis Bryan, Vice-Admiral."

The King has instructed the captain of the *Myneon* and the ships with him as in the enclosed copy, and desires Bryan to join them in Humber, if the Scots be not passed into Scotland. All the nine sail shall then draw toward Orford Nas, seeing that the Scottish ships slip not by them, and if the Scots are gone into Selonde and ride between Flusshyng and the Rumkyns, they shall go in to seek them; but if the Scots are at Camfere they shall draw northward again and wait. If the Scots are escaped into Scotland, the nine sail shall draw northwards and do the feat which George Reveley will declare.

Draft in Norfolk's hand, p. 1. Endd. Mynute to the Viscount Lisle and Sir Francis Bryan, xxvij^o Jaⁿⁱ a^o xxxiiij^o.

27 Jan. 84. BONNER TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 275.

Wrote from Valentia, 13th ult., from Valdemoro, 8th inst., and from hence, 14th inst., of things here. As Secretary Joyse, this 27th Jan., came to say that the Emperor, having despatched into Italy, would despatch also into England (probably about these marriages), and offered to convey letters, thinks it his duty to write this. Yesterday Secretary Idiaquez was despatched to Portugal. He carries either the dispensation for the marriages Bonner wrote of or [news] of its expedition at Rome; and yet it was bruited that letters from Rome upon the arrival there of the Duke of Albuquerque were intercepted about Marseilles, together with letters from the Bishop of Rome to this Court. Some think Idiaquez is also to solicit money for this war, see the coats that way furnished and provide ships at Corunna, Laredo and the ports of Biscay, for which it is said that all ships are stayed. All things sound to war, so that the Emperor if he go not to Italy may be compelled to give better ear to Henry's friendship, which he and his ministers profess to desire. This morning the duke of Alva assembled the "cavallers" of this Court and, declaring that whereas last year the French King took the Emperor by surprise and still continues his attack, commanded them to come on the 28th inst. for their wages, and then put themselves ready to be at Barcelone on Palm Sunday, unless countermanded. Don Alvaro Bazan is captain of 7,000 Spaniards and of the armada in Galizia and Biscay, which (some say) shall go into Flanders. Yesternight was published that the Cardinal of Seville, president of the Courtes de las Indias, is deprived of his office and commanded to dwell upon his archbishopric, and the Bp. of Luego and Dr. Beltran, councillors of that Courtes, deprived and fined. A doubtful report is that the long expected ships from the Indies are arrived at Seville with much gold to help the Emperor in these wars. The Nuncio

† Arran.

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84. BONNER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

has bruited, upon his letters from Flanders, that in the victory over the Scots many more Englishmen were slain than Scots; but Bonner's report, in accordance with the Council's letters, is believed. Madrill, 27 Jan. Signed.

Pp. 2. Add.

28 Jan. **85. PRINTING.**

See GRANTS in JANUARY, No. 81.

28 Jan. **86. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 79.

Meeting at Westm., 27 Jan. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Cheyney, Browne, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 28 Jan. Present: the above and also Wingfield. Business:—Letter written to the Mayor of Rye, Ph. Chewte and — Fletcher for speedy conveyance of wood to Calais.

[28 Jan.] **87. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
96.]

The King arrived in this town four days ago, but Chapuys, who thought to have then repaired to him, was attacked with gout and had to send to the deputies to take his place and give him early notice of the King's resolute answer, adding to other representations the instance which the Emperor and the Queen made for it and the advertisement of Mons. de Grandville. Thereupon they spoke with the King and consulted the rest of the Council; and then sent word that Chapuys should have answer in three or four days. Was expecting it yesterday when, towards morning, the Secretary of the Council^o came to report that letters had been just received from their ambassador in France stating that the French boasted of having surprised, on the side of Lorraine, a packet of the Queen's going towards Spain, by which they perceived that the Low Countries were in such necessity that, unless promptly provided for, they must be considered desperate; and the French boasted that they would seize the opportunity and hasten their enterprise upon the Low Countries. The King knew that this might be a French contrivance, but he sent it in order that the Queen might be advertised of it—and also, as Chapuys thinks, in order to feel whether the extremity was so great there. Told the secretary, with due thanks, that he held affairs there to be in good state, especially as the subjects were determined to fight to the last (*pour mesmement concurrer la volente des subjects d'employer le tout pour le tout*); but, if the Queen had written as the French said, it was but prudent, considering the importance of the affairs and the slowness of the Emperor to provide for them on account of the distance, and the necessity must be great as the Queen had to oppose so many men on so many sides; but if the King would declare himself he would find that the Emperor had not lost heart or power to bring to reason the disturber of Christendom. The Secretary never mentioned the rest, but Chapuys prayed him to help to the answer above said. Has also sent a man for it. Affairs might have a better issue than he lately expected, especially as there is some appearance that the King may without expense obtain the conditions he demands of the Scots, which are much more moderate than the first. Besides his great intelligences within the country, the King will be much aided by the enmity between the Earl of Haren,

* Mason.

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cousin german of the late King and governor of the Daughter, and the Cardinal, caused chiefly by the Cardinal's affirming that that King deputed three other governors with him, which the Earl maintained to be a lie, since the Cardinal alone knew it. The altercation went so far that the Earl put his hand to his sword, and, for fear of the Earl, the Cardinal, who is all French, may procure to bring into Scotland Mons. de Guyse or some other in his name to take charge of the young Princess and the realm; which will give the Earl occasion to seek assistance here, and Chapuys thinks that he will be given the said government during the Daughter's minority, or absence from the realm in case she come to be married with this Prince, [if?] he will condescend to all conditions, especially to renounce the amity of the French. It seems that, for fear of a French Governor coming thither, many of the chief of the realm will take the Earl's part, especially the prisoners who were here, who are all returned to Scotland save some who have not yet been able to get hostages to take their place.

Forgot to write in his last that in the act passed in La Rochelle the King of France added that he would not treat them so inhumanly as those of Ghent were [treated]. The French ambassador will not leave this so soon as he thought, as his intended successor^o is ill. He has been twice this week at Winchester's lodging, where Westminster was; but Chapuys could not learn their communications. Asking the said secretary, yesterday, what their ambassador wrote of war preparations in France, he said he heard only that their courier met divers Almain captains going to Court. Martin vander Rousse left ill content with the French King, who was still more dissatisfied with him, and one of his companions named Planche was arrested.

Had just written the above when the said secretary came from the King with condolences upon Chapuys's indisposition and offer of physicians and medicine (the King praying him to use what he needed without scruple like the principal household servant in his Court) and to say that, desiring much to speak with Chapuys, he had not sent his deputies sooner, but they would be with him to-morrow. The King took in good part what Chapuys told the said secretary, viz., that the delay troubled him most because he saw himself so ill that, unless affairs ended soon, he could not be the minister, and he would regret to die before seeing them completed, doubting that he might be succeeded by one not well grounded in English affairs or well inclined, who might spoil all.

The French Ambassador has to-day sent for audience. Does not know when it will be granted or why it is asked.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from a copy at Vienna endorsed 17† Jan. 1548.

28 Jan. 88. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 100.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 289.

On coming to Berwick, received of Hen. Raie (whom he sent into Scotland) two letters from Arren. Half an hour later a servant of Sir Geo. Douglas brought him a letter from Sir George and another from Arren purporting "th'apprehension of the Cardinal." Encloses these letters, to be sent to the King. The news of the duke of Guise's coming has pricked

* Morvilliers.

† The transcriber adds that there is a duplicate of it dated 28 Jan., 1548, and also a third letter signed by Chapuys, in which, instead of the last two paragraphs above, is written that the French here brut that the Emperor sent two ambassadors to the Turk to obtain truce for a year, but the Turk would not hear them, and cut off the head of one of them, and would this spring send 80 galleys into Provence to serve the French. And this third letter also bears date, 28 Jan. which would appear to be the true date.

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88. LISLE to SUFFOLK—cont.

this matter forward. The Cardinal was taken in the Governor's chamber, sitting at Council. Sir George's servant, Robt. Spence, says that Anguishe and his brother rule about the Governor, and the lords who were prisoners depend upon Anguishe. Spence left Edinburgh last night at midnight; and the Cardinal was to be sent this morning to Deykith, Morton's house, four miles from Edinburgh, to be surely kept. There was a great stir in the Palace upon the Cardinal's taking, and the Queen gave a great shriek; whereupon Anguishe went up to her lodging and showed her "that it was but a false trumping carle that should answer to certain points that he had played;" and therewith she was pacified, "for she had thought the lords had been together by the ears." Spence saw a priest trudge out of the gate as fast as he could with the Cardinal's cross under his arm, and told Anguishe, who answered "Peace, carle, he shall pay better than his cross ere he hath done." Arguile's sudden departure was not because he would not tarry Anguishe's coming, but because the Irishmen in his country mutinied for their wages. The Governor has restored certain lands which the late King took from Arguile, who has in return given up such lands as he had of Anguishe's; and peace is made between them. Asked Spence which of the lords that were here were called most to Council. He replied "In good faith, whilk it please George Duglas, for he maketh all the Council;" but Casselles went oftenest to the Governor's chamber. The lords came to Court with but 40 horses, and none had been to their own houses save Maxwell, whose house lay in the way. They all came to Court together on Thursday last, when George Duglas and the Cardinal were at dinner at Adam Otterburn's house in Edinburgh. No ships have left the Frithe since the ships of war went; but three merchant ships laden with fell, wool and skin are ready to go.

Henry Raie said that George Duglas would send to Lisle for wages of his brother's men and his, and desired wages for 200 more men. Sir George bade Raie say "that th'erle of Arren was a good young man, howbeit that he did find him more rolling upon Friday last than ever he found him," but that Lisle need not write it because he (Sir George) "trusted to find him to his purpose well enough again." Spence says that Anguishe has Teintallon castle again. Sir George bade Raie say "that he found the lords which were prisoners very well inclined toward the King's Majesty yet; what he meant by that I cannot tell."

Coming this day by Holy Island, saw the ordnance from Berwick ready to be put into the ships from Newcastle. Has placed 600 or 700 of the garrison men about Holy Island, to "defend the landing of these gallants" if need be, and furnish the King's ships with fresh archers. To-morrow, will cause Sir Geo. Lawson to set brewers and bakers to provide beer and biscuit.

Suffolk will see that Sir George Duglas, in his letter of the 27th (*sic*, for 26th), by Raie, writes to Lisle that he mistrusts the prisoners writing to the King against him and that he trusts to do better service than they, but must work as he has begun. Knows not what he means, "for how he hath begun or how he will end God knoweth." Arren's letters sound all upon Church matters and touch no part of the King's purpose. Has written to Sir George, by his servant, as in the copy herewith.

Forgot when with Suffolk to speak of a gentleman who was taken at the great conflict in the West and embezzled away until Lisle had him brought to Alnwick, as my lord of Duresme knows. His name is Steward, laird of Rathsithe, worth 250 mks. a year and "as very a rank Scot as liveth." Ric. Dacres, son of Sir Philip, bought him of a poor man and brought him

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to Lord Dacre's house of Morpeth, where he was privily kept until Lisle had warning of it.

Asks what to answer if Sir George Douglas send for his month's wages, which begin to-morrow, "for they have never an Englishman now in wages," or enquire whether the King will allow him and his brother for 200 more men. Berwick, 28 Jan., at midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add.: lieutenant in the North. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

[28 Jan.] **89. DRUMLANGRIK to WHARTON.**

R. O.
St. P., v. 253.

Has received Wharton's sharp writing desiring him to keep his promise made in the porter's lodge and afterwards in the garden. Has been busy setting forth matters which bearer will show, but will come when this business ends, ere Fastren Even.* Will keep his promise. Edynburgh, this Sunday.

Hol. p. 1. Add.: To &c. "Sir Thomas Quharton, warden of ye West Marches of England and capetan of Carlell."

29 Jan. **90. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 79.

Meeting at Westm., 29 Jan. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield and Wriothesley. Commission stamped for Thos. Waters, of Lynne, to take up carts and vessels for conveyance of 1,000 qr. of wheat and 4,000 qr. of malt, which he is charged to provide for the garrisons in the North.

29 Jan. **91. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.**

R. O.
St. P. ix., 277.

Are commanded to report the late conference between the King's commissioners and the French ambassador, treating (as he affirmed, upon a new commission) the marriage of Lady Mary and Orleans and the pensions. The Ambassador, after much communication, stays at this, that, by his instructions, he may not talk of the arrearages until after an agreement for the marriage, and then he may commune of the satisfaction of the remainder not deducted in the lady's dote, and that he may not condescend to less dote than 500,000 crs. or greater dower than Queen Mary had, "who had for her dote, in bargain," 300,000 crs. of which 100,000 crs. was only for reputation and not paid. The Commissioners said it was strange to refuse to speak of the pension first, since he had always been told that it was vain to speak of the marriage unless he first spoke of the pension; and, for the marriage, offered 300,000 crs. provided the dower was the same as Queen Mary had. And whereas the King told the Ambassador at Christmas that, according to Paget's communication with the French King, the difficulty might be removed "if, as the French King would descend, so his Majesty would mount in the assignation of the dote," it was now repeated that although 300,000 is more than was paid with Queen Mary, yet, if the ambassador could agree to a greater dower, the King would assign a greater dote, in order that this treaty might take such effect as to maintain the amity. The Ambassador promised to signify this to his master. In communication, when pressed that the arrears should not only be spoken of but paid whether the marriage took effect or no, to show his private

* Shrove Tuesday, which in this year was the 6th February.

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91. THE COUNCIL TO PAGET—*cont.*

zeal for the matter and without reason, the Ambassador brought forth his instructions and offered to show them, but added, "Why do ye not cause the arrearages to be demanded there by your ambassador?" The King commands them to commission Paget to do so and also to answer objections heretofore made by the French King, instruct him as follows:—

To relieve the French king, when prisoner, the King made a peace with him, dated at More, binding him and his heirs to pay the King 2,000,000 at the rate of 100,000 crs. a year, and afterwards a life pension of 100,000 crs. a year; which was in recompense for 100,000 fr. a year promised to the King by the French king at Arde, although that was not specified in the treaty. That treaty "contained no recompense for the wars for to facilitate the redemption of the French King himself." Afterwards was made a treaty of perpetual peace, confirming the above payments with the addition of certain salt, afterwards commuted to a sum of 100,000 crs. yearly for the King's life and 50,000 crs. yearly to his heirs. At that time the King made a league offensive against the Emperor, to facilitate the delivery of the French King's children, and entered war, contributing 512,000 crs. to the wars in Italy, besides other expenses; upon covenant that if the French King or his heirs failed to observe the perpetual peace the King might challenge his money spent in the wars over and above the other payments. This league was made when the perpetual peace was ratified at Amyas. The French King took peace with the Emperor at Cambray, and agreed to pay 2,000,000 to redeem his children; and the King also took peace, and lent the French King such money as the Emperor owed him, and also gave 40,000 crs. "due unto him upon a precious rich jewel which the Emperor much esteemed," at that time sent by Sir Fras. Bryan to the French King. At which time the French King delivered a writing (copy herewith) signed and sealed, the original of which has now been shown to the Ambassador (and a copy delivered him), which writing contains a plain confession that the King has observed all his obligations in the war, so as the perpetual peace might remain as a plain matter to be observed. This writing contradicts such feigned inventions as to say that the perpetual peace was conditional or the conditions were not observed. Since then Pomeray, when ambassador, procured the King to agree to certain special articles; to which he would not agree but with one special article (copy herewith) providing that no violation or non-observation of those articles should violate or break the perpetual peace.

If, then, the French Council or King would allege such matter as the French King has done in derogation of the perpetual peace, Paget can now show, by their own covenants, that no such matter, even if true, can impair the obligation in the perpetual peace; not forgetting, for the King's honour, to deny such allegation and add that, even if true, it could not, by Pomeray's treaty, prejudice the perpetual peace. If it be replied that the King would thus have all bargains observed to his commodity and himself observe none, Paget may say that he observes all and yet, if "by his ministers or otherwise anything were slackened or omitted," the perpetual peace should not thereby be extinct; for, although not worded as if the King paid for it, the truth is, as the French King's said writing declares, that the King entered war, contributed 512,000 crs. and gave the jewel in contemplation of the perpetual peace. So that, without the consideration of our title to France, the danger of war and these and other expenses confessed in the said writing were sufficient to countervail the surplus which the King has by the perpetual peace over what he had before by the treaty of the More, viz 10,000 crs. in salt and 50,000 crs. to his heirs. The French King, who

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pays interest, as the Emperor likewise does, knows how much the forbearing of so great a sum for eight years, ["the want whereof thus far grieveth and nearly toucheth his Majesty that his Highness is enforced for want thereof to press so much the more his subjects, whereby their occupying much decayeth, diminisheth, and consequently our profits and casualties much impaired].^{*} Such a debt ought to be preserved from all allegations and only taken away by full payment or liberal remission.

He shall tell the French King how his ambassador answering "precisely as afore," which the King thinks "no reason can condescend unto," concluded that, albeit the marriage took no effect, the princes should remain friends, without signifying his master's intention about payment of the arrears; and, as this treaty of marriage is stopped by the untowardness of the French King's ministers, require him to order the payment of the said arrears, considering that the duty is so clear, "being, for contentation of his people and posterity, called a pension, but indeed a duty purchased dearly."

The Ambassador was yesterday at Court, when the writers "noted certain things unto him" which Paget shall also repeat to the French King, viz.: (1) how the King's subjects are used at New Haven, as contained in Paget's last letters; (2) how 15 or 16 English ships with wine have been taken in French streams, which ships went to Bordeaux only upon the Ambassador's promise for their safety; (3) how the ship of one Brigges, of London, has been used at Poldavy, as shewn by the copy of his complaint herewith; and (4) how within these five days 12 sail of Frenchmen and Scots chased an English ship beside Wight, and afterwards entered by the Needles into Hampton Water, and there took an English ship laden with salt, which was rescued by the country, but her taker was conveyed away in the night by the rest, who then denied that she was of their company. To the 1st the Ambassador "denied his promise further than for his master's ports," which appear to have been the worst places. To the 2nd he denied the commission or that there was any such captain there. To the 3rd† he pretends ignorance. To the 4th, he brought in two of the pirates who had escaped from the Wight, who denied both the chase and the conveyance of the ship, which they said was a Breton and not of their company. Offered to let him keep the said pirates provided he would see them forthcoming, "yet he refused it and, without reason or regard, departed from us." Paget shall "engreave" this to the French King, adding that if not found offenders they shall be treated as appertains, and if "men of that sort" the King knows well that Francis "would have them to know their lewdness."

Draft in Gardiner's hand, much corrected by Wriothesley and altered throughout from the form of a letter from the King to that of one from the Council, pp. 21. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, xxix^o Januarii a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Calig. E. iv.
102.
B.M.

2. Original letter of which § 1 is the draft. Dated Westm., 29 Jan. Signed by Canterbury, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyne, Gage, Browne, Wyngfeld, Wriothesley, Bakere and Ryche.

Much injured by fire, pp. 12. Add.

R. O

3. Deposition of James Rumney, master, Wm. Braye, master's mate, John Grey, John Ruley, Thos. Dyxe, Ant. Symson, Wm. Dawson, Ant. Smythe, Wm. Tylar and Robert Browne, mariners, of the ship called the *Anthony Brugges* of London.

In Dec. last the said ship sailed from London for South Spain in company with nine other ships until 80 leagues "ahead Ushente; and then,

^{*} Passage cancelled. † "Second" in MS.

1543.

91. THE COUNCIL TO PAGET—cont.

by reason of a great leak that befell in her, sore weather and night season, drawing towards the day," she was driven to leave the other ships and go afore the wind to the nearest land, viz., into Polldavy Bay in Brytayne. There, "being sorgyd," heard that Scottish ships were at Croydon, thereby, and sent to the lord of the soil, Mons. de Nevett, who dwelt six miles off, a present of red herring and cheese, desiring licence to bring the ship into some creek to be amended and also protection against the Scots. He agreed and promised, as ruler there for 15 miles round, to warrant them against the Scots; and the ship was brought into Polldavy creek and moored upon the mainland. After two days, a Scottish ship called the *Mary Wylloby* came into the creek as near as she could, while two others, the *Lyon* and the *Salmon*, surged at the mouth of the creek. Forthwith the Bretons of the town with their boats, landed 60 Scots out of the *Mary Wyllowby*, which also "shot through the said *Anthony* and almost break her main mast." Deponents then forsook her and went to Mons. de Nevett, who came with them to the water side and spoke with the captain of the *Mary Wylloby*, called Carr. Carr showed a sealed writing which De Nevett read with reverence, and then told deponents that he could not help them against the Scots, because of their authority which he had read; but he would sell them half their ship and goods (ordnance and some victuals excepted) and give them safe conduct for a month to go and find the money. The Scottish captain likewise offered to sell them the other half (ordnance and some victuals excepted) saying that he should have but the half and De Nevett as lord of the soil the other half.

Copy, pp 2. Endd: "Deposition touching Brugges ship of London."

R.O.

4. Confession of "certain mariners" certified by John Hull, customer of Exeter, Humph Colles, and John Charelles, steward of the Stannary under my lord Privy Seal, as made to them, beyond Harfford Bruge, on Wednesday last, 18 (*sic*) Jan.

That, fearing certain Scotch ships of war, they came into a creek belonging to Poldavy haven, the captain of which haven promised to protect them. Soon after, the Scots came and shot at and boarded them. They appealed to the captain, who came with them to demand why the Scots took "the said English ships," and the Scots showed a licence from the French King, "to take any English ships within any port, creek or place within his dominions." Thereupon the Captain and the Scots shared the goods between them, which belonged to one Brugges, of London. *Signed by Hull and Colles.*

In Hull's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: "The deposition of John Hull and Wh. . . Colles touching th'English ship at Poldavy."

29 Jan. 92. THE COUNCIL TO PAGET.

R.O.
St. P. ix., 284.

After delivery of their other letters to the post, the King commanded them to write that the French ambassador here resident is "so wilful, so proud and so glorious," and seems inclined rather to hinder than increase the amity, in not admitting anything but what stands with his own fantasy, that the King wishes it declared to the French King, with a request to have him replaced by another of better inclination. This is to be set forth "plainly."

"Touching Monsr. de Guises going to Scotland with advertisement of the same."

Draft, pp. 4. Endd: Minute to Mr. Paget, 29 Jan. a° xxxiii°.

1548.

Calig. E. iv., 2. Original letter of which the preceding is the draft. Dated "From
131. 29 Jan., 4 p.m. Signed by Norfolk, Hertford, Thos.
B.M. bp. of We[stminster], Sir. Ant. Wynnfeld, Russell, Browne and Wriothesley.

P.S. lost, by mutilation, except the concluding words " [advert]isement with diligence."

Very mutilated, p. 1. Add.: Mr. Paget, the King's Majesty's ambassador resident in France. Endd.

29 Jan. 93. JOHN ORWELL to LORD MALTRAVERS.

R. O.

Being master of a boat of Foullsto[ne] now lying at Feccam, had come to Roan and was in the same lodging as a gentleman of the French Court and a priest, a great beneficed man, who, not knowing him to be an Englishman, talked much of the King and of the King of Scots' death, which they said should be revenged shortly. The priest said that revenge would not occasion the King of England to move war; for the duke of Gwyse, father to the Queen of Scots should go in haste to Scotland with 20,000 men, mostly horseman, and much munitions (part of which were already gone from New Haven to Brest and a great vessel load from Paris was going to Humflyte to be shipped thence to Brest); all this should be in Scotland before it was known, and then the French King would say that the Duke went to fetch his daughter. The gentleman said that was "propenst" in the Court 15 days past, and that much ordnance should also be sent after the Duke, who should be "banished France;" for if the King of England were not kept busy he would aid the Emperor, and if it were not for the dread in Flanders of the King of England they should have more friends there. The priest then said "I doubt not, what with the help of the good duke of Cleve and his friends, the Emperor and the king of England shall have as much to do as they both may overcome." The writer then said "It were great dishonour to so noble a prince so to dissemble with his very friend." The priest then accused him of being an English spy and said Kill him; and the gentleman drew his sword and put him in jeopardy. Begg that the King or Council may know this conspiracy. Scribbled at Roane, 29 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. In the form of a petition headed: To the right honorable lord Deputy of Calais.

30 Jan. 94. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
80.

Meeting at Westm., 30 Jan. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter in French stamped to Mons. de Bies for redelivery of certain ships stayed by him at Boulogne.

°° Next entry is 2 Feb.

30 Jan. 95. SCOTLAND.

R.O. Safe conduct for the bp. of Murrey to repair to Henry VIII. with
St. P., v. 207. 12 persons in his company. Westm., 30 Jan., 84 Hen. VIII. Signed at the head.

Parchment. Sealed.

1548.

30 Jan. 96. ARRAN to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
82,649, f. 106.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 290.

We have received your Sovereign's writings dated at Hampton Court, 4 Jan., and (with others of our Sovereign Lady's Council) have considered other weighty matters shown by the noblemen who lately returned from his Majesty. The conclusion is that such matters cannot be "dressit be writingis"; and, where the King writes that he "will na ways be postponit be dryft of tyme," we desire all to be done with goodly haste, and to that end exhort his Highness to grant safe conduct for George Douglas, Wm. Hamiltoun of Sanquhare, James Leremouth of Dairsy and Mr. Hen. Balnavis of Halhill, or three or two of them, with 80 horses, to repair towards him, and also to grant an abstinence of four or five months. Halyrudhous, 30 Jan. 1542.

In Arran's own hand—Begs credence for George Douglas. *Signed*: James G.

P. 1. Add.: lieutenant to the King of England. *Endd.*: 1548.

30 Jan. 97. SIR JOHN WALLOP and SIR THOS. POYNINGS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Lately Captain Pallett brought Wallop a letter of credence from the Captain of Arde, declaring that, the night before, Englishmen had fired four houses at Rydlingham. He required Wallop to punish the doers or else (as he had sworn very furiously) he would burn Ballingham and Anderne. Wallop wrote his answer thereto to Mr. Treasurer, and need not repeat it, promising to do justice if the thing was proved to be done by Englishmen. Mr. Poynings and Wallop have since found that it was done by 80 English soldiers and labourers, procured by English Burgundians. The principal doers, Armstrong, Banester, one Gate, a soldier under Mr. Poynings, and Pullen, a clerk of the works are fled; but the writers have 80 others in prison and enclose their confessions. Guisnes, 30 Jan. *Signed*: John Wallop; Thomas Poynges.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

31 Jan. 98. LISLE to ARRAN.

R. O.
St. P., v. 249.

Received, by Henry Raye, his letters of the 25th in which he writes that, above all earthly things, he desires unity, peace and concord to increase between the King and the Queen his sovereign, a desire which doubtless proceeds of a godly and noble mind as shall now appear by his answer to the King's late letters. Reminds him that he meddles now "with the most noble prince and father of wisdom of all the world," who "will not be trifled withal in no case." Berwick, 31 Jan.

Copy, p. 1. Endd.: The copie of my lord Warden's l're sent by Henry Raie to the Governer of Scotland.

31 Jan. 99. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R O.

Sends herewith a discourse of a matter concerning a booty brought by the Frenchmen into the English pale and the taking of certain of the said Frenchmen by English adventurers at Gravelines, and their detention in prison by the captain of Gravelines castle. Sends it the sooner because the said captain means to advertise the Emperor's ambassador. Begs instructions. Calais, 31 Jan. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

1543. 100.

GRANTS IN JANUARY, 1543.

1. Walt. Hendle and Margery his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Comden *alias* Comeden and lands in Fretynden, Kent, to Sir John Baker and Elizabeth his wife. Westm., 2 Jan. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 22.

2. John Coope and Margery his wife and John Wylkyns. Licence to alienate the manor of Southfalley to Humph. Benton and Lionel Moryson, to be regranted to the said Coope and Wylkyns and the heirs of the said Coope. Westm., 2 Jan. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 7.

3. John Rogers, the King's servant. Annuity of 36*l.* 10*s.* in recompence of the fee which he formerly had of the King. Hampton Court, 1 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 12.

4. Sir Edw. North and Alice his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Undeley and lands (extent given) in Undeley and Lakenheth, Suff., to Simon Stuard. Westm., 3 Jan. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 19.

5. Commissions of justices of assise. *Oxford circuit.* Sir Edm. Mervyn and Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law.

Western circuit. Sir. Thos. Willoughby and Sir Humph. Broun.

Northern circuit. John Hynde and Edm. Molyneux, King's serjeants at law. Westm., 5 Jan. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 12*d.*

6. Robert Hennage. To be fourth officer, *alias* Master of the Woods, in the Court of General Surveyors, *vice* John Mynne, dec.; with 50*l.* a year and the usual profits and power to nominate deputies, and allowance of his own and deputies' expenses. The preamble declares the foundation of the said Court by Parliament. Hampton Court, 4 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 13, cancelled because surrendered 31 Dec. 38 Hen. VIII. in order that the said Robert might be appointed Master of the Forests beyond Trent.

7. Ant. Dryland, the King's servant. To be (1) bailiff of the lordship and keeper of the manor and park of Collyweston, Ntht., (2) bailiff of the lordship of Eston, Ntht., and (3) keeper of the woods there, with the fees accustomed in (1), 66*s.* 8*d.* a year in (2) and 1*d.* a day in (3). The preamble states that the offices were granted by the King, 16 July 1 Hen. VIII., to Gryffin Rychards, who already had held them under the Countess of Richmond, the King's grandmother, and who, 10 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII., sold his title in the same to the said Anthony, who has now surrendered that title in order to receive this grant. Hampton Court, 1 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 38.

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8. Chr. Rippenden, the King's servant. To be sub-captain or deputy of the castle or fortress of Hurst, Hants., with the appointment of one servant; with 12*d.* a day for himself and 6*d.* a day for his servant. Hampton Court, 1 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 12.

9. George Byskeham, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Bedington, Winton dioc., void by the resignation of Ric. Benese, King's chaplain. Hampton Court, 9 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Jan.—P.S.

10. Lord Chancellor Audeley and Sir Thos. Pope. Grant (in consideration of the manors of Layer Marney and Gyberake, Essex, with appurtenances in Layer Marney, Gyberake, Moche Gotham, Little Gotham, Inforthe, Fering, Moche Braysted, Kelvedon, Messyng, Copforde, Layer Breton, Moche Wygbaroughe, Salcott, Virle and Heybrydye, Essex, sold to the King by Audeley) of the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease to Ric. Bryan of Cogges, Oxon, 15 Nov. 32 Hen. VIII., of the site and chief messuage of the manor of Cogges, with the demesne lands, for 21 years, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent.

Also grant of (1) the manor of Cogges and all lands in Cogges which the King lately acquired from Thos. duke of Norfolk, (2) the manor of Dumbleton, Glouc., which belonged to Abingdon monastery, with the advowson of the rectory there, a field called Littelton Filde in Dumbleton, a water mill there, a portion of tithes there, a messuage and tenement there and tenements called Joppes and Bernardes, and all lands there late in tenure of Sir John Bridges, all which belonged to Abingdon, (3) all lands in Cogges, Oxon, in tenure of Thos. Whyte, which belonged to Abingdon, and all other possessions of Abingdon in Dumbleton and Cogges, (4) the marsh called Ley-mouthe in West Hamme, Essex, which belonged to Stratforde mon., Essex, (5) the house or late priory or cell of Avecote *alias* Alvecote, Warw., the rectory of Shittington, Warw., which belonged to Avecote, with the advowson of the vicarage, and all possessions of Avecote in Shittington. Reyton and Avecote Warw., in Marsham, Derb., in Braunston, Leic., and elsewhere; which said cell belonged to Great Malvern priory.

To hold the premises, with full rights, 1, 2 and 3 to Sir Thos. Pope in fee simple as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rents of (1, 3) 79*s.* 2*d.* and (2) 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; and 4 and 5 to the said Audeley, in fee simple as one-twentieth part of a knight's fee, by rents of (4) 10*s.* and (5) 44*s.* 6*d.* Free of other charges except 54*s.* fee of the bailiff of Dumbleton, and 6*l.* stipend of the curate of Shyttyngton. Westm., 18 Jan. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 2.

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1548. 100.

GRANTS in JANUARY, 1548—*cont.*

11. William Layton. Pardon, upon his humble submission, of all treasons, &c., and forfeitures of goods, lands or ecclesiastical benefices. Hampton Court, 15 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 18 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 28.*

12. Ranulph Sewell. To be janitor of the citadel, recently built at Carlisle; with 8d. a day. Hampton Court, 14 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 26.*

13. Henry earl of Sussex. Licence to alienate the manor of Dockyng, Norf., to Sir Thos. Wriothesley, Sir Edm. Pekham, Thos. Knyght, Wm. Brampton and John Bozome, and the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas Wriothesley, until the Annunciation of St. Mary in 1545, and after that time and the marriage solemnised between Thos. lord Fitzwalter, son and heir apparent of the said earl, and Elizabeth, sole (*eniciam qu. unicam?*) daughter of the said Sir Thos. Wriothesley, to the use of the said Elizabeth for life and the heirs male of her and the said lord Fitzwalter, with contingent remainders specified and under conditions laid down in an indenture dated 18 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII., between the said earl and Sir Thos. Wriothesley. *Westm.*, 20 Jan. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 19.

14. Sir James Boleyn. Licence to alienate the manor of Possewyke, with appurtenances in Possewyke, Burnedale, Wytton, Plumsted Magna, Plumsted Parva, and Thorpe beside Norwich, Norf., with the advowson of Possewyke, to Hen. Warde, to be by him granted to John Branche and Ric. Franyngham, to be regranted to the said Hen. Warde and Margaret his wife and the heirs of the body of the said Henry, or, in default, the right heirs of the said Henry and Margaret. *Westm.*, 21 Jan. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 1.

15. Sir Nich. Hare, one of the justices in the marches of Wales. Annuity of 40 mks., to be assigned by the master of the Wards, upon the manor of Denerth and lands in Llandrillo Bettows, Desserth, Egloys Vaghe, St. Hillarys and Llannrwydre, in co. Denbigh, which belonged to Hugh Conwayne, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Edward, s. and h. of the said Hugh; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Hampton Court, 1 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 15.*

16. John Osborne. To be one of the auditors of the Exchequer *vice* John Myne, dec. Hampton Court, 13 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 23 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 83.*

17. Robert Fermer, of London, leather-seller. Licence to alienate the messuage

or tenement and two shops, &c., lately leased to John Worsopp, late scrivener, and three shops leased to Thos. Abraham, senior, in the parish of St. Pancras next Westchepe, which belonged to the late college of Acon, London: To Edw. Bowland, of London. *Westm.*, 23 Jan. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 9.

18. John Fletewode. Grant, for 99³/₄l. 18s. 8d., of the reversions hereafter set forth, with the rents reserved in the following leases:—(a) By Philip, late abbot, and the convent of Evesham, 20 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII., to the said John Fletewode, of London, of the lordship or manor of Penwortham, Lanc., with appurtenances in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the rectories of Penwortham and Laylond, Lanc.; except the advowsons of the vicarage of Laylond and of the rectory of Meles, Lanc.; for 99 years; at 99¹/₂l. 5s. 3d. rent: (b) By the Crown to Sir Ralph Longford, 7 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII., of the manor of Caldewiche and rectory of Elaston, Staff., which belonged to the late monastery of Merton, Surr., except woods, &c., and the advowson of Elaston vicarage; for 21 years at 43¹/₂l. rent.

Namely:—Of the reversion of the chief house and site of the late priory or cell or manor of Penwortham which belonged to Evesham and of the reversion of lands (specified) there; Also of one-eighth part of the fishing in the water of Rybbell between Evyn or Ivye Poole and the head of the marsh in Penwortham and Houghwyke; Also of the turbary in Penwortham and the grove of wood adjoining the priory of Penwortham; Also an annuity of 7¹/₂l. 3s. 8d.; which premises form parcel of the above lease to Fletewode.

Also grant of the cell and lands and fishing aforesaid: and the advowsons of North Meles and Laylond, Lanc.

Also grant to the said John and Katharine his wife of the reversion and rent reserved upon the above lease to Sir Ralph Longford, and grant of the manor of Caldewich and rectory of Elaston, with advowson of the vicarage of Elaston, and all appurtenances, and certain woods (named) in Caldewiche and Elaston, all which belonged to Merton.

To hold the above lands of Penwortham in fee simple to the said John, as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rent of 9s. 9d.; and those in co. Staff. in fee simple to the same, as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rent of 4¹/₂l. 6s. Free of all charges (including 10¹/₂l. a year to Sir Ralph Longford), except 46s. 8d. to Gilbert Sutton and his heirs for lands in Penwortham. *Westm.*, 22 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 25.*

19. Vicarage of Wharompercie, Yorks. *Innotescimus* of a charter of Edward abp. of York, dated at Bolton Percy, 21 July

1548.

1541, to the effect that, whereas John, a former abp. of York, ordained a portion of the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Wharompercie to maintain a vicar in that church and a chaplain to celebrate mass in the towns of Thixindale and Raistrophe, for the infirm and sick, now Marmaduke Atkinson, vicar of the said parish church, has complained that he is daily more and more burthened and in debt, in consideration of which (and the decay of the church and danger to the souls of the parishioners in Thixindale and Raistrophe, who, having the private mass there celebrated for the infirm and sick, absent themselves from other divine services in the parish church) it is ordained that the vicar of Wharompercie shall in future reside there, in the mansion of old time ordained for that purpose, and that there shall only be one mass celebrated once a week in the chapels of Thixindale and Raistrophe, by himself or another, for the infirm and sick. Westm. 24 Jan. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 23.

20. Alice Portman, widow. Lease. See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 15.

21. Commission of the peace. Midd. Thos. abp. of Canterbury, Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Privy Seal Russell, Thos. earl of Rutland, T. bp. of Westminster, Andrew lord Windsor, Sir John Baker, Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Humph. Broun, Sir John Daunce, Sir Brian Tuke, Sir John Alen, Sir Edm. Pekham, Sir Ralph Warren, Sir Ric. Gresham, Sir Roger Cholmley, serjeant at law, Wm. Benson, clk., dean of Westminster, John Skewys, Wm. Rooper, John Hewes, Wm. Patchett, Roger More, Robt. Cheseman, Robt. Chydley, Wm. Staunford, John Newdygate, John Lymsey, Jasper Fesaunte, Robt. Curson, John Greynvyle, Hen. Whytreson, John Tawe, Fras. Goodyere, William Cholmeley and Edw. Tayllour. Westm., 24 Jan. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 2d.

22. Commissions of *oyer and terminer*. Oxford Circuit. Walter lord Ferrers, Hen. lord Stafford, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Sir John Daunce, Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Walter Stonour, Sir Edw. Croftes, Sir Humph. Forster, Sir Edw. Wadham, Sir Jas. Baskervyle, Sir John Talbott, Sir John Gyfford, Sir John Harcourte, Sir John Walshe, Sir Geo. Greysley, Sir Ph. Draycott, Sir Geo. Gryffith, Sir John Bridges, Sir Walt. Denys, Sir John Russell, jun., Sir John Broune, John Pakyngton, John Scudamour, Wm. Fermour, Thos. Vernon, Edw. Lyttleton, John Corbett of Lee, Robt. Wrottesley, Thos. Holte, David Brooke, Thos. Lane, Robt. Wye, Roland Morton, Adam Mytton, Geo. Willoughby,

Wm. Cokesey, Hen. Bridges, Thos. Wayne-man, Ric. Warmecombe, Thos. Havard, Hen. Russell, Wm. Gateacre, Chas. Harbert, Ric. Walwyn, Ant. Welshe, Thos. Vachell, Ric. Morgan, John Latton, Lewis Blethen, John Beryton, and John Pollard. Westm. 24 Jan. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 11, m. 11d.

23. Home Circuit. Hen. lord Mautravers, Sir Thos. West lord La Ware, Geo. lord Cobham, Sir John Gage, Sir Robt. Southwell, M.R., Sir Ric. Riche, Sir John Baker, Sir John Baldewyn, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Wm. Shelley, Sir John Russell, Sir Giles Capell, Sir Hen. Parker, Sir Thos. Darcy, Sir Ph. Butteler, Walter Hendley, John Sakvyle, Edw. Gage, Ric. Sakvyle, Robt. Acton, John Skynner, John Lucas, Thos. Wylford, Wm. Sydley, John Conyngesby, John Broun, Robt. Mordaunt, John Sewester, and Robt. Edmondson. Same date. *Ibid.*

24. Wm. Turner. To be clerk of the Prince's Council Chamber at Westminster, and keeper of the books and records there, vice John Mynne, dec., with 10*l.* a year as enjoyed by Mynne, or by Thos. Tamworth, in that office. Westm., 22 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 25 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 3.

25. Edmund Clerk. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, General Surveyors, and for a fine of 5*l.*) of the manor of Hoke and Worthymortimer, Hants., now in tenure of Wm. Shirlond, and parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years, at 20*l.* rent. Westm., 23 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 25 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 33.

26. Edmund Garnett, clk. celebrating divine service in the church of Anseley, Notts, for the souls of John Anseley and Annora his wife, &c., alias chantry priest of Anseley. Licence to alienate all the lands (specified) in Anseley belonging to his chantry, to Sir John Chaworth and his heirs.

Also licence to Chaworth to alienate lands (specified and tenants named) in Blesby and Morton, Notts, to the value of 40*s.* a year to the said Edmund and his successors. Westm., 24 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 25 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 34.

27. Sir John Dudley, viscount Lisle, baron of Malpas, lord Basset of Drayton and Tyasse. To be great admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, Calais and their marches and of Normandy, Gascony and Aquitaine; with full rights as enjoyed by John lord Russell or any other. Hampton Court, 17 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 26 Jan.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 28.

Looking County Creek. The same.
 Northampton Creek. The same.
 Northampton River Creek. The same.
 Lawrence Creek. The same.
 Lawrence City Creek. The same.
 Redwood Creek. The same.
 York County. John Spruce. King's
 witness at law. Eben Maynard. King's
 witness at law. and Fras. Folsom.
 York City Court. The same.
 Windsor. 27 Jan. Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.
 p. 11, m. 124.

31. Richard Gratton and Edward Hinchinbrooke of London. Privilege of the sole printing of "the Masse booke, the Cressit, the Anctypianer, the Hymnall, the Portman and the Prymer, both in Latyn and in English," of Sarum use, for "the Province of Canterbury," or any of them which are, or shall be "for Sarum use" within the King's dominions; for 7 years. The preamble states that these have heretofore been printed abroad, to the hindrance of the King's subjects who would print them, and to the keeping in memory of the bishop of Rome's usurped authority, contrary to the laws of the realm; and that the King wishes to have them better done for the sake of his subjects, who daily incur the danger of his Injunctions, proclamations and laws, by not obliterating the said name of the bishop of Rome. Westm., 23 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 28 Jan.—P.S. Put. p. 7, m. 84. Rymer, XIV., 766. In English.

82. Commission of the peace.
Noms. Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer
 Norfolk, President Suffolk, Hen. marquis
 Dorset, Russell lord Privy Seal, Edw.
 earl of Hertford, Hen. earl of Bridgewater,
 W. bp. of Bath and Wells, Hen. lord
 Mautravers, John lord Audeley, Wm.
 lord Moulton, Wm. lord Seynt John,
 Sir Thos. Willoughby Sir Humph.
 Brown, Sir Edw. Gorge, Sir Ant.
 Hungerford, Sir John Seyntlowe,
 Sir Hen. Capell, Sir John Newton, Wm.
 Portman, King's sergeant at law, Thos.
 Clarke, David Brooks, Edw. Rogers, John
 Wadham, John Wyndam, Roger Bluett,
 John Sydenham, jun., Thos. Stradling,
 Ric. Cuyper, Ric. Phillips, Nich. Fitz-
 james, Thos. Dyer, Mich. Malett, Alex.
 Popham, Ant. Gilbert, Aldred Fitzjames,
 Roger Basing, Wm. Vowell, John Mawd-
 ley, John Porter, Thos. Philipp, Thos.
 Hower, and Rich. Halawell Westm. 28
Jan Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11. m. 3d.

33. Sir Gervase Clifton. Annuity of 14*l.* to be assigned by the Master of the Wards, out of the manors of Arlesley, Newhall, Barche and Highmilton, with lands in Parva Houghton, Grysbroke, Gwethorne, Wath, Waller, Gatsforde, Thurston and Hebbeton, Yorks., which belonged to Thomas Russell, dec. : Anne

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the minority of Gervase Boswell, s. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 23 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 13.*

34. John Southwell. Annuity of 9l. 13s. 4d., to be assigned by the Master of the Wards, out of the lands in Thurston, Tostock, Wolpett, Elmeswell, Rattilsden and Winerston, Suff., which belonged to John Nune, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of George s. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Hampton Court, 4 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 15.*

35. Sir Thomas Wriothesley, chief secretary. To be one of the chamberlains of the Receipt of the Exchequer, *vice* Robert earl of Sussex, dec., with the appointment of one of the ushers of the Receipt and of all other officers in the said office of Chamberlain; for life, with the usual profits. Westm., 28 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 30.*

36. Nicholas Mynne. To be auditor of all accounts, and views and declarations of accounts, of the following officers:—treasurer of Calais and its marches, mayor, constables and company of the Staple of Calais, clerk of the Hanaper of Chancery, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, constable or clerk or receiver of the honor and castle of Windsor, captain or receiver of the Isle of Wight, chief butler of England, and keeper of the exchange and money in the Tower and elsewhere; *vice* John Mynne, dec.; for life; with the usual fees and privileges, as enjoyed by Thomas Tam-

worthe or John Mynne. Westm., 25 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII., *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 35.*

37. John Sayer, esq., late a minor in the King's custody. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Wm. Sayer, dec., in England, Wales and the marches, and of the reversion of such lands as Margaret late wife of the said William holds for life. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 34 Henry VIII.—S. B. (*signed by Lord St. John, Hynde and Parys*). *Pat. p. 1, m. 5.*

38. Rob. Wynter, esq., late a minor in the King's Custody. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Roger Wynter, dec., in England, Wales and the marches, and in Calais and its marches, and of the reversion of those which Elizabeth late wife of the said Roger holds for term of life. *Del. Westm.*, 29 Jan. 34 Henry VIII.—S. B. (*signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster*). *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

39. Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the chief of the King's secretaries. Licence to alienate the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Barnes Rodyng, Essex: To Stephen Sampford, jun., son of John Sampford, son of Ric. Sampford. Westm., 30 Jan. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 9.

40. Marg. Lutterell, widow, John Lutterell and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Est Quantokkeshed, Soms., to Humph. Colles, to be regranted to the said Margaret for life, with remainder to the said John and his heirs. Westm., 30 Jan. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 9, m. 31.

1 Feb. 101. ST. LAURENCE POUNTNEY.

R. O. Receipt by Edm. bp. of London, from Mr. Wm. Latymer, master of the college of St. Laurence Puntney, of 7l. 19s. 9¹/₂d., for a certain annual rent or pension due to the King, by Act of Parliament, last Christmas. 1 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Robt. Smith, the Bp.'s sub-collector.*
Small printed form with space left for name of payee and amount, p. 1.

1 Feb. 102. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

R. O. Sir George Douglas arrived between 8 and 4 p.m. to-day, with the
St. P., v. 249. answer to the King's letters sent in by the prisoners, and intends to be with Suffolk to-morrow. The Cardinal's taking, he says, was like to have caused some business, and has delayed the answer (which appears to be "at large," referring all to ambassadors, which they trust the King will receive). He says the King will, little by little, obtain all his desire. He said that the duke of Guise would be suffered to land with only 24 men. Lisle

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102. LISLE to SUFFOLK—cont.

answered that if so, Guise would soon be as strong a party in Scotland as he and his brother, who, against the fair words and rewards of the Frenchmen, would have ado to keep their friends together, even though Guise landed with only six persons, and all those offended with this business about the Cardinal (for no priest will say mass since his taking, nor christen nor bury) would join with Guise. Douglas thereupon concluded to send a servant to the Governor and his brother, to stop Guise's landing; and with him, Suffolk's servant John Barrons, left at 8 p.m.

Encloses copy of a letter he sent the Governor by Henry Raye, whom he sent to mark their doings because this answer was so long a coming. Berwick, 1 Feb. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add.: the King's lieutenant in the North. *Endd.:* a° 1542, with a copy of a letter of his sent to the governor of Scotland, ultimo Januar.'

2 Feb. 103. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 80.

Meeting at Westm., 2 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Recognisance of John Graylie to appear at next goal delivery held at Southwark for the county of Sussex.

2 Feb. 104. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

R. O.
St. P., v. 250.

Suffolk will enquire of Sir George Douglas by whose advice the Parliament now proclaimed at Edinburgh was summoned and why he did not advertise the King? He says it was done only to restore his brother and him and condemn the Cardinal. When Lisle told him he should have first sent word to know what the King "would have had preferred in the same," he answered that they had so much a [do] otherwise that they forgot; howbeit he would move Suffolk in that matter. It begins 12 March. Douglas has written again this morning to his brother to defend Guyse's landing, and to send, in all haste, to take St. Andrews castle, "and also that [he] sh[ould] speke to the Governor" to proclaim at Edinburgh and St. Andrews and all the North parts that all shall resist the Frenchmen's landing, also that his brother should get the Cardinal sent to Temptallen. Asked him whether his brother and he would deliver the Cardinal to the King if required. He "studied a little," and said that, if they did so, they would be "mistrusted to be of England's partie," but they would keep him safe. In answer to other questions he said that as to the strongholds, they had as yet only got Temtallen, but on his return they hoped to get a servant into Edinburgh Castle, and he himself thought to get Dunbar; the Cardinal was now Chancellor, having caused the Governor to take the seal from the bp. of G[las]c[ow] and deliver it to him; it was now intended to make Glencarne chancellor, if the King would agree, but as long as he was prisoner he could not have the office; his brother and he durst not yet practice with their friends "as touching the King's Majesty's purpose." Lisle asked why he wrote that he thought the lords were angry with him. He said it was because he made them not privy to his purpose, "nor wyll do, for he saithe he ys out of . . . to be of the weker partie as yet thoroughe his broder and hym and their freinds they arr the stronger the m[ost] parte of those men wolde swarve from them." He said Maxwell and Flemyng were wily men to deal with, and he seemed to fancy most Glencarne and Casselles.

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An espial has just brought word that the *Marye Willoughbye* and the *Salamon* are come home with 19 sail of English prizes, and dare not come to Lath[e] for fear of Angus, but will go to St. Andrews. The *Lyon* of Scotland and four other ships of war are yet out. The lord Bowgkleughe has sent Angus word that "he was once at the chasing of him out of Scotland, and that he trusteth to be at the same again." The appearance of dissension is great.

This day or to-morrow Mr. Shelley will finish his books and send them to you. This morning, at 6 o'clock, I received your letters. Berwick, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Mutilated. Add.: lieutenant in the North.

2 Feb. 105. WHARTON to SUFFOLK and OTHERS.

R. O.
St. P., v. 252.

After I had made my letters at this time, as your lordships shall perceive, my servant Edward Storye arrived from Edinburgh with two letters (enclosed) from divers of the lords prisoners and from Dumlanryke. Storye shows the order of the Cardinal's taking much as I have written. He heard the Governor's proclamation at the Cross that it was for treason "and not for any taking away of any service of the Church." In Scotland the prisoners are called English lords. Dumlanryke sent a message that they would agree to the King's keeping of their young Queen and leave their bond with France, but they would have Scotland to be a realm with its own laws: and that George Dowgles went to Suffolk for an abstinence and a safe conduct for ambassadors. On Sunday, 4th inst., Angus will marry Maxwell's daughter. When Storye left Edinburgh, on Wednesday, there was every appearance that the lords would fight. No mass is done in Edinburgh churches since the Cardinal's taking, save on the day after (when the proclamation was made) in the Governor's presence. Argyle went home on Tuesday last. Huntley, Murray and Bothwell offered to be sureties for the Cardinal's liberty. It was thought that Argyle would take Stirling castle, and that Huntley, Murrey and Argyle would prepare men.

Has just received their Lordships' letters dated Newcastle, 1st inst., to get intelligence in Scotland and advertise the King with diligence. Thinks it strange that he has had no letters but these two since the prisoners' departing, unless Suffolk has had many; for espials say that all matters with this realm pass through Angus and George Douglas. That way is quickest for sending letters, for there are no posts this way nearer than Borowbrige. Carlisle, 2 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add.: To the right honorable my lord of Southfolke his grace, my lord of Duresme, my lord Parr and Sir Rauff Sadler, knight, of the King his Maties most honorable Privy Council at Newcastle. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

2 Feb. 106. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 285.

At last the French king is arrived at Paris, yesterday, where, and at St. Germainys, Midon^o and Boy Vincenne, he will sojourn a month to take order for the war towards Flanders, and obtain more aid of this and other towns from which he has had great subsidy twice this year already. As the burden shall fall on the minute people, the request is not for money but men, of whom this town is at a point to furnish 6,000 for a twelvemonth, every household being taxed after the rate paid for scavage of the streets. Has

* "Modone" in §§ 2 and 3.

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106. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.

everywhere heard much murmuring; but necessity requires it, for at the beginning of the war last year the French king had not 200,000 cr. in store. "And yet we set upon our matters very stoutly as they come in our heads, and afterward we do consult whether they be best to be done or no"; as these four or five months we have determined to set upon Arthois and Flanders, through Luxembourg and Liege, but now make courtesy whether to begin or defend. On Monday last was great consultation on this at Estampes, for 12,000 Spaniards have passed to Italy to come to Flanders with 5,000 Italian haquebutiers and a great band of lansknechtes; like as we also have 40,000 Suysses and lansknechtes coming down (indeed there are bands ready but Paget has not learnt the number). For defence we are very strong and have furnished all our holds towards your Majesty, especially Arde, which might have been hurt but now is stronger than you are aware of, so that we keep you as prisoner in your isle. We know you have lately braved against the Scots and said you would be enemy to all who would help them, but the Scots have taken 40 of your ships, as the French king lately said at table, with great commendation of their valiantness. Prays God send both him and them what they deserve, for, were it not for the majesty of a king, he could write that these men are neither sincere, constant nor kind longer than makes for their own profit, which they regard without respect of honor. Sees them repine at Henry's prosperity, triumphantly magnify any adverse chance, and commend and covertly aid his enemies. Wrote lately by Thadee that Mr. Knevet's servant, Giles Granado, a Frenchman, said that ships and munition were prepared in Normandy for Scotland, which Paget thinks those here will not deny as Henry may perceive from the French king's answer to Paget and by the copy of his letters^a which Paget lately sent by Francisco, and the saying of some of his Council. Thought right to bould out the matter further (that they might not areugle him with fair words, as they did the Emperor's ambassador last year, when this King was before Yroy and Perpignan ere the ambassador would believe it and almost ere the Emperor knew it) and has found much of Granado's report true: for, besides money and munition sent to the Scots in the Scottish king's lifetime, in the beginning of this war, there was sent hence lately, and now is detained by frost on the way to Rowen, 35,000 pieces of munition, as pikes, halberts, hackbuts, barrels of gunpowder, &c. More artillery shall be added at Rowen, and the ships that carry it shall be manned with both Scots and Frenchmen, so that if they take English ships it is the Scots that take them, and if they themselves are taken they are Frenchmen and must be restored. They say they have found another trade to Scotland, viz., to ship in Brittany and go about by Wales. Hears no more of shipping lansknechts. Whereas Granado said there was an ambassador at Dieppe for Scotland, and Paget wrote that Bordery was despatched for that purpose, he was indeed despatched to take ship at St. Malo's, but was revoked, and returned to Court last Saturday; and in his place shall go personages of more estimation. It is bruited that Mons. de Guise goes over, as Henry will perceive by a letter to Paget's clerk from Bryan, the merchant who was with him at Court, and by a writing dedicate to the lord Deputy of Calais; but Paget knows that the president of Turin, called M. Cheman, a man of much experience and now admitted of the Privy Council, goes forthwith to Scotland to assist the Council there, and with him goes Mons. de Lorges, an esteemed captain. Also either the earl of Lenox, a Scottishman, or the captain of the Guard is appointed to go. Has learnt the cause of Bordery's going; for, on Saturday, when Bordery

^a The words in cypher are "of such hys lettrs," which are rendered in § 3 "of suche l'res."

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returned to Court, he sent the King's servant Hammes and his clerk thither, where (Hammes feigning himself to be a Collonoys and Paget's clerk a servant of Mons. d'Orleans) they, with the help of the bp. of Ades secretary, insinuated themselves into acquaintance with Bordery's secretary, who told them his master was at St. Malo's with Mons. de Chasteaubryant, apparelled as a merchant, and the ship ready to go about by Wales, and also read them his master's process made for his journey and the French king's instructions, which they afterwards wrote, from memory, and Paget sends it herewith. Will try to find if there is anything more in the President's going, but Paget and his men here are like owls. Grieves to have been so long here and done so little: but it is against their nature to love sincerely and against their custom to deal truly. Begs Henry to pardon him if he seems to judge rashly, for he cannot but be moved when he sees "their unkind, ungentle and indiscreet handling of you, and knowing, as all the world knoweth, what humanity your Majesty hath shewed unto them."

The Admiral will be here shortly. Mons. de Guise arrived from Jenvile yesterday, a little before the King, with 200 horse. The Dolphin is looked for daily. Other parts are prepared for defence, as Bayone, Narbone, Turin and Troyes, yet, except one band of men of arms left in Provence, all our *gendarmerie* and the nobles, *bande* and *arriere bande*, and all our adventurers are already in Picardy, and, on the 15th inst., if their determination hold (as few of theirs do), shall muster at Amiens. Thinks the King's ministers of Calais and Guisnes know of it and give good eye to their evil neighbours Arde and Boulloyn, "for all is fish that cometh to these men's nets; and great things they crack they will do, and yet money have they none, but from hand to mouth, and men have they few, but for money, which by policy and in time with a little money might have been taken from them." They have great store of artillery, and coal and sulphur enough, but little saltpetre. They intended to send to the country of Mores for gun metal, which the King of that country offered to give at five kyntals for a kyntal of tin, or not above 40*d.* a kyntal; and the navigation thither is not dangerous, between the isle of Canare and Madre, 120 leagues beyond Cales by Andolozia, and 6 leagues from Caput Egue which the King of Portugal lately lost. Jehan Pacquelone, whom the master mariner of Dieppe lately retained in Henry's service will know, was to have gone, but is stayed at Paris where 300 [men] are working upon artillery. Bordery goes with a present to the Grand Seigneur, with whom he has been before. The King has said at table that the Clevoys have discomfited a great band of Brabansoys and taken 5,000 of them.

Yesterday, as he concluded these letters, the bearer, Nicholas, arrived with two letters from the Council, one containing a demand to be made to the French King, and the other setting forth the demeanour of the French ambassador there, with command to declare and engrieve it to his master. Sent immediately to the Cardinal of Tournon for audience this day, and was answered that the ambassador of Portugal had been promised audience, but if he attended until the ambassador of Portugal was finished the King would hear him. Chose rather to be heard to-morrow so as not to prejudice Henry's dignity in comparison of the King of Portugal. Until now this King has always given open audience and heard ambassadors according to the degree of their masters. Having these letters ready, decided to return Nicholas with them, and report his proceedings in the other matters in a day or two. Paris, 2 Feb., 9^o a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 16, partly in cipher. *Add.* *Endd.*: a° xxxiiij°.

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106. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.Cains College
MS. 597, p.
240.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding in the hand of Paget's clerk, with the cipher portions deciphered.

Pp. 8.

R. O.

3. Contemporary decipher of the cipher portion of §1, the commencement being in Wriothesley's hand.

Pp. 19.**3 Feb. 107. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**Dasent's
A.P.C., 80.

Meeting at Westm., 3 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Letter written to the mayor and aldermen of Bristol to send up Austen Larcke, prisoner there, with such as he could declare justly to be ringleaders of a certain company which made a tumult for his imprisonment. Dr Chessham, long prisoner in the Marshalsea for lewd words which he could not well deny, released.

3 Feb. 108. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.R.O.
St. P., v. 247.

Received the Council's letters of 28 Jan., with copies of Arren's letter to the King and the King's answer, and also the Council's letter to Angus, Casselles and Glencarne and the other prisoners, which is sent to Lisle at Berwick to be forwarded to Edinburgh. Suppose that the King's answer to Arren is being carried by the Scottish herald, who is not yet arrived here. This day came hither George Douglas for causes which they now signify to the King. Have seen the Council's letters of 27 Jan. to Lisle and Brian, with the copy of the instruction sent by George Ryveley, of which Brian retains the original. Yesterday, Brian, with the six Newcastle ships (named, with their captains, in a schedule herewith), left Tynmouth haven at noon, the wind being at W.S.W., for Holy Iland, for their ordnance; but, as they were leaving, news came from Lisle and from Bamburgh that 21 great ships were seen off Holy Iland, "which kepte in the bellowe of the sees and plyed northwardes." Supposing that this was the duke of Guyse with a great power, and knowing that Brian's ships were slenderly furnished, sent him word of them and advised him to draw towards Humber to the rest of his company, to accomplish the feat which Ryveley would declare to him; and, yesterday, at his departure he wrote a letter (enclosed) to Suffolk showing what he intended. To-day came a letter (enclosed) from Lisle showing that the 21 sail are the *Mary Willoughby* and *Salamander* with 19 English prizes; and, forthwith, came word that Brian had met Basing and his company, being 8 sail, and they had together sailed northwards. Wrote then to Brian at Holy Iland the news of the *Mary Willoughby* and *Salamander* and of the *Lyon* and the four other Scottish war ships yet abroad, so that he might put himself in order to follow the instructions which he will receive by Ryveley. Newcastle, 3 Feb. *Signed by* Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadler.

P.S. in Sadler's hand*—"We have received the letters for the musters and also c. li. for Mr. [Sh]elley with the note of his charge wh[ic]h s[ha]lbe conveyed to him where he is at [Bar]wik with the next desp[atch th]ither. And the rest we shall put [in ord]er touching th[e] direction and [sett]ing forth of the said letters for the musters as soon as we may conveniently."

Pp. 8. *Slightly injured by damp. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.*

* Not printed in the State Papers.

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3 Feb. 109. SUFFOLK to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 108.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 291.

Has received his letters dated Halyrudhouse, 30 Jan., and heard the credence of George Dowglas, containing in effect his desire of safe conduct for Douglas, Hamylton, Lymouth and Balnavis and for an abstinence. Although he doubts not but that Arran considers the weighty matters mentioned in his letters as opened by the noblemen who lately returned from hence so beneficial to Scotland as to need no delay (the accomplishment whereof will secure the weal of both realms and great benefit to Arran) he has advertised his sovereign of Arran's desire.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: "The copy of my lord of Suffolkes letter to the earl of Arrayne, dat. iiij^o Februar. a^o r.r.84, at Newcastle."

3 Feb. 110. ARRAN to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 111.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 292 (1).

On the 1st inst. received his writing from Berwick, 31 Jan., in answer to Arran's. As he wrote, desires much to have unity between the King and the Queen, his sovereign, and their realms; and will do his utmost to procure it. Will be "very plain" to the King and his ministers, for he knows that there is no prince living of greater wisdom and experience, and therefore expects him to be kind to his proniece "and to us that has the cure and gyding of hir and hir realm under God." Halyrudehouse beside Edinburgh, 3 Feb. *Signed: James G.*

P.1. Add. Endd: a^o xxxiiij^o.

4 Feb. 111. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 81.

Meeting at Westm., 4 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., St. John, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Upon information by Wm. Fylding, who furnished 30 men with horse and harness for the late wars in Scotland, that the men (with the consent of their captain, John Assbebye), at the breaking up of the camp, retired home without restoring anything to him, Assbebye was written to see the horses and harness delivered again to Fylding.

4 Feb. 112. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.

B. O.

Upon their last letters, addressed a messenger into France, who has brought the intelligence contained in the enclosed bill. Learns by another espial that, thinking the King has good espial about New Havon and Deape, the duke of Guyes will not embark thereabouts but at Brest; and so to pass between Wales and Ireland, as the duke of Albany did. Can only learn that the Duke will be accompanied by the best ships in France and intends to keep his departure secret.

On the 12th inst., shall come to Arde 300 footmen and 100 light horse. Eight yards of the rampart before the St. Omer's gate of Arde is fallen down. On Monday the Captain there ordered all inhabitants to provide victual for two months. They have 200 pieces of wine and 1000 qr. of wheat. Thinks the surest knowledge of Mons. de Guyes' departing may come from the French Court; for it will be sudden. Calais, 4 Feb. 1542.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

4 Feb. 113. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

B. O.
St. P. ix., 291.

Yesterday afternoon, repeated to the French King what passed between the Commissioners and his ambassador, as prescribed in the Council's instructions; showing that this treaty was broken off by the fau[lt] of his minister and that, because the arrearages had been long

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113. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.

forborne, he was instructed to demand that order should be taken for their payment, as the Ambassador had asked why they were not demanded here. Paused here, and the King asked if that was all he had to say. Replied no, but when this was answered, he had "somewhat else more to say." The King told him to say on and he would answer all together. Declared then the matter of the ships arrested at New Haven and coming from Bordeaux, and at Poldavy Bay, with the arrest of their ships and the Ambassador's demeanour in the matter, concluding that he should do well to send another in his place. The King answered that, in the treaty, his Ambassador did as instructed, for how could they treat of arrearages until they knew the amount, which would depend upon the dote? His request for 800,000 was thought too great, and Henry's offer of 800,000 too little, and therefore the Ambassador was to ask 500,000, and offer the dowry he did; which (considering the doubtfulness of the debt of the arrearages) was "indifferently proceeded." As to what Henry said was due for arrearages, he would do as he was bound; and as for the ships, if the Scots took them, he could not meddle, and the Scots were as welcome in Flanders as here, but if his own subjects did amiss, as four labourers at New Haven had done, they should be punished. Perhaps the Ambassador was disliked because he would not conform to Mons. de Winchester's opinion, but he had good cause to complain of the arrest of 15 or 16 of his subjects' ships in England, and he heard that his good brother was preparing to open war against him this year, having (as reported from Strasburg) a band of lanceknights ready, although he did not believe it. He wished Paget to write that his preparations for defence were against the Emperor, to meet whom he had 100,000 footmen and 20,000 horse, of whom 40,000 were Swiss and lanceknights; adding, if my good brother "will demand nothing of me I will demand nothing of him (for demand was his term), and write unto him that I pray him to be my friend." Paget replied that although the amount of the arrearages depended on the dote they might have treated the "term" and "caution" of payment of it, and that it was *iniquum* to offer no more dowry than Queen Mary had and ask almost thrice as much dote. "Nay, Mary! (quoth he) the payment is diverse, for the debt is in question." Asked leave to speak of that point, since he made the debt conditional and the conditions not fulfilled. "No, Mary! were they not, (quoth he, and brake my tale), and that Monsr. de Winchester knoweth, who was a minister in it when I was in Languedoc"; and spoke with great indignation against Winchester and then of the treaties, which he alleged so ignorantly that it seemed as if he had never heard of them before. Paget begged to remind him how matters passed, for he knew his master was never bound to anything he had not performed, and would be richer now if all others had done the like, and began to declare the treaty at Moore. O! said Francis, "that treaty was foreclosed." Asked how, since it was the first article of the perpetual peace? He then said he would not dispute of treaties, but speak first with his Council as Henry had done; he and Henry were friends and should be bound by the treaties; and, as to his asking more dote and giving no greater dowry, he would increase the living of the husband, but (Paget protesting) that was a matter to be considered and he would send another ambassador shortly with his whole mind. He begged to be commended to Henry, whom he wished to remain his friend, and as for the Emperor he would show the world that the King of France could defend himself. He was about to go when Paget stayed him with the matter of the ships, on which he (Francis) said that he, if any man, had cause to complain, for if the French ships were arrested on suspicion of piracy he might arrest the English on the

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same plea. Paget asked if he had or would arrest them, and he said no, but he had forbidden his own subjects to come in English ports. "'O, Sir (quoth I) do not so.' 'By my faith, but I will (quoth he) you shall take no mo of them'." In this last business in Flanders there were 100 Englishmen taken and as many slain among the Burgundians and those he took were always sent home. Paget said they were not there by the King's will, and Francis replied that no more was it by his will that his subjects had done as they were accused of doing, but if any could be proved to have been taken within his havens or by his officers they should be restored.

Had taken leave, and was going down stairs, when he met English merchants who complained that their ships and goods here and at Rouen were arrested, and also their "comptours" and writings sealed up (upon the order enclosed, which has since come from Rouen). Went back to the King and, after reverence, reminded him that he said our ships were not arrested but it seemed they were. "I cannot tell, quoth he, roundly, what matter is between the merchants: you may speak with my Council in it. And even so wound himself quickly from me and went his way." Departed amazed at his strange dealing.

The French merchants who have goods in the ships arrested in England have been all yesterday and this morning with the Council here, and last night asked Paget to intercede for their goods, saying that if the mariners were evil doers it was no reason to arrest their goods or, as the Council added, to arrest so many ships for the fault of one, which (they say) is sunk soon after escaping. They said the goods were worth 100,000 crs. and the persons arrested numbered 400. Said this was not the way to have them discharged; and declared the case, doing his best to "elevate" their Ambassador's credit; but in vain. "Your ships remain here still and be like to do."

Describes how one Dudley, son of the late lord Dudley, who was in 6*d.* a day at Calais, came hither intending to go to Rome to join Pole, and how he has obtained a blank warrant for his extradition and will either send him or bring him upon his return, which, he is told here, shall be shortly. Begs the King to confirm that report, so that the French ambassador there may be said to have written at least something true, for he is author of it. Has written (copy herewith) to the lord Deputy touching the arrest of ships here. The lanceknights are still in Brittany and no word of their shipping or De Guyse's going. The president of Turin takes ship at Dieppe with Mons. d'Aubigny's nephew, captain of the Scottish guard, and his brother the earl of Lenox, thinking to have the foremost oar in the boat, for he says the earl of Arrem is illegitimate. Their contention may work for your affairs. With them go 60 or 80 Scots who are at Dieppe waiting for the President. Paris, 4 Feb., 8 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *Add.*

Caius College
M.S. 597,
p. 248.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 8.

4 Feb. 114. ENGLISH MERCHANTS IN FRANCE.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 315.

Order by Francis I., at the request of certain merchants of Paris and Rouen whose ships are unlawfully arrested in England, to arrest all English merchants within his realm, and put their ships and goods in surety, until the said French merchants are satisfied and their goods restored. Paris, 4 Feb., 1542, 29 Francis I. *Signed by the King, the Sire Dennebault, marshal of France, and Bayard.*

French. Notarial copy (made 7 Feb.), pp. 2. Endd.: Copy of the reprisals sent from my l. deputy of Calais.

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5 Feb. 115. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 81.

Meeting at Westm., 5 Feb. Present Norfolk, Privy Seal, Great Chamb., St. John, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Baker, Dacres. Business:—The Council having committed Wm. Bulmer of Yorkshire to the Fleet and ordered the President of the North to send the receipts of his hands to the clerk of the Council, John Dropholme and Ric. Goldethorpe this day delivered to John Mason, clerk of the Council, 84l.

5 Feb. 116. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

The letter dated 5 Feb. printed in St. P. v., p. 252, is of the 25th Feb. See No. 207.

5 Feb. 117. LISLE to SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32, 649, f. 113.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 292 (2).

Received his letters this Monday at 5 p.m., with a letter from his brother and a safe conduct from the Governor for a servant to pass and re-pass to him. Begs Douglas to thank the Governor and his brother for this. Perceives that his brother thinks that Mons. de Guise is not coming. Nothing is more certain than that six great ships are ready for him, and that he tarries only for the Almaynes. If they examine John a Barton (as doubtless they will) he can partly declare this. Therefore let the Governor be ready for him. Has an inkling that the Governor has put the prizes brought into Lithe under arrest, with the wines in them. Asks the certainty of this. Alnwick Castle, Monday, 5 Feb., 8 p.m.

Copy, p. 1. Endd. : Copie of my lord Warden's letter to Sir George Douglas, vj^o (sic) Febr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

5 Feb. 118. ARRAN to LISLE.

Add. MS.
33, 649, f. 117.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 293 (1).

This 4th day of February received his writing dated Berwik on the 2nd. As to his advice to make a "good party" with the King and send a trusty person to declare his mind in all matters; has, upon the King's letters by the noblemen who were prisoners, sent a writing to the duke of Suffolk, by George Douglas, desiring safe conduct for certain persons whom he intends to send to treat all things contained in the King's letters. Thanks for his advertisement touching the duke of Gweys. Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1542. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

5 Feb. 119. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Encloses a letter, received a little before the shutting of the gate, out of France, from John Orwell, mariner. Calais, 5 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd. : a^o xxxiiij^o.

5 Feb. 120. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
298

On Friday next shall be general muster in Picardy, and 2,000 or 3,000 men taken into wages to furnish castles and peels on the borders. The nobles (120 horsemen) of Normandy who lay in garrison at Arde now return

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and 800 called "feadors" come in their place. Both Frenchmen and Burgundians fortify their frontiers. At St. Omez, last week, was published, by sound of trumpet, open war against France and Cleves. The bruit runs of a great personage to be sent from France to Scotland. Guisnes, 5 Feb. Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

6 Feb. 121. BISHOPRIC OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 14.

6 Feb. 122. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 82.

Meeting at Westm., 6 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Riche. Business:—Letters written for stay of French ships in all ports of England.

6 Feb. 123. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

According to the King's instructions to Suffolk, Mr. Shelley has made a booke (herewith) showing what remains of the victuals provided for the army which invaded Scotland, what proportion of victuals will serve the garrisons, being 2,000 men, for one month, and what will serve a main army of 24,000 for a month, the state of bakehouses and brewhouses at Barwycke and Holy Eland, and what ordnance and artillery remains at Barwycke, Warke and Alnewyke. Expert men should be sent to join with Shelley in furnishing a main army, if the King determine upon it, for the burden is too great "for Mr. Shelley, M[r. Law]son to wt oute helpe of summe men of good experience in es. I [the du]ke of Suff., before my commyng from the Courte [made a] booke [contain]ing a certayne devise for the victualling [of an armye] of xxiiij^m [m]en, and what carriages should [be necessary for the fur]nyture of the [s]ame, whiche booke I delyv[ered unto] my [lord of Win]chestre. Praying [y]o^r lordshipps, if ye thinke it soo good, to com[p]are [the same wt Mr. [Sh]elley's booke; and, by the next dispeche hither, it maye lyke you to send me a copie of myne owne booke." Enclose letters to Suffolk from "Mr. Stanhop and Mason," showing the provision of grain they have made (whereof none is yet arrived in the North) and what Mr. Stanhop can make further. Beg them to instruct Stanhop therein and touching the victualling of the ships.

Enclose letters from Lisle of his intelligence by espials. As they wrote in last letters, Mr. Bryan, upon coming to the seas, met Basyng with the King's ships from Humber, except Cotton and his prize, which is said to be in Thamys. The same night a great storm scattered them all; so that the *Elizabeth*, with Mr. Brian aboard, the *Minion* and the *Prymerose* lost the rest and are yet not heard of: John Wyngfeld and Mr. Wolstrop with their ships of this town, and Fowberie with his ship and lord Lysle's bark that has lain so long at Humber, are come into Tynmouth haven with great leaks, which shall this day be mended, and to-morrow, if wind serves, they will to the seas again. The rest of the navy are upon the coast; and all together will be 11 sail besides Lisle's bark, viz.: 5 of the King's ships from Humber and 6 of the town of Newcastle. George Ryveley is with Basing in the *Minion*, having come aboard on [We]nnysdaye last, as the master of Fowberies ship says.

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123. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

Have "indorsed and directed" the letters for the musters in the counties "within the commission of me the saide duke of [Suff.] in the counties of Chesshier [S] taff. an[d] Shropshier to the nombre of iiij^e at the leaste, which yt maye lyke you to send unto us w^t diligence to thintent we maye send them fourthe, as tomorrowe we shall sende fourthe all the rest accordinglye." Newcastle, 6 Feb.

P.S.—Enclose letters received from Wharton. *Signed by* Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadler.

Pp. 2. Mutilated and faded. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

6 Feb. 124. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649.
f. 109.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 292.

There is like to be great ruffling in Scotland. Arguile, Murrey, and Huntley draw one way, and threaten to have the Cardinal at liberty again or make a worse reckoning. They intend to come strong to this Parliament to give Anguishe and his brother "a liste." Glencarne, Casselles, Flemyng and Maxwell keep still about the Governor, with Anguishe and his brother. Bothewell is gone from them. The bishops, as Lisle wrote in his last, are all gone to their houses. All their sort, with Arguile, Murrey, Huntley and their friends, disdain that [Anguishe] and these lords who have been in England should bear the swing about the Governor. Bothewell sojourns at Haddenton nunnery, and neither party make much account of him, but no man is so offended at the taking of the Cardinal as he. Has this morning answer from Arran to his letter by Raie, from Berwick, 31 Jan., and letters from Anguishe to himself and Sir George Douglas; all enclosed together with copy of a letter he has written to Sir George. It appears that Arran and Anguishe scanty credit the coming of Mons. de Guise and that Sandy Lyddall, Sir George's servant, wrote the news to them from Berwick. Suspects that Lyddall lies there for such news.

Mr. Shelley and he found that the King's provisions at Berwick had been wasted, and over 100 tuns of beer lost, as Shelley would report. Sir George Lawson lies very sore sick and not like to escape. Alnwick Castle, 6 Feb. *Signed.*

P.S.—A servant who was at the sea coast, to-day, about 2 p.m., heard a great peal of ordnance upon the seas which lasted half an hour. Thinks that Mr. Brian must have met with some of the Scottish ships; for only three ships of war have come home, bringing eight English ships laden with wine. The three ships are the *Mary Willoughbye*, the *Lyon* and a merchant ship trimmed for the war. The *Salamon*, the *Unicorne* and three armed merchant ships are still abroad. John a Barton said in the Governor's chamber that they took only 11 ships and sold three of them in France; and received "small countenance" of the Governor and the lords. Trusts to learn to-morrow whether the Governor has made stay of the wines, as Lisle wrote.

The Governor intends to appoint a greater company to attend the Queen and Princess.

Pp. 8. Add.

1548.

6 Feb.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
298.**125. PAGET to HENRY VIII.**

To do his best for the discharge of the English ships arrested in France and show that he is not "disdainfull" to speak in it, has spoken with the Cardinal of Tournon. Describes, verbatim, a long and angry altercation he has had with Tournon in presence of the Council. The Cardinal said Francis did not know of the arrest when he said the ships were not arrested, and that their Ambassador had done his best, and asked why Artigo and the *Farronyere* were detained these three months. Paget swore that Artigo was a strong thief, and that Francis had said as much both of him and De Vale, that the English ships spoiled at New Haven were here pretended to have been spoiled by four Frenchmen instead of four score, that he himself was commanded to detain the ships now stayed at Bordeaux after the French ships were arrested in England, or they would have been gone, &c. The Cardinal insisted that their ships should first be restored, and complained that the bp. of Winchester, their mortal enemy, was engaged in all negotiations with them. Paget said that was their Ambassador's report, but he was "somewhat glorious, and by all likelihood ever cocking with my lord of Winchester in matters of learning," wherein there was no comparison between them; his master was too wise a prince to be governed by his ministers. Tournon repeated the complaint that their men were imprisoned in England without trial and Paget retorted about the delays of justice in France, and they parted; the Cardinal, however, bringing Paget out into the Court, to the marvel of everyone, for since his interview with the King all talk of war, and the heralds believe that there is a herald come to proclaim it, and have questioned Hamnes, the bearer.

Has the miserable fool George Dudley still in keeping, and sends herewith a discourse of the thing and his confession. He begged for mercy with more tears than Paget ever saw distil from any creature's eyes. His ungracious purpose seems partly due to despair of succour, for at Calais he was driven to work with a mattock and shovel, and if there be no greater malice in him than appears, he might be pardoned. Does not send him because these matters require great diligence, but will bring him. Paris, 6 Feb., 4 a.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 9. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

Caius College
MS. 597.
p. 256.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 8.

7 Feb.

126. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C.,
82.

Meeting at Westm., 7 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Riche. Business:—Letters written to the lord Deputy of Calais to deliver certain Burgundians by him detained.

7 Feb.

127. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.R. O.
St. P. v.,
255.

Letters are even now arrived from Lisle to Suffolk, which they enclose as showing what can be learnt by espials. Wrote in their last how Bryan and the navy were scattered by tempest. Yesternight, George Ryveley was here and declared that all were together again, some in Tynmouth haven mending their ships, and the rest riding before Tynmouth. Ryveley said that the King instructed him that, if the Scottish ships were

1548.

127. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

passed in to the Frythe, Bryan should follow them; but, now that they are in Lygh haven near Edinburgh, he thinks it useless to follow. Bryan with his masters and mariners will shortly send the Council their opinions. Newcastle, 7 Feb. *Signed by Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadler.*

In Sadler's hand, p. 1. Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

7 Feb.

128. THE SAME to THE SAME.

R. O.
St. P. v.,
256.

Since despatching their last letters, have even now received other letters (enclosed) from Lisle and from Wharton, among them being a letter from Arren to Lisle showing that he is still in expectation of an abstinence and the King's safe-conduct for ambassadors. Enclose also a letter to Suffolk from Shelley showing the scarcity of grain in these parts. Newcastle, 7 Feb., 7 p.m. *Signed by Suffolk, Parr and Sadler.*

In Sadler's hand, p. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

7 Feb.

129. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649,
f. 114.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 293.

The messenger he sent with secret letters to Arren, this morning, brought the answer enclosed; and says that Arren, Anguishe, Casselles, Glencarne, Murton and Marshall, with the lords Flemyng, Maxwell, Forbus, Lammes (*qu. Glamis?*), Grey, Seton, Yester, and others, are a strong party.

A safe-conduct for Ambassadors and an abstinence would do no harm, for if they minded a division among themselves the abstinence would bring them the sooner to it. Alnwick, 7 Feb. *Signed.*

P.S.—Has received his letters showing that Mr. Bryan, with the rest of the ships, is before Tynemouth and that Mr. Bryan will be to-day at Holy Island. Has sent to Edw. Shelley to send beer and biscuit, and the fish which Lisle bought in Berwick, to Holy Island for the King's ships. Has a tun of wine in his ship at Tynemouth. Begs Suffolk to take his choice of it. *Signed.*

In his own hand.—The Scottish mariners taken by Cottune say that the *Unicorn* and *Salomon* went not forth this year, but lie in the Frithe, at the Brent Island. Marvels at this report.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: vij° Febr. a° xxxiiij°.

8 Feb.

130. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
82.

Meeting at Westm., 8 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Riche. Business:—Chr. Hall, of Yorkshire, charged with misbehaviour towards certain poor men there and to account for a portion of Bulmer's lands, gave recognisance (quoted) to attend until dismissed.

9 Feb.

131. WHITE MEATS.

Titus B.I.
559.
B. M.
Foxe, v. 468.
Wilkins, iii.
867.

Proclamation (in the same words as that calendared in Vol. XVII. No. 85) permitting the eating of white meats in Lent in consideration of the scarcity of fish.

Later copy, pp. 2, from the print by Thomas Berthelet. Headed as made, 9 Feb., 84 Hen. VIII.

1548.

9 Feb.

132. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32.469,
f. 119.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 294.

By his sundry letters to the Warden of Henry's Marches, and by those of 30 Jan. to the duke of Suffolk, lieutenant general in the North, which have been received since the despatch of Rothesay herald, Henry perceives his desire for an abstinence from war, during which he may send ambassadors to declare his "zeal and affection towards us, and to the good of peace." Trusts he will indeed frame the ambassade so that Henry may with honor extend his favour to him; and sends "an abstinence for the land for three months" and safe-conduct for the persons named in his letter to Suffolk; and promises that, if sinister counsel on that side does not prevail, he shall see that Henry tenders the advance of his "pronepte" and the good and quiet of the people of Scotland.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to th'earl of Arren, ix^o Febr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

R. O.

2. Grant by Henry VIII. (at the instant suit of the earl of Arren, governor of Scotland, for an abstinence for four months, in the war which grew by occasion of the King's late nephew) of an abstinence and surcease of war by land from the ———* (*blank*) day of this month to the 1st of June† next; on condition that Arren, within twelve days after receipt hereof, send to the King's lieutenant on the Borders a like promise, with the addition that, in this time of abstinence, Scotland shall treat no alliance with any other prince or favor such as are not the King's friends or do anything prejudicial to him.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: "Minute of th'abstinence for three months by land."

R. O.

3. Earlier and fuller draft of § 2 with some corrections by Wriothesley. *In Gardiner's hand, pp. 4.*

133. THE COUNCIL to SIR FRAS. BRYAN and RIC. BROKE.

R. O.

The King is even now advertised that the goods of his subjects in Paris, Roan and elsewhere under the French King are sealed up and the seals of the merchants of England there taken from them. Marvelling why they should be thus evil entreated, the King has commanded us to signify that if "you meet with any French ships and find in them any Scots you shall order the same according to your former instructions," and, in gentle sort, detain the ships, declaring how the King's subjects are daily spoiled by them, and inform the King with diligence.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: "Minute to Sir Francis Bryan and Rich. Broke for stay of French ships."

9 Feb.

134. HENRY VIII. to PAGET.

St. P. ix.,
305.

Has received his letters of the 2nd, 4th, and 6th, describing conferences with the French king and Cardinal of Tournon. As the French ground this arrest of English ships and goods in France upon the staying of the French ships at the Wight, Paget shall repair to the French king's Council,‡ and declare how Henry marvels at this unkind proceeding, as both contrary to the amity and void of all pretence of reason. The French ships gave occasion for their stay (by the open taking of an English ship in

*The figures 10, 20 and 15 are suggested in § 3, but all cancelled.

†June, July, August, all suggested in § 3.

‡The first wording of this draft directs him to repair to the French king, but it is altered throughout.

1548.

134. HENRY VIII. to PAGET—cont.

an English port, conveying away him that did the attemptate and resisting Henry's officers), but the English ships in France gave none. Paget shall, therefore, desire them indelayedly to deliver the ships and goods arrested (to detain which is contrary to and in rupture of the league) or else the King will take order for the safeguard of his subjects and requital of their injuries. Had liever they declared themselves open enemies than thus deceive him. [And where Paget has heretofore sued for his return, sends letters herewith (copy enclosed) to the French King for that purpose which he shall deliver and then take leave and return].^o By next post will send letters to the French king for Paget's return.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 6. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, ix^o Feb. a^o xxxiiiij^o.

Calig. E. iv.
109.
B. M.

2. Original letter of which the foregoing is the draft. Dated
9 Feb.

Much mutilated, pp. 8.

9 Feb.

135. ROBERT HENNEAGE to ROBERT DOWNES.

R. O.

Upon the authority given to him, as master of woods under the Court of General Surveyors, by warrant (under seal of the office of "justice of inoyre and forests," dated 27 Dec., 35 (*sic*) Hen. VIII., by Charles duke of Suffolk, Great Master of the Household, President of the Council, warden and chief justice in oyre of forests on this side Trent) commissions Downes to survey and sell woods in co. Southampton, reporting proceedings at Midsummer and paying all money received at Michaelmas next. London, 9 Feb., 34 (*sic*) Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. Subscribed: "To Rob't Downes, gent."

9 Feb.

136. OUDART DU BIES to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Has received his letter dated Westmester, 6 Feb., requesting the release of certain ships and waggons laden with wool arrested here. Explains that "l'occasion de cest arrest a este [parcequ'il estoit cer]tainement sceu qu'on avoit faict la semblable en vostre [royaume à] aucuns navires des nostres, dont sur l'heure desdits advertissement et arrest je feez le Roy mon maistre certain"; and until he receives his King's reply he begs to be pardoned in detaining the ships. Boulogne, 9 Feb. 1542. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a^o xxxiiiij^o.

10 Feb.

137. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
83.

Meeting at Westm., 9 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Riche. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 10 Feb. Present: the above, and also Wriothesley, Baker and Dacres. Letters sent to Whippell and other inhabitants of Stortford, Essex, to appear on Tuesday next.

10 Feb.

138. THE WAR WITH SCOTLAND.

Harl. MS.
2181, f. 26 b.
B. M.

Letters missive in the same form as No. 53, addressed to George Boothe, esq. Westm., 10 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

1543.
10 Feb. **139. HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK.**

R. O.

We have received your letters of 29 Jan., with those of Lisle and the three letters to him from Arren and the two from Sir George Douglas; also your letters of the 8rd inst. with the letters sent to you by Arren and all the other writings therewith.

1. We well accept your order taken with Sir George for payment of the money his brother and he received for the 200 men they had in wages; willing you to continue it and to help them further if need be, for, "thinking they will show themselves to be true and just men towards us," we will have special regard to them until we see what shall finally ensue.

2. Concerning Arren's suit for an abstinence and safe-conduct; considering that, since the King of Scots' decease, we, in respect of the tender age of our pronepte, have done no displeasure to the Scots, and yet have kept all our garrison there idle, and that, if we refuse their suit so often repeated, we could not sit still with honor, and, between this and July (before which we could do them no great displeasure), much treasure would be consumed which might stand us in stead hereafter; also that to deny or be over slack in granting their petition might make those who have the stroke there relent to France, and so "make our purpose more hard and difficile to be compassed than needeth,"—we condescend to their suit; and send the abstinence and safe-conduct herewith, for you to put in the dates and forward to Arren, together with the letters to him and to Angus and Sir George Douglas touching that purpose (copies enclosed).

It shall be well "that you, our cousin of Suff., do also write a gentle letter" to Arren, offering, for the good will which you perceive that we bear him, to prefer any of his suits, and reminding him what a party he will have against him by France and by the clergy, who will undoubtedly essay to undermine him by fair speech, by rewards and by setting up Linoux, whom they allege to be next heir after our pronepte. And advise him to provide against this, as he has been advised by the lord Warden of the Marches.

When you receive the abstinence for their part, you must then cause it to be proclaimed upon the Borders.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 11. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., x^o Feb. a^o xxxiiij^o.

10 Feb. **140. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to ANGUS and SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.**

Add. MS.
32.649.
f. 123.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 295.

The King has seen all Sir George's letters to the lord Warden and heard his conferences both with the lord Warden and my lord of Suffolk, and takes them in good part. Suffolk is ordered to pay them wages for 200 men, and aid them if necessary; and the King doubts not but that Sir George's coming in the ambassade desired by Arren will be to good purpose, and, for it, has granted a safe-conduct with an abstinence for three months by land.

That they may instruct Arren how the Frenchmen proceed, they are to understand that Guise is not yet setting forward, but the president of Thurin, Mons. Cheman, one of the French king's privy council, is ready to depart to be director of the Council of Scotland until Guise's coming; and with him goes Captain Lorges to serve in case of a ruffle. With him also comes the earl of Linoux, who they say is rightful inheritor of that realm after the Princess, for the Frenchmen call Arren illegitimate; and Linoux is to marry the Dowager of Scotland, to secure his right, as they call it. They take good store of munitions, nominally sent by the French king for defence of the country but really to be used for their own purposes. It is doubtful whether they go by the West seas or the North seas, so that Arren must lay for them both in the Frithe and by Dumbritayn. Suggest that

1548.

140. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to ANGUS and SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS—cont.

Glencarne might serve well in the West if Dumbrityn were got into his hands; and suppose that if Arren were to make Glencarne chancellor the King would not make his condition as prisoner a hindrance to it. Arren and they must look to themselves in this matter and provide against Murrey, Argile and Huntley. If Bothwell be so peevish as Sir George declared to Suffolk, Arren should remove him from his strength and put the Borders in Maxwell's hands, having a special eye to the lord of Buclough and the Carres and other dependents of the Cardinal. Whereas Sir George told Suffolk that Arren would doubtless be content to come to the King; he shall be welcome if he come, but assured men must be left to govern in his absence.

The King, tendering the youth of his pronepte, upon learning the death of his nephew, ordered all his captains by sea and land to cease hostilities; and his ships, except one or two which were abroad, were drawn into Humber. Meanwhile ships of war of Scotland have taken 20 or 24 English ships, part of them laden with the King's own wines. They should speak earnestly to Arren that these prizes may be restored; for this abuse of the King's clemency might breed hurt, which is to be eschewed by sending them forthwith to some of the King's ports there and notifying Suffolk of it; which done, the King will take order for matters of the sea.

The above discourse will show how the King favours and tenders both Arren and them.

Draft, pp. 17. Endd.: Mynute to therle of Anguishe and Syr George Douglas, x^o Febr., a^o xxxiiij^o.

10 Feb. 141. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649,
f. 135.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 296 (1).

Describes how Brian Layton, captain of Norham, has sent hither a Scot who reports a bruit in the Marse that Arguill and Huntley have taken Arren, beyond the Frithe, on Thursday last. It is true that Arren went over the Frithe last week, but this cannot be true or Lisle's men (he has three lying in Edinburgh) and Anguishe and his brother would have notified it.

Received to-night Suffolk's letter showing that certain small Scots ships of war keep the coast between Scarborough and Humber, and has sent to Mr. Brian to send two or three ships towards the Foreland to conduct the King's provisions from Grimsby and Hull. Where Suffolk writes that two victuallers have already passed towards Holy Island; four balingers arrived there yesterday with grain, one of them a topman from the deputy of Hull, and one on Wednesday; so that five have come this week, besides the crayer Suffolk writes of. Has sent two of the balingers to Berwick and appointed a man to make the sales at the prices Suffolk wrote.

Last night 80 Scots horsemen fired a house at Kyllowe in Norhamshire, but the countrymen killed one of them and took another and won three of their horses. Either they are set on by some who desire war, or they wish to make their hand before the abstinence. Their meaning will be guessed when it is known whose tenants they are. Will be even with some of them ere five nights are ended.

The spoils he wrote of upon the Tyne and in Hexhamshire are due to Tyn-dale and Ryddisdale men bringing in the Scots, and cannot be holpen unless the gentlemen of those parts help each other, "but there is such envy, hatred, disdain and malice amongst them that one of them would see another's throat cut rather than they will rise to go to their doors to save their neighbour's goods." Most harm has been done thereabouts, especially

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upon the Carnabies land, as Lisle showed at Suffolk's first coming to Newcastle. This riding through Tyndale could not be if the keeper did his part, as he maintains that he does. Alnwick Castle, 10 Feb. *Signed*.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii° ; also, below the address: Delivered at Alnwick, 10 Feb. at midnight.

10 Feb. **142.** H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Upon receipt of theirs of the 7th, released the Burgundian men of war whom he detained and sent bearer, Calis pursuivant, with the King's letters to Mons. de Byes, who has sent again to the King the letters herewith and made such answer to the bearer as himself will declare. Begs that Calis may have allowance towards his charges, as his predecessors had in times of such business, for "the man passeth few days unoccupied in the King's Majesty's affairs." Calles, 10 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii° .

11 Feb. **143.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
83.

Meeting at Westm., 11 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters written to lord Lisle, High Admiral, and Sir Fras. Brian, vice-admiral, to warn them of certain Scottish ships in Camphire haven; and for four of the meanest of the eleven sail in the North seas to be sent up to the Downs.

11 Feb. **144.** HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.

R. O.

Treaty negotiated between Henry VIII. and the Emperor by Eustace Chapnys, LL.D., master of requests to the Emperor, with Stephen bp. of Winchester and Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the two first secretaries (*alter primorum secretariorum*) of Henry VIII.

Consisting of twenty-five articles (not numbered) as follows:—

Bymer xiv.
768.

(1) No complaints of the violation of former treaties shall impair the friendship hereby established. (2) Peace and free intercourse between their subjects ecclesiastical and secular. (3) Neither prince to favor any attempt against the other; or (4) give passage to enemies so attempting; or (5) receive his rebels or fugitives; but deliver them up within a month when demanded. (6) If invasion be made upon England and Ireland, the isles of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey and Man, Guisnes or the towns and marches of Calais and Berwick, or upon Spain, Brabant, Flanders, Holland, Zealand, Hainault, Artois, Lembourg, Luxemburg, Namur, Friesland, "patriarum Duressell" (Over Yssel), Utrecht and Mechlin, the authors and supporters of such invasion shall be reputed common enemies and the subjects of either prince shall be forbidden intercourse with them. (7) If invasion be made with 10,000 men upon the above countries (Ireland and Spain except), at the request and expense of the prince invaded and within 40 days, the other shall aid him with men or money (detailed with regard to the places to be invaded) but shall not be bound to do so for more than four months in one year. Provision for cases in which aid is required for more than four months or for more than one invasion or for false alarm; with proviso that in the time of the common invasion of France the aid for defence shall cease. In the case of invasion of Spain and Ireland either prince shall, at the charges of the requirant, furnish men, ships, munition, &c., as he conveniently may, the state of his own affairs considered. (8) Infringements of this peace not to annul it. (9) No letters of reprisal, mark or countermark to be given

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144. HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.—*cont.*

by either prince against subjects of the other. (10) As heretical books are translated in outward parts, where the heresy is not detected for lack of knowledge of the tongue in which they are, no books in English are to be printed in the Emperor's dominions or in German in England. (11) The treaty of intercourse of 11 April 1520 to endure as confirmed by that of Cambray 5 Sept. 1529. (12) Wrongs done by subjects to be settled by diets of arbitration. (13) Truce with enemies not to be taken but by mutual consent, unless in cases of extreme danger and then not for over two months. (14) Henceforth neither prince shall treat with the French king, or with any other prince, potentate or person whatsoever, to the prejudice of this treaty; but rather it shall be preferred before any treaties they have already. (15) Whereas former treaties have comprehended contrahents, confederates and friends; none shall by this be comprehended except by consent and neither prince shall have as his confederate any against whom the other has enmity, controversy, quarrel or claim, other treaties notwithstanding. (16) Order of confirmation of this treaty, and (17) its interpretation.

(18) As soon as may be, the princes shall, by their ambassadors now with the French king and by others to be specially sent, require the French king to forbear intelligence with the Turk, satisfy Christendom of all detriments suffered by the Turk at his solicitation, restore Maran to the king of Romans, satisfy the Emperor's expenses by the loss of Castel Novo which the Turk won by help of 12 French galleys, cease war with the Emperor, satisfy to the Germans their losses in resisting the Turks, pay the arrears he owes to the King of England and give lands in pledge for payment of the perpetual pension. If either prince has anything further to ask it may be done, if agreed upon before the ratification of this treaty. (19) If the French king desire to treat of peace, the princes shall treat with him separately but communicate to each other his proposals and their answers, and no agreement shall be made until the claims of both are satisfied, viz., to the king of England the arrears paid and (in pledge for the perpetual pension) the county of Ponthieu with the towns of Boulogne, and the territory. Mounstrell, Terouenne and Arde and the towns and villages bordering upon Ponthieu and the territories of Boulogne delivered, free of fee or condition other than that the yearly profit of them shall be considered full payment of the pension; and to the Emperor delivered the dukedom of Burgundy and the things described in last article. (20) If the French king will not agree to these covenants within ten days, the princes shall jointly intimate war to him, the king of England challenging the realm of France and duchy of Normandy, Aquitaine^a and Guienne, and the Emperor challenging Burgundy, and the towns and territories of Abbeville, Amyens, Corby, Braye, Peronne and St. Quintyn. (21) To keep the seas each prince shall within a month after the intimation of war send out and maintain as many ships as will receive 2,000 men (or if necessary 3,000), to hover upon the coasts of the common enemy. (22) The princes shall, within two years, by themselves or by lieutenants, make a joint invasion of France, each with 20,000 foot and 5,000 horse, the invasion to last at least four months. (23) The Emperor shall prepare 2,000 lance knights and 2,000 horsemen to join the King's army immediately upon its transportation. (24) The King's army may have free passage through the Emperor's countries; and the King may hire subjects of the Emperor to serve him. (25) This treaty to be ratified by the princes within 15 days after they shall be thereunto required.

^a Gascoyn in § 5.

1543.

Commissions of Charles V. and Henry VIII. cited at the end, the former dated Valladolid, 2 May 1542, the latter London, 11 Feb., 1542.

Lat. Three skins of vellum (found apart). Mutilated. Signed by Chapuys, with fragment of seal attached.

R. O. 2. Later copy of the above treaty.

Lat. Later copy, pp. 14. With numerous annotations in another hand which has marked articles 18 to 22 "aboletur postea," article 23 "aboletur," and article 24 "hic articulus post. tollitur et pro eo substituitur Ar. 4. foederis Camerac." A third hand, but very like the other, notes to the 6th article: "Vide explicationem hujus totius articuli infra in tractatu Trajectensi" (Utrecht).

Galba B. X. 3. Articles of the treaty as printed in Rymer, without the heading or
137. commissions at the end.

B. M. *Lat.*, pp. 15.

4. Modern copies of this treaty or of the articles will be found in MSS. Harl. 1064 f. 54, Harl. 4592 f. 352, Add. 30,662 f. 202, B.M. In Harl. 4592 the treaty is divided into 32 numbered articles.

R. O. 5. Contemporary translation of the articles of the preceding treaty which is stated in the heading to be dated at Westm., 11 Feb. 1542.

Pp. 33. With a few marginal notes in Lord Burleigh's hand.

R. O. 6. Extracts from the treaty.

Later hand. Latin, p. 1. *Endd.*: "July 1568. Certen collections of y^e Spa. emb."

145. DENMARK.

R. O. "Instructions, etc."

The "said" William Watson shall with all diligence repair to the King of Denmark, present the King's letters of credence and commendations, and say that whereas the King has ever borne him a friendly mind, and understood a like disposition in him (both by his sundry letters and by the King's own ministers and servants who have been with him, and by strangers, especially of late by an earl of Scotland called Earl Bothwel, who reported that he was charged to assure the King of the King of Denmark's amity) there have lately been bruits "that, where his Majesty hath present war with the Scots, the said King of Denmarke intendeth to arm out certain ships and men for their defence, and further to aid them against his Majesty to th' uttermost of his power, and how, for this purpose he hath already received certain sums of money from the French king, who, though he dare not himself directly aid them, would percase, for their preservation and his own commodity, be glad to pull the thorn out of his own foot and to put it into another man's." Upon these bruits, the King, "being a prince of such good faith and plainness as he cannot believe that thing to be in [an] other which himself abhorreth, that is dissimulation, unless the deeds do manifest the contrary," sends Watson to ask whether they are true.

If the King of Denmark then confesses that he, indeed, means to aid the Scots, Watson shall, as of himself, wish him to consider the danger of so lightly taking part against so puissant a king who has given him no offence. If he deny that he intends any such matter, Watson shall show himself glad that the bruits are untrue, "and the rather because himself much haunteth that country"; and Watson shall then say "I beseech your

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145. DENMARK—*cont.*

Grace to give me leave to ask you one question for mine own satisfaction. Have you not made a league with France whereby you be bound to give [a certayn aid either to the Scottes or to any [other], as he shall appoint and determine, without respect of the person against whom it should be given? I am the bolder to ask this question because myself have heard some Frenchmen say that they have your bond to do such things at their pleasure; and that the last year this pact was passed between you." If he answer that he passed a league with the Frenchmen against the Emperor but not against any other, Watson shall invite him to send a copy of it to the King—and shall endeavour to get a copy otherwise. And if the King of Denmark allege that he is informed that the King has made a league with the Emperor against him, Watson shall assure him that that is false, and that suits have indeed been made for it but the King would nowise condescend thereto.

Watson shall then take leave and, after writing the answer to the King, shall repair homewards, visiting Lubeck, Hamburg, Breame, and those parts, to see if any preparations are made there and to learn their disposition towards the King. Everywhere in his journey he shall mark what war preparations are made, and for what purpose.

Draft, pp. 14. Endd.: "Instructions appointed for Wm. Watson, who had only the memorial."

11 Feb. 146. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
82,640, f. 188.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 206.

This morning, received the enclosed from lord Lisle. The news of Arren is strange and probably untrue. As to the riding, burnings and spoils by the Scots; mean to render them the like, but marvel that those under Maxwell's rule are so busy and there is no news from him although Suffolk wrote specially to him to send news. Think it strange that they hear nothing from the Scottish prisoners of the West Borders.

Received yesterday the Council's letters mentioning that Englishmen's goods are sealed up in Paris, Rouen and other the French king's dominions; and that the King had written a letter to all his ports to do the like, and Suffolk should see it executed within his commission. Suffolk has notified it to the ports, but desires to know whether it applies to ports only. Have just received the enclosed letter from Mr. Stanhop, showing what French pirates are on the seas, and have written to the lord Admiral to haste some of the King's ships to the Forland to scour the seas and conduct hither the grain from Hull and Grimsby.

Bog to hear often of the King's health and affairs. Newcastle, 11 Feb. Signed by Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadleyr.

In Sadler's hand, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

11 Feb. 147. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
82,640, f. 189.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 207 (1).

He who sent me the letter, this day at dinner, of the Governor's taking, has now sent another letter, received at 6 p.m., revoking that news. Encloses a letter written, this day, by Mr. Bryan from the Skate Roode, showing that he cannot spare ships to conduct the victuallers and that he thinks Suffolk should order two men of war who are at Lyne to do it. Alnwick castle, 11 Feb. Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

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12 Feb. 148. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 84.

Meeting at Westm., 12 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance taken of John Haster and John Briskin, merchants of Calais, about their claim to certain herring arrested at Dover as Frenchmen's goods.

12 Feb. 149. WALTHAM FOREST.

R. O.

Warrant by Sir Ric. Riche to "Mr. Treasurer" [of Augmentations] to deliver 30*l.* to Geo. Maxey, "towardses the ffynyscheinge aswell of on great stonedeinge as also perfytteinge such perookez" as the King minds to accomplish in his new park at Fayremeade, in Waltham Forest. St. Bartholomew's, 12 Feb. 84 Henry VIII. *Signed.*

Maxey's receipt, dated 16 Feb. a^o 84^o, subscribed.
P. 1.

12 Feb. 150. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI. ii.,
No. 100.]

On Monday, the 5th inst., this King's deputies dined with him; and then they went to conclude this closer amity, but stopped because, in the preface, the deputies insisted that Chapuys should in his narrative give the title of sovereign head of the English church to the King. The deputies returned to him on the 7th about 6 p.m., and made incredible instance for it, saying that otherwise the case was desperate and would turn to great evil and indignation, swearing that if the King was informed of this difficulty he would never more hear of treaty or amity with the Emperor, and he had again that very day, received letters from France offering mountains and marvels, to which (being indignant) he could (and justly ought to) listen. It was finally settled that in the treaty which Chapuys should sign and seal the title should be king of England, France and Ireland,—and he refused to add "defenseur de la Foy, etc." But in the treaty which they have signed and sealed they would give their accustomed title saying that, as it did not affect the substance of the treaty, they might say what they deemed honorable; and, on Chapuys's saying that that would avail nothing as he could, on receiving their instrument, cancel or erase the title, they said that he might do as he would and to them it sufficed to have done their King's command. They hold the dukes of Cleves and Holstein comprehended in the general clause as common enemies, and any other declaration unnecessary. Made all possible instance to add that in case one of the princes engaged privately in war with France, with an army as powerful as that which shall be advised for the common defence, he should not then be bound to the defensive contribution; but could not obtain it. It seems unimportant; for even though affairs of Scotland were not in their present terms (whereby no invasion need be feared for a long time), unless the King was occupied against the French the Scots would scarcely invade him, nor would the French invade Calais and Guynes, having enough to do elsewhere. As to the interpretation of the treaty little is changed; and Chapuys thinks the clause does not hinder interpretation founded upon right but only that which is subtle and scrupulous. Insisted that in the chapter speaking of delivering ships, wagons, munitions, artillery and victuals, for the King's army, should be added "selon que bonnement et commodement faire se pourroit," but was answered that that was understood, that it was thus in the treaty of Windsor and that in Spain the Emperor and his ministers made no difficulty.

1548.

150. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

Thus according to her instructions to advance the treaty, considering the state of the Emperor's affairs, and fearing the rupture of this treaty and danger of the King's indignation combined with the French practices, was constrained to conclude the treaty in the form which she will see, as he could not get respite to consult her. Thinks that, when all is considered, the Emperor and she will be satisfied, especially presupposing that when the Emperor and King have once entered into perfect confidence the Emperor "*finera dudit Sr Roy comme a son plaisir*"; and for this he must be shown great confidence and fed with things convenient to his nature and inclination. The deputies are sure that he will help against the Turk. The King desires the treaty to be kept secret, if possible, until its ratification, to give his subjects time to withdraw their goods from France; and no less desires to hasten the ratification for which within two days he will despatch two men to Spain, one by sea and the other by Germany and Italy, besides intending that Chapuys shall make the same diligence in sending to Spain; and for greater surety he will not have the man sent this way by Chapuys to go in the same ship as his.

Three days ago the King sent word that he was advertised by his ambassador resident in France that the King of France went about to surprise something in Flanders (*aux pays de par dela*) and intended making his whole effort this summer against the Low Countries. Seven days ago the King learnt that the Cardinal of Scotland was made prisoner by the earl of Haren, governor, and his adherents; at which the Queen was astounded and uttered cries and laments, and earl Douglas, who was deputed to console her, told her only that she should not be concerned (*ne se devoit effayer ny faire cas*) at the taking of a man of so base sort, and it was only to examine him about something. The cause of his apprehension is said to be intelligence with the French and procuring to bring Mons. de Guyse or some other from France to govern Scotland, which the Scots will in nowise permit. Earl Douglas and his brother George who have so long been banished from Scotland are now there in great credit with the Governor, and so far there seems to be hope and appearance that the King's affairs will go well there, and at least that he will withdraw the Scots from the amity, intelligence, partiality and devotion of France.

Is, for haste, unable to send a fair copy of the treaty or make one for Mons. de Granvelle, and begs her after perusing the annexed minute to forward it to Granvelle. The Council have just sent word that their ambassador in Venice wrote that the Pope was practising with the King of France to acquire the duchy of Milan for a nephew of his; and that the Emperor should keep an eye on their designs. Also that to-morrow would be published the abstinence of war with Scotland, from whence two ambassadors were coming and there was appearance of dissension among the lords of Scotland because of the Cardinal's detention. Of the Cardinal's party were the earl of Mourel, bastard brother of the late King, and the other two whom the Cardinal affirmed to have been left co-governors with Haren, and also Earl Bouduel who came hither lately from Flanders and, as being of the house of Stuarts, claims a share in the government; but as yet the other party is far the stronger, including the Earl of Douglas and all the prisoners who were here, and, if it come to fighting, will be furnished here with money and necessaries.

Begs her to order payment of his salary, of which, soon after receipt of this, four months will be due. London, 12 Feb.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 6.

1548.

12 Feb.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 137.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 297.

151. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Received this morning the enclosed letters from Lisle showing that the news of the Governor's taking was untrue. Enclose a letter to Lisle from Mr. Brian which seems to imply a determination contrary to that agreed upon by Lisle and him. Cannot tell what private instructions Brian may have, but think he will do little good in the Frithe; and that meanwhile the King's subjects and provisions shall be spoiled, for Brian means not to send any ships of war southward, but leave two ships of war which, as he supposes, be setting forth from Lynne to repair to the Foreland and conduct the provisions. Know not whether there be such ships at Lynne; but, if there be, the writers beg the Council to haste them forward or else send instructions for the King's navy here. Newcastle, 12 Feb. *Signed by* Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadleyr.

Ask whether, as bruited here, eleven sail of Frenchmen and Scots are taken about Portsmouth "by reason of" the King's blockhouses.

In Sadler's hand, p. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

12 Feb.

152. SUFFOLK to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 143.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 298 (1).

Wrote by Sir Geo. Dowglas that he would advertise the King of Arran's request for abstinence and safe-conduct, which are now sent by bearer, Richmond herald. Doubts not but Arran will now haste his ambassadors to the King. Warns him to remember what a party he has against him, by France and by the clergy, who, by speeches and rewards and by setting up the earl of Lynoux, whom they allege to be heir to Scotland next after the Princess, will try to appoint another governor. It will be wise to provide against this, as he has been advised by Lisle and Suffolk. Again promises to forward his suits to the King.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: The copy of my lord of Suff. letter to th'erle of Arrayn of the xijth Februar at Newcastle. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

12 Feb.

153. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 146.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 298 (2).

A Scottishman whom he has had with Anguishe these ten days has brought a letter from Anguishe and others of the lords who were in England to the Council. Sir Robert Bowis and the other prisoners are delivered, upon their own bonds, and shall be to-night at Norham and here to-morrow. Anguishe sent word that only five men of war have been abroad, two of which are returned with eight or nine prizes and the rest are still abroad. The Governor had to grant them liberty to sell their wines before they would come within the pier of Lithe, but says he will answer for the value. They took some 80 sail of English ships. There is like to be a ruffle amongst themselves. Some of the lords do their best to get the Cardinal free. Has sent Raye with a letter to Arran. Will buy 20 or 30 tun of the wine, which is set at a great price, 28 French crowns the tun. Has not heard from Dromond since his going into Scotland. It shows the credit to be given to espials of this country when Swyno, who sent word of Arran's taking, has but twice sent intelligence and neither time true. Was sure that could not be true, for, besides this Scottishman with Anguishe, he had three Englishmen lying in Edinburgh; but he gave more credit to Brian Layton's intelligence, which also failed.

The burning at Capthetune on South Tyne was by Eylwilles, Nixsons and Crosyers brought in by the two outlawed Charletons. A widow, one

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153. LISLE to SUFFOLK—*cont.*

of the Mydelmors of Tyndale, sent to her kinsfolk in Tyndale to rescue her goods, and a great fray ensued in which many were hurt on both sides, so that Lythersdale and Tyndale which have been such friends are like to be at feud. Alnwick, 12 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

12 Feb. 154. HIER. CAPO DI FERRO to CARD. FARNESE.

R. O.

Kept till the 12th.:—— Last night came news that a Scottish exile with a number of men has, by night, assaulted the castle of the Cardinal of St. Andrews, slain most of his servants and carried the Cardinal prisoner into England. This is not yet certain, but I believe it too true; “il che a Dio non piaccia, che, oltre a molti interessi che vi sono, serria un peccato de quel povero signore tanto e bonissimo prelato.” Paris, 10 Feb., '48. *Signed: Hier. Datario.*

Italian. Modern extract from a Vatican MS., p. 1. Headed: Di Hieronimo Datario al R'mo Card. Farnese.

13 Feb. 155. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 141.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 298.

Received yesterday the King's letters to Suffolk, with the abstinence and safe-conduct, the King's letter to Arren and the Council's to Anguysshe and Sir Geo. Dowglas, and copies of them. Dated the abstinence and safe-conduct, and, yesterday at 4 p.m., sent them and the above letters forth by Richmond herald; with a letter from Suffolk to Arren in accordance with the King's instructions. Where the King writes that, in accordance with the order Suffolk took with Sir Geo. Dowglas, payment of the 200 men Dowglas had in wages is to be continued; the writers explain that the order was taken with the lord Warden and was but for 100 men, which is all that Anguysshe and Sir Geo. Dowglas have had since the army was discharged. What the writers wrote to ask was whether to allow wages for 200 over and above the said 100. Will now, if required, allow them for 200 men until further instructions.

Suffolk's servant Barnes, sent, by appointment, to Oliver Sayntclere, has returned with credence from Sayntclere that all things went well for the King's purpose, who should relent nothing, and that Suffolk should write a gentle letter to the Queen who was willing for the marriage between the lord Prince and her daughter. Arren and other lords expressed the wish that Barnes had brought a letter to the Queen; and Murrey said that he was ready to serve the King and would be glad to see both realms under one governance, for then they would be “strong enough to pluck the Great Turk out of his den.” Bothwell also sent a message that he remained the King's servant, and Cassells and Seyntclere said that they durst affirm for Bothwell; but Murrey, Glencarne, Cassells and all the rest thought Sir Geo. Dowglas laboured to do all and get all the thanks for their services. Arren caused a Black Friar^o to preach upon the abuses of the Church and in favour of setting forth the Bible and Testament in English, and asked Barnes how he liked the sermon. Arren and Murrey have two men lying about Donbarre to watch who goes and comes; but Arren gave orders that Barnes should pass freely. Enclose a letter which Barnes brought from lord Maxwell, and also letters received this morning from the lord Warden, a

* John Rough.

1548.

letter from Anguysshe and the Scottish prisoners to the Council, a letter from Mr. Bryan to the Council, and letters received from Sir Thos. Wharton and from Edw. Shelley with the inventory of Sir Geo. Lawson's goods. Newcastle, 18 Feb. *Signed by* Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadleyr.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij° .

18 Feb. 156. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 148.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 299.

This morning, at 5 a.m., received his letters by Richmond herald, whom he forthwith despatched into Scotland with the King's letters to Arren, Anguishe and Sir George Douglas, and the other instruments he carried. As directed by the Council and by Mr. Wrythesley, wrote a letter to Arren (copy enclosed). With Richmond herald, sent his servant Denys (who was brought up in France and knows all the French court and the servants who waited on the Cardinal there) to note if any Frenchmen are entertained in the Governor's house, and which of the Cardinal's servants frequent it most.

Has, on receipt of Suffolk's letter, sent to the captains appointed to have this night ridden a foray in East Tevydale in return for that made in Norhamshire. Brian Layton and Sir Ralph Evers were appointed to this, but required first to know Suffolk's pleasure. Returns letters which Suffolk sent to show him. Has heard nothing from Mr. Brian these two days, but has this day sent letters to Holy Island for him. Alnwick castle, 18 Feb.

P.S.—Forwards a letter to Suffolk from Anguishe and Sir George Douglas. A messenger he has had at Edinburgh these six or seven days has just brought word from Sir George that if he had tarried two days longer, when last with Suffolk, the Cardinal had been delivered. Much of the wine is sold in Edinburgh. It is ill wine and very dear, the cheapest 6*l.* 10*s.* the tun.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij° .

18 Feb. 157. LISLE to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 150.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 299 (1).

Sent the effect of his last letters, of the 5th inst., to the lord Lieutenant, and expects that he will shortly have good answer to his request for a safe-conduct to send certain persons to the King. Protests zeal for Arran's welfare. Considering how certain of the nobles and the bishops stomach the apprehension of the Cardinal, Arran should send him to Tentallen castle and so to Berwick to be surely kept; for as many crafts as the subtlety of the Frenchmen can devise will be used for his delivery. Understands that certain of the lords who favour him not, and all the bishops, are gone to their own countries to make parties against him. Thinks he should use policy to entertain as many as possible of these lords and win to himself the best learned of the clergy; and so get knowledge of what his adversaries conspire. As the Cardinal is bp. of Sanct Andrews, it were well to choose some learned man addict to the truth and make him commissary in the Cardinal's captivity, with promise of succeeding. Reminds him to use both time and policy and force, and not to attempt too much at once. It were not amiss to "let slip amongst the people" the Bible and New Testament in English. Offers, if Arran has none in his own tongue, to procure him some out of England. Alnwick castle, 18 Feb.

Copy, pp. 8. Docketed: The copy of my lord Warden's letters unto th'earl of Arren, governor of Scotland. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij° .

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14 Feb. 158. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 153.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 300.

Henry's servitour, Mr. John Drummond, has so declared his zeal towards his proniece and Arran and this realm (certifying the duke of Gweyis's coming, &c.) as to inflame the writer "with favour, amity and true intent towards your Majesty." Will serve him before all other princes, "saulfand oure honour and liberte of this reaulme." Edinburgh, 14 Feb. 1542. *Signed*: James Gownour.

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

15 Feb. 159. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 84.

Meeting at Westm., 13 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

No entry on the 14th.

Meeting at Westm., 15 Feb. Present: as above and also Norfolk and Riche. Business:—An information by Nicholas Privat, flewter (? "Nicholas, privat flewter," in Dasent) against Ric. Guerland, Dutchman, constable's deputy of St. Towles parish in Hart Street, referred to Sir Ric. Gresham.

15 Feb. 160. RICHARD PAULET.

R. O.

Bond given by Ric. Poulet to Edw. earl of Hertford, High Chamberlain (who has returned to the said Richard a bill, dated 10 Sept. 28 Henry VIII., of receipt for 40*l.* from the said earl for certain monastic goods in Wiltshire) to pay the said earl 40*l.* if it be proved that the earl paid him on the said 10th Sept. more than 70*l.* 15 Feb. 84 Hen. VIII.

Signed.

P. 1.

15 Feb. 161. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 154.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 301(1).

Encloses a letter just received from John Drummond, which although short seems to show a good meaning. The messenger he sent with Drummond thinks all things will come to the King's pleasure. Anguishe and his brother well deserve what the King has bestowed upon them; and wherever Anguishe speaks of the King he never fails to pull off his cap and say "the King's Majesty my master, God save his grace." The priests throughout the realm are "at a stay again for mass and divine service." Last Sunday was none sung in Edinburgh save by the chaplains of Arren and Anguishe. There is a Black Friar* who preaches the Gospel; and Arren and Anguishe cause him to preach daily in Hollyrodhouse abbey or the great parish church,† themselves accompanying him to prevent his being torn in pieces. All the lords who were here can abide speaking against the Bishop of Rome except lord Flemyng. Bothwell is wholly the Cardinal's. As the messenger came by lord Setton's house he saw horses at the gate and was told that Bothwell was within with the Cardinal. Marvels at this. Ignorant people grudge at the Cardinal's imprisonment, and say that "the Governor was a good man till he rounded with th'erle of Anguishe and his brother." Seeing that Anguishe and most of the nobles who were in England honestly serve the King, doubtless the King's purpose will succeed. Looks hourly to hear how the abstinence and safe-conduct are embraced, and for answer to his letter of the 13th to Arren.

* John Rough.

† St. Giles's.

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Now that the King's ships "be thus spoiled and torn with tempest," the Scottish merchant ships in Camfyre will take boldness to come away. Proposes, with Suffolk's approval, to man the two top ships and two tall crayers that brought victual to Holy Island and his own bark of 80 tons, hoping to light upon some [of these merchantman]. Has some good archers who would fain be occupied; and has sent to the masters to put the ships and crayers ready, and for his own bark to come into the Scate Rode. Alnwick, 15 Feb. *Signed.*

P.S.—Hears that 160 Ryddesdale men have made a foray into Scotland and fired Anckram in West Tevydale, but the country has risen and taken 40 of them. This is contrary to Lisle's command to their keeper. The news was declared to Lisle in presence of George Heron's servant, from whom he has just received a letter which makes no mention of that matter—a suspicious circumstance.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

15 Feb. 162. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 156.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 801.

Enclose letters just received from the lord Admiral. Where he asks Suffolk's advice for the setting forth of certain ships; considering that it would please the King to hear of some of the Scottish ships now at Camfyre being met with (which the King's navy here, being so torn and spoiled of their tackle, cannot do), and that the extra charge should be small, as the men and soldiers to be put into the ships are already in the King's wages, the writers have advised the lord Admiral to carry out his device. Know not where Mr. Bryan and his company are.

Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Cuthb. Ratclif are come home upon their own bonds, and the rest follow. Bowes goes up to declare what he has learnt in Scotland, and Ratclif writes to "you, Master Browne," such things as he thinks should be declared to the King. Newcastle, 15 Feb., at night.

Signed by Suffolk, Parr and Sadleyr.

In Sadler's hand, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

15 Feb. 163. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

B. O.
St. P. ix., 806.

Upon receipt of his letters of the 9th, repaired on Tuesday last to Fontainebleau, where the King and Council then arrived. Next day, was admitted to the Council, viz. the Cardinal of Turnon, Mons. Danebault, and Messrs. Bayard and Bochetel, the two premier secretaries. Told them he was commanded to say that Henry marvelled at their ingrate proceeding (using the word "ingrate" instead of the English "unkind") in the arrest of the English ships, and so forth, as in Henry's letter. Describes *verbatim* a stormy conference in which the French complained that the English bought and sold their subjects like calves, buying them from Flemings at 20*d.* apiece and offering them for 20*s.*, that their ships in the Wight were arrested when they thought themselves safe and the crews had landed to go to mass, that two of them had been arrested in presence of their ambassador, that Artigo was an honest man, that no one could say anything against the *Farroniere*, and that the ships were not only arrested but the merchandise sold. Paget maintained that the French ships arrested in England were pirates (as Guillaume le Gra and Germain de Couldre, chief owners of the ships arrested in Wight, had confessed), that the English merchants arrested in France were rigorously imprisoned, and that the Ambassador might have bailed the French mariners if he had not been afraid to trust them; and he made light of Danebault's information that the town of Diepe asked licence to man 50

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163. PAGET TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

ships to make reprisals, and, when Rochetel said Mons. Rocheport had a process in England now five or six years and could get no end, replied by citing Suffolk's causes which had lasted eighteen or twenty years in France. The conclusion was, that they would not release the merchants and ships unless theirs were likewise released, and they thought that commissioners should meet at some frontier place to set order.

Commenting upon the above conference, Paget says, "If I had been out of their presence I could have laughed at Mons. Danebaultz fantasies, for I never talked in my life that I can remember with a man that should be wise and that hath so little reason." The Cardinal wots not what to say and Danebault would fain show himself what he is not; and yet those two now rule all, for the Admiral is fallen sick again by the way. Advised them to use means rather than force and prayed them to write truly to their ambassador what Paget had said. They promised to do so and to let him see the despatch. Thinks that, with all their brag (which is characteristic), they are afraid, for they have no money and are hated by the Almaines both ~~for~~ beginning this war and for their ill payments. Captains of 800 horse and 6,000 or 7,000 Gueldrois foot have sued here for two months and can get nothing of their wages, which are four months behind. The reported amity between Henry and the Emperor, the arrest of their ships, Henry's success in Scotland, his demand of his pension, and now this quick message of Paget's, make them look for a breach, and they "intend to keep somewhat while they have it." For all their brag of 100,000 footmen, they have not out of Italy over 500 light horse and 6,000 footmen, and of Swiss and lance-knights 26,000, counting the unpaid Gueldrois.

Mons. de Guise is gone in haste to Picardy, Luxemburg side, with (as we say here) 800 men of arms and 24,000 foot, because the Burgundians invade there with 1,000 horse and 3,000 foot and Count Guillaume is at Metz coming down to serve your Majesty with 10,000 lanceknights; but our nature here is like dogs which never do as they should until brought under foot. The English ships are arrested as at merchants' suits, with protestation in the letters patent that war is not intended.

Hears no more of Chemans nor of the earl of Lynokes going into Scotland. The restitution of Angus and imprisonment of the Cardinal lets their enterprises, "whereof they have heard here a good while ago, so ready is your passage at Dover, and especially to bring them to Boulloyn without coming to Calais." They have also good passage "against Brittain side." They make out ships from Diepe. A gentleman usher^o of the Privy Chamber is sent with a present of falcons to the Queen of Hungary. "Monsr. Dorthe, a man of the long robe, brother to the vicomte Dorthe, cometh now to reside with your Majesty."

Encloses a letter from Rowen showing names of merchants in London who "colour" Frenchmen's goods, both in England and Flanders; also the names of certain Spaniards, denizens in Rowen, who procured this stay of English ships and have goods in Spaniards' hands in London.

Begs (at some length) pardon for the escape of "this false traitorous boy Dudley" who, while Paget was at supper, whipped out at the door and was out of sight before the "beastly fool," his keeper, could open the door and follow. It will be hard to get him again. Paris, 15 Feb. 11 p.m.

This morning, coming from Fontainebleau, met a courier coming out of England from the Ambassador, who told Hammes that the King of England would without fail make war. This courier's arrival may stay Dorthe's going. *Signed.*

Pp. 17. *Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.*

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Caius College MS. 597, p. 264. 2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk. Pp. 10.
- 15 Feb. **164. TREATY with CHARLES V.**
Commission to Bp. Bonner to take the Emperor's oath to the treaty of 11 Feb.
See the Emperor's ratification, 31 March.
- 16 Feb. **165. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**
Dasent's A. P. C., 85. Meeting at Westm., 16 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to lord Lisle, warden of the Marches, to provide a "convenient proportion" of sea-coal to be sent to Calais.
- 16 Feb. **166. THE EARL OF HERTFORD.**
Add. MS. 6113. f. 167. B. M. Grant to Edw. earl of Hertford of the office of Great Chamberlain, *vice* Robert earl of Sussex. Westm., 16 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.
Later copy, pp. 2. See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 58.
- 16 Feb. **167. CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.**
Wilkins, iii. 863. From 28 March [1542] Convocation was prorogued to 3 April, when, by the King's writ, dated 3 April 33 Hen. VIII., it was prorogued to 4 Nov. and thence, by another writ, to 23 Jan., and thence to 16 Feb.
On 16 Feb. both houses decreed a subsidy of 4s. in the pound in three years. The Prolocutor exhibited homilies made by certain prelates, and a petition for the making of Ecclesiastical laws and payment of tithes. On 21 Feb. the Abp. announced that the King wished all mass books, antiphoners and portuises to be newly examined and corrected from all mention of the bishop of Rome, "from all apocryphas, feigned legends, superstitious orations, collects, versicles and responses, that the names and memories of all saints which be not mentioned in the Scripture or authentical doctors should be abolished and put out of the same books and calendars," and that the services should be made out of the Scriptures and authentical doctors. This examination was committed to the bishops of Sarum and Ely. It was ordered that every Sunday and holyday curates should, after the *Te Deum* and *Magnificat*, read a chapter of the New Testament without exposition "and when the New Testament was read over, then to begin the Old."
On 23 Feb. the instrument for a subsidy of 6s. in the pound was exhibited, with four petitions, viz.—1. For the Ecclesiastical laws to be made according to the statute of 5 (*qu.* 25?) Hen. VIII. 2. Against the ungodly solemnisation of marriages frequently used in the hospital of Bethlehem without Bishopsgate. 3. For an Act of Parliament for amalgamation of small benefices. 4. For an Act for true payment of tithes.
On the 17th (*sic*) of that month Convocation was prorogued by the King's writ to 4 April, 1543.
- 17 Feb. **168. THE EARL OF HERTFORD.**
R. O. Acknowledgement of receipt 17 Feb. 34 Henry VIII. from Edw. earl of Hertford of 40*l.* for goods bought out of late monasteries in Wiltshire. *Signed*: Rycharde Poulet.
Small paper, p. 1,

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17 Feb. 169. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 85.

Meeting at Westm., 17 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Privy Seal, Hertford, Westminster, Browne, Cheyney, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Business:—Certain French ships being stayed at Portsmouth, one of which was laden with herring which might "come to nought," commission was sent to John Milles, John Chatterton, John Whight and ——— Pace to sell it and reserve the money. Commission stamped for Thos. Chamberlayne, sent on the King's affairs, by sea, to take up men, &c., if necessary. Ant. Draycott, clk., accused by lady Draycott, his brother's wife, gave recognisance (cited) to attend daily.

17 Feb. 170. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI ii.,
No. 101.]

Contrary to the expectation of many, the treaty of closer amity is at last concluded; and Chapuys expects that the Emperor will be pleased with his service therein, and much more would be if he knew the quarter of what has passed here. Not to weary him with particulars, encloses copy of letters to the Queen of Hungary, which contain all occurrents, save that Chapuys has since learnt that *what this King was hitherto treating with the Scots was (for his assurance and to remove the Scots from the devotion of France) to have the little daughter of the late King of Scotland into his hands; and there is some appearance of his attaining it, provided that he promises not to marry her to his son but to some other who might reside in Scotland, or at least the children of the marriage, and that meanwhile the Governor there might keep the administration. Thinks that the ambassadors of Scotland are coming about this, and surely it would come as aptly for the prejudice of the French and the good (faire) of the Emperor as if the King possessed Scotland, besides that the danger of the withdrawal from the obedience of the Holy See would cease.*

Omitted to mention in his letters to the Queen that for the comprehension of the king of the Romans in the treaty he made no great instance, as the Emperor did not stay much upon it and the English might have, for recompense, demanded some new thing or made more difficulty about the other points. Besides, it seemed better to omit it, especially since there had been respite touching the restitution of Maran, for in naming him alone the Emperor would exclude all others and His Holiness might somewhat resent it, who cannot complain of not being comprehended when the Emperor's only brother was forgotten; and, moreover, it is always in the Emperor's power to include him before the ratification. Also, besides that on the Emperor's part the new title ("traicte" qu. tiltre) which the King arrogates is not approved nor avowed, it is touched in such a way as may very well be interpreted in quite another sense than it is by the English, so that no one can slander the Emperor; and, in addition, Chapuys has cancelled what the deputies had put at the end of the instrument near the date, viz. the words "selon la computacion et rite de l'eglise Anglicane." London, 17 Feb. 1542.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

17 Feb. 171. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Ib., No. 102.]

Just after closing the packet herewith, received the Emperor's letters of the 23rd ult. Is very sorry not to have received them eight days earlier, before the treaty was concluded, to the completion of which he was much pressed by the Queen of Hungary, as the Council of Flanders thought the article inserted in his letters of 2 Nov. unobjectionable, for neither the Pope nor the ecclesiastical state is mentioned in it, and the other article of the *hantise* has been altered in the way the Emperor wishes, as also is that of the rebels. Hopes when the Emperor has reviewed the whole

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his conscience will not be hurt; but regrets very much not having sooner received the Emperor's orders, of which he will make no sign till he has news from his Majesty.

But for fear of making those here suspicious or indignant, would have excused sending his man; but considers that meanwhile time is gained and that before the ratification things might take place which would help to get the whole reformed to the Emperor's satisfaction: and, if not, he hopes and thinks that if once this King enters into perfect confidence he will gratify the Emperor touching the cause of difficulty and in several other cases (touchant ce ou gist le scrupule et en plusieurs autres cas). The article of defence wherein the only difficulty rests seems more moderate than that of the treaty of Cambray, for, besides not mentioning the ecclesiastical state, it is not couched in such comprehensive terms, although even if it was it would not comprehend his Holiness (? "sa Ma^{te}" "for sa Sanc^{te}"?), to comprehend whom the doctors say that a specific mention is necessary.

Touching the Bp. of London several of this Council, knowing his indiscretion, will promote his recal. London, 17 Feb. 1542.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS., endd. as received at Molin de Rey, 30 March, 1543.

17 Feb.

172. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK and OTHERS.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 162.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 304.

Received their letters of the 18th and the writings therewith and informed the King. The answer is (1) that the King approves their proceedings; and (2) is pleased with their order to pay Anguishe and Sir Geo. Douglass wages for 200 men, and will by next letters send the order for the garrisons after the abstinence. (3) Suffolk shall write both to the Queen and Murrey: to the Queen that he is glad to hear that she shows herself comformable to the King's overtures for the marriage of the Prince with her young daughter; and to Murrey repeating his own message and assuring him that he will find the King gracious, and offering to convey any letters he will direct to the King. These two letters, sent by a wise man, with one to the Governor declaring that you have written to the Queen as your servant Barnes told you he desired you to do, will help to learn how the game goes. (4) The French king, hearing that things in Scotland go not after his appetite, has resolved that Guise, instead of a small number of Almaynes, shall take 12,000 or 16,000, who, with the clergy and others there, may proceed by way of conquest; and these men shall ship in Britain. This is to be signified to Anguishe and Sir George Douglas, and may be verified by sending into Britayn; and, albeit it is impossible to transport so great a number at this season, still, unless the West side be made sure, such a number will come as, with the party already there, could do much.

(5) The works at Berwyk and Wark are to be continued, bestowing thereon some of the money which Sir Geo. Lawson left. Further instructions will be sent by Gower; and meanwhile Lawson's accounts should be audited.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., &c., xvij Febr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

17 Feb.

173. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 159.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 302.

Rothissay herald was ready to depart towards the earl of Suffolk, with Arran's answer to the letters he brought from Henry on the 12th inst., when Richemont herald arrived with writings dated Westmester, the 9th inst., and letters under Henry's broad seal for an abstinence by land from 14 Feb. to 1 June next and a safe-conduct for ambassadors, etc.

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173. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Has written answer to Suffolk and will prepare the ambassadors with all diligence. Has summoned a Parliament for 12 March, partly for "reductionn" of forfeitures laid against Angus, George Douglas and their friends by the late King; and, as the return at Palm Sunday of the lords who were lately prisoners in England would be a hindrance to this "reductionn," he begs that their return may be prorogued until Whitsunday next, or any other day after the feist of Pasche next. Halyrudhous, 17 Feb., 1 Mary. *Signed*: James Governour.

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 Feb.

174. ARRAN to LISLE.

Add MS.
82,649,
f. 160.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 803.

Has received his writing dated Alnwick, 13th inst., and cannot thank him sufficiently for his favour. Where you write that certain of the noblemen and bishops are stomached at the apprehension of our Cardinal and devise to have him delivered, and that certain of the lords spiritual and temporal are departed to their own countries, apparently to move something to our prejudice; our Cardinal was apprehended for high treasons well known to our Council, who are all of one mind with us "except our bishops and clergy, whom we charged not to be on our Council in that matter." None of our temporal lords departed from us displeasantly, and most of them are as well minded as we to forthset the Word of God. "And as to our haill clergy, thai hafe been sa consuetit in tymis bypast continuallie eftir thair awin lustis and fleshly desyris that thai nevir exertit thaim to know the Word of God, nor yit will apply thaim thairto, and wes auctorizat in thair blyndnes in tymes bygane in sic maner that quhat ever thai wald statute or ordane be thaim selfis to the stopping of Goddis Haly Word, the samyn wes put to executioun be the Kingis Grace auctorite, quhame God pardone, havand na respect to the temporall stait." As all the clergy are stomached at his intention to reform such abuses and none of them "hes ane sponk of lycht," he has caused certain poor friars to preach the true Word of God and show people the "abusion of the state of clergy" in times past. The Cardinal shall be surely kept. As there are no bibles to be gotten in the vulgar tongue, begs Lisle to send an Englishman here with some to sell. The ambassadors whom he purposes shortly to send to the King will declare his mind further. Edinburgh, 17 Feb. *Signed*: James G.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiiijs.

18 Feb.

175. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dacent's
A. P. C.,
86.

Meeting at Westm., 18 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker. Business:—A petition of Chr. Metcalf, of Nappay, for an injunction from the lord Chancellor, in a controversy with lord Scrope, seemed reasonable; and the clerk of the Council was commanded to declare it to the lord Chancellor.

18 Feb.

176. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI. II.,
No. 104.]

Not to delay this courier (regretting that he did not arrive eight days ago) will not make this long; and has nothing to say beyond what she will see by the copy of his letters to the Emperor, which, with the copy of the treaty, he begs her to forward to Grandville.

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The Emperor orders him to give the personage* whom she knows 200 cr. besides what has been already advanced; and he, therefore, writes to his man to deliver it as soon as he receives money from *Messrs. des Finances*. Towards the expenses of his man whom he sends into Spain, begs to have some advance upon his salary. London, 18 Feb., 1542.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

18 Feb. 177. H. LORD MAWTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
315.

Encloses copy of the French king's commandment whereby English subjects in France are arrested. It could not be gotten before Wednesday last. On the 10th inst. arrived at Roan, from Paris, a lighter of 100 tons laden with pikes, staves, and other munitions of war, which were, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, secretly transferred into three ships of 80 tons apiece. It is said to be for Picardy or Brittain. All ships in those parts above 10 tons burden are stayed. The English mariners in Newhaven are imprisoned, because some of those first arrested departed without leave. Calais, 18 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

19 Feb. 178. ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK.

See GRANTS in FEBRUARY, No. 66.

19 Feb. 179. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
86.

Meeting at Westm., 19 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Baker. Business:—Commission directed to Mr. Worsly, Captain of the Isle of Wight, Mr. Milles, John Whight of Sowthwyke, and Mr. Chatterton, to make an inventory of goods in the French ships stayed at Portsmouth and keep them safe. Letters written to Sir John Walloppe to victual Guisnes castle and have an eye to the Pale, &c. Two letters to Sir Edw. Wotton and Mr. Palmer to pay Calais and Guisnes pursuivants, for journeys in the King's affairs, at the accustomed rates. Letter written to Ric. Cavendisshe to agree with John Aster for a last of herring unjustly taken from him at Dover.

19 Feb. 180. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Add MS.
32,649,
f. 166.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 305.

Yesternight arrived Sir Thos. Wharton's son with the enclosed letters and one Spence, servant to the earl Bothwell, to declare a credence which he had brought to Wharton; which credence agrees with the writing made by Wharton save in the point touching the conveyance of the young Princess into Lyddesdale and her delivering to such as the King shall appoint, which in his tale to the writers was that, if the King would assist his master, his Majesty should doubtless obtain her. Despatched Spence back to his master with semblance of much joy that his said master continued (as he affirmed) intent upon serving the King according to his promise. Ask what further answer to make if Bothwell shall still press for it. Have heard nothing out of Scotland since they despatched Richmond herald with the abstinence and safe conduct; nor any word of Mr. Bryan and his company on the sea. Newcastle, 19 Feb. *Signed by Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadleyr.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

*Jean de Hons? *See Vol. XVII.*

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20 Feb. 181. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
87.

Meeting at Westm., 20 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter sent to Mr. Worsley, John Milles, John Whight and John Chatterton to deliver to those who have custody of the Frenchmen stayed, with their ships, at Portsmouth, a convenient portion of the money raised of the sale of herrings. A passport signed for Edm. Atkinson and Mich. de Livre to take up post horses between this and Plymouth; and letter written to (*blank*) to provide a vessel for Atkinson's transportation to Spain. Recognisance by John Whippell, John Lancye and John Gernell, upon an "order for the paying of their personal tithes taken with their curate," to appear on the first day of next term.

20 Feb. 182. HENRY VIII. to FRANCIS I.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
317.

Is recalling his ambassador, Wm. Paget, who makes suit to return because of illness, and will send another in his place with all diligence.

French. Draft. Broadsheet, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to the French king for Mr. Paget's return, xx° Feb. a° xxxiiij°.

20 Feb. 183. HENRY VIII. to PAGET.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
316.

Has received his letters of the 15th of his conference with Tournon and others of the Council and approves his proceedings. Grants his sundry requests (because of disease and sickness) to return and has appointed the dean of York^o to replace him. Encloses letters (copy herewith) to be delivered to the French king, upon presentment of which, and leave taken, he shall return.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Paget, xx° Feb. a° xxxiiij°.

20 Feb. 184. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the MAYOR and OFFICERS of PLYMOUTH.

Harl. MS.
283 f. 149.
B. M.

Order to supply bearers, Edm. Atkynson and Michael de Livre, whom the King's sends into Spain, with a convenient vessel for their transport. Westm., 20 Feb. *Signed by* Cranmer, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche and Baker.

P. 1. Add.

20 Feb. 185. PENRITH, Cumb.

R. O.

Release, by Jas. Hodschone of Penretht, smith, to Ant. Penroddok, of Cokarmouth (to the use of Eliz. late wife of Edw. Penroddok of Arkilbe, Cumb., and her heirs), of his title to a tenement in the Castlegate, in Penretht. Dated 20 Feb. 84 Hen. VIII.

Latin. Copy, p. 1.

20 Feb. 186. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the Council.

Add. MS.
82,649,
f. 168.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 806.

Send sundry letters received this morning from the lord Warden, Anguishe and Sir George Douglas. Deny that Douglas ever moved Suffolk, as he writes, for a longer day of entry of the Scottish lords prisoners. Wrote of Sir George's desire touching Glencarne, but he spake no word of the rest. By Anguishe's letter to the lord Warden it appears that he and

* Dr. Richard Layton.

1543.

the lords prisoners have now written to the King for a longer day of entry ; but the writers have received no such letter.

Had written thus far when Richmond herald arrived with others of the enclosed letters. Whereas Arren writes to Suffolk promising delivery of Leche's brother ; intend to appoint the captain of Berwick to receive him. Yesterday received the Council's letters of the 17th, and Suffolk forthwith wrote (by his servant Barnes) to the Queen, the Governor, Murrey and Anguise and Sir George Douglas (copies enclosed). According to the lord Admiral's letter (enclosed) for speedy sending of coals to Calais have appointed with the mayor here for the sending of 8 or 4 vessels. Whereas the lord Warden writes to Suffolk that, but for his letters, the raids by Scots of Tevydale should have been "paid home" ; point out that they first wrote to the lord Warden for revenge, but afterwards, receiving the abstinence and safe conduct, they reflected that the revenge might be done after the date of the abstinence and so (as it could be no great matter) countermanded it. Newcastle, 20 Feb. *Signed by Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadleyr.*

P.S.—Have letters from Sir Thos. Wharton enclosing letters to him from Maxwell (sent herewith) ; and have answered that he shall not refuse to speak with Maxwell or other Scottishmen, but shall learn from them the state of their proceedings, that he may let ——— Symple have his children into Scotland and that he shall still detain his prisoner called the laird of Lough.

In Sadler's hand, pp. 4. Add. Endd. : a° xxxiii°.

20 Feb. 187. SUFFOLK to ARRAN.

Add MS.
82,649,
f. 170.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 306 (1).

Perceives, by his servant, the bearer, that Arran wished he had written a letter to the Queen Dowager of Scotland. Has therefore written such a letter, and begs licence for his said servant to deliver it to her.

Copy, p. 1. Endd. : The copy of my l. of Suff. lettre to th'erle of Arreyne, 20 Feb. a° 84° from Newcastle.

20 Feb. 188. ARRAN to SUFFOLK.

Add MS.
82,649,
f. 172.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 307.

Bearer, Rotesaye herald, will deliver a letter under the Great Seal of abstinence of war for the part of Scotland from 14 Feb. to 1 June next, conformable to the letters of abstinence received from England. Has proclaimed it everywhere ; and meanwhile desires that attemptates on the Borders may be redressed by the Border laws. Will hasten the ambassadors to the King, to conclude all matters. Holyrudhouse beside Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1542.

Copy, p. 1. Add. Endd. : Copie of therle of Arrens lettre to the duke of Suff., xx° Feb. a° xxxiii°.

20 Feb. 189. TRUCE with SCOTLAND.

R. O.

Acceptance by Mary Queen of Scots of Henry VIII.'s grant of an abstinence from hostilities from the 14th inst. to 1 June next, upon the conditions required, viz., that [within 12 d]ays after receipt of the King's letters of abstinence the Earl of Arran, her "tutoure", [shall make] to the King's lieutenant on the Borders a similar promise on the part of this realm, with the addition that during the abstinence neither he nor others of the realm shall treat of any alliance or amity with any other prince or potentate, or favor any who are not the King's friends ; and that in the mean time

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189. TRUCE with SCOTLAND—cont.

Arran shall send ambassadors to the King to treat for peace. Edinburgh, 20 Feb. 1542. *Signed by Arran as Governor "James G."*

Parchment, Mutilated.

R. O. 2. Contemporary copy of the preceding.
Pp. 8.

R. O. 8. Modern copy of the same.
Pp. 2.

Calig. B. vii. 4. Another copy, not contemporary.
267.
B. M. *Pp. 2.*

21 Feb. **190. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
88.

Meeting at Westm., 21 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to Oliver Walloppe, George Poullett and John Norton to send up, in honest sort, Thos. Stevens, parson of Bentworth, and three of his servants (named) and take an inventory of his goods; also to Poullett and Norton to avoid the country of certain vagabonds "going up and down in the name of Egyptians." Letters written to the mayor of Pembrokeshire (*sic*) to bring the inventory of a ship driven by weather into those parts; and also to Roger Barlow to bring intelligence of such pieces as were thought to be embezzled out of the ship by the mayor.

21 Feb. **191. LISLE to ARRAN.**

Add MS.
32,649,
f. 173.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 308.

Is glad to perceive by his letters that all things proceed so well, not doubting that his zeal to the setting forth of God's Word will prosper him; and always requiring him to regard the furtherance of the King's godly purpose, which shall be to his greatest honor and surety. Forwards a letter just received from Suffolk, who has also willed Lisle to appoint with him for receiving Leche's brother. Will send a deputy to receive him at the Bond Rode of Berwik on Monday next, between 12 and 2 p.m., with 40 horse as at last delivery of prisoners. Requires him to command his borderers to keep better rule; for divers of East Tyvedale have ridden a foray and slain a man, and excuse themselves by saying that they have no command to the contrary. Credence for Hen. Raie, pursuivant of Berwick, this bearer, who will show words spoken by a lewd priest near Dunbar anempst the King. It is detestable "that such vile wretches should be suffered to blaspheme so noble a prince," and doubtless Arran will see him punished.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: Copy of the letter from the Viscount Lisle to th'earl of Arran, xxj^o Febr. a^o xxxiiij^o.

22 Feb. **192. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
89.

Meeting at Westm., 22 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to the lord Great Master with 400 letters for the musters for which he had written.

1543.
22 Feb.

193. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI. ii.,
No. 105.]

Wrote three days ago both by way of Almain and Italy and by this side, with an express man, of all occurrents, and especially the conclusion of the treaty of closer amity. The King has since sent him word that the bp. of London wrote only of a rumor of the Emperor's coming to Almain and Flanders, charging Chapuys to write that, if the Emperor should decide to pass by this sea, he would equip not only his own ships but others to escort his Majesty. Moreover, he has sent word that his man of Venice^o notified that there was great intelligence between the bp. of Rome and the king of France, and treaty of marriage between His Holiness's nephew and some French lady, and the French were planning, with His Holiness's help, some enterprise against Florence; and that Chapuys must not think that hatred of His Holiness made him impart this, for, although he had heretofore spoken against His Holiness, being his manifest enemy, since the peace concluded with the Emperor he had resolved henceforth to avoid showing his enmity (but of reparation or reconciliation he has made no mention, and Chapuys believes that that is quite out of his account). He shows incredible affection for the Emperor and daily sends Chapuys news from all parts, especially from France, from whence his ambassador wrote last that, by their boasting, it seemed as if the French would eat the whole world, but yet they have not a penny and there are pitiful complaints from the captains strangers, especially those who last year led the Gueldrois, that they cannot snatch one *tournois* of what is due to them. The King's affection will doubtless increase daily if the Emperor shows that it is reciprocated; and thus there will be no difficulty in amending anything in the treaty which is not to the Emperor's satisfaction, and, as a last resource, there is the remedy of which Chapuys has several times written.

Yesterday the King sent Winchester to report an assembly of the French beside Montreuil, about 15,000 men and 500 men of arms, which, he thought, Chapuys would do well to notify to the Queen Regent, praying her to order Mons. de Roeulx to correspond with the captain of Guisnes, and assist him, at need, while the men whom he sends daily over sea are on the way, if the French should enterprise anything upon a certain little fortress which he has begun between Calais and Guisnes, for as for the rest there was no danger. He also desired Chapuys to get the Queen to keep him informed of news there, as he held the Emperor's affairs and his as one. Learnt from Winchester that affairs in Scotland went as they wished, and Mons. de Guyze's going thither from France was cancelled. Also that, since the conclusion of the treaty, the King has shown the greatest possible affection and liberality to the Princess, and not a day passes but he goes to visit her in her chamber two or three times with the utmost cordiality, an argument that if, for the Emperor's honor, he acts so to another much more would he do for the Emperor, if only he may find correspondence and confidence; and Chapuys gathers from Winchester that the King would marvellously desire an interview if the Emperor should come into Flanders, and, in default, that Granvelle would come over here to him.

The day before yesterday the King sent to say that although he might justly keep a ship of Mons. de Bevez which his men took six months ago, because armed and victualled by certain Scots, some of whom were in it, he was content, at Chapuys's contemplation, to release it.

Had no leisure the last time to answer what was touched in the Emperor's letters of the 23rd ult., viz., that the Emperor's affairs had not succeeded so badly that that he need hasten to complete the treaty. That is true, and although it seemed the more to be feared that the French might, therefore, try by all means to gain the King, as they did after the

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193. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

day of Pavia, seeing the practices which they commenced, still, Chapuys would not have gone on to the conclusion had it not been that the Queen wrote that, though she had written to him to temporise until he had the Emperor's answer unless in the delay there was danger from the French practices, nevertheless, considering the position of affairs both public and private of her government, she had come to the opinion that he should without further delay pass to the conclusion of the treaty. London, 22 Feb. 1542.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. Original endd. as received at Barcelona, 1 May 1543.

[22] Feb. 194. THE COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
318.

Mr. Wallop, the King has willed us to signify to you, to be kept to yourself, how, enforced by the ingrate proceeding of the French king contrary to the treaties, he has made a league with the Emperor; and, doubting that if the French suspect this they may do some enterprise in the Pale, has caused the Emperor's ambassador to write to the Lady Regent and Great Master that, although it is expedient that there should be yet no open declaration of enmity, there should be secret intelligence between you and the Great Master, that the Emperor's forces may be ready to assist you and the deputy of Calais at need. You shall enter intelligence with the Great Master, and report how you find him and your opinion on the enclosed articles with diligence. The King has opened this matter to Sir Ralph Ellerker, who repairs thither, to be discussed with the lord Deputy and you and none other of the Council there. "And thus, &c."

P.S.—Remind him that his meeting with the Great Master should engender suspicion in the Frenchmen.

ii. "To be written to Mr. Wallop." 1. To know what number of horsemen he has in his rule. 2. How many more convenient to be there to annoy or defend, and how they can be supplied with forage and victual. 3. How many footmen are necessary besides the workmen and soldiers now there and the 1,600 workmen who are coming over, and how they may be victualled. 4. What annoyance he can do with the forces now there, and with the reinforcements he thinks necessary. 5. What hurt the Frenchmen may do to the East and West pales after he has first done them displeasure, and how to defend it. 6. What aid he supposes the Burgundians will give, either to annoy or defend. 7. To keep all this secret.

Draft in Petre's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. [Wallop.] . . . Feb. a° xxxiiij° .; and by a modern hand below, 22 Feb.

22 Feb. 195. WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

In the end of a letter now received from the Council (referring to his late writing that with knowledge in time of any breach with France he could give the first buffet) he is commanded to signify in his own handwriting how he would do it. For the first buffet, the horse and foot now in Guisnes "of crew," with lord Grey's hundred, the 300 of the crew in Calais, and the men of arms there, with such captains as the lieutenant of the Castle, Mr. Carow, Mr. Porter and Mr. Marshal, if he were here to conduct the horsemen, would [overrun]^o all the villages between Guisnes and Marguison and the sea, as Odyngam, Whytsand and the said Marguison.

^o Word omitted.

1548.

They could burn and carry off everything, and return safely by the sea side between 8 a.m. and 12 noon ; for longer he would not undertake to tarry out, because there are ready in Bolonoys 8,000 footmen, Mons. de Bees's hundred men of arms, and the garrison of Arde, so that, by 2 p.m., they could assemble De Bees's men of arms (500 horse), 200 horsemen of Arde, 800 hacbutters of Arde and 1,000 footmen, which should be a dangerous number to meddle with. Would not undertake, with the number he and Mr. Poyninges have, to return by the county of Guisnes, but would pass along the sea side towards Rysebank and Newneham Bridge. Would leave the labourers at Guisnes behind, to keep the castle and town. Begs for a number of pikes, for those sent last year are "crooked, broken, spoiled and little worth." Has no other news than he has now written to Mr. Wrynsley. Guisnes, 22 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

22 Feb. 196. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY TO CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI. ii.,
No. 106.]

Glad to hear by his letters of the 12th inst. of the conclusion of the treaty. Has ordered a copy to be forwarded to Grantvele, at Nuremberg, that he may inform the Emperor. Chapuys will do well to hasten the packet which he wishes to send by way of Italy. Sends with this a credence for Henry VIII. to express her satisfaction at the closer alliance, and to request him to impart to Chapuys his advice as to affairs here. As the King wishes the treaty kept secret till its full ratification—though she wishes that had been already accomplished—will take care to satisfy him, although affairs here require its publication while her commissioners are at Maestricht with the deputies of the Princes Electors upon the Rhine and the Landgrave of Hesse, who would persuade her to make truce with Cleves, and have dragged out this negociation more than a month, but since she sent to her deputies to return they seem more willing to advance matters and offer to make a truce of four years, to which they say the Duke consents. This she will not accept unless he comply with several conditions, among others that he will engage not to favor France in any way, and to punish his subjects who last year served France, according to the recess of the Empire. Though she has little hope of treating unless affairs change greatly, she permits the communication until she may see the result of the Diet and what the States of the Empire will do, to whom she has represented the wrong which the Duke does to these countries, causing them without any defiance to be invaded by Martin van Rossen and others in the French king's name, and practising to surprise the town of Antwerp as well as Ghent. And she has shown proofs that what Van Rossen did in Brabant was by the Duke's consent, as shown in the enclosed draft of her proposition to the States. Grantvelle writes that the proposition has been well received by the States, who generally blame the Duke, and even his own partizans are scandalized. As she does not wish to trust to the communication of the said commissioners, or to find herself unprovided as she was last year, she has caused a good number of horse and foot to be levied, and expects by the 1 March to have 5,000 horse, 9,000 High Almaines and a good number of Base Almaines, with whom to give the Duke a thrashing unless he comes to reason, and yet leave the frontiers provided against France.

The Duke of Cleves has this winter retained a number of men of war, with the view of making raids during the frosts into Holland and Brabant to pay his men ; but he has been hindered by the great snows and by her frontier garrisons, which she has kept partly at the expense of his subjects, and now his men diminish and retire for want of pay and victuals,

1543.

196. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

of which there is a great scarcity. The men Martin van Rossen brought back from France have dispersed very ill content with him and he has had to fly for his life. The Duke has spread the rumour that their retirement is owing to his refusing to take them into his service, so as not to avow Van Rossen's action; but it is notorious that he did his utmost to retain them, and they refused.

Is obliged to raise money by extraordinary means, and has imposed a duty of 1 per cent. on exports, for one year. In case the English claim exemption, Chapuys is to inform the King of this and point out that the measure, being temporary, is not to prejudice the treaties. Brussels, 22 Feb. 1543.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript from Vienna.

23 Feb. 197. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 89.

Meeting at Westm., 23 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Chr. Hall to render account to the lord President of the Council in the North of Wm. Bulmer's lands, and pay arrears due, &c.

23 Feb. 198. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649,
f. 175.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 309.

The King has seen and approved all the letters he sent on the 20th and 21st, viz., the lord Admiral's, Arran's for prorogation of the entry of the prisoners until Whitsuntide, and those of Anguishe and Sir Geo. Douglas. The prorogation shall be despatched to-morrow. The garrisons are to be dissolved as soon as the abstinence for the part of Scotland arrives; but a convenient number of men must be retained to stay Tynedale and Riddesdale, upon the pretence that they are retained to aid the deputy wardens to keep good rule on the Borders. He shall require Arren to keep good rule; and shall agree with him to ride upon broken men who would infringe the abstinence, and also to have Liddersdale men taken raiding in England punished where taken, and likewise men of Tindale and Ryddesdale taken in Scotland. In this he shall consult the lord Admiral, who is, as soon as the garrisons are dissolved, to repair to the King. He shall write to Anguishe and Sir George Douglas that the King has granted their suit for prolonging the day of entry of the prisoners and will shortly write to Arren for it, that they shall be paid monthly for their 200 men (which Suffolk shall see done) and that the Frenchmen seem to be at some stay about sending Guise and the rest thither since they heard of the Cardinal's taking; so that all things are likely to succeed well if the Cardinal is not suffered to escape.

He shall write to Mr. Wharton to answer Maxwell that, having written for his son, as desired, he hears that the Governor has written for and obtained a longer day for the entry of the prisoners—the pledges to remain. He must see that the deputy wardens do their duty after the Admiral's return.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 11. Endd.: Mynute to the Duke of Suff., xxii^o Febr. a^o xxxiii^o.

23 Feb. 199. ROBERT WHYTE.

R.O.

Extract from the grant to Robert Whyte, of 23 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII., containing the portions relating to the manors of Holbury and Houghton. (See GRANTS IN FEBRUARY No. 75.)

Eight large pages written only on one side. Mutilated,

1548.

23 Feb. 200. SIR FRANCIS BRIAN to the COUNCIL.

Harl. 283.
f. 263.
B. M.

I received on 22 Feb. at 9 p.m. yours dated Westm., 19 Feb. showing that the King is advertised of the troubles we were in upon the seas and the danger and ruin of his ships, and that I was determined according to your commandment to send four ships to the Downes. The said ships were ready in Humber before the receipt of your letters, whereupon I sent a boat which has spoken with Mr. Clere and Mr. Carye, commanding them to lie off and on upon the coast between Humber and Newcastle, and as Mr. Nedygate and Adam Owtlawe were ready victualled I thought it more convenient that they should accompany Mr. Clere and Mr. Carye, than lie in harbour. As Clere and Carye went forth of Humber they met a Scot of 80 tons laden with salmon, herring and barrelled fish with the lord Admiral's safe-conduct for George Browne and Ant. Papeworth, of Barwike, to bring, in Scottish ships or boats, certain fish to Berwike, Holy Iland, Aylmouth or Stakton at price therein limited (given). As the Scot had passed the places appointed and said he was going to Boston, Sir John and Mr. Carye sent him to Hull, and I have stayed him and certified my lord Admiral. Clere also took a French boat, as I reported, which is at Newcastle, and the men, 81 and 3 Dutchmen, brought in the ships to Hull, and I have, by advice of Mr. Stanhop, delivered all 34 to the mayor to keep them and see them gently handled. Begs to know how their charges shall be paid. Here awaits the coming of Mr. Osborn with the King's further pleasure. The French have delivered an inventory of their goods, valued at 500 mks., which is sent to the lord Admiral. Hull, 23 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

23 Feb. 201. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.*

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar
VI. ii.,
No. 106*]

Since these letters were written has received a packet from the Emperor with letters of the 29th ult., by which he desires the advancement of the treaty of closer alliance, remitting the remaining difficulties to her; as doubtless Chapuys is advertised by his letters. Hopes, therefore, that the Emperor will be content with what has passed, and despatch his letters of ratification without further scruple. And he writes to her in case of conclusion, to try, while waiting for the ratification, to draw the King to make some exploit in France, so as to give the French king work on all sides, she begs Chapuys to represent that, since the treaty is passed by virtue of the Emperor's power, the Emperor will make no difficulty about ratifying it, and meanwhile the King should advise what is to be done to repress the boldness of the common enemy and constrain him to reason, and, as the Emperor has decided to give him work on all sides, the King could not have a better opportunity than in making invasion against France next season.

As the captains of ships of war here daily complain to her that English ships equipped for war, when they are the stronger, constrain hers to obey them and take their victuals and tackle (*habillemens*), Chapuys should approach the King's ministers with a view to making a common order by which they may have good intelligence together and assist each other. Upon his answer she will send an instruction. 23 Feb.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

* Evidently a P.S. to No. 196.

202. THE SAME to THE SAME.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 107.]

Since her other letters herewith a gentleman usher of the King of France, named Regne sieur de Reine, has arrived on these frontiers requiring access to her, and has presented 12 sarres (?)* which the said King by his letters of credence said he wished to owe her every year as tribute. After thanking the King, said only that it was a fine present, but she was sorry that he gave her no leisure to take pastime of it, which she would rather do than meddle with war; and dismissed him with his conductors without further conversation except about matters of hawking, which he understood well. Chapuys may report this to the King of England, as the gentleman was perhaps sent for some other *conjoincture* for which he found no opportunity.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. found with the preceding.

23 Feb. 203. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P. IX.,
320.

On the 10th arrived at Nurnberg, where the Diet of the Empire is being held; but King Ferdinand and Frederic Palatine are the only princes present. The others have their orators here, and, although their presence was never more necessary, there is such dissension and distrust that, in the common danger, there is no one to give counsel. Granvelle, in the name of the Emperor and King, demands aid against the Turk and the French king; and the Queen of Hungary's orators implore help against Cleves. The Protestant and other States answer that things at home must first be settled by composing the religious controversy, allowing free course to the Gospel and troubling no one for professing it or separating from the Bishop of Rome. They will then provide against the Turk; but the war of France and Cleves is a private matter, not touching the Empire, which, however, they will do what they can to pacify. The Protestants also wish the order of justice called the Chamber reformed, saying that the judge and assessors are hostile and the reform which the Emperor promised at Ratisbon is not made. On the Emperor's and King's part, it is replied that religious controversies are composed by a peace which is more troubled by the Protestants than the others, as witness the recent expulsion of the duke of Brunswick; as to the Chamber, the Emperor fully minds to reform it; but the most pressing necessity is to oppose the Turk. The Protestants have answered again that the matter of religion must first be settled, and that Brunswick's expulsion was necessary. Nothing more is done as yet, and nothing notable is to be expected unless the Emperor come in person (as Granvelle asserts he will within a few months); for Ferdinand's authority is not sufficient, but the Emperor's equity and clemency much relied upon. The higher canons (*nobiliiores canonici*) in Germany, instead of seeking to win the people by well-doing and piety, exasperate them by obstinate support of superstitions and abuses. No mention of the Council at Trent. The Bishop of Rome has a co-bishop here as orator.

The mortality, through want and bad weather, in last summer's expedition against the Turk will make it difficult to get soldiers for Hungary unless the Emperor himself take command, for the former leader † is much blamed. The Turk has now taken a town called Graan, and during this dissension in Germany is likely to subjugate both parties (*utrosque*).

On the way to Nurnberg, met Otto Henry and Philip, Palatines, who desired to be commended to the King. Philip said he heard that the King would maintain some standards of German foot, for the Emperor and Empire, against the Turk, and he offered to lead them. Rumor is

* See p. 98. † Joachim elector of Brandenburg.

1548.

that Frederic Palatine shall command the Emperor's forces in Lower Germany. A book is published here by the Emperor's commissioners containing intercepted letters of the French king and duke of Cleves, by which the Duke's reputation suffers. It is to be feared that the Duke may perish altogether in this fire. The Emperor and Lady Mary assemble soldiers in High Germany. Twelve standards of German foot under Baron ab Heydeck's brother have left the French king because he would have them sworn for three years against anyone without exception. Count William a Furstenberg offers to serve the Emperor. Nurnberg, 23 Feb. 1548.

Latin. Hol., pp. 8. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

24 Feb. **204. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.**

Add MS.
32,649,
f. 183.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 310.

In answer to his letters dated Halyrudhouse 17th inst. (showing receipt of the safe-conduct and abstinence and his desire for a prorogation of the time of the entry of the lords and others who were prisoners until Whitsuntide, in view of the Parliament to be now holden there); upon the good report received of him, and reposing in the sincerity and uprightness of his dealing, grants the requested prorogation.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to therle of Arran, xxiiij° Febr. a° xxxiiij°.

24 Feb. **205. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to HENRY VIII.**

Add MS.
32, 649,
f. 188.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 311.

Requests (by advice of her tutor James earl of Arrane, protector and governor of her realm) a passport for Mr. Robt. Hammyltoun, merchant of Edinburgh, to trade in England. Edinburgh, 24 Feb. 1542.

Signed: James Governor.

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

25 Feb. **206. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
90.

Meeting at Westm., 24 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 25 Feb. Present: the above named except Riche, and also Wingfield. Business:—Letters sent to the sheriff of Norfolk to send up one Wilson, of Thorppe, and Loder, a priest; also to the mayor of Lynne to send one Stevenson, a smith, and a Scottishman whose name he should know from the sheriff.

25 Feb. **207. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.***

R. O.
St. P., v.
252.

Enclose letters from Wharton showing his intelligence from the laird of Dunlaneryke, who has not come at his summons. Beg them to consider whether it is expedient for Wharton to send again for Dunlaneryke and at his coming keep him surely, according to their writing; for he has married Angus's sister and seems to be of the King's party. Have meanwhile written to Wharton not to call again upon him until they hear from the Council. As yet the abstinence for the part of Scotland is not arrived, and if it come not before Wednesday next that granted by the King will be void, because of non-observance of the condition to send it to Suffolk within twelve days of the receipt thereof. If it come after the

* This letter is dated "the vth of Februar" and endorsed "v° Feb." and is printed in the State Papers under that date without comment; but its contents show its true date to be 25 Feb.

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207. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

time they will not proclaim it, but entertain the bringer with good words until they hear again from the Council. Since the proclamation at Edinburgh of the abstinence granted by the King, the Scottish Borderers with the help (it is thought) of Tynedale and Riddisdale, have made excurses on the King's subjects, which are not revenged because of the King's promise in the said abstinence to cease all excurses from 14 Feb. till 1 June. If the conditions are not observed the writers will take order with the lord Warden to requite these excurses upon the doers of them. Write now that they may hear again the sooner; but, if the abstinence come within the time limited, with the conditions appointed, they will proclaim it according to the King's letters to Suffolk in that behalf. Newcastle, 5 Feb. *Signed by* Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadler.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: v° Feb., a° xxxiiij°.

26 Feb. 208. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
91.

Meeting at Westm., 26 Feb. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Baker. Business:—Recognisances of Jeronimo Michael, merchant of Venice, and Marotte Neretti, Barth. Fortygny, and Vincentio Guichardini, merchants of Florence, to secure Ant. Guidotti's debt to the King, which appears by specialties in the hands of Sir Brian Tuke.

26 Feb. 209. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,649,
f. 189.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 312.

The King has seen his letters of the 23rd and the writings received therewith. For the sake of speed, enclose minutes of letters to be despatched with diligence from Suffolk to Anguise and from the lord Admiral to Arren. He shall order 500 of the garrison to remain (in consideration of what he writes to Anguise), including the men who were to have remained for stay of the country and the 100 afterwards appointed to remain with the lord Admiral.

Draft, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute to the Duke of Suff., xxvj° Febr. a° xxxiiij°.

26 Feb. 210. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,649,
f. 189.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 313.

The King, upon consideration of last letters from Suffolk, thinks Lisle should write to Arren according to the enclosed minute,—unless he is certified that there are no such ships rigged forth. Considering the great assembly at the Parliament now to be holden in Scotland, to reassure those of his party there, the King has commanded Suffolk to leave 500 men still upon the Borders.

Copy, p. 1. Headed: "Copie of the lettre," &c. Endd.: Mynute of the letter to the Viscount Lisle from the King's Majesty's Council, xxvj° Febr. a° xxxiiij°.

26 Feb. 211. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Ships with munitions have brought to Staples 11 pieces of great ordnance, many tents and much wine. Of the 11 pieces, which are all mounted and landed, 4 are double cannons and the rest culverins and small pieces. To Patatin near Muttrell are come vessels laden with wine. At Muttrell are many labourers and 400 men of war. The general musters

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at Amiens are prorogued from the 28th inst. indefinitely. At Ard, men of war, pioneers and women labour in cleansing the dikes. The captain there is minded to establish the market without the town. Part of the town is fallen down; and through the deepness of the ditch and great weight of earth against the wall, the wall is rent and like to fall into the ditch. Calais, 26 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

27 Feb. **212. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 91.

Meeting at Westm., 27 Feb. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Great Chamb., Hertford (*sic*), Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Roland Hill and ———(*blank*) declared that certain persons, English and French, being denizens, "had coloured Frenchmen's good," and were ordered to search out the truth; and therein Roger de Pratt and Thos. Wyntroppe commanded to appear next day. Stevens, parson of Bentworth, examined and remanded till next day.

27 Feb. **213. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to LISLE.**

Add MS.
32.649.
f. 194.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 315.

Although the King's letters of the 24th willed him, according to previous letters addressed to Suffolk, to repair to the King's presence, his Majesty, in view of Lisle's intelligence with Arran and experience of the Borders (and considering that Mr. Brian is revoked and can at need look to the sea) has resolved that he shall remain still at Alnewyk, and shall have 100 men to attend him, besides the number appointed in the Council's letters to Suffolk to remain for the stay of the country.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to the Viscount Lisle, xxvij° Febr. a° xxxiiij°.

27 Feb. **214. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.**

Add MS.
32.649. f. 196,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 316.

Received on the 25th, their letters of the 23rd declaring the King's pleasure for the dissolution of the garrisons, upon the arrival of the abstinence for the part of Scotland; which, yesternight, Rotesaye herald brought, together with a letter to Suffolk from Arran, copy enclosed. The making of the new seal appears to have caused the delay. Will at once proclaim the abstinence on the Borders and dissolve the garrisons, except those appointed to stay Tyndale and Ryddesdale, by advice of the lord Warden, whom they expect to-morrow. Suffolk will then write to Arrayn as instructed; meanwhile he has written to Anguishe, Sir Geo. Douglas and Sir Thos. Wharton. Yesternight arrived the King's letters to Arreyne and to the lord Warden, with copies, and also letters from Mr. Wrythesley to Suffolk.. Intend to send Arran his by Rotesaye herald and think it will be very acceptable. Suffolk also writes (copy enclosed) to Arren by Rotesaye. Enclose letters received from Sir Thos. Wharton and the lord Warden. The latter shows strange matter against Lionel Graye, porter of Berwick, "but surely there is likelihood of deadly malice against him." Will examine the truth of it, and have required the lord Warden, who is gone to Berwick about it, to put a substantial man in Graye's office for the time. Enclose copy of his letter found in a pew in Berwick church.

P.S., in Sadler's hand.—Rotesaye herald says that the Bible, New Testament, and like books in English, as the Prymer and the Psalter, are now marvellously desired in Scotland and a cartload of them would be bought there. Newcastle, 27 Feb. *Signed by Suffolk, Durham, Parr and Sadler.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

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27 Feb. 215. SUFFOLK to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,649, f. 192.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 314.

By Rotesaye herald, the bearer, received his letters of 21 Feb. with the abstinence for the part of Scotland, which he will proclaim on the Borders and elsewhere. Will redress attemptates according to the Border laws, as Arran has promised to do, notwithstanding that, since the abstinence was proclaimed, the King's subjects have been burnt and harried, for which he expects Arran will make redress.

Now that things begin to frame so well for the benefit of both realms, exhorts him to proceed as he has begun, and to accelerate the sending of his ambassadors. Forwards the King's letters received since Rotesaye's coming, answering his for prorogation of the entry of the prisoners. Newcastle.

Copy, pp. 2. Endd.: Copy of the D. of Suff. lettre to th'erle of Arrayne, 27 Feb. a^o 84.

27 Feb. 216. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

In answer to theirs of 24 Feb., requiring him to declare the authority he had, "being in the crew at Guysnes," and how he used it; was put by Norfolk, at his return from Hesdin and Dorlance, in garrison at St. Omer with 1,000 footmen; and came thence to Guisnes, where lord Vaulx discharged him of as many as he (Vaulx) had in his crew, viz. 600. Had the rest only at lord Vaulx's command, who once (doubting a siege) bestowed part of them as he thought good and set Wallop and the rest in the keep. Doubted the keeping of it, for it was then mineable; but now by the King's device, what for the Three Corner bulwark and Purton's bulwark, it cannot be mined. Had no authority but to do his best to keep the town, and to that end made a hedge about it and part of his men lay within the park hedge. Refers to Mr. Gage who was deputy under lord Vaulx and the lord Privy Seal that last died.* Lord Vaulx had under him certain horsemen, of whom Sir Thos. Palmer and Guyot were captains.

Hears that the French king is not yet come to Compeigne. On Saturday afternoon three footmen of the garrison of Arde, returning home from Guisnes, met and quarrelled with two Englishmen coming from Anderne, who, seeing they were two to three and one of the Frenchmen had a crossbow bent, retired; "and therewith the Frenchmen cried Tue, Tue, and shot a quarrel at one of them, striking him into the body." He plucked it out and ran furiously to the Frenchmen, of whom he wounded and overcame two with a halbert and the third ran away. That night the Englishman who was shot died, and two days after, the Frenchman that shot him. The other wounded Frenchman is here to be ordered by justice; which cannot be obtained from the French for like offences, they having lately murdered two other Englishmen, as Wallop has written. Heard on Wednesday last of a proclamation at Bullen that none should speak of wars with England.

Of late Peter Haysilburghe and his brother, soldiers here, dwelling at Ballingham, in complaining of the restraint of certain corn they had bought in France, said that victuals, especially herring, had been conveyed to Arde from Calais since Lent, mostly carried along the King's river by Matthew Canell, of Ballingham. States his investigations proving this matter, and has warned the lord Deputy, and now locks the turnpike at Anderne nightly. The said Matthew has been supplying coals to Arde since the fortifications began, and has some at St. Peter's and Ballingham, which is now restrained. He is a Norman born, said to be a

* Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton.

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burgess of Arde, and has a house there and lands in France, whereas he was but a poor man until he married a widow at Ballingham. Keeps him till the King's pleasure be known, as well for this matter as for certain words which the Captain of Arde "should speak unto him," viz., "Matthew, regarde bien votre promesse que vous ne m'oblye point." Calais, 27 Feb. *Signed*.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.

27 Feb. 217. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 322.

On Saturday last, obtained audience for Monday, when he spoke first with the Cardinal of Tournon, who said four of Henry's ships had chased a French galleon, adding that it was ill done to minister such piques, and that a dozen ships could not stop their passage upon the sea, who could, if they list, furnish out a hundred. Answered that he knew nothing of it and was sorry that "some of us ministers" between the Kings acted so indiscreetly. Tournon said that was true and lately one or two of Marillac's letters showed that he had proceeded "passionately," and enlarged upon their good opinion of Paget.

After dinner presented Henry's letter to the French king, who said it was for Paget's return and asked if his successor were come. When Paget replied no, and that he would leave first, the King was so overcome with passion that he could not speak. So, "to ease him," Paget said that he had been troubled with sciatica and a disease not meet to be named, which gave him pain in riding, and that when he came to reside as ambassador he was promised his return in a twelvemonth. "And will you go (quoth he) before your successor come? And when cometh your successor? Where is he? Is he already come into France? Or is he coming?" Paget said he could not tell, and showed Henry's letters, in which it was written that the dean of York should come, whereat the King seemed much relieved. Details conversation (verbatim) in which the King said he perceived that his ambassador had not done his part, but he trusted that his good brother would not stay to conclude with him on that account. Paget said Henry had been earnestly minded to do so until the ambassador broke it off. The King said he never commissioned him to do that, and had promised to consider the inequality of dote and dowry; but he feared there were other lets, for he heard from every quarter that his good brother would be his enemy. To speak frankly, he knew that the Emperor had married his children with the King of Portugal and reserved himself for Henry's daughter, to get money; but if Henry joined him (Francis) in this marriage he should both receive money and remain friends with the Emperor, whereas if he joined the Emperor he must disburse money and be Francis's enemy, who would then annoy him to the uttermost; and if the Emperor and Francis joined, where would he be? It were better to let the Emperor and him alone; "and if my good brother will join with me, tell him I will stick upon no money matters, he shall rule me as he list." Paget said he did well to speak so frankly, but things had been very ill handled touching the ships. The King said the matters of the ships were trifles which Henry might order as he list, as Paget might say at his return and he would confirm it by his ambassador.

Paget then took leave, the King granting readily that Henry's *sommelier* at Bordeaux should be suffered to depart with the wines he had bought there for Henry, and that Mr. Norrey, arrested there, should be released; and also granting Paget his passport, who then departed openly, taking leave of Card. Tournon and the secretaries. Was scant out of the Court gate when he was recalled and found Card. Tournon and Mons. Bayard. Tournon

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217. PAGET to HENRY VIII.—cont.

said the King had changed his mind and desired Paget not to depart until his successor came, both for the satisfaction of the world and because his present was not ready. Paget asked why his departing offended them more than Castillon's did Henry, "leaving nobody there behind him," and said it was no little displeasure to him to be thus stopped, and he would not stop unless constrained, and then would rather be stayed at Boulogne than here. To this the Cardinal agreed, saying that to-morrow morning he should receive the despatch for his master's wines and for the herald, and a gentleman to accompany him to Boulogne with command to Mons. de Bees to make him good cheer.

This morning at Melun arrived a gentleman of Tournon's called Cambey, to accompany him to Amiens, bringing a letter to the king of Navarre for the despatch of the wines from Bordeaux. Has sent it thither together with a letter for the deliverance of Mr. Norrey. Cambey has his King's letters under stamp to all officers, &c., to entertain Paget well. May yet be suffered to pass and has written a letter (copy enclosed) to Tournon in that behalf. If so, will be at Calais on the 8th March, otherwise it may be concluded that he is arrested by the way. Paris, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Scaled. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

Caius College
MS. 597, p.
274.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 6.

28 Feb.

218. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 92.

Meeting at Westm., 28 Feb. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business: —Letter written to Ric. Cavendisshe to pay, out of hand, John Aster for one last of herring. Roger de Prat, native of France, denizen, and — Wyntrop, merchant of London, committed to the Fleet for colouring Frenchmen's goods.

28 Feb.

219. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add MS.
32.649, f. 198.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 317.

The King has seen his letters of the 25th, and answers:— (1) That he approves Suffolk's advertisement to Wharton touching Don Laneryk, who, as great stay to Anguishe, need not be further called upon for his entry; but Suffolk must enquire in his next letters to Anguishe whether the said Laneryk is indeed such a friend. (2) He marvels that they of Scotland have not sent the abstinence for their part; but even if it come four or five days late it is to be accepted. If it be not come, the incourses lately made by Scots are to be revenged; and indeed the King thinks Suffolk has been more gentle in that behalf than needed, seeing that the abstinence was but conditional upon their acceptance or refusal.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to the Duke of Suff., ultimo Febr. a° xxxiiij°.

28 Feb.

220. SIR THOS. WHARTON to SUFFOLK and OTHERS.

Add MS.
32.649, f. 200.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 318.

In pursuance of Suffolk's letters of 25 Feb., stays calling upon the lard Dumlanyrke. Has communed with Maxwell and told him, as instructed, that, Arren having written for longer day for the other prisoners, the pledges to remain, the suit for his son was stayed. Maxwell was very earnest for Wharton to write to Suffolk that his eldest son should not enter again, and that his second son should lie in pledge. Maxwell's meaning is

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to lie himself at Court and have his eldest son upon his offices in the country, and he will take no office in Scotland but at the King's command. He would have gone himself to Suffolk but Wharton dissuaded him.

In last wars with Scotland, when serving under the earl of Northumberland, Wharton practised with a Scottish woman named Kateryn Robynson to bring intelligence out of Scotland. Before the beginning of this war she again undertook to bring intelligence. On the 21st inst. she came, saying that the laird of Bukcleughe would write Wharton a secret letter if he would receive it, and would also deliver the young Queen of Scotland into his hands. marvelled at such words from her, although the said laird had sent messages by Englishmen as though he would speak with Wharton; as the latter wrote on the 20th. Bade her say that he would receive any letter. On the 27th she came to Carlisle and delivered the enclosed letter, saying that her credence was that, if Wharton, through her, would appoint time and place, the Queen should be delivered. Wrote by her to Bukcleughe that he would meet him at his appointment and meanwhile all things might remain as they were. Thinks it should not lie in such men's power to deliver her; and considers the credence sent from earl Bothwell by John Spens to like effect. Sundry espials report "that she is in great peril either to be conveyed or destroyed amongst them." Begs credence for his cousin and deputy Lancelot Lowther, the bearer, in this and Maxwell's matter; and desires to know what to say if Bukcleughe appoint a meeting. Carlisle, last day of Feb.

Hears that Glencarn shall be made chancellor of Scotland, and that he uses himself honorably in the King's service. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add.: To, etc., my lord Lieutenant, my lord of Duresme, my lord Parre, and Sir Rauffe Sadler, at Newcastle. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

28 Feb.

221. The MARQUIS OF AGUILAR to CHARLES V.

Add MS.
28,592, f. 176.
B. M.

A long letter touching the Pope's unwillingness to declare against Francis, whom he continually tries to excuse, and touching his Holiness's departure for Bologna on Monday the 26th inst. Rome, the last day of Feb. 1543.

Spanish. Copy from Simancas, pp. 4. See Spanish Calendar VI., Pt. ii. No. 108.

222. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add MS.
32,649, f. 202.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 319.

It is signified by Gawyne Hammyltoun, "brother germane to our trusty and welbeloved James Hammiltone, your cousin," that where the said James was heretofore sharply persecuted by certain of the clergy of Scotland and other his enemies, for "resisting and gainsaying [the Pope's laws]° of their abuses," and finally banished and his property confiscated, he is now at his return debarred from your presence. We "desire you rycht effectuislye that ye will considder his caus" and restore his property.

Draft in a Scottish hand, with corrections by Wriothesley, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute to therle of Arran for James Hamylton.

223. HENRY VIII. to the DUKE OF VENDÔME.

R. O.
St. P., ix., 317.

Being certified that he, with a main army, invades the Low Countries now in the Emperor's possession, to defend which Henry is bound, by his old† leagues with the Emperor, to aid when required;

* These words are crossed out, and the words following interlined in place of them.

† The word "old" is interlined and is not found in § 2.

1543.

223. HENRY VIII. to the DUKE OF VENDÔME—cont.

friendly requires him in case the King his master minds to prosecute hostility, to foresee that it is not executed in countries which Henry is bound to defend, as these countries which he has now entered are, for Henry must and will observe his obligations.

Copy, in Gardiner's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: The double of the King's Majesty's letter to Monsr. de Vandosme.

- R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding, with slight verbal differences begun in Gardiner's hand, but continued in another hand.
Pp. 8.

224. The KING'S WARDROBE.

Add MS.
 30,367, f. 2.
 B. M.

"In this booke is conteigned almanour of the Kyng his Majestes Guarderobe stuff remaynyng and being within his Highnes castell at Wyndesor in the saulf custody, keping and charge of William Tildesley, perticularly surveid, viewid and geven in charge, in due order, unto the said William, by the Kynges commandement, by Nicholas Bristowe, his Highnes clerke, mense Februarii anno xxxiiij^{to} de'i d'ni Regis Henrici Octavi."

Giving a minute description of a large number of hangings of arras, hangings of tapestry, "clothes of estate," "cheires," "cushions," "sparvers," "ceelers and testers," "carpettes," "beddes," "counter-poyntes," and "sundry percelles" (viz. a chess board gilt with a case to the same, a fair spruce table of four leaves with two trestles made fast thereunto, a case of old pipes, three flutes in a case, two walking staves, "one taken by the Quene, Septemb. a^o iij^{to} Re. Eliz." and "one with Mr. Norrys, little worth"), five Turkey bows, a great coffer bound with iron, two cart canvasses and two bear hides, a joined bed with vices to go under a sparver, and a case of leather of a chair), and some old stuff which, as unmeet for the King's wardrobe, was given to the officer.

ii. Similar list, but smaller, of stuff received out of the standing wardrobe at Westminster, by the hands of John Rede, 20 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.

iii. Similar list of stuff received by the hands of Nic. Bristowe, 21 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII., as received "from sundry persons attainted" (not named).

iv. Similar list of stuff delivered by Bristowe, 10 April, 35 Hen. VIII., as received "from sundry persons attainted" (not named).

v. Similar list "sent from Hampton Courte to Wyndesor, mens. Augustii (*sic*) anno xxxviii^o. R. H. VIII." *Signed by Tyldesley in several places.*

Pp. 28. With note at the beginning that the stuff then remaining was delivered over by Tyldesley to Ralph Rowlandson, now keeper of the same, 2 Dec., 5 Eliz., and with marginal notes in the same hand to each item, showing whether it is delivered or what has become of it.

- Ib. 2. Modern copy of the above now interleaved with it.
Pp. 28.

225. THE FLEET in the NORTH SEAS.

- R. O. Instructions given by the King to Wm. Woodhous, gentleman, appointed admiral of his navy on the North Seas.

To protect his subjects from enemies, the King (besides sundry navies abroad) has appointed four good ships equipped for the war to keep the

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North Seas, viz. the *Trinity*, *Anthony*, *John Evangelist* and *Mary Grace* called *Andreson's Bark*, all of Newcastle, and Wm. Woodhous to have the rule of them. They shall keep the North Seas between Humber and Berwick, and not enter Tynmouth unless upon stress of wind or some "chace" (*gr.* chase or chance?). Woodhous, as admiral, shall sail in the *Trinity* [and receive commission and instructions from "the said Sir Francis Bryan and John Osburne"]* and Dunstone Nudigate shall be captain of the *Anthony*, Laur. Folbery of the *John Evangelist* and George Ryveley of the *Mary Grace*, under Woodhouse, "according to such commission as is is (*sic*) given unto him in that behalf." The lord Admiral and Mr. Stannop shall see them victualled from time to time. They shall take all Frenchmen and Scots as good prize, taking the men into their own ships "to serve in the same as drudges" (droges) and send the prizes, in Englishmen's charge, to the next port; advertising the lord Admiral, and charging the officers of the port to see the goods safely kept, and certify the King's Council, as Woodhous also shall do by letters. They shall not meddle with any Fleming, Spaniard or Portingal unless he have hurt any English subjects or is conveying men, munition or victual into Scotland; in which case he is to be apprehended and kept, "to the strength and commodity of his Majesty's navy," until further instructions. Likewise Danskers, or ships of Estland, unless equipped for war or offenders, are not to be meddled with; but ships of the King of Denmark himself are to be searched for letters and news. Woodhous shall see that there is no spoil of the goods of any ships he shall take, and in no wise "use those which be not Frenchmen or Scots, or have not notably offended in any extreme sort," but bestow them so that in all events he may be master of them.

Draft with corrections in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 18. Entitled (in another hand): Instructions given, &c. (as above). Docketed: "Minute of Woodhous instructions appointed Admiral on the North Seas."

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226. GRANTS IN FEBRUARY 1548.

GRANTS.

1. Robt. Holte of Stubley, Lanc., senior. Licence to alienate lands in Castleton and Hundersfeld, in the parish of Roche Dale, Lanc., which belonged to Whalley mon.: to Thurstan Tyldesley and Laur. Asshall, to the use of the said Robert, with remainder to Robt. Holte, jun., kinsman and heir apparent of the said Robert, and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of Robt. Holt son of Geoffrey Holte, late of Tressham, dec., with remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert Holt of Stubley. Westm., 1 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 26.*

2. Sir John Gyfford. Licence to alienate the manor of Ednaston, *alias* Adnaston, and the chief messuage late in tenure of Wm. Wetton, and rent of 4s. from tene-ments of Fras. Shyrley, in co. Derby, and 6s. 8d. out of the vicarage of Shyrley, Derb., and lands in Netherthroughmaston, Derb., which belonged to Tutbury priory and were lately leased to Fras. Shyrley, at 10s. rent: to Fras. Shyrley. Westm., 1 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 9.*

3. Wm. Standysse, gentleman, and

Alice Mynne, relict and executrix of John Mynne, dec. Lease, by the General Surveyors, for a fine of 30s., of a field called Le Castellfeld belonging to the Castle of Bridgewater, Soms., and parcel of the late Queen Jane's lands; except 4 acres lately leased by copy of court roll to Wm. Gower; with reservations; for 21 years; at 44s. 5½d. rent. *Del. Westm., 3 Feb. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle.) Pat. p. m. 35.*

4. W. bp. of Bath and Wells. Licence to consecrate the chapel and churchyard of St. Mary of Sevington in the parish of Southpederton, Soms. Westm., 3 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 10, m. 27. Rymer, XIV., 767.*

5. Wm. Sharyngton. Licence to alienate the church or rectory of Denge-worth *alias* Dencheworth, Berks, which belonged to Bruerne monastery, with the advowson of the vicarage: to Wm. Hyde, jun., son and heir apparent of Wm. Hide of Dencheworth. Westm., 4 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 31.*

* Cancelled.

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6. Thos. Denys and John Samborn, esquires. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands as kinsmen and heirs of Mary Lysle, dec., late wife of Sir Thos. Lysle, dec., who held them in right of his wife, in England, Wales, Calais and the Marches, with profits from 1 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 9, m. 2.

7. Seth Lacy and Isabella his wife. Licence to alienate a third part of the manor of Medbourn, Leic., and certain lands (extent given) there, with the advowson of the church: to Thos. Nevill. Westm., 5 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 31.

8. Commissions of *oyer and terminer*:—*Eastern Circuit.*—Hen. earl of Sussex, Andrew lord Windsor, John lord Mordaunt, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, the mayor of Norwich, Sir Roger Townesend, Sir Wm. Paston, Sir John Heydon, Sir Geo. Somerset, Sir Humph. Wyngfeld, Sir Robt. Payton, Sir Giles Alyngton, Sir Wm. Drury, Sir Robt. Dormer, Sir John Seynt John, Sir Michael Fyssher, Sir Laur. Tayllard, Sir Thos. Elyott, Nich. Luke, Hen. Bradshawe, Ric. Southwell, Edm. Wyndeham, Thos. Checheley, Robt. Holdyche, Robt. ap Rice, Thos. Hall, John Gascoign, Paul Darrell, Thos. Danyell, Thos. Dewnold, Robt. Drury, Robt. Crane, Thos. Rudston, Geo. Gyfford, Nich. Harding, Clement Higham and Thos. Fitzhugh. Westm., 5 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 11d.

9. *Midland Circuit.*—Sir Walter Luke, Wm. Whorwood, attorney general, the mayors of Coventry, Lincoln, Leicester and Nottingham, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Geo. Throgmerton, Sir John Harryngton, Sir John Markeham, Sir Robt. Tyrwhytt, Sir John Skypwith, Sir John Vyllers, Edm. Molyneux, King's serjeant at law, Edw. Saunders, serjeant at law, John Grevyle, John Hennege, Thos. Brudenell, Roland Babyngton, Ric. Humfrey, Edw. Gryffen, Edw. Pye, Ant. Nevell, Simon Dygby, Kenelm Dygby, John Beamount, Andrew Nowell and Robt. Chauntrell. Same date. *Ibid.*

10. *Western Circuit.*—Sir John lord Russell, Privy Seal, Sir Thos. Willoughby, Sir Humph. Broun, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Ph. Champenon, Sir John Horsey, Sir John Chamond, Sir Thos. Trenchard, Sir Wm. Godolphan, Sir Hugh Trevanyon, Sir Thos. Arundell, Lewis Fortescue, one of the barons of the Exchequer, John Rowe, serjeant at law, the mayor of Exeter, John Paulett, Barth. Fortescu, John Stowell, Thos. Seyntabyn, John Bonham, Robt. Vyryan, Chas. Bulkeley, Barth. Husey, Ric. Phillippis, Wm. Thorp, Humph. Prydeaux, Wm. Thornell, John Norton, John Wyn-

tershull, and Thos. Horner. Same date. *Ibid.*

11. Ralph Kirkeby, the King's servant. To be "provisor" or purveyor of the King's works in the palace and manor of Westminster, Midd., *vice* John Barlowe, dec.; with 8d. a day. Westm., 24 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 18.

12. Ric. Germin. Presentation to the canonry and prebend of Flixton in the cathedral church of Lichfield, void by the death of Nich. Darington and in the King's gift by the vacancy of the see of Coventry and Lichfield. Addressed to Thomas abp. of Canterbury. Westm., 5 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 11.

13. Wm. Hill, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to a moiety of the rectory of Malpas, Chester dioc., void by the death of John Brerton and in the King's gift by grant of Sir Rowland Hil[l] of London and Wm. Breerton of Breerton, Chesh., the patrons. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Endd.*: At the suit of the clerk of the Closet). *Pat.* p. 7, m. 29.

14. Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. *Congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Coventry and Lichfield, on the death of Roland, last bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Westm., 5 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S.

15. Alice Portman, widow. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors, and for 10 mks. fine) of the site of the manor of Pimperne, Dors., with the demesnes, and day-works (*opera*) due to the manor, which belonged to the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years from Mich. last; at 6l. 13s. 4d. rent. Westm., 24 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 10 (*dated* 24 Jan).

16. Edm. Sheffield, esquire, late a minor in the King's custody. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, as s. and h. of Sir Robert Sheffield, dec., in England, Wales and the marches, and Calais and its marshes. With profits from 22 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 1, m. 8.

17. Sir Ph. Bottiller. Licence to alienate the manor of Aston, Herts, with 12 messuages 505 acr. of land, 203 acr. of pasture and 43 acr. of meadow thereto belonging: to John Bottiller and Griselda his wife, in tail, with remainder to the said Sir Philip and his heirs. Westm., 7 Feb. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 20.

18. Thos. Brakyn. Licence to alienate 30 acres of land in Chesterton, Camb., to Thos. Paryshe. Westm., 7 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 9, m. 31.

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19. Sir John Seynt John of Blettesho, Beds. Licence to alienate the manors of Abbottes Rypton, Wenynghton and Esthorpe, which belonged to Ramsey monastery, Hunts., with the advowson of the parish church of Abbottes Rypton and lands called Bourne Stokkyng, Decons Stokkyng, and Shotesgrave in Abbottes Rypton and an annual pension of 2s. in Abbottes Rypton, Hunts.; also the manor of Bolnehurst, Beds, which belonged to Thornehey monastery, Camb., with the advowson of the church of Bolnehurst and lands in Husborn Crawley, Beds: to Oliver St. John, son and heir apparent of the said Sir John, and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir apparent of Sir Michael Fyssher and Margaret his wife. Westm. 8 Feb. *Pat. p. 3, m. 28.*

20. Katharine countess of Bridgewater. late of Lambeth, Surr., wife of Henry earl of Bridgewater. General pardon of all misprisions of treason and other crimes committed before 14 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII. Westm., 5 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 5, m. 18.*

21. Thomas Hewett, clk. Grant of the canonry and prebend of Norwell Tertia in the collegiate church of Southwell, Notts, void by death. Westm. 28 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 29.*

22. Thomas Lloyd's School at Caermarthen. Grant (whereas, by patent 18 Jan. 27 Hen. VIII., the King licensed Thos. Lloyd, clk., to found a school in New Karmerden, Wales, to be called "Thomas Lloyd his skole"; and whereas it is now represented to the King, by the said Thomas Lloyd and others, that no place in Wales is more suitable for the said school than the site of the late Friars Minors of Karmerden, St. David's dioc.; and whereas the King desires that the said school shall in future be known as "the King's Scole of Karmerden of Thomas Lloyds fundacion," and that the said previous letters patent may be cancelled, to Thomas Lloyd, clk., of the site, &c., of the house of the late Friars Minors of Carmerden, with its gardens, &c. closes called Great Park, Parkhill and Little Park, and shops in Kaystrete without the walls of Carmerden in tenure of Lewis Hopkyn, merchant, and the tenement of Jas. Williams beside the gate of the said house, all which are in St. Peter's parish in Carmerden and belonged to the said late hospital or house; annual value 29s. 10d.; to hold in fee simple as one sixtieth of a knight's fee by rent of 3s. a year with the intention that the profits be applied to the use of the foresaid school.

And whereas by the foresaid letters patent the canons residentiary of St. David's were licensed to receive for the

maintenance of the said school, from the said Lloyd or others, lands to the clear value of 20l., not held of the King in chief, and licence was given to grant the same, (but no such lands have been so granted), the name of the school being altered and the said letters patent cancelled, a new licence is now given, for the benefit of the "King's School of Karmerden of Thomas Lloyd's foundation". Westm., 30 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 9 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 10, m. 12.*

23. Wm. Banks, King's servant. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, vice John Towe, dec., with 6d. a day. Westm., 26 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 9 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 31.*

24. Giles Fynes. Licence to alienate lands (extent given) in Helynglygh, Suss., called Cromer (?) alias Caneland (?): to Nich. Mascall. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. 30.*

25. Commissions of the peace.
Derb.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell, Privy Seal, Fras. earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Walter Luke, Wm. Whorwood, Attorney General, Sir Hen. Sacheverell, Sir John Vernon, Sir James Fuljambe, George Vernon, Fras. Leeke, Matth. Knyfton, German Poole, Humph. Bradbourn, John Beaumont, Ric. Curson, John Leeke, Thos. Powtrell, Fras. Poole, Roland Babyngton, Wm. Legh, Thos. Thatcher, Peter Fretchwell, John Boswell, Edw. Eyer and Thos. Sutton. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 3d.*

26. *Berks.*—Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell, Privy Seal, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Sir John Daunce, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Ant. Hungerford, Sir Humph. Forster, Sir Wm. Penyston, John Wellesbourn, John Cheyney, Thos. Welden, Edw. Fetyplace, Thos. Essex, John Norrys, Walter Chalcott, Ric. Warde, Thos. Edgare, Ric. Brydges, John Wynchecombe, Thos. Vachell, John Latton, Ric. Stafferton and Wm. Hyde. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 3d.*

27. *Shropshire.*—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell, Privy Seal, Wm. earl of Arundel, R. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, R. bp. of St. Asaph's, Walter lord Ferrers, Edw. lord Powes, Hen. lord Stafford, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, Sir Edw. Croftes, Sir Wm. Thomas, Sir Ric. Brereton, Sir Thos. Hanmer, Sir John Vernon, John Pakyngton, David Brooke, Ric. Cornwall, John Corbett, Thos. Vernon, Thos. Holte, John Pryce, Wm. Yonge, Roland Hill, Ric.

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Hoorde, Ric. Mytton, Adam Mytton, Wm. Charleton, Fras. Poole, Thos. Pygott, Jas. Leche, Ric. Walwyn, Ric. Hassall, Thos. Lee, Wm. Gateacre, Robt. Brooke and Wm. Foxe. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 4d.

28. *Monm.*—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Treasurer, Chas. duke of Suffolk, Lord President, Sir John lord Russell, Privy Seal, Hen. earl of Worcester, R. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, lord president of the council within the principality of Wales, Walter lord Ferrers, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Sir Edw. Croftes, Sir Rice Maunsell, Sir John Vernon, John Pakington, Thos. Holte, David Brooke, John ap Rice, Ric. Hassall, Walt. Harbert, Chas. Harbert, Ant. Walshe, Thos. Morgan, Hen. Lewys, Ric. Morgan, Thos. Ekyms, Wm. Morgan, Thos. Harbert, Jas. Whytney, Wm. John Thomas, Nicholas Arnold, Reginald ap Hoell, Roland Morgan, Matth. Harbert, Ric. Goldsmyth, David Morgan Kemys and John Kemys. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* 34. *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 4d.

29. *Wilts.*—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, Lord President Suffolk, Hen. Marquis Dorset, Russell lord Privy Seal, Edw. earl of Hertford, John earl of Bath, J. bp. of Sarum, Hen. lord Mautravers, John lord Audeley, Wm. lord Stourton, Wm. lord Seynt John, Sir Ric. Lyster, Sir Thos. Willoughby, Sir Humph. Broun, Sir Edw. Baynton, Sir Thos. Arundell, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir John Bridges, John Erneley, Thos. Apprice, Edm. Mounperson, Barth. Husey, Wm. Grene, Chas. Bulkley, John Pye, Chr. Willoughby, Wm. Button, Robt. Wye, John Bushe, Wm. Stumpe, Wm. Hamelyn, Geoff. Danyell and Ric. Woodcoke. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 4d.

30. *Devon.*—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Henry marquis of Dorset, Russell lord Privy Seal, John earl of Bath, J. bp. of Exeter, John lord Zouche, Sir Thos. Willoughby, Sir Humph. Broun, Sir Thos. Denys, Sir Hugh Pollard, Sir John Chamond, Sir Ph. Champernon, Sir John Arundell, Sir Ric. Egecombe, John Paulett, Lewis Fortescu, one of the barons of the Exchequer, John Rowe, serjeant at law, John Harrys, serjeant at law, Barth. Fortescu, Ric. Halse, Wymond Carewe, Hugh Stukeley, Ric. Yearde, Robt. Chidley, John Pollard, Humph. Prideaux, John Amadas, Robt. Brytt, John Whiddon, Ant. Harvy, Roger Bluett, John Drake, jun., Ric. Turbervyle, John Hull, Alex. Wood, Ant. Bury, John Ridgeway, John Pasmer, Robt. Dulyon, Wm. Rowpe, Hugh Yeo and Thos. Tremayne. Westm., 9 Feb. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 5d.

31. John Collynwoode, gentleman, and Ursula his wife. Livery of lands, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, in right of the said Ursula, d. and h. of Wm. Buckton, dec., and late a minor in the Kings hands, in England, Ireland, Wales and the marches. *Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster. Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 34 *Henry VIII.*—S.B. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 7.

32. John Jones. Warrant, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, for a livery of lands to be made to him as cousin and next heir of James Jones who, it appears by the office found upon his death, died, 14 Oct. 34 *Hen. VIII.*, seized of lands in co. Heref. worth 40s. a year leaving the said John next heir aged 40 years. Dated 3 Feb. 34 *Hen. VIII.* Headed "Com. Hereff." *Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Sewster. Del. Westm.*, 10 Feb. 34 *Hen. VIII.*

33. Ric. Moryson, King's servant. Licence to alienate two tenements and a curtilage in Fryday Street, parish of St. Margaret Moyses, London, granted to him by patent, 22 April 31 *Hen. VIII.*: to Thomas Barthelet. Westm., 10 Feb. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 6.

34. Edm. Pavell. Licence to alienate the manor of Hynchewek, Glouc., to John Roche. Westm., 10 Feb. *Pat.* 34 *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11, m. 6.

35. Sir Anthony Kyngeston. Grant of the house and site of the late abbey of Flaxley, Glouc., with church, buildings, gardens, &c., the manors and granges of Flaxley, House, Goodriche, Glymperwell *alias* Clymperwell, Walmore, Blecheden, Arlyngham, Le Monken, Rewardyn, Nwlande, Parva Dean, Newenham, Pulton and Dymmok, Glouc., the lordship and manor of Rochelbury Soms., and all other possessions in Flaxley, House, Holle, Goodriche, Weston, Clymperwell, Walmore, North Wode, Adiette, Claxhill, Cleve, Eluyngton, Borseley, Denny, Mynsterworth, Gloucester, Blecheden, Arlyngham, Le Monken, Rewardyn, Newlande, Parva Dean, Newenham, Pulton and Dymmok, Glouc., the city of Gloucester or the county of Somerset, which belonged to Flaxley abbey, on or before 4 Feb. 27 *Hen. VIII.*, in as full manner as Thos. Were, late abbot of Flaxley, held them; clear annual value 145l. 14s. 1d. To hold in fee simple as one tenth of a knight's fee by rent of 77l. 8d. This grant made on surrender of a grant of the premises in tail to Sir William Kyngeston made by patent 27 March 28 *Hen. VIII.* Westm., 8 Feb. 34 *Hen. VIII.* *Del. Westm.*, 11 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 11, m. 18. (*Cancelled because, as appears in the margin, surrendered by Sir Ant. Kyngeston, s. and h. of Sir Wm. Kyngeston, dec., 21 May 36 Hen. VIII., to be regranted in another form.*)

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36. John Parker, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Aldenham, Herts, Lincoln dioc., vice Thomas Essex, dec. Westm., 5 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 31.

37. Wm. Rice, a sewer of the Chamber. To be bailiff and hayward of the manor of Kingeslande *alias* Kyngeslane, Heref., and bailiff of the manor or lordship of Moche Markehill and of the lordship of Mawreden, Heref., with the custody of the woods in Mawreden; for life, with the fees, &c., accustomed. Westm., 5 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 31.

38. John Mershe, a sewer of the Chamber. Grant (in exchange for a chief messuage in Mulsoo, Bucks, now in tenure of Thos. Petkyn, lands in Mulsoo in tenure of Wm. Sawford, a grange, &c., in Crane-felds, Beds, and lands in Hadley, Midd., sold to the King by indenture of 21 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII., and for 69*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved upon the following (rown lease:—By indenture, 14 Aug. 31 Hen. VIII., to Giles Small, of the house and site of the late monastery of Delapree near Northampton, with its houses, buildings and lands (named within the said site, lands (specified) in the West Meade, lez Dykkes and le Longdole in Westcotton and in Nonnemeade in Hardynghston, in Overheys and Netherheys in Hardynghston, and in several closes (named) in Hardynghston, in the common fields of Hardynghston and Westcotton, and in Estefeld and Westefeld in Hardynghston, pasture beside St. Leonards there in tenure of John Orene *sic*), and land called Penyland *alias* Brokeland in Hardynghston; all which premises belonged to the said late monastery; except lands called Lachemere in Nunemeade, lands in Folkes Crofte, a close beside St. Leonards and land called le Pykes in Boilans felde, which are demised to divers persons; with reservations; for 21 years at 17*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* rent.

Also grant of (1) all the premises, and of a cottage &c. in tenure of Ralph Norman, lands in Pyoks *alias* Pykkes in Hardynghston and Lachemere in tenure of the foresaid John Grene *sic*), and a close called Fulescrofte *alias* Folkes Crofte, all in Hardynghston, and all the demesne lands of the said monastery in Hardynghston and Westcotton. All which premises lie in Cotton, Westcotton and Hardynghston and belonged to Delapree. Also grant (2) of the manor of Sywell, Ntht., which belonged to St. Andrew's priory in Northampton, the advowson of the rectory of Sywell, a rent of 2*s.* from John Wilmer in Sywell, and all lands in Sywell in the several tenures of John Yoke, Wm. Grene, John Smythe, Symon Stomer, Jasper Lucres, John Rydley, Thos. Wilmer, John Houghton, Rob. Sutton, Rob. Marshall, rector of Sywell, Owen

Mannyngton, Hen. Lumney, Ric. Rogers, Edw. Billing, John Mantell, Rob. Notte, Wm. Cowper, John Wyner, Owen Mannyng, Wm. Chapman, Ric. Lucres, Chr. Ballard, Rob. Sutton, Edw. Sanders, Hen. Colles, Ric. Walles, Rob. Colman, Hugh Gardener, Rob. Marshall, clk., John Garton, Edm. Grace and Agnes, widow of Robt. Busshopp, dec., also the tenement of Thos. Rouse in Sywell, the warren of coneyes there in tenure of Edw. Sanders, the wood called Sywell wode and all other appurtenances of the manor of Sywell which belonged to St. Andrews. To hold the premises in fee simple as one twentieth of a knight's fee by rents of (1) 88*s.* 1*d.* (2) 8*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; free of a rent of 6*d.* a year to the chantry priest of Adyngton Magna and all other charges except 20*s.* for the bailiff's fee of Sywell. Westm., 11 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 9.

39. Thos. More, esquire. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, as s. and h. of John More, dec., in England, Wales, Calais and the Marches. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde and Ph. Parys.*) *Pat.* p. 1, m. 6.

40. Robt. Wryght, s. and h. of John Wryght, dec. Livery, by the Court of Wards, of lands in England and Wales; and of the reversion of lands which Eliz. Wryght late wife of the said John holds for term of life; with profits from the time he attained his majority. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde, and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 2, m. 6.

41. Anth. Newdegate. To be auditor of the lands late of Edw. duke of Buckingham, attainted, in cos. Glouc., Soms., Wilts. and Hants, and the lordships of Newporte, Wenllong, Maughan, Breknok, Haia, Hentyngdon, Cantrecelly, Penkelly and Alexandreston, S. Wales, with 20 mks. a year and advantages as enjoyed by Wm. Walweyn and Robert Hennage. The said office was granted patent, 18 Aug. 24 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Walweyn and Robt. Hennage; and now Walweyn is deceased and Hennage has surrendered the said patent, to the intent that this should be made. Westm., 5 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 27.

42. Thos. Buller. Lease by the General Surveyors, for a fine of 40*s.*, of lands (detailed) in the manor of Staple, Soms., with reservations; for 21 years; at 20*s.* rent. Preamble states that Henry late earl of Northumberland granted the same lands (which were late held by Robt. Godard, dec., by copy of court roll) to John Jenkyns, a gentleman of his chamber, for life; that Buller now has the estate of the said Jenkyns; that the estate of the said earl in the manor of Staple passed to Henry late lord Montague attainted; and that the

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said Buller has surrendered his estate in order to have the above lease. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 30.

43. Lln. ap Glin Morgan. Lease, by the General Surveyors, of a tenement in the lordship of Tyryalith, late of Golithed son of Gr., and a parcel of land late in the occupation of Jevan Vacehn ap Jevan Senght; with reservations; for 21 years; at 10s. 5d. rent and 4d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 31.

44. John Stokes of London, yeoman. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle and for 40s. fine) of a grain (bladifer) mill called Northmyll, with pond and other appurtenances in Grauntham, Linc., which belonged to the late Queen Jane; for 21 years, at 6l. 16s. 8d. rent. *Westm.*—(*blank*) Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 31.

45. Leonard Chamberleyn. Licence to alienate the manor of Farnynghoo, Ntht., with the advowson of the church there and 4 mks. pension out of the same, and all the lands in Farnyngho which the Crown, by patent 17 June, 34 Hen. VIII., granted to the said Leonard and Ric. Andrewes of Hayles; to Geoffrey Dormer. *Westm.*, 12 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 18.

46. Leonard Chamberleyn and Dorothy his wife, and Ric. Andrewes. Licence to alienate six messuages and land at Farnynghoo and 4 mks. a year pension from the rectory of Farnyngho, and the advowson of the church there: to Geoffrey Dormer. *Westm.*, 12 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 28.

47. Edward earl of Hertford. Licence to alienate the reversion of the house and site of Tywardreth priory, Cornw., and the grange of Trenant in Fowey, Cornw., which, by lease dated 6 Oct. 28 Hen. VIII., are held by John Grenefeld, serjeant at arms, for 21 years; also the rent of 9l. 9s. 4d. upon that lease; also the said house and site with the demesne lands in Tywardreth, Coroget and Trenant and the grange of Trenant in Foye; also the advowson of the vicarage of Tywardreth; to Anne Corbet, widow. *Westm.*, 12 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 28.

48. Commission of the peace. *Notts.*—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell Privy Seal, Thos. earl of Rutland, Thos. lord Burgh, Sir Walt. Luke, Attorney General Whorwood, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir Nich. Strelley, John Willoughby, Sir Hen. Sutton, Sir John Chaworth, Edm. Molyneux, King's serjeant at law, Mich.

Stanhop. John Constable, Thos. Hall, Wm. Clarkson. John Babyngton. Geo. Wastenes, John Horsey, Andrew Barton, Robt. Nevell, Ant. Nevell, Wm. Bolles, Ric. Whalley, Fras. Mering, Wm. Blytheman, Chas. Morton, Mich. Clarkson and Rog. Grenall. *Westm.*, 12 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 6d.

49. George Cokett and Bridget, his wife. Warrant by the Court of Wards and Liveries, for a livery of lands to the yearly value of 12l. 8s. 8d. to be made to them; as it appears by the office found upon the death of Francis Slade that he died, 11 March 27 Hen. VIII., seized of lands worth 62l. 3s. 8d. in cos. Midd., London, Camb., Suff. and Warw. and that the above named Bridget, one of his five daughters and heiresses, is of the age of 17 years and upwards. Dated 27 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. John, Hyde and John Peryent.* *Del. Westm.*, 13 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.

50. Henry earl of Surrey. Licence to alienate the manor of Laryngforth, with the advowson of the parish church there and all appurtenances in Laryngforth and Sneterton, Norf.: to John Alyngton and Margaret his wife. *Westm.*, 13 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 27.

51. Jas. Nedeham, King's servant. Grant of a mill called Hyde Mylle in Hyde beside Ikelford, Herts, which belonged to the late monastery of Elnestowe, Beds, with all possessions of Elnestowe in Hyde and Ikelforde, and an annuity of 30s. due from the abbess and convent of Elnestowe to the late priory of Wymondley, Herts, for the said mill and other premises; to hold in fee simple as one fortieth of a knight's fee, at 6s. rent. Also grant of the issues since the dissolution of Elnestowe. *Westm.*, 6 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 Feb. P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 27.

52. Wm. Whateley of Fynmer, Oxon, yeoman. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of (1) a water mill and (2) warren of coneys within the lordship of Fynmer and (3) the underwood and pasture of the park there now in tenure of the said William and parcel of the late Queen Jane's lands; for 21 years from Mich. next; at rents of 26s. 8d., 13s. 4d., and 23s. 4d. respectively. *Del. Westm.*, 14 Feb. (*year omitted*).—S.B. (*Signed by the Surveyors.*)

53. John Johns. Licence to alienate lands in Kyngestanford, Heref., to John Colyns. *Westm.*, 14 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 10.

54. Sir Nich. Strelley. Inspeximus and confirmation of (1) a charter of Henry III. to Robt. le Vavasur of free warren in his lordships, &c., of Shippeleg, Bylleburg

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and Maperleg, dated Westm., 2 Oct. 31 Hen. III., and (2) a charter of the same, to Robt. de Stretleg. of free warren in the demesnes of his manors of Stretleg, Trowell and Oxtou, Notts, provided they are not within the King's forest, dated Westm., 20 Oct. 36 Hen. III. The said Sir Nicholas being kinsman and heir of Vavasur and Stretleg, and present holder of the said manors. Westm., 15 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 25.

55. John Peyto of Chesternton, Warw., esquire. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, as s. and h. of John Peyto, dec., in England, Wales, Calais and the Marches. *Del.* Westm. 15 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 2, m. 7.

56. Thos. Martyn, clk., rector of the parish church of Stretcham, Surr. Licence of non-residence for 6 years. Westm., 7 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb.—P.S.

57. Gerard Carleton, King's chaplain. Grant of the deanery of Peterborough. Ntht., now void. Westm., 13 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 27.

58. Edward earl of Hertford, viscount Beauchamp, captain of Jersey and uncle of Prince Edward. To be Great Chamberlain of England *vice* Robert earl of Sussex, dec.; with all profits and privileges. Westm., 8 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 28. (*Marked as cancelled because surrendered 15 Feb. 1 Edw. VI.*)

59. Edm. Butte, gentleman, and Anne his wife, late a minor in the King's custody. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, in right of the said Anne, one of the four daughters and heiresses of Hen. Buers, dec., s. and h. of Robert Buers, dec., in England, Wales and the Marches; with reversion of lands held by Anne Buers, late wife of Henry Buers, Robt. Buck and Joan his wife for life; with profits since the said Anne Butte attained the age of 21 years. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 7, m. 3 (*undated*).

60. Wm. Byrche of London. Licence to alienate the great messuage in his tenure in the parish of St. Gabriel Fanchurche in Fanchurch strete, London, which belonged to Halywell priory, Midd. (which messuage abuts on the street on the south, the garden of the Fishmongers' Company on the north and west, the house formerly Gynkynson's on the east and the alley formerly called Murfyns Alley on the west); to Sir Ric. Gresham and Guy Crafford, to the use of the said William and Eliz. his wife, for life, and the heirs of

the said William. Westm., 16 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 23.

61. Geo. Nevill of Fawldyngworth, Linc. Licence to alienate a messuage and lands in Snyterby, Linc., to John Nevill, sen. Westm., 16 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 23. (Cancelled, with the note that no such letters patent were issued.)

62. Edm. Bendo and John Pyke and Agnes his wife. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, the said Edm. and Agnes being kinsfolk and heirs of Nich. Wayte, dec. (*i.e.* the said Edm. s. and h. of Eliz. Bendo, d. and co-heiress of Edm. Wayte, late of Ronhall, Beds, dec. and Agnes the other daughter of Edmund Wayte) in England, Wales, Calais and the Marches. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb. 34 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 1, m. 9.

63. John Bayncroft of Kenninghall, Norf., yeoman. Pardon for having, with four others, 20 Jan. 32 Hen. VIII., broken into the parish church of Redgrave, Suff., about 11 p.m. and stolen two vestments of crimson velvet worth 24 mks., a cope of blue velvet worth 10l., a chalice of silver and gilt worth 10l., a pix or mouster of silver and gilt worth 10s., and other articles (detailed) in custody of Thos. Fissher and Hen. Peeke, churchwardens. Westm., 10 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 17 Feb.—P.S.

64. Ric. Kynwolmershe of London, and Elizabeth his wife. Licence, in survivorship, to keep open, in his dwelling house in the city of London, the game of tennis for the recreation of "our young lords, knights, gentlemen and merchants" resorting thither; notwithstanding any statutes or proclamations to the contrary. Westm., 6 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 1. *In English.*

65. Sir John Walshe. Lease of the manor and borough of Sodbury, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick in co. Gloucester, except the site of the said manor and other demesne lands leased to Nic. Wykes and except the park there and all woods, &c.; for 21 years; at 30l. 2d. rent (besides 14l. for the farm of the site and lands leased to Wykes and besides 69l. 11s. paid by Sir Nic. Poyntz) and 2s. increase. The preamble states that by pat. of 16 July 22 Hen. VIII. (1) the manors of Sodbury with the borough of Sodbury, (2) Barton Regis beside Brystoll. and (3) the hundred of Barton, parcel of lands of the late earl of Warwick in co. Glouc. (except the park there and the woods, &c.) were leased to Sir Ant. Poyntz, for 21 years, at rents of (1) 47l. 12d. (2) 56l. 13s. 6d. and (3) 12l. 7s. 5d., and 10s. increase; which lease was afterwards sur-

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Edw. IV. To hold free of all charges except the above rent, the right and title of Steph. Thomasson, Hen. Yong, Jas. Wilson and Sir Thos. Johnson in certain of the premises and 40s. a year to the vicar of Topoliff for the tithes of the mill and 5l. a year to the chaplain in the manor of Topoliff. Westm., 16 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Feb.—P.S. (*somewhat injured*). *Pat.* p. 8, m. 18.

67. Henry earl of Sussex. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands as s. and h. of Robert late earl of Sussex, Great Chamberlain of England, dec., in England, Wales, Calais and the Marches; with profits from 29 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Slightly injured.* *Pat.* p. 9, m. 2.

68. Wm. Halley. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors, and for 5 mks. fine) of a messuage, containing hall, chambers, grange and kitchen, and lands in Lambreth beside Taunton in the manor of West Monketon, Soms., late in tenure of John Bawdon and now of the said William, and in the King's hands by the attainder of Richard last abbot of Glastonbury; except the fishery in the water of Tone and the usual reservations; for 21 years; at 6l. 18s. 4d. rent. Westm., 12 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 4.

69. Wm. bp. of Bath and Wells. Licence to alienate a messuage or house at the corner of Dowe Lane in the parish of St. Michael Pater Noster at Dowgate, London, to Cuthbert Walker, his servant. Westm., 19 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 12.

70. Wm. Pykeryng. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, as s. and h. of Sir Wm. Pykeryng, dec., in England, Wales, Calais and the Marches. *Del.* Westm., 20 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster.*) *Pat.* p. 9, m. 11.

71. Sir Ant. Browne, K.G., master of the Horse. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Pollard and Moyle, general surveyors,) of certain meadows and pastures (specified) near Warwick castle within the lordship of Warwick in co. Warw., and parcel of Warwick's Lands; with reservations; for 21 years; at stated rents (16l. in all), and 6s. 8d. increase. Westm., 7 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 1.

72. Sir Thos. Hennege. Licence to alienate all his lands in Withcull *alias* Withall, Linc., which belonged to Legborne priory: to Sir Wm. Skipwith. Westm., 20 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 18.

73. Nich. Denton of Barwicke, gentleman. Lease, by the General Surveyors,

for a fine of 3s. 4d., of a water mill outside the gate of St. Mary of Barwicke towards Scotland, abutting upon the castle of Barwicke on the South and the high way from Scotland to the said gate of St. Mary on the North, parcel of lands assigned by Parliament for the pay of the garrison of Barwicke; for 21 years; at 6s. 8d. rent.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 6, m. 6.

74. Robt. Howard. To be a gunner in the Tower of London, with 6d. a day, *vice* Thos. de Valloys. Westm., 22 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 4.

75. Robert White and Katharine his wife. Grant (in exchange for the manor of Nuttyngbarnes and the farm of Nuttyngbarnes in Kensington parish, Midd., the chief messuage called Westbourne in Paddington parish, woods called Nuttyngwood, Dorkyng Hernes and Bulfre Grove in Kensington parish, two messuages in Chelsea, and all possessions of the said Robert in Kensington, Paddington and Chelsea, Midd., and for 126l. 5s. 10d.) of (1) the manor of Overburgate *alias* Freren Courte with the site and chief messuage of the same in Fordingbridge, Hants, with its demesnes, and certain lands (specified) in Elyngham in tenure of Ph. Baskerville, a wood called Northfield in Fordingbridge and Elyngham, and all appurtenances of the manor of Overburgate in Overburgate, North Goreley, South Goreley, Blessheforde, Ibbesley, Sopley, Aven, Rokforde, Culmere, Fordingbridge and Elyngham, Hants, which premises belonged to Beaulieu monastery, Hants, with full rights and franchises; (2) the manor of Holbury with all its appurtenances in Holbury, Lepe and Falley, Hants, which also belonged to Beaulieu; (3) the manor of Houghton with its chief messuage and lands in Houghton, Dokham and Eveley, Hants, in tenure of Wm. Howchyn, and all its appurtenances in these places and in Drayton, Hants, which belonged to St. Swithins, Winchester; (4) the chief messuage called "le Harpe" anciently called "a brewhouse," with garden adjoining, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, in Tower Street, London, which belonged to the Crossed Friars of London (position described as regards Tower Street, the tenement of Sir Ralph Aston, and Harpe Lane) and which was built by Wm. Sever who formerly occupied it and is now in tenure of Jane widow of Sir John Mylbourne and formerly wife of John Chester.

To hold the manor of Overburgate as one twentieth of a knight's fee by rent of 66s., and the other premises also as one twentieth of a knight's fee by rents of (2) 14s. 6½d., (3) 59s. 9d., (4) 5s. 4d., free of other charges except 10s. a year out of certain meadows in Elyngham. Also grant of pannage of swine and common of pasture for swine and other beasts in the New Forest as enjoyed by the late convent

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A. Paulinus. Westm., 17 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 23 Feb.—P.S. (Injured.) Pat. p. 6, m. 15.

76. William Thomas, John Stafforde and Edmund Forde. To have the next presentation to the perpetual vicarage of Sturminster, Dorset, which belonged to Glastonbury abbey. Westm., 21 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 23 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 6.

77. John Berkeley. Lease (by advice of Thomas Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of this messuage of the rectory of Rhapwyk, Monmouth, with its barn, dovecot and two orchards, also tithes in Chelton, Edlington, Catecott, Rhapwyk, Hutton, Mowill, Muryllnohe and Aynshcote, also rents of diverse tenements belonging to the rectory, messuages or glebe lands, late in the hands of the abbot of Glastonbury, with tithes of suckling calves (ritual. lutan.) in tenure of John Frye and others, a close called Ingrams Hays and farm of land there rented at 10s. a year; which premises belonged to the late abbey of Glastonbury and came to the King by the attainder of Richard, the last abbot; with reservations; for 21 years; at 58l. 12s. 10d. rent; to have timber for repairs and 6l. 18s. 4d. to be deducted from the said rent annually and retained by him. Westm., 20 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 23 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 5.

78. Sir John Talbot. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, as brother and heir male of Sir Gilbert Talbot, dec., "de corpore Gilberti Talbot militis senioris, patris predicti Gilberti Talbot fratris et Johannis Talbot, proventus," in England, Wales, Calais and the marches, with profits from the death of Sir Gilbert Talbot, junior. Del. Westm., 23 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (Signed by Sir John, Sewster and Parys.) Pat. p. 6, m. 4.

79. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer. Grant (Ar. 5.113l. 15d.) of monastic lands (N.B. in this abstract the names of the former proprietors are put in Italic):—(1) Cosby manor, Leic. Kyrge Rollers priory; (2) Grandon manor, Somers. Morda Priory; (3) Gosford manor, Oxon. St. John's of Jerusalem and Swynfelde preceptory; (4) Chitterne manor, Wilts. Swynfelde; (5) Wyfold manor and Chadyngton Grange manor and grange close, Glouc. Swynfelde; (6) Chelanscote manor, Bucks. Swynfelde; (7) Stokehamonde manor, Berks. Swynfelde; (8) Erbar manor, Berks. St. Nicholas' Hospital in New Sarum; (9) Swaye manor, Hants. St. Nicholas' Hospital; (10) Temple Elphande manor, Hants. and Edgesware manor, Midd. St. John's of Jerusalem; (11) Newarke manor, Essex. St. Peter's, Westminster; (12) Bonyngton manor, Kent. St. John's of Jerusalem and Swynfelde preceptory; With all appurtenances of the preceding in Cosby, Leic., in Grandon, Baddendowne and Thikeborne, Somers. in Gosforde, Oxon. in Chitterne, Wilts. in Wyfold and Chadyngton, and in Odington, Oxon. in Sesyncote, Glouc., in Stokehamonde, Chelanscote and Sulbery, Bucks. in Erbar, Berks. in Sweye and Swertling Hyde, Hants., in Temple Elphande and Capell, Surr., in Edgesware, Boyes, Renters and Hendon, Midd., in Newarke Norton, Essex, and in Bonyngton and Swynfelde, Kent.

Also (14) tenements, &c., in Rugby, Warw., in the several tenures of Wm. Malbe. and John Malbe and Joan his wife and ——— (blank) their sons, and in Thorpemondevile, Ntht., in tenure of John Halleis, Chacombe; (15) two messuages, &c., in Shukeborough, Warw., in tenure of Ric. Hill, and rent of 7s. therefrom, Coventry priory; (16) tenements, &c., in Harleston, Ntht., in tenure of Thos. Atkyns and Eliz. his wife and Joan their daughter, and of Nich. Stormer and Agnes his wife, St. James' beside Northampton; (17) two valetal and coppices of wood in the lordship of Dowles beside Bewedeley in Dowles parish, Worc. and Salop (one, called the Priors Valett, lying between Barkhill and Dowles brook and between Kinges Wood and the prior of Malvern's pasture beside the Severn, the other, called Dowles Valett, between Dowles brook, Connyngebres coppice in Stourton lordship, and the said pasture), in tenure of Wm. More, Great Malvern; (18) lands in Maydeforde, Ntht.; tenants Ric. Wright and John Tewe, in Cotes Culworth alias Cotton beside Culworthe, Ntht., tenant Ric. Stone, in Myddelton Cheyney, Ntht., tenant Ric. Partriche, in Wappenam, Ntht. and Bucks, tenant Wm. Hunte, another there, tenant Wm. Hunte and Parnella his wife and Henry their son, in Wedon and Weston, Ntht., tenant Thos. Lovett and Nich. Lovett, in Helmdendon, Ntht., tenant Robt. Gryffyn, and in Hynton Woodforde and in Weston, Bucks and Ntht., tenant Ralph Sutton, Chesham Ashby; (19) lands in Siggessham, Ntht., tenants Thos. Gibbins and John Gilforde, Robt. Grenewood, John Mason and John Hayes, John Esquer (in later clause Esquer) Wm. Palmer, Thos. Esquer, Ric. Dowman and George Juddes and Alice his wife and their children, Petrus Leister; (20) a great barn and stable with court yard adjoining and certain closes (named) in Chesham, Ntht., tenant Laure. Washington and Anne his wife and Chr. Thompson, with certain specified reservations: two closes

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called Stuttisbury Welds, tenant Laur. Wassington; a close called Brodeyates in Hardington, tenant John Avery, the advowsons of Stuttisbury rectory, Ntht., and of Kympton vicarage, Herts, Westfelde close in Stuttisbury (between Gret Worth field, Sulgrave field, Marston field and Oxehey and Milfelde), tenant Laur. Wassington, &c., *St. Andrews Northampton*; (21) lands in New Alresford, Hants, tenant John Sutton, *Southwike*; (22) the site, &c., of the manor of Abboteston, Wilts, with the lands in Wynterborne and rents there called Mayden Novyll, tenant John Tuckar, and Monke meade near Newton Stacy in Barton Stacy parish, Hants, and le Hurst meadow there, tenants John Salmon and Edm., Wm. and Thos. his sons, *Hide monastery*; (23) pasture in Reddendowne and Thickehorne, leased with Grandon manor to Edw. Pike, and Willphelps close in Grandon, tenant Wm. Ludlowe and Joan his wife and George and Edw. their sons, *Maiden Bradley*; (24) lands in Helmeden, Ntht., former tenant Hen. Cooke and after him the abbot of Bittlesden and after him——(blank) Gryffyn, *Nuneton*; (25) the chapel of Chitterne, Wilts, and a messuage called Cowyche in——(blank) parish, Wilts, tenant Anne Davers, widow, *Bradenstoke*; (26) a tenement, &c., in St. Mary Magdalene's parish, Old Fishstreet, London, former tenant Sir Adrian Fortescue, now John Godsalue, *Hallywell*; (27) tithes in Quinton *alias* Quenton, Glouc., tenant Robt. Gybbes, and in Quinehill *alias* Quenehyll, Worc., tenant Robt. Chace, and in Woodforde, Ntht., tenant Robt. Porter, all lands in Myddleton Chenduyte (*sic*), Ntht., which belonged to Shene monastery (except a pension of 52s. out of the rectory of Middleton aforesaid), and rents in Frankelowe, Ntht., *Shene priory*; (28) eight tenements, &c., and a mill in Grymscote, Ntht., tenant John Manell, *Dunstaple*; (29) lands in Helmeden, tenant John Abraham (except a close lying between the monastery close of Bittlesden and the tenement of Thos. Crispe which belonged to Nuneton), also lands there in tenure of John Shorteland, John Aishmore, Ralph Pulton, Edw. Grene, Thos. Lelande, Wm. Westley, and Wm. Nitingale, *Bittlesden*; (30) rent of 18d. in Wyng, Bucks., out of tenements of Sir Robt. Dormer, meadow near Crofton Bridge there, tenant Sir Robt. Dormer, *Woburn*; (31) lands in Chelmyscote (?) and Sulbury, Bucks, leased to John Williams with the foresaid manor of Stokehamonde, *Dunstaple*; (32) four fulling mills under one roof in Farley and Henton, Soms. and Wilts, leased to Mary Horton, a tenement in Westwoode, Soms. and Wilts, tenant Thos. Garston, [lands]* in Fressheforde, Soms. and Wilts, tenant John Abridge, and tenements

in Westwoode, tenants Ph. Harrys and John Dogget, *Henton priory*; (33) lands in Sweye and Swertyngghide, Hants, and a water mill there, tenant Thos. Pace, *Querne Abbey*; (34) all lands in Sweye and Swertling Hyde which belonged to Romsey abbey or to Christchurch Twyneham priory, the tithes of the demesnelands of the manor of Sweye, and the rectory of Sweye with the tithe barn and the advowson of the vicarage, *Christchurch Twyneham*; (35) a tenement, &c., in Hethouse within the tithing of Radon and parishes of Frome and Radon, Soms., tenant Edw. Modye *alias* Grendon, Joan his wife and William their son, and another in Northmerdon, Suss., tenants Wm. and Henry Crocher, *Maiden Bradley*; (36) the rectory of Edgeware and Boyes, with appurtenances in Edgware, Boyes and Hendon, Midd., with the advowson of the vicarage, *St. John's of Jerusalem*; (37) certain fields (named) in Hendon, Midd., *St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield*; (38) lands known as Markeden and Sanderslande in Nethergeting, Glouc., and a water mill there, tenant Ric. Dene or Deane, pasture for 40 sheep there and certain meadows, tenant John Crokeker, *Bruera*; (39) a messuage, &c., in Welborne, Linc., tenant Robt. Lettyn, *St. John's of Jerusalem and the preceptory of Temple Brewer*; (40) all appurtenances of the premises besides the advowsons of the rectory of Stuttisbury and of the vicarages of Sweye and Edgware Boyes; (41) the reversion and rent reserved upon a Crown lease to Alice Wryght, widow, 4 April, 33 Hen. VIII., (granted on surrender of a lease by Robt. late abbot of Abingdon and the convent there, St. Andrew's Day 17 Hen. VII., to Wm. Waller, for 39 years at 8s. rent) of a garden in St. Margaret's parish, Westm., between the garden of Westminster abbey known as le Convent Garden along le Mudde Wall on the north and abutting on the land of Jas. Nicholl on the east and upon Church lane leading from the high way to St. Martin's cemetery and the land in tenure of the said Wm. Waller on the south and the said Convent Garden on the west, for 21 years at 8s. rent; also grant of the said garden, *Abingdon*; (42) the site, &c., of the late hospital outside the north gate of Bury St. Edmunds, Suff., in occupation of Chr. Peyton, and a barn within the grange called Hospital Grange there, in the parish of St. Mary and St. James of Bury St. Edmunds and of Forenham All Saints, except the lead, *Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds*.

To enjoy in the premises all rights of the former owners. Annual values of the premises:—lands of Kyrbye Bellers 46s. 8d., of Canons Ashby 10l 15s. 4d., Bruera 15l. 6s. 8d., Maiden Bradley 11l. 6s. 6d.

To hold as one hundredth of a knight's

* Omitted in the Patent Roll.

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fee by rents of (32) lands in Iforde, Farley, Henton, Westwoode, Rawleye and Fressheforde 15s. 9½d. (30) 18d., (7 and 31) 6s. 8d., (14) 6s. 5d., and 3s. 5d., (1) 4s. 8d., (15) 8½d., (16) 6s. ¼d., (17) 2s., (18) 3s., 3s. 4d., 16d., (2s. 4d., 7s. 1d., 16d., and 20½d. and 18d. 19) 2s., 2s., [of John Pencredye 2s., John Squyer 10½d., Wm. Palmer 2½d., Geo. Juddes 2s. 8d.], (20) Westfeld close 33s., the barns, &c., 6s. 6d., (27) 4s. 2d., and 32s. 7d., (5) 16s. and 7s. 4d., (6) 13s. 4d., (28) 9s. 2½d., (29) 2s. 3d., 2s. 8d., 22d., 8d., 8d., 8½d., and 8½d., (24) 7½d. (4) 22s. (25) Cowyche 14s. 8d., (21) 6s., (22) 12s. 8d., 6s., (3 and 23) 14s. 5d., (3) 16s. 11d., (8) 16s., (35) 8s. 4d. (?), (9, 33 and 34) 19s. 7½d., (10 and 36) 10s. and 30s., (11 and 37) 13s. 4d., (38) 17s. 4d., (12) 13s. 4d., (13) 23s. 4d., (39) 4s. 8d., (26) 4s., (41) 10d., (42) 2s.

To hold free of other charges except 6s. a year to the lord of Thorpemondeville out of the lands there, and 4d. out of the lands in Wappenam.

II. Grant to the said Sir John Williams and Sir Edw. Northe, treasurer of Augmentations, of (1) 50 acres of meadow and pasture called Monkes Lands in Bygrave beside Baldock, Herts, *St. Albans*, tenant John Bolles, (2) the site, &c., of the late *Friars Minors of London* (boundaries given with regard to the church of the said Friars, London Wall, Northumberland Place, a tenement lately belonging to the Charterhouse near London, the garden of the said Friars now in tenure of John Boynton, grocer) with the water course known as "le Conduyte," (3) the rectories of Sylverley, Camb., *Hatfield Regis priory*, value 4l., and of *Sudecamps, Camb., Waltham abbey*, with the advowsons of the vicarages, (4) three acres of land in Borowe, Camb., tenant—*(blank)*, Leche, *Barnewell priory*, (5) le Charterhouse Wood in Tottenham, Midd. (between the way called Bondes Green on the east and the wood called Bowisbeith belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's on the west and south and the wood called Loding Grove which belonged to Christchurch priory in London on the north and lands called Boondes Garden belonging to John Somerton on the south), of 60 acres, the *Charterhouse near London*, (6) a tenement in Beckingham, Notts, tenant Wm. Spurre, *Brodeholme priory*, (7) a tenement, &c., in St. Botolph's parish without Aldersgate, within the site of the late Charterhouse, tenant John Leylande, and another tenement thereto adjoining within the churchyard of the Charterhouse, tenant Wm. Welkynson, the *Charterhouse*, (8) three leets and views of frank pledge, &c., within the parishes of Sylverley, Asheleye and Brynkele, Camb., (9) rents of from 2s. to 4s. paid as part of the profits of view of frank pledge or of sheriff's aid by tenants formerly of

Geoff. Arsyk in Sylverley, of Robt. Gynes in Asle (*sic*), and of Wm. Moyun and Wm. de Briketot in Brynkele, (10) all messuages, &c., in the parish of St. Alban's, London, which belonged to the *New Hospital without Bishopsgate*, tenant Walter Cromer *alias* Alber Cromy, M.D., a piece of waste land in Lytle Woodstrete, London (bounded by tenements of Roger Calton, bricklayer, Walter Cromer and Robt. Hutton and the highway), and the rent of 26s. 8d., paid by Cromer; (11) the reversion and rent reserved on a lease by Robert late abbot exempt of Waltham Holy Cross and prior commendatory of St. Bartholomew's in West Smithfield, and the priory of St. Bartholomew's, 20 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII., to Sir John Porte, one of the Justices of Common Pleas, of a tenement within the precinct of the said priory, formerly held by Robt. Blag, one of the barons of the Exchequer, for 30 years at 3l. 6s. 8d. rent, *St. Bartholomew's priory*.

To enjoy all the rights of the former owners. Value of the premises belonging to the late Friars Minors, 3l. 13s. 4d. To hold to the said Sir John and Sir Edward and the heirs and assigns of the said Sir Edward as one hundredth part of a knight's fee by rents of (3) 8s. and 4s., (4) 2d., (6) 10s., (1) 8s., (5) 6s., (8 and 9) 22½d., (7) 4s. 11d., (2) 7s. 4d., (10) 2s. 8d., (11) 6s. 8d.

To hold with full rights, free of all other charges except a pension of 6l. 13s. 4d., to the vicar of Sylverley. Westm., 20 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 24 Feb.—P.S. *mach injured*. Pat. p. 11, m. 23.

80. John Pye of Chippenham, Wilts, and Robt. Were *alias* Browne, sen., of Marlborough, Wilts. Grant (for 50l. 20d., paid by Pye) of the house and site of the late priory of Friars Augustinians, commonly called Austin Friars, in Droitwich, Wore., a garden called the Friars orchard in tenure of Wm. Borne, and tenements of—*(blank)* Braye, Wm. Bere and, Laur. Barbour and certain closes (specified) all which lie in Droitwich and belonged to the said priory.

Also grant (for 91l. 16s. 8½d. paid by Were) of the house and site of the late Carmelite Friars in Marlborough, called the White Friars, with its church and other buildings, and lands in the several tenures of Edith Walker, widow, Thos. Foxe, Martin Morasse and Thos. Cooke, which belonged to the said White Friars.

To hold the premises in Droitwich in fee simple to the said John Pye as one twentieth of a knight's fee by rent of 7s. 5d., and the premises in Marlborough in fee simple to the said Were, also as one twentieth, and by rent of 9s. 3½d.; free of all charges except 10s. a year due from the White Friars to the rector of St. Peter's in Marlborough. Westm., 13 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Del. Westm., 24 Feb.—P.S. Pat. p. 8, m. 14.

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81. Edw. Darrell. Livery, by the Court of Wards and Liveries, of lands, as s. of John Darrell and kinsman and heir of Sir Edward Darrell, dec., in England, Wales, Calais or the Marches. *Del. Westm.*, 24 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by St. John, Seuster and Parys.*) *Pat. p. 2, m. 9.*

82. Ant. Denny and Joan his wife. Licence to alienate the whole manor of Bybesworthe, Herts, and an annual portion of 33s. 4d. out of the vicarage of Kympton, which belonged to Hertford priory: to Nich. Bristowe and Lucy his wife. *Westm.*, 24 Feb. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

83. Sir John Williams and Sir Edw. Northe. Licence to alienate a tenement in Beckingham, Notts, which belonged to Brodeholme priory, tenant Wm. Spurre: to the said Wm. Spurre. *Westm.*, 24 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 8, m. 7.*

84. Commissions of the Peace.

Heref.—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk. President Suffolk. Russell Privy Seal, R. bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, R. bp. of St. Asaph's, Walter lord Ferrers, Sir Nich. Hare, Sir Edm. Mervyn, Wm. Portman, King's serjeant at law, Sir Edw. Croftes, Sir John Vernon, John Pakyngton, John Scudamour, Jas. Vaughan, Thos. Baskervyle, David Brooke. Thos. Monyngton, Roland Morton, Roger Bodenham, John Harley, Thos. Holte, Wm. Hull, clk., Thos. Vaughan, John Price, Ric. Walwyn, Stephen ap Harry, Ric. Hassall, Nich. Fytton, Geo. Cornewall, Ric. Palmer, Ric. Warmecombe, John Bridges. Thos. Havard, John Blount of Grendon, John Beryton, John ap Gwyllym and Ric. Wynford. *Westm.*, 24 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 6d.*

85. *Suff.*—Lord Chancellor Audeley, Treasurer Norfolk, President Suffolk, Russell Privy Seal, T. bp. of Ely. Thos. lord Wentworth, Sir Edw. Mountagu, Thos. Bromley, King's serjeant at law, Sir Ant. Wyngfeld, Sir Geo. Somerset, Sir Arth. Hopton, Sir Thos. Tyrrell, of Gipping, Sir Humph. Wyngfeld, Sir John Willoughby, Sir Ric. Gresham, Sir Thos. Tey, Sir John Cornewallys, Sir Wm. Walgrave, Sir John Jernygam, Ant. Rowse, John Brewse, Ric. Warton, John Spryng, Lionel Talmage, John Gooderike. Hen. Gooderike, Geo. Colte, Robt. Downes, Robt. Crane, Ric. Freston, Chr. Glencham, Thos. Wyseman, John Harvy of Ouldtton, Robt. Rokewood, Robt. Broun, John Harman, jun., Edm. Lee, Thos. Tylney, Wm. Reede, Thos. Danyell of Sudbury, John Southwell, Hen. Doyll, Edm. Rowse, Thos. Sekford, Walt. Wadland, Robt. Raynold, Nich. Bohum, Robt. Ryse, Clement Higham, John Gosnold, Hen. Hubbard, Wm. Forster and Thos. Pope. *Westm.*, 24 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 7d.*

86. Thos. Barmiston, King's servant.

Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors and for 5 mks. fine) of the site of the lordship or manor of Wrattyng, *Suff.*, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Katharine, attained; with reservations; for 21 years at 8l. rent. *Westm.*, 16 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 25 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 11.*

87. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer. Licence to alienate the manor of Newarkes Norton, Essex, (Grant 79, § 12) to Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor of Augmentations, and Elizabeth his wife. *Westm.*, 25 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 11, m. 2.*

88. Wm. Blythman. Exemplification of a grant to him, by letters patent, dated 4 June 27 Hen. VIII., of the office of controller of the great and little custom and subsidy of wools, hides and wool-fells and of the subsidy of 3s. a gallon and 12d. a pound in the port of Newcastle upon Tyne. Granted because the original letters patent have been accidentally lost. *Westm.*, 26 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 23.*

89. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer. Licences to alienate:—

i. The manor of Cosby (Grant 79, § 1) to Thos. Bent of Cosseby. *Westm.*, 26 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 24.*

ii. Lands in Nethergetyng, Glouc. (Grant 79, § 38), to Geo. Thyrpkmarion of Derehurst, Glouc. Same date. *Ibid.*

iii. Lands in Welborne, Linc. (Grant 79, § 39), to Thos. Ryggys of Fulbeck, Linc., and Joan his wife. Same date. *Ibid.*, m. 25.

iv. The manor of Gosforde, Oxon. (Grant 78, § 3) to Owen Whytton and Joan his wife. Same date. *Ib.*, m. 26.

v. Lands in St. Margaret's, Westminster (Grant 79, § 41), the site of the late hospital outside Bury St. Edmonds (*Ib.* § 42) and the advowson of Kympton vicarage. (*Ib.* § 20). Herts, to Nich. Bacon and Hen. Ashfelyde. Same date. *Ib.*

vi. A great barn, &c., in Stutesbury, Ntht., and closes called Stutesbury Welds and Brodyates, and the advowson of Stutesbury rectory (Grant 79, § 20): to Laur. Wasshyngton of Northampton. Same date. *Ib.*

vii. Lands in Wedon and Weston, Ntht., in tenure of Thos. and Nich. Lovet, and of Ralph Sutton (*see* Grant 79, § 18): to Joan Lovett, widow. Same date. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 5.*

viii. Lands in Harleston, Ntht. (Grant 79, § 16) to John Molle of Northampton. Same date. *Ib.*, m. 7.

ix. Bonyngton manor, Kent (Grant 79, § 13), to Sir Thos. Moyle and Katharine his wife. Same date. *Ib.*, m. 11.

90. Sir John Williams and Sir Edw. North. Licences to alienate:—

i. A house, &c. in West Smithfield, London (Grant 79, Part II, § 11) to Ric. Moodye. *Westm.*, 26 Feb. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 24.*

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GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1548—*cont.*

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II. The rectory of Sudcampes (Grant 79, Pt. II, § 3) to Sir Giles Alyngton. Same date. *Ib.* m. 25.

III. A tenement and garden in St. Botolph's parish without Aldersgate, within the site of the late Charterhouse and now in tenure of John Lelande and a garden adjoining in tenure of Wm. Wylkynson, with the water course from the great conduit of the Charterhouse (Grant 79, Pt. II, §§ 7, 8). To Wm. Wilkinson, mercer, of London and Jane his wife. Westm., 26 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 8, m. 7.

91. Conand Baynes. Grant of the chantry of Northallerton, Yorks. Westm., 27 Feb. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 28.

92. John Videe, outler, the King's servant, a born subject of the French King. Denization.

II. Fiat for similar letters to be made to Robert Demanye, a native of Paris, who has dwelt in England 16 years. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *In English: with mem. at top that the letters patent to the said John bear date at*

Westm., 20 June, 36 Hen. VIII.

93. Hugh Cleyton and John Snell. Lease, by the General Surveyors, for a fine of 20*l.*, of 70 acres of land called le Holmes now in their tenure, and parcel of the lordship of Kymberworth, Yorks, late of George duke of Clarence, attainted; with reservations; for 21 years; at 100*s.* rent. *Del.* Westm., 27 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle.*) *Pat.* p. 8, m. 18.

94. Robert Dyrdo. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of the site of the manor of Gyllyngham, Dors., with its demesne lands, winter pasture in Cumbermeade and pasture called Erneleigh grove late in tenure of Robt. Dyrdo, sen., father of the aforesaid Robert, and now in that of the aforesaid Robert, all which are parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years at 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* increase. Timber for repairs, &c., out of the forest of Gyllyngham and Thornegrove. Westm., 17 Feb., 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Feb.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 1.

1 March. 227. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 92.

Meeting at Westm., 1 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business: Letter written to Sir Thos. Wharton touching things to be declared to lord Maxwell.

1 March. 228. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650. f. 2.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 320.

Enclose letters just received from Wharton. Although Bucleugh's offer to deliver the young Queen seems an unlikely matter, and not, with the King's honor, to be practised "in such sort," they have advised Wharton as in the enclosed copy of their letter. Ask the King's pleasure touching that matter and Maxwell's son. Yesternight arrived the Council's letters to the lord Warden, staying his return. That will much advance the King's affairs, considering his intelligence with Arren, good espials in Scotland and experience of the Borders. This morning came the Council's letters of the 26th, with those to the lord Warden and the minute of a letter to be written by Suffolk to Anguishe. Suppose it to be devised upon the news of the removing of the young Queen and her mother to Stirling; which was untrue, for they remain at Lythco, although the mother desired to remove, as Rotesaye herald said. Suffolk will, however, write such a letter to Anguishe, and another to Arrayne, according to the Council's instructions of the xx[vj]th Feb. Have proclaimed the abstinence here and will have it proclaimed at Carlisle and other Border places. Upon the the lord Warden's arrival (who will be here to-night, and would have been here yesterday but for his journey to Berwick touching Lionel Graye) will appoint 500 men to remain in garrison. Newcastle, 1 March. *Signed by Suffolk, Durham, Parr, and Sadler.*

P.S., in Sadler's hand.—The lord Warden is arrived.

Pp. 8. *Add. Endd.:* a° xxxiiij°.

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1 March. 229. SUFFOLK to SIR THOS. WHARTON.

Add MS.
82,650, f. 4.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 820 (1).

Has received his letters and credence by his cousin, Lancelot Lowther, with letters from Maxwell and Buckleugh's letters to Wharton. Approves his discreet proceedings concerning the intelligence brought by the Scottish woman^o from Buckleugh, who seems a mean man to have the mayning of so great a matter. Still, Wharton should speak with him and hear what he has to say; and then, giving him thanks for his zeal, put him off with fair words and report all to Suffolk. Maxwell is to be told that Suffolk has received his letter and would gladly accomplish his desire, but, as Arrayn has lately obtained longer day for the entry of the prisoners, the pledges to remain as they do, Suffolk dare not himself change his (Maxwell's) pledge, but has notified his desire to the Court and trusts shortly to have answer to his contentation.

Copy in Sadler's hand, pp. 8. Headed: The copie of my lord of Suffolk his lettre to Syr Thomas Wharton, of the first of March. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

1 March. 230. SUFFOLK to ARRAN.

Add MS.
82,650, f. 6.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 820 (2).

Having, upon this abstinence, dissolved the King's garrisons on the Borders, saving that the lord Warden remains with a convenient number to attend him and aid the officers to maintain good rule, considering how ready the broken men on both sides are to break the peace; requires Arran, likewise, to appoint a convenient number to assist his officers so that both sides may be in good order and the officers may, by mutual agreement, ride upon peace breakers. Will punish such of the Liddisdalses and other broken men of Scotland who may be taken on this side, and is content that Arran shall do the same to Englishmen of Tyndale and Ryddesdale taken in Scotland. Thinks this will conduce to good rule and requires Arran to signify his conformity with it.

Copy in Sadler's hand, pp. 2. Headed: The copie of my l. of Suff. lettre to therle of Arrayn, of the first of March. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

1 March. 231. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

B. O.
St. P. ix.,
827.

As he wrote on 8, 14 and 27 Jan. the Emperor, tarrying here two months, departed for Saragosa and Barcelona this 1st of March. Prince Philip accompanies him only to Alcala de Henares and then returns here, and after Easter goes with the Grand Council to remain at Valladolid. Contrary to his custom the Emperor has not gone to his mother at Torre de Sillas beside Valladolid, for her blessing at his departure, but has only taken order with the Council and the Marquese of Denia for her governance. For this, and a rumor that the French will return upon Perpignan, the Emperor's going to Italy is not so undoubted as it was. As to the assembly of great men of Castilla, mentioned in Bonner's letters, they came with small company and tarried a fortnight. Encloses a schedule of their names. Besides these marriages and the King of Portugal's conclusion declared by Idiaquez, who returned on the 10th ult., and a gentleman of Portugal, who arrived on the 16th, there was "purposed" both the governance of the Prince and realm in the Emperor's absence and the war. Although they would lend no money, they would be ready to defend the country. The money granted in the Courtes is now mostly paid in hand and great loans taken of merchants. Hears of no great personage to accompany the Emperor save the Conde de Feria, who offered himself. True, the chief captains of Castilla and Valentia were assembled here, but that may have been for the French war and defence against Barbarossa and

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231. BONNER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

the Turk, of whose preparations against Christendom at the French King's instance there is much talk. The Conde of Modica is made admiral, as his father was who died this time twelve months. The Conde de Alcandete who lately went into Africa has sped well and won Tremysin, some 20 leagues from Alger. Capt. Alvaro Bazan and Don Pedro de Guzman, who were to go with certain Spaniards into Flanders, remain here because the French remove towards Narbona.

The arrest of ships at Seville was released as regards English ships at the coming hither of Ric. Grange, Mr. Gonson's servant. Ric. Graye warns Bonner that Wm. Estrige, married in St. Mary Hill parish and dwelling at St. Lucar, intends to present to the King divers costly boxes of marmalado given him by naughty friars of Seville, "suspected to have within them things of danger and great peril." Told Graye to warn the King and Council. The boxes are shipped in the *Saber* of Bristow. Graye promises to enquire further on his return to Seville.

It is said that the Scottish King was hurt in the battle and is dead, and Henry determined to enter Scotland and be crowned there. The Emperor knows this only by merchants of Burgos and St. Sebastian's, but the writer "would it were yet true."

Alexandro Visconte and Camillo Castellazo, envoys of Milan, have had gentle audience. Madrill, 1 March, 7 p.m. *Signed.*

ii. The noblemen assembled at Madrill, at the Emperor's there being in Feb. A.D. 1548, viz. "the duke of Cameryne that hath married the Emperor's bastard daughter, of the house of Farnese, a Roman born;" "the duke of Frias, earl of Haro and constable of Castile, of the house of Velasco"; and so on. A list of 42 dukes, marquises, counts, comandadors and cardinals (Toledo and Seville), "besides xiiij bishops."

Pp. 8, slightly mutilated. Add. Fndd.: A° xxxiiij°.

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding also signed and addressed.
Pp. 8, slightly mutilated.

2 March. 232. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R O. Has received his letter expressing desire to speak with the writer for some affair of importance. Is sorry he is so far from the frontier, but will go to-morrow to Lille, and thence to a little house of plaisance near Gravelinghen, and send word of his arrival through the captain of Gravelinghen; for if he sent direct it would at once be known in France. "Je suis veneu ichi pour faire mon cas prest a me bien deffender, comme avant xij jours vous veres." Castle of Guand, 2 March, very early.

French. Hol., p. 1. Add.: "Mons. le gouverneur et capitaine de Guines." Fndd.: A° xxxiiij.

233. THE GREAT MASTER OF FLANDERS.

R O. "These be the words that the Great Master did speak to my servant on Monday at night last past."

I believe when all is done the King of England will take neither part. If he think the French King will be his assured friend he is deceived, for I know that some of the best of his realm lately said, "Shall we never overcome the King of England?" If the Emperor wax weary of war and render Milan, peace is made for ever, and then if England make war with France, for 1,000*l.* it should cost now, it should then cost 100,000*l.* I marvel that the King of England does not spy his time. I have plenty of money. I have 7,000 fighting men and 5 or 6 battery pieces at his com-

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mand. Also about Luzenburg we have 14 ensigns of lanceknights and 500 men of arms. The French King is preparing a great army against this country. If he come not we will meet it in the field, and if he come and it be too great we will keep the towns, and by the end of April all forage will be spent and he must retire, and then we will "set on the tails of them."

On Monday last, at 4 p.m., entered St. Omer's the whole garrisons of Arras, Byttune and Ayre, and left that night, at 12 o'clock, with 5 great battery pieces (some had 11 horses to draw them), to besiege a castle 4 leagues off, said to be Alkyn castle.

The Great Master says that the duke of Cleave makes great suit for peace.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "The words spoken by the Great Master of Flanders to Mr. Walop's man."

8 March. 234. BISHOPRIC OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

See GRANTS in MARCH, Nos. 8 and 81.

8 March. 235. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Dasent's
A. P. C., 98.*

Meeting at Westm., 2 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 8 March. Present: As above. Business:—Whereas a letter was written to Wm. Oseburne, at Hull, to deliver the ship of Camphire to bearer, who returned certifying that it was neither at Hull nor Harwyche but here in the river, a letter was sent to Wm. Gonston for its delivery.

8 March. 236. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to HENRY VIII.

*Add MS.
32,650. f. 12.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 323.*

Edward Leche, the rebel, being, by appointment between Arran and the lord Warden, delivered at the Bounde Rodde of Berwick and brought to Alnwick, made a confession to the lord Warden, who at his repair to Newcastle (to consult Suffolk about dissolving the garrisons and placing the five hundred) made Leche repeat his tale to the Council here. As it contains matter which the King should know, they have caused Leche to write it, and it is here enclosed. Newcastle, 8 March. *Signed by Suffolk, Lisle, Parr and Sadler.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: A° xxxiii°.

8 March. 237. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

*R. O.
St. P., v. 257.*

Have received the Council's letters of the last of February, which they will ensue touching Donlaneryke. Perceive that it is not well taken that they have not revenged the late incourses by Scots, seeing the abstinence was but conditional upon its acceptation or refusal. Considering the time of the abstinence, which they knew had been accepted and proclaimed in Edinburgh immediately after it arrived, thought it convenient to forbear; especially as the excourses were done by broken men, with the help of the Tynedales and Riddisdales, and would have to be revenged by gentlemen and garrison men, and also as the broken men on this side had been riding upon the Scots, notwithstanding the lord Warden's command, and were fully even with them. From henceforth, if they keep good rule and make redress, we shall render the like to them; if otherwise, they shall for one shrewd turn have two.

Have dissolved the garrisons; not before it was high time, for by the scarcity and badness of fodder many good horses are lost. Have picked out 500 of the best to remain in garrison in pursuance of the Council's

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237. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

letters of 26 Feb. Enclose a schedule of the names of the captains and the places where they lie, which are as near the Border as horsemeat can be had.

On Tuesday last Edward Leche was delivered at the "Bounde rodde" of Berwick, by appointment between Arren and the lord Warden; and he is now here and shall forthwith be sent up.

Enclose the depositions of the three persons who were at the finding of the letter (enclosed) contrived in Lyonel Grey's name. Explain at length why they strongly suspect that one of these persons, Peter Middleton, was the contriver and writer of the letter, as the handwriting is like his, and he had brought the other two, Geo. Crofte and Robt. Avery, beside the Porter's pew to listen to the organs when he found the letter in the pew, and (expressing hope that there were no treason in it) suggested taking it to Robt. Rooke, who, like him, bears malice to the Porter. The Porter cannot read nor write and his mark is not like that in the forged letter. He seems too wise to trust any man with writing such a letter, or to leave it so negligently in his pew. Keep him here until further instructions, and have put another to supply his office meanwhile. Newcastle, 8 March. *Signed by Suffolk, Lisle, Parr and Sadler.*

P.S. in Sadler's hand:—"The cause why my lord of Duresmes hand is not now at our letters is for that he is gone to preach at Morpeth."

Pp. 5. Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.: iij^o Feb. (sic) a^o xxxiiiij^o.

8 March. 238. SIR THOS. WHARTON to SUFFOLK and OTHERS.

Add MS.
32,650, f. 8.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 321.

Received Suffolk's letters from Newcastle, 28 Feb., with a proclamation of abstinence of war by land from 14 Feb. to 1 June, which he has proclaimed in Carlisle. Is credibly informed that proclamation was made on Monday last for abstinence for six months both by sea and land. Received also Suffolk's letters by Lancelot Louthere, one of his (Wharton's) deputies, from Newcastle, 1 March, and declared the answer to lord Maxwell. Maxwell desires to be at their Parliament, for the King's service and the weal of Angwes, who will marry his daughter. Will obey the instructions touching Bukelewge.

A Council was to have been kept by Huntley, Argille and others, with many churchmen, at Saynt Johnstones, and none of that Council to come to Edinburgh; but, this 8 March, an espial called Johnstone reports that Argill's suit to the Governor for certain lands in the Isles which the late King gave him will be granted, and thus he will be brought friendly to the Parliament. The troubles in the Isles of which Wharton wrote on 28 Feb. were stirred against Argille by the Governor.

This Saturday night came a French servant of the Queen Dowager of Scotland with a letter to lord Maxwell to get him conveyed to Suffolk with her letters. He will be to-morrow night at Hexam and on Monday at Newcastle, accompanied by a kinsman of Wharton's. Maxwell says that the Queen Dowager and Arane begin to disagree because Arane would have the Queen her daughter to Stirling castle and she wishes to remain at Lithcoo; also that this Frenchman brings the Queen Dowager's answer to Suffolk's letters, which before were only answered by word.

Two or three little displeasures have been done by English Westmarchers in Scotland before 14 Feb., for which Maxwell asks redress, saying that the King promised that redress should be made for any attemptes committed after his departure. Has little or nothing to demand of Maxwell. Carlisle, 8 March.

An espial called Joke Dowgles, servant to Maxwell, has just reported that lard Dumlanreke has written to Maxwell to "come starke with a power"

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to the Parliament. Angwes and his friends devise to keep this Parliament for restitution of Angwes, and Dumlanreke thinks it will succeed. Kind messages are sent to Argill. Angwes is hasty to be married, the payment being 4,000 mks. Scottish, of which Maxwell has already received the half for his friendship. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. to Suffolk, Lisle, Durham, Parre and Sadler, at Newcastle.

8 March. 239. ARRAN to SUFFOLK.

Add MS.
32,650, f. 10.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 322.

On the 3rd received his of 27th ult., from Newcastell, mentioning receipt of the abstinence for the part of Scotland, and his intention to make proclamations for good rule on the Borders during it, with a remembrance of certain "byrnyngis and hereschippis" done by Scots, and a desire for the acceleration of the ambassadors towards the King, whose letters are received of "prorogation" of the noblemen prisoners till Whitsunday, "My lord, we thank you of your good mind and diligence in all our affairs." As to keeping good rule, has commanded the wardens to keep warden courts and make redress as in times of peace. Will send the ambassadors with all diligence after the 12th inst., which shall be the first day of Parliament; for the matter to be treated requires the counsel and consent of the most part of the noblemen and barons, and the convention could not be sooner. Will answer the writings brought here by bearer by Berwick pursuivant, who "has been this long time in the west parts of this realm, to what affair we know not." Edinburgh, 8 March.

P. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

8 March. 240. J. D'ESTOURLMEL to WALLOP.

R. O.

I have just received letters from the Count* who orders me and all the Emperor's servants in my government to obey you. You may command us until his coming, which shall be very soon. I write nothing to the deputy of Calais. The French "euoite (*envoyent*?) es villes frontieres a vous force gens de chevaulx." Gravelinghes, 8 March.

French. Hol., p. 1. Add.: A Mons., Mons. le gouverner de Guines, a Guines. Endd.: The captain of Gravelyn to Mr. Wallop iij° Martii, a° xxxiiij°.

4 March. 241. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 98.

Meeting at Westm., 4 March. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to Thos. Waters, of Linne, to victual two ships equipped for war out of Linne, and pay the wages of captain and men from time to time.

4 March. 242. THE GOVERNORS OF ST. OMER to WALLOP.

R. O.

Today, the Sieur de Renouille and I received letters from the Count de Roelx commanding us to write to you that, for the service of the King of England, the garrison of St. Omer, both horse and foot, is at your order. St. Omer, 4 March 1542. *Signed: J. de Holewin; Gilles du Bois.*

French, p. 1. Add.: Monsr. le debitis de Ghines. Endd.: To Mr. Wallop from St. Omers.

* The Count de Roelx.

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4 March. 243. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 331.

Since he last wrote the States have divers times met in Council; but the Protestants insist, as before, that their religion be approved by law and that all except two of the 24 doctors who are the judges and assessors of the Chamber be dismissed and others appointed. In administering the old laws they (of the Chamber) necessarily condemn many new institutions of the Protestants, and they are sworn to the recess of Augsburg, by which the dogmas of the Protestants are condemned. Sees no chance of concord except through fear of the Turk, nor is sure that their combined forces can resist the Turk. King Ferdinand and the Venetians (who also have an orator here) have news that the Turk has left Adrianople for Hungary with a vast force. The Hungarians dislike Ferdinand and are not to be trusted. The dukes of Bavaria and Wurtemberg have intervened to settle the Brunswick matter, and restoration of the children* is being treated. Marquis Joachim, Elector, who last year commanded the Turkish expedition, has sent a book to the Diet explaining that nothing could be done because the number of soldiers promised was not sent and the men were badly paid. This excuse is not held sufficient, because, at the Germans' coming, there were not past 8,000 Turks in Buda and Pesta. In Lower Germany the Cleves party have lost 500 horse; and the Emperor will take no peace without Gueldres. The Saxon has assisted his kinsman of Juliers; which may involve him and his adherents in the war. Nurnberg, 4 March, 1548.

Latin. Hol., pp. 8. Add. Scaled. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

5 March. 244. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 98.

Meeting at Westm., 5 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to Wm. Gonston to supply victual by small boats to the *Mynyon* and the rest of the fleet appointed to the Downs.

5 March. 245. HENRY VIII to the DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.†

R. O.
St. P., iii.
440.

Answers theirs of 7 Dec., as follows:—1. The view sent of revenues and charges there is imperfect; for although the Vice-treasurer cannot affirm certainly the yearly issue of liveries, wards, first fruits, profits of the Hanaper, &c., he might have stated the amount for last year and the year before, and similarly with the lands whereof they write that the King takes yet little profit. A more perfect view is to be made, with the oversight of the Deputy, and sent as shortly as possible. 2. Sends by bearer, his servant, George Cary, 2,461*l.* 12*s.* st., and, upon receipt of the "said view," will provide what is necessary. 3. Desires them to signify whether Claneboy is so situate that the King "may conveniently depart with it," for he has heard here that it is not; also what the whole value is, and what rent should be reserved. Meanwhile they may assure Nele Connelagh of the King's favour. 4. Has taken George Cary into his service, and given him 12*d.* a day in recompense for Newry. Directs the Vice-treasurer to allow him two horsemen. 5. Desires them to get into his hands not only the port towns of Ulster but all port towns. Has this matter much to heart, and requires them, in their next letters, to certify particulars of the places, cost of keeping and profits, sending plats of the principal ports with note of what strangers trade there and at what seasons.

*The Duke of Brunswick's children who had been captured at Wolfenbuttel. See Vol. XVII., Nos. 668, 766.

†Enrolled on the Irish Patent Roll, 34 Hen. VIII. m. 10*d.* See Morrin's Calendar, p. 99.

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245. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND—cont.

This must be handled most secretly. 6. Sends the acts for the subsidy and for Dungarvan. Will further consider that for the incontinency of priests. 7. Grants the 6s. 8d. a day to the Chancellor. 8. Also their suit for John Goldsmith and for pardon of Nic. Bagnald at Tyrone's suit.

[“Md. for the Scottes, &c.”]°

Finally, has licensed John Brereton to repair hither for two months. Directs the Deputy to provide for the charge of his men, and the Vice-treasurer to pay his wages in his absence.

Sends also two seals graven with his full style, to be delivered in presence of the Council; and the old thereupon defaced and sent over by next messenger. Bearer is paid for his charges and the transport of the money.

Draft with corrections and the last paragraph by Wriothesley. Endd.: “Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland, v° Martii a° xxxiiiij°.”

5 March.

246. THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 14.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 324.

Sends inventory, taken by Suffolk's command, of Sir George Lawson's goods in and about York. Hears that there is 800*l.* to receive, which is in bailiffs' hands, and some other goods which he will certify as soon as he can get knowledge of them. York, 5 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.*

5 March.

247. GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 109.]

Acknowledges his letter of the 12th ult., and the copy of the treaty sent him by the Queen of Hungary. God be praised for the great work. Is sure the Emperor will be pleased and acknowledge Chapuys's services. An express from the Queen soon after brought a third copy, come by way of Biscay, of the Emperor's letters. Nothing is heard yet of the two sent by the other sea. The Emperor writes that his departure from Madril was fixed for the day after St. Matthias last, to embark at Barcelona for Italy, where he would make no stay, but come at once to these parts to make war in France, and that if, as he hopes, the treaty with England passes, Granvelle and Chapuys should try and induce Henry to begin war against France this year. At once despatched a courier to Genoa to cause the galleys to leave, and wrote to the Emperor that the treaty was made (advising him to ratify it forthwith, and, if required, swear to it, and commit to Chapuys the [taking of the] reciprocal oath), and that he would advise Chapuys as to persuading the King to war against France this present year. Has drawn out a concise memorandum of arguments to be employed for the purpose, which he forwards first to the Queen Regent to be corrected in consultation with De Praet. Chapuys understands the King so well that he will know best how to make use of it in accordance with the Emperor's intentions. Is sorry he is troubled with gout; but he must persevere, and he may expect honor and recompense for his long service, although there seems no chance of his leaving England before next winter. Encloses another letter to be shown, at discretion, to the King and the two bishops (Gardiner and Thirleby) and to the lord Privy Seal. Nothing new since his last. Nuremberg, 5 March.

P.S.—Since writing, has received the letters herewith from the Emperor brought by way of Italy, which show how much he desired the conclusion of the treaty, and the pleasure it will give him. For God's sake try to finish the good work in order that a blow may be given this year to him who is deservedly hated of God and all the world.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

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5 March. 248. GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 110.]

Praises God for having granted what they so earnestly desired, as appears by Chapuys's letter of the 12th ult. and the documents there mentioned. *Surely the Emperor fully expected it, confident that Henry could never forget the old friendship between them and their predecessors, and as he advanced would the more recognise the unreasonableness and malignity of the French and their irreconcilable enmity to him and his realm. The Emperor has accordingly determined to be in these parts by May and writes that he has already started. Now is the time to bring the common enemy to reason, for such an opportunity may not occur again, and every one says it is a judgment of God; and when Granvelle saw the treaty he thought to himself, a Domino factum est istud. Chapuys must ascertain the King's advice and may assure him there will be no fault upon the Emperor's part, but not a moment is to be lost. Desires commendations to the bps. of Winchester and Westminster and the lord Privy Seal. Nuremberg, 5 March.*

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

5 March. 249. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Yesterday the muster was taken at Arde, 700 footmen. Mons. Torsey's band of 50 men of arms comes thither. Many ladders are a-making at St. Omez, in fear of which they of Arde make up the vaumures with dung faggots mixed with earth, and take away their maunds. On Thursday was proclaimed at Arde that no man should quarrel with any Englishman. General musters are deferred, awaiting the answer which their ambassador that went last over shall have. If it be not good they will make a course upon the Burgundians, and perhaps upon us, and retire into garrisons. They have 700 men of arms and but 10,000 foot and are not expected to "encamp" this year upon these frontiers. A gentleman of Mons. de Beez asked a Frenchman of these borders if he knew of any good Englishman to be taken prisoner. He said he did; and the gentleman then spoke to De Beez, who commanded him, on pain of death, not to meddle, for they would wait as long as they could. Begs, for the surety of the Pale, to know beforehand if the ambassador is not to have a good answer. Mons. de Beez is returned to Bullen and Mons. de Kerquey expected there, and their 800 horsemen shall muster to-day or to-morrow, with 8 ensigns of Parisians. Expects to hear more by one whom he sent six days past to Amiens, especially of the French king's coming thither. One sent out to-day could learn nothing of the coming of the said Parisians or of De Kerquey, but says that great preparation of forage is made in Bullen. Guisnes, 5 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

6 March. 250. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
383.

To Paget's letter Cardinal Tournon answered that he must be content with the order taken, for it had never been seen that two French ambassadors should be in England and no English in France, and for the amity it were better to tarry until his successor came. At Amiens, found the Sieur Doultreleue, captain of Crotoy and Rue, commissioned by Mons. de Bies (because there were many soldiers stirring in the country) to accompany him to Bouloyn; so Cambyes, Card. Turnon's man, returned to Court. At Amiens, Abbeville and Montreuil, the captains and officers brought presents and showed him much courtesy. At Bouloyn, Mons. de Bies escorted him to his lodging and entertained him at supper. De Bies asked when his successor was coming, and whether he would depart before his successor came. Answered as he did to the King. De Bies said he

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had better tarry, and that he was commanded to make him good cheer. Thanked him, but said he was ordered home and would depart on the morrow, for he thought no man would arrest him, seeing the French king had given him leave and it would be dishonourable to do so. De Bies said he had no command to arrest him, but to make him good cheer, and he should go hawking and hunting and whither he would. "Why, then," said Paget, "I will go to Calais." "Nay (quoth he), that you may not." Paget said that amounted to an arrest, and De Bies begged him not to use the word, saying he was no Councillor and was not to blame for this step, of which he disapproved. Asked how long he should be kept. De Bies said they had two ambassadors in England, and when Paget's successor came, if Marillac came with him, Paget might go. Paget said he was sorry to see this unfriendly dealing, and asked what he should write to his master. De Bies told him to write to Henry to send another in Paget's place, and Marillac with him, or else to send both ambassadors home, and then Paget should depart; and to signify his pleasure to De Bies as soon as might be. Talked then of the matter of the ships and of Marillac's proceedings, to which he wist not what to say. Lacks no good words, and De Bies seem anxious to gratify Henry, for the men of the ships arrested here are not imprisoned and English subjects of Calais are suffered to pass and repass without trouble, whereas in all other places every Englishman that comes is arrested and put in prison. Begs Henry not to "disorder" his determinations for his (Paget's) sake. Boulloyn, Tuesday, 6 March, very late. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

Caius College
MS., 597,
p. 279.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 8.

7 March.

251. ARRAN to SUFFOLK.

Add MS.
32,650, f. 18,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 525 (1).

Received this day his writing dated Newcastle, 2 March, signifying that, since the proclamation of the abstinence, he has dissolved the garrisons, save that lord Lisle, Great Warden, remains with a convenient number for the weal of the abstinence and help of the wardens deputies; and desiring Arran to do the semblable for Scotland and agree that the English may punish Liddisdales and other broken men of Scotland taken in attempts against the abstinence, the Scots punishing such of Tindale and Riddisdale as fortune to be taken on their side. Thanks for his good will to the abstinence. Will cause the wardens "to await time by time upon the execution of justice" and strengthen them to enforce observance of the abstinence. Agrees that thieves and breakers of peace should be punished, and is content that the English shall punish Liddisdales and all other broken men attempting against the abstinence, provided that the Scots may punish, not only men of Tindale and Riddisdale, but all other broken men of England doing the like. Edinburgh, 7 March.

P. 1. Headed: The copy of the Governor's letter to my L. of Suff. of the 7 of March. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

7 March.

252. PAGET to WALLOP.

R. O.

Yesternight arrived here, where De Bies is commanded to make him good cheer and let him go hawking and hunting where he will; until either a successor come, with one of the ambassadors that be in England, or else both ambassadors come away. Has good cheer, and one or two gentlemen appointed to accompany him. This day De Bies accompanies Mons. de Pyna to Arde to remain as King's lieutenant above Sainchevall, with the 50 men of arms that were Mons. Torsyes. Boulloyn, 7 March. *Signed.*

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252. PAGET to WALLOP—cont.

At the foot Wallop has written: "This morning I received a letter from the Great Master, and tomorrow I must meet with him beside Burberow. John Wallop."

P. 1. Add.: Captain of Guisnes.

8 March.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 16.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 325.

253. SUFFOLK and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

Enclose letters, both to Suffolk and the lord Warden, from Arran and from Angwishe and George Dowglas. To-morrow the lord Warden repairs to Alnewyke, to be near the Borders for speedy obtaining of news of the parliament in Scotland, and for the appointment of warden courts and days of truce. He will not himself meet the deputy wardens of Scotland, "being but mean personages," but (unless a chief warden is appointed on that side) assign the deputy wardens to it. Enclose also letters from Sir Thos. Wharton. As they "partly purport," 100 Scots of Lyddesdale, on Monday night, entered by the west marches and burnt two houses near Hexham, killing two Englishmen and taking eight prisoners. The lord of Thirlewall warned Jack a Musgrave and Blannerhassett, "the land serjeant," who gathered 80 men and surprised the Scots in their return, rescuing all the English prisoners save two, and taking 10 or 12 of the Scots prisoners, among whom are seven chief thieves of Lyddesdale, Armestronges. The lord Warden is informed that Patrick Hebbourne, a near kinsman of earl Bothwell, was with them, who has such credit with Bothwell that he has, or shall have, the keeping of Hermitage Castle. Have now sent to Wharton to pick out of these Armestronges, by whose advice this and recent raids from Lyddesdale were made, and what aiders they have in England.

Send herewith an inventory, which they caused the President of the Council at York to make, of Sir Geo. Lawson's goods. Think that the executors will undertake to act; but they have day until the 19th inst. to decide. Meanwhile the goods are put in safety. Beg instructions in case the executors decide to act.

P.S.—An espial has arrived with the lord Warden, reporting that the Governor and Anguysshe "are very stark and have a strong party," and that there is no more bruit of Huntley, Murrey, Argile and the Kirkmen holding a parliament of their own at Saynt Johnstones. Huntley and Murrey intend to come to Edinburgh in peaceable manner, where their lodging is taken and themselves expected yesternight. Argile comes with a stark power. If so, the Governor will let him bring no great power over the water, but only come himself with a convenient number of attendants. The bishops and clergy will come, who fear "that things shall go much against them at this time touching the reformation of their abuses." Newcastle, 8 March. *Signed by Suffolk, Lisle, Durham, Parr and Sadler.*

Pp. 8. Slightly mutilated. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

8 March.

B. O.
St. P., v. 260.

254. ARRAN to SUFFOLK.

Angus and George Douglas say he has written to them that the first purpose of the duke of Gweis and earl of Lenox to lead a force hither is altered, and they "hes tane purpos to graitht yame mair starkly to cum in yis realm hastely, nocht to our contentatioun, and yat yai suld tak purpois to schip in Bryst of Bartanze"; desiring Arran to send a servant, to be conveyed through England, to enquire into this. Sends bearer, without writings, to make enquiry at the ports of Normandy and Bartanze under Suffolk's instructions. Holyrudhouse beside Edingburtht, 8 March. *Signed: James G.*

P. 1. Add.: lieutenant general of the North partis of Ingland. Endd.

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9 March. 255. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 94.

Meetings at Westm., 6, 7 and 8 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Gt. Chamb., Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 9 March. Present: Canterbury and the above. Business:—Dr. Guent and Dr. Oliver, appointed commissioners for hearing of certain Portugalles suspected of Judaisme, brought in certificate that they were Christian men.

9 March. 256. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

On Tuesday, 6th inst., two of his horsemen that watch on Fynes hill brought word that De Bies, with a number of horsemen, dined at the castle there. Sent Mr. Vaughan to the Chalk Pits, to speak with him if he passed that way, and the Bailly to Camp, where he must pass. He had long communication with both. Writes Mr. Vaughan's report *verbatim*; as for the Bailly, he will write direct or else through the lord Deputy.

De Bies asked Vaughan why Englishmen "fled away with their corn, cattle, bag and baggage"; who answered that he had no less marvel why all those of Picardy so did. De Bies then said that the English ambassador was stayed at Bullen until another came in his place or theirs returned, but that he left him merry, accompanied with gentlemen and damoysselles to pass the time. Vaughan had with him 7 or 8 tall fellows with pikes and as many with long bows; whom De Bies pointed out to Mons. de Pynay, "which he brought to be lieutenant at Arde for the French king," as of the hardiest men in the field of any nation he ever saw. Vaughan said the Picards were as tall men as ever he saw, and they exchanged compliments, De Bies inviting him to come to Bullen when the musters were taken (in three or four days), where he should have good cheer. De Bies desired to see the archers shoot; and when they had shot, De Pynay, who had never seen Englishmen shoot, asked if their King had many archers in his realm. "Unto whom Monsr. de Beez said that it was th' Englishmen's natural weapon from childhood. Then Mr. Vaughan said that the King's Highness might at all times find within his realm xl^{ti} mⁱ archers that the worst of them should be better and taller personages than the best of those he had there. At those words Monsr. de Pynay took up his hand and blessed him." After this De Bies asked if he thought their masters should remain friends, and Vaughan said he was sure the King would not break the amity, but he heard that they had arrested all English ships and subjects in France. De Bies said that more French ships and of greater value were arrested in England, but he thought the amity would not be broken for any worldly goods, and protested his master's love to the King. And with many such fair words De Bies departed.

Wallop, however, mistrusted his coming to Arde to be for something other than to conduct Mons. de Pynay, and caused all the country to retire their cattle within Newneham Bridge and the Marresse, and next morning wrote to the lord Deputy to let it remain there; so that now the French can do no hurt except burn the houses, which he reckons they will not begin.

Yesterday De Bies returned to Bullen, not through the King's forest as he is wont. Perhaps he doubted an ambush of the Burgundians or mistrusted us; for the passage is now very strait because of the ditches Wallop cast from the chalk pits to the woodside for surety of the labourers. The night he came to Arde seven horsemen of St. Omez chased their "skult," and therefore he sent 300 footmen to search the woods and 300 to Leekes and, ere he came to the wood, sent his trumpet to Wallop with a letter (enclosed) that Mr. Paget gave him the day before to send here.

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256. WAILLOP to the COUNCIL.—*cont.*

Marvels "what he meant to keep the same so long." Guisnes, 9 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

10 March. **257.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 94.

Meeting at Westm., 10 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Warrant stamped and signed to Tuke to pay Wm. Rogers, mayor of Norwich, 66[*l.*] 8[*s.*] 4[*d.*] disbursed for board of certain Flemings taken at sea.

10 March. **258.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.

Add MS.
32,650. f. 20.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 326.

The King has seen his letters of the 6th inst. and those of Wharton and lord Maxwell, with the credence of the Frenchman sent from the Dowager of Scotland. Suffolk shall immediately write or send to the Dowager that, weighing the credence and remembering a report that the King should have need to provide shortly for the surety of her daughter, he thinks she has done wisely to seek his Highness's advice and succour; but, if they of Scotland desire to employ her daughter to their own purpose or perforce put her in danger, as the credence and Suffolk's intelligence purport, she should be speedily gotten into the King's custody, who is well able to defend her "and will not otherwise bestow her than on his own natural son, my lord Prince's grace, the goodliest child of the world." If the Dowager will frankly signify her mind herein, and how she thinks it may be compassed, Suffolk may assure her that he will travail earnestly in it; begging her to take his advice in good part, which he could not forbear to utter, both because of her former message and his own zeal for the child's preservation, being so near the King's blood.

Draft, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to the Duke of Suff., x° Martii, a° xxxiii°.

10 March. **259.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 114.]

Besides other attentions (*visitations*), this King, on the 2nd inst., sent Winchester, Westminster and Wriothesley to signify that he was content, solely for Chapuys's sake, to restore the goods of certain Portuguese (seized because of their being charged with Judaism), in whose favour she has twice written during these past months, as also have the King and Queen of Portugal. They wondered that there was no news from her to impart to their master; which Chapuys assured them was due to her great occupations, which gave her no leisure, and proposed as a remedy that the King should have an ambassador with her—a suggestion which they much liked. Perceived from them that, contrary to what they had before given him to understand, the bp. of London has no commission to treat of the common invasion, but only to solicit that Chapuys may be empowered to treat it. Told them that they seemed to have omitted the chief point of the bp's. instructions, and that he was astonished thereat, after what they had said, but chiefly because it concerned them so much in the present position of their master's affairs, who, they said, had thirty ships at sea and, being already at that expense, had far better make the said invasion and thus have the help of the Emperor's ships and so dominate the sea that neither French nor Danes would dare venture into Scotland. There was no other means of assuring the King's affairs in Scotland; for, as he had said before, French practices were more to be feared than their arms, and, if not busied in defending themselves, they had both leisure to contrive new moves and opportunity to get money out of the people; whereas,

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if effectively invaded, Francis would have no fancy to embroil the affairs of others and would fear to burden his people with taxes, after last year's risings in Brittany and La Rochelle. Now was the time to run upon him, when, after last year's expenditure, his money must be low; and, besides, for notorious reasons, he and his intrigues were detested by all Christendom, and even by all good men of his own realm, and there was small likelihood that he could get foreign soldiers of estimation, considering his treatment of the Clevois and Gueldrois and of Count Guillaume de Frustemberg. If he was to be left to breathe for another year, it would have been better to have deferred the conclusion of the treaty; for he was bound to hear of it, and would provide for his affairs and take heart, imagining that in such an opportunity we dared not assail him.

The ministers took these and like representations in good part, and promised to report them to the King and let Chapuys know his intention.

Next day, 3rd inst., received her letters of the 24th and 25th ult., with those to the King and the oration made in her behalf to the Diet of Nuremberg. After perusing all, on the 4th, being still indisposed and the weather unsettled (*tres divers*), sent the letters for the King to Wriothesley, to present them and get a confidential person sent to hear his credence. On the 5th, very early, Winchester and Mons. de Chenay, treasurer of the King's house and knight of the Garter, came to hear it, saying that the King thanked Chapuys for his advertisement by the aforesaid ministers, and would send an ambassador to her and debate the rest with his Council. Having then communicated his charge to them, they rejoiced to understand her affection for their master and the success of affairs there, and to see the prudence and dexterity with which she provided for everything; and they requested that they might take to the King her oration to the Diet; which Chapuys granted. As to the impost of 1 per cent. upon exports, showed them that if the English were exempt other nations would murmur, and merchandise would be fraudulently passed under the name of English, so that the impost would be fruitless; and it was to be employed against the second Turk and in a war not for Flanders alone but for the merchants here, who had much goods there and no other convenient outlet for their wares, besides that doctors of laws held that the convention of intercourse did not extend to this (although the Queen would not allege their opinion, as she wished rather to amplify than restrict the treaties). This they could not contradict, but rather admitted; and they stayed at nothing save the invasion of France in the present year, the treasurer (who alone spoke of it) alleging that the time was too short, if only for the difficulty of getting wagons. On Chapuys's removing that objection, he began another which might have made Chapuys suspect him of partiality, he having been brought up in France, and a pensioner, and tracing his ancestors from Burgundy. It was that the French frontier towns were so strong that the smallest of them could not be won within a year. Answered that the King knew their strength and, if he had thought them inexpugnable would not have capitulated the invasion, and Chenay knew that there was no fortress but was both guardable and pregnable; and if, perchance, Francis, this spring, invaded Flanders, as he bragged, after his men had suffered by bad weather and his horses by lack of forage, it would be easy to give them a thrashing which would astound those in the towns, and, by marching beyond them, to put the towns out of hope of succour; and if they (the Flemings?) in winter, with a handful of men, dared some time since to go as far as Montdedier, what might they do in summer, when victuals were abundant and might be carried by wagon, with an army six times as strong and the French forces scattered? The King's army drawing towards Normandy would always be aided by the joint armies on the sea, by means of which some stir (*garboille*) might be raised in Brittany

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259. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

and Bordeaux, where the King has right and is in good reputation; and, when all was said, their Majesties would not make the war alone, for the most part of Christendom would assist, at least with good wishes and prayers, and God would be captain of the enterprise and inspire those in charge of the fortresses to transfer them to more Christian and virtuous hands. To this the bp. and treasurer made no reply, but said they would report it to the King before answering. They said nothing of the duke of Cleves; but, eight days before, the King sent word by the secretary of his Council that he was advertised of a peace being treated between the Duke and the Emperor, and thought it the very best means to withdraw the Duke from France to the side of the Emperor, and that (if it could not otherwise be done) the Duke might be permitted to enjoy Gueldres for life, if it might pass with the Emperor's honor and reputation; and that in this he was not prompted by any affection to the Duke, for whom and all his allies he (the King) cared less than he did for the Emperor's gloves.

This morning the King has sent word that he takes in good part Chapuys' communication to his said ministers, and, since she (as Chapuys had said) knew the Emperor's will as to the enterprise against France, and had authority in all things concerning her government, he had decided, as Chapuys advised, to send, in five or six days, two ambassadors to her. Thinks that one of them will be Mr. Thomas Semel, brother of the late Queen Jane, and the other Dr. Carne, whom she knows, and that they will be more dexterous and modest than the other^o who was there these years past, who might have returned thither but for Chapuys's remonstrances.

Is greatly consoled to hear of her satisfaction touching the treaty, of which, although the King desires it kept secret for some time, she might make profit with the dukes of Cleves and Holstein and other German princes; because the chief cause of his desiring secrecy ceases, viz., that he would provide against a French attack upon his lands beyond sea, and the indemnity of his subjects having goods in France is provided for by the retention of the six ships of which Chapuys has heretofore written, and the sequestration of Frenchmen's goods here, in which the ministers have used incredible diligence ever since the conclusion of the treaty and could not use greater rigor if war were declared. Believes that the exasperation will increase daily and soon constrain the English to enter war, especially if the ships of the two sides meet. It seems as if the French are seeking some pretext either for troubling the English openly or for sending into Scotland, for the French ambassador, twelve days ago, complained to this King that his master was advertised that Englishmen lighted the fire last year at La Rochelle, and that this King had sent into Normandy to practise the seizure of certain fortresses. True, Westminster and the Treasurer said that the ambassador who came eight days ago, called the prothonotary de Ortez, of the house of Gramont and nephew of the abp. of Bordeaux, has used very gracious and friendly language. The old ambassador would fain withdraw, but may not leave until the English ambassador, who was (on his way back from the French Court) arrested at Boulogne, arrives here; "et est obstine led. Sr. Roy de plustost mourir le sond. ambassadeur (*sic*) que de donner congie a nul desd. deux de France pour s'en retourner."

Four days ago the King sent to say that, after the death of the late king of Scotland, learning that the French boasted that the duke of Holstein would send a great army to Scotland, he despatched one Wm. Watszon, practised in those countries, with letters to the Duke and also to Lubeck and Hamburg, to feel the Duke's intent and spy the preparations, who had been seized as a suspicious person and imprisoned at Utrecht; and the

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King desired Chapuys' intercession with the Queen for his immediate deliverance. All is for the service of their Majesties. The King greatly desired an interview with her, but his Council dissuaded him by representing that she was now greatly occupied with affairs; but he would marvellously desire that Grantvelle might cross hither. Surely, if his charge there permits it, his coming would be to the Emperor's service. London, 10 March, 1542.

French, pp. 12. Modern transcript from Vienna. Original mainly in cipher.

10 March. 260. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II, No. 113]

Lately, by her orders, he excused himself to various persons from writing about export of armour (*harnois*) from thence, but now that things are changed, and those here must prepare to hurt the common enemy, hopes she will take in good part his petition for licence to deserving personages, such as Mons. de Saint Jehan, of the Privy Council, who desires leave to procure 100 harnesses for foot men and 100 pikes. London, 10 March, 1542.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

10 March. 261. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 24,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 327.

This evening, since my coming hither, arrived Henry Raie, with letters from Arren, Anguyshe and Sir Geo. Douglas (sent herewith). Here is also come a gentleman sent by the Governor into France, to be a spy upon the earl of Lenoxe (as Lisle conjectures from words which "escaped him unwarres") although Arren's letter to Suffolk, of which Lisle has the copy, gives his errand to France as to see, in the ports of Picardie, Normandie and Breteigne, what preparation is made for the coming of Guise and Lenoxe into Scotland. An espial reports that Murray feigned a desire to join the Governor and Anguyshe, and came with the Governor on Tuesday last from Lithcoo to Edinburgh, tarried there all Wednesday, sitting "with them in Council," and on Thursday morning, early, departed without taking leave to the other lords at St. Johnston. Both he and Berwick say that only one bishop was come to Edinburgh on Thursday, but the enclosed letter from the captain of Berwick declares that four are come. To-morrow or Monday, will know the certainty; for he has two servants and two espials still in Edinburgh. Both this espial and Berwick agree "that there will be great division and strife amongst these lords." The priests that come to the Parliament bring their men "in coats of plate and long spears." Alnwick, 10 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

10 March. 262. THE FRENCH.

R. O.

"The sayings of Martin Hollande, the xth day of March."

That, to-day, Mons. de Bies commanded all his men of arms and archers to muster at Boulouge next week, and to come two or three days before. Another band shall muster at Moultrull. Where I specified to you that 100 men of arms should go to each garrison; now but 50 go, until they know whether it shall be war with us. There is no gathering of footmen. After the musters they pretend an enterprise in Flanders. De Bies's gentlemen say the Kings shall remain friends and restore the ships.

P 1. Headed as above. Add.: To, etc., "Sir John Wallope, knight, capp^{re} de Guises."

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12 March. **263.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 95.

Meeting at Westm., 11 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 12 March. Present: The above except Canterbury and Riche, and also the Lord Chancellor. Business:—One Tirrell, servant to Mr. Chancellor of Augmentations, gave information that — Parker warned him that — Smith, of the Guard, and others meant to steal certain horses and counselled him (Tirrell) to steal them again from Smith. He was commanded to make secret trial of the matter.

12 March. **264.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.Acts of the
P. of Sc.,
II. 409.

Held at Edinburgh, 12 March, 1542, by James Earl of Arran, tutor of the Queen and governor of the realm, and commissaries, viz., Gawin abp. of Glasgow, chancellor, and fourteen others named. Business:—Precept for proclamation of the Parliament produced by the sheriff depute of Edinburgh and endorsed. Summons by John sometime Lord Glamis against them that were upon his doom of forfeiture continued to Thursday, 15 March.

12 March. **265.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

According to the Great Master's appointment, met him at Burbro, outside the town, accompanied only by the captain of Gravyll and in his gown as if only to take the air or oversee workmen. The Great Master conducted him by a secret way to his lodging, where Wallop declared his commission; to which the Great Master answered that all in his charge were at the King's service. Upon 24 hours' warning from Wallop or the lord Deputy he could send 500 horse and 2,000 foot, or, with three days' warning, 1,200 horse and 6,000 foot, 3 cannons and 5 field pieces. His advice was to act suddenly, and he asked what men Calais could make. Answered, 1,000 tall men and not 200 horses. He said 2,000 foot and 400 horse could make great courses, but to do some great exploit, as taking Moterill, would require the coming over of the King's great power. He then declared the advantage of Moterill for keeping victuals from Tourwan, Boleyn and Arde at such length as would need five sheets of paper to write, which Wallop forbears to do as he wrote of it before, when sent to Remyngame, the Great Master's castle. To St. Omer's are come 1,000 lanceknights, and they expect shortly 500 Spaniards who came in this late fleet to Selond.

After this communication Wallop enquired of occurrents; which the Great Master declared, as follows:—The Emperor would spend Easter at Monsert monastery, three leagues from Barsylona, and then embark with Doria for Italy. A gentleman^o of credit in the French King's chamber sent that day secretly to him (the Great Master) for a meeting on the borders, which was probably either to treat for peace or put jealousy in the King of England's head. The Great Master desired that the King should know this, but not the Emperor's ambassador; for the Regent would not take it well, that it should be known except through her, and he had not yet despatched to her. As to the duke of Clevys, two armies, each of 10,000 foot and 2,000 horse, had entered Gelderland under the prince of Orenge and the duke of Hascot. A tenth of all revenues and merchandise was granted to the Emperor in Flanders. Other occurrents he had not, save of the Turk's preparations and Grandwyld's account of the "goyrney at Noryngberg," which Wallop desired him to write and encloses. The

*See No. 274, where the gentleman is named Mocheny or Schey.

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army in Gelderland is to compel the Duke to peace, who looks for 200,000 crs. out of France of which he has already 30,000 crs.

As to the Articles sent from the Council to be practised with the Great Master; does not now answer, so as not to delay this letter, but will consult the lord Deputy and Mr. Marshal and send answer in a day or two. They may be partly considered with the Great Master's opinion "if he join with us, and if not so much the more number." Encloses news received this morning from Guisnes. Calais, 12 March.

Hol., pp. 8. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

R. O.

2. What I said to the governor of Guisnes is that, by the Regent's command, I would assist the Deputy of Calais or him with 2,000 foot and 500 horse, upon 24 hours' warning given to the captain of Gravelinghen; and for a secret enterprise, with three days' notice to me, I will assist with 6,000 foot, 1,200 horse, 3 cannons, and 5 field pieces. If the King will make war, it is better to do it with fewer men and suddenly than to give the enemy time to prepare.

I have true news from Germany that the Princes, understanding the wrong done by the French and Clevois in beginning war upon the Emperor, "blament fort le dit roy de soy avoir mis a la guerre, estant les choses tant troubles en la Crestiente."

French, p. 1. In De Roenlx's hand.

[12 March]* 266. GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n., No.
119.]

Need not prove to him the importance of inducing the King of England to enter war against France this year, when the Emperor will be here in May next—the flower of the season. The French King was at great expense last year, when he recommenced war, foolishly and malignantly, only to destroy his own realm, lose his reputation and demonstrate that he has neither strength, captain, nor men. He is derided throughout Christendom and especially here in Germany, where the captains and men who served him last year are ill satisfied, and he will hardly get them again because of the prohibition of going to his service; whereas the Emperor will have as many as he wishes, besides the great number which the Queen has already in the Low Countries, and the Spaniards and Italians whom the Emperor will bring with him. The English are said to be indignant against France, as are also those of the Emperor's countries, especially of the Low Countries. The subjects of France are discontented and indignant with their King, insomuch that there have been tumults in Brittany and rebellion at La Rochelle, and if the war is made hot he and his Council and Court will be in danger from his own subjects. If the King of England were not to enter war this year it is to be feared that, through the inconstancy that has hitherto been found in him and the practices of France, he may elude the effect of the treaty. With his love of treasure he will be loth to spend it, and perhaps he will stand in doubt on the side of Scotland; but, since he has come so far as to pass the treaty, he must be against France because of his pension, and the more he fears to be thwarted by the French in Scotland the more ought he to help to put the French king out of power to hurt him there. Chapuys, who knows him better than any other, must by all means induce him to enter war against France, remembering to declare the Emperor's intention to make it this year, and passage hither for that end, in case the King of England will; indeed it might be intimated that the Emperor undertook this journey upon trust of the

* See Granvelle's letter of 30 March.

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266. GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS—cont.

passing of the treaty, according to the King's wish declared when he sent Westminster to Montson. If he hesitates about depleting his realm of men of war, because of the disputes of Scotland, he may be assured to have on this side as many as he wishes at the same pay as the Emperor gives. If he agrees to war, it is to be known whether he will make it jointly with the Emperor or separately, although, if the English were in any great number, the Emperor would very likely rather keep his army apart, because of the difficulties which might arise between diverse nationalities and the want of victuals. The best would be to get him to furnish his contingent in money, as the Emperor will get as many men as he wishes and has great provision of artillery, both here in Germany and in Flanders. If he will enter war Chapuys shall learn his intention, but without irritating him, and advertise the Emperor of it with diligence. If he cannot be induced to it this year, it must be seen whether some aid in money could be had from him, as great as possible, Chapuys settling nothing without referring to the Emperor unless the delay might cause a rupture. If the King asks where the Emperor will begin the war, Chapuys shall plead ignorance, and incidentally learn the King's inclination and advice; and it must be enquired whether victuals will be had from that side, and whether the King has artillery and munitions and all necessaries for an English war against France.

Chapuys must advertise the Queen continually of the state of the practice; and write of it to Granvelle, who will keep the Emperor advertised therein.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript (with No. 296) of a Vienna MS. endorsed: "Copie du memorial fait par le Sr. de Grantvelle pour Monsr. l'ambassadeur Chappuys."

13 March. 267. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 96.

Meeting at Westm., 13 March. Present:—Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters directed to the captains of the navy to assist John Bonde, who is appointed by the Deputy to provide victuals for Calais.

13 March. 268. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 26,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 328.

Understanding that for good causes, you and the rest of your Council have thought meet to discharge Sir Thos. Erskin of the secretaryship there, we, at the suit of our servant, Mr. James Dromonde, recommend him for that office; "instantly therefore requiring you, as you intend to show yourself desirous to minister unto us gratuity and pleasure, to satisfy our request in this behalf."

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute to th'erle of Arren, xiiij^o Martii, a^o xxxiiij^o.

13 March. 269. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 27,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 329.

Perceiving by his letters to Suffolk, lieutenant in the North, that he purposes now at the assembly of Parliament to send ambassadors, sends Sir Ralph Sadleyr one of his (Henry's) two principal secretaries, to declare his mind in all things. Prays him to communicate all affairs to Sadleyr and to give him credence, who shall be ready to give his best advice and counsel on Henry's behalf.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to th'erle of Arren, xiiij^o Martii a^o xxxiiij^o.

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18 March. 270. HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK, DURHAM, and SADLER.

R. O.
St. P., v. 261

Has received their letters of the 8th inst., with those which came out of Scotland and also from Wharton and Maxwell. Considering, with the Council here, the long time passed unfruitfully since the decease of the late King, and how slenderly he is answered from all parties in Scotland, he desires to decipher their intent towards him and the things promised by Angus and the rest lately here. As Sadler has been "sundry times" in Scotland and also is privy to the things promised here and to all proceedings since, no man can so well serve this purpose; and therefore he is, with only two or three servants, upon sight hereof, to go in post to Edinburgh to reside there until revoked, and shall there proceed according to certain instructions sent herewith and as he thinks best. Taking order for his train to follow, he must set forth immediately; for, considering the Parliament is there begun, the great benefit of his journey will consist in his sudden arrival there. For his charges, Suffolk shall give him 200*l.* in prest for his allowance at 40*s.* a day, and shall also allow him for all money spent in posting or in sending letters on messages.

"Memorandum, for spial money."

As the importance of the matter shall require, he shall write in the cipher sent herewith.

Draft in Wriothlesley's hand, corrected by Gardiner, pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., the bishop of Duresme and Sir Raf Sadleyr, xiiij^o Martii, a^o xxxiiij^o.

271. SADLER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 29,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 330.

By advertisements received out of Scotland, from the earl of Arren, "occupying the place of the Governor," the earl of Anguishe and others, it appears that ambassadors are to be sent to the King with a charge grounded on the consent of the three estates of their Parliament; and, having conceived that Arreyn is inclined to perform the promises of the lords and others who were lately here prisoners, the King would have some personage of his Council resident there to advise them, specially now at the despatch of their ambassadors, and therefore sends Sir Ralph Sadleyr whom he specially trusts. Sadleyr shall prepare himself towards Edinburgh as in the King's letters to him herewith, deliver to Arren the King's letters of credence and declare how the King has conceived that he is well inclined to him and minds speedily to send ambassadors authorised by their Parliament to conclude things tending to the wealth of both realms and his Majesty's contentation, and, in order that the ambassadors may have ample and plain instructions, has sent him (Sadler) "to reside there amongst them as his Grace's commissioner and counsellor," always ready to advise them when required; assuring Arren that if he proceed as frankly as the King expects, it will redound both to his honor and commodity.

Afterwards Sadleyr shall take opportunity to commune with Anguishe and Sir George Douglas, together and separately, and endeavour to learn the state of affairs, and how each great man is affected, and who will undoubtedly take the King's part? Why they have not in all this time written more frankly? Why they have not laboured to put the child into the King's hands? What case the child is now in? And the chief holds which they promised to get into the King's hands? What provision they make to resist Linoux and the Frenchmen?

Likewise he shall commune with the earl of Glencarne, lord Maxwell, and all other who were here, to know the state of all things, how the purposes communed of here are likely to succeed and what obstacles there are; specially searching from the meaner sort to know why they have sent no advertisement in all this time,—whether through some commandment or through negligence.

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271. SADLER'S INSTRUCTIONS—*cont.*

The Queen Dowager lately sent a Frenchman with many letters directed into France, without any remembrance of them in his letter to the King or any suit for his passport, who at first behaved so strangely, denying that he knew anything of affairs of Scotland or had any credence for the King, that (seeing there is some little business between England and France and that he is a Frenchman) he is committed to Sir Arthur Darcy's keeping. Sadleyr shall, on delivering the King's letters of credence to the Dowager, say that the King perceives by the credence sent to Suffolk, by advertisements from Maxwell and Sir Cuthbert Ratclif, and lastly, in part, by her servant, a Frenchman, that she is well inclined to him and intends to follow his counsel, and seems to desire him to send a trusty servant to her, and therefore, having occasion to send Sadleyr to those parts, has commanded him to visit her, to declare his Highness's affection to her and his pronept, whom he "tendereth as his own child," and to desire her frankly to open her heart to him; assuring her that if she walk "on a right foot" with him (as he thinks she will) she shall perceive that he earnestly minds the good both of her and her daughter. Sadleyr shall then learn from her how the Governor and the rest of the noblemen are inclined, and how she favours the King's purpose. Finally, he shall show how her man misused himself here, and tell her plainly that it is "incircumspectly handled" to send one with letters into France under colour of a message to the King without a plain declaration of that secret intent, or demand of a passport, but that, nevertheless, the King has such confidence in her virtue, wisdom and experience that he is sure she will study the surety and commodity of her daughter, which rests in the King's hands.

After conferring thus with the Governor, Anguishe, the Queen, &c., and smelling how things go, Sadleyr shall more familiarly enter with Anguishe and the late prisoners as to what they intend touching their promises to the King; declaring that unless the ambassadors shall have full power to conclude, the King will not think himself well handled, and advising them, if they see that the Governor or others mean to send the ambassadors on a sleeveless errand, "to propone the matter of their promise in open Parliament," it being such that no good Scottishman can reasonably refuse it. Likewise Sadleyr, if he sees that the Governor will send the ambassadors, with "things of entertainment" and will not go effectually to conclude, shall advise him not to trifle with the King; and induce him to condescend to the King's contentation, which shall be to his honour and wealth and the wealth of the whole country. Sadleyr shall send frequent news to the King and my lord of Suffolk.

The King has written specially to the Governor, and to Anguishe and Sir Geo. Douglass, in favour of his servant Master Drummont to be preferred to the room of secretary there. Sadleyr shall effectually solicit this, both with the Governor and Anguishe and others of the Council there; for the King likes "the proceedings and frankness of the said Dromond," and wishes Sadleyr to use him and his brother "as trusty instruments" and learn from him how things go. And Sadleyr shall warn Anguishe and Douglass against Erskyn, who (it is reported) by money, and by alleging that he knows things against the Cardinal, hopes to recover that office; for if they, for money, suffer him to enter who favours none that are dedicate to the King they shall (besides the King's displeasure) one day smart for it. If Erskyn can lay matters against the Cardinal, why not force him to declare them?

Sadleyr shall also commune with Argile, Huntley, Murrey and other lords and bishops "of havour or in any wise acquainted with the

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King's Majesty," and advise them to conform to his goodly purposes, declaring the benefit to ensue thereby and the damage to them and others by the contrary. Herewith is a letter of the names of nobles and gentlemen of Scotland reputed to favour the King.

ii. [Notes for Sadleyr's despatch]—

"For th'expedition of Dromond": A letter to the Governor for the secretaryship, a letter to Anguishe for the same. For Mr. Saidler: a letter for his repair in post to Scotland, a cipher, instructions, letters of credence to the Governor and Queen Dowager, letters to Anguishe and Duglas. Brief notes of the matters to be spoken to the Governor, Angus and the Queen Dowager. "General matter": to note proceedings, commune with those who were here, and, upon opportunity, know the minds of others, and allure them.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 30. Headed: Instructions given to Sir Ralph Sadleyr, one of the two principal secretaries, whom the King "sendeth at this time into Scotland to reside there as his Majesty's Commissioner and Counsailor." Endd.

13 March. 272. THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTH TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Certify that they began to sit at his palace of York for the administration of justice on the first Monday of this Lent, and so continued for a whole month and heard many causes between his subjects. In the third week of Lent the justices of assise kept sessions of gaol delivery at York castle, "where were condemned and executed, for murders, burglaries and felonies" committed within this county of York, eight persons. Written at the said palace, 13 March. *Signed by Llandaff, Magnus, Constable, Sayvyll, Fairfax, Babthorp and Chaloner.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

13 March. 273. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.
II. 410.

Held at Edinburgh, 13 March, 1542. Present the lord Governor and sixty-seven others (named). Business:—Declaration^a of Arran to be second person of the realm (and nearest to succeed to the Crown failing our Sovereign lady and the bairns to be gotten lawfully of her body) and therefore lawful tutor to the Queen and Governor of the realm; and ratification of oaths given to him.

The same day in the afternoon, touching despatch of the ambassadors named in the "conduct" sent by the King of England to conclude peace betwixt the realms and contract a marriage between the Queen and Edward "prince of Valis and apperand heretour of England"; the lords of articles, after hearing the Governor's mind, and considering the adversity of the time and danger of scaith, concluded an ample commission for treating the peace, and another like commission to be made for the marriage; with such conditions as the Governor and lords chosen by him shall devise and produce before the lords of articles, the tenor of which follows:—

"The instructionis to the imbassatouris to be send to the king of Ingland for contracing of peice and marriage, etc., be extendit at large."

(1.) The "arrange" (harangue?) to be made at length answering the King of England's first writings. (2.) It is supposed that the English will desire security for the contract of marriage; and, if they ask for the Queen to be kept in England until her marriage, the ambassadors shall declare the

^aThis Act, with the names of those present is printed in the Epistolae Reg. Sc., II. 307.

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273. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—cont.

inconvenience of this, as they have heard it from the Council of Scotland, and that reason requires that she be kept in this realm, and that it is ordained by Parliament that she be kept by her mother and four chosen lords of the realm. If the King of England desire to put English men or ladies with her, it shall be lawful to put one or two knights of England and as many ladies of honor, with their servants, to remain at the King of England's expense; and if the Queen's mother die or depart the realm, ladies of Scotland shall be chosen to remain with her. If the English desire any strengths of the realm, or barons or noblemen, as pledges, the ambassadors shall answer "like as for the delivering of the Queen's person," showing reasons. (8.) If the contract pass with these conditions, it is to be desired that Scotland stand at liberty and be governed by the present Governor until our Sovereign's "perfect age," without any impediment from England; and that the Governor shall dispose of all the revenues as he thinks expedient, without any account to be made thereof by him or his successors. (4.) The Queen being of perfect age and married in England, this realm shall always have the name of Scotland and its old liberties, and shall be governed by a governor born of the realm, and have its own laws and a perpetual college of justice sitting in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh as ordained by the late King, without any appeal in the law forth of the realm. (5.) Our Sovereign and her successors kings or queens of England shall not call any of Scotland to Parliaments or Courts out of Scotland. (6.) When the Queen comes to perfect age and passes out of Scotland, the present Governor shall remain governor for life, and, after him, the nearest of her blood able to occupy the office shall be governor, with a commission of which the form is to be devised. (7.) If, after the marriage, the Prince die first without heirs gotten betwixt them, she shall return to Scotland free of marriage or any other bond. (8.) If they leave heirs and successors but, afterwards, their lineal succession fails, the nearest heir to our Sovereign lady shall succeed to this realm. (9.) Memorandum, to ask in dower lands worth 10,000*l.* st. by year lying next the bounds of Scotland. (10.) After the marriage all the strengths of Scotland shall remain in the hands of noblemen of the realm, at the Governor's pleasure, until there is lawful succession gotten betwixt Prince Edward and our Sovereign lady to succeed to the Crown of Scotland and England.

"The instructionis of the peice and artiklis of new to be eikit thareto."

(1.) The peace after the form of the old peace, leaving proviso. (2.) That the Debateable Land be divided, so that each realm may know its own, providing always that all Canybe fall to Scotland. (3.) The debateable ground betwixt Tiviotdale and England to be "merkit and merchit," so that each realm may know its own.

18 March. 274. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote yesterday of his interview with the Great Master, and that he had not time then to send the answer to certain articles which came with his commission. Has now conferred with the lord Deputy and Mr. Marshal and sends it. Thinks that the Great Master's assistance will not be forthcoming at times when the French make any assembly threatening his borders, but he will always be found ready to offend the enemy. In three or four days, the Council will hear that he has made a great course upon them, for so he told Wallop, in great secretness, he intended. Forgot to write that yesterday, and also that he of the French king's privy chamber sent to practise with the Great Master was named Mocheny or Schey, and their meeting would be about Cambre if the Regent agreed. For

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more secrecy the lord Deputy wrote the answer to the articles himself. 18 March.

Hol. 1, p. 1. *Add.* *Endd.*: A° xxxiiiij°.

14 March. **275.** THE KING'S MAUNDY.

R. O.

Warrant to Lord Windsor, Master of the Great Wardrobe, to deliver to Richard Scyssel, yeoman of the Wardrobe of Robes, for the use of the King's Maundy, the following parcels, viz.:—One gown of violet in graigne cloth furred with martrons; 53 gowns of russet cloth for 53 poor men; 53 pair of single soled shoes; 256 ells of linen cloth; 80 ells of linen cloth "of ell quarter broad" for the Wardrobe of Robes; 20 pair of bearing sheets of 2½ breadths and 2½ ells long; 6 pair of foot sheets of 2 breadths and 4 ells long; 12 press sheets for 3 presses in the Wardrobe of Robes in the Tower and 2 breadths and 4 ells long each; 2 doz. diaper napkins for the Wardrobe of Robes; 2 bags of linen cloth an ell long each, drawn with laces, to carry stuff for the landry, with canvas and cord to truss the same stuff in. Also to pay for their carriage from London to the manor of St. James's. Westminster palace, 14 March, 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed at top.*

14 March. **276.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 96.

Meeting at Westm., 14 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter sent to Wm. Gonston to send a crayer with victuals to the Downs for Andrew Flamocke, captain of the Navy there, and others. Stevens, parson of Bentworth, sent up by Oliver Wallop and Geo. Paulett, examined and remanded to ward.

14 March. **277.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

R. O.

The King has well considered the depositions and other writings touching the matter of Lionel Graye, and conceives that it is maliciously contrived against him (Graye). All the writings and the seal are sent back, and Suffolk with the Council there is, "by good means or otherwise by tortures, at your discretions, to get out the very truth of the same"; for the King desires to have vile persons who conspire against his servants or subjects "punished to the terrible example of others."

Upon seeing the note of Suffolk's agreement with the Borderers for the ransoms of their prisoners taken lately on the West Borders, the King authorises him to pay them; "and as for Thomas Dacre and Aigloby his Majesty will so consider their honest minds as they shall also have cause to be contented."

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., xiiij° Martij° a° xxxiiiij°

14 March. **278.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,650. f. 46,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 331.

Here are arrived the sheriff of Ayre and other gentlemen in (*sic*) Scotland, and, as the King remembers that there is deadly feud between him and the earl of Casselles, his Highness would be loth to send him home to the displeasure of Casselles, being his "good friend and servant." But as the sheriff is a man of heart, activity and good credit in his country, Sadler shall move Glencarne, Maxwell and others of authority whom he perceives to be the King's faithful servants to travail with Casselles to become a perfect friend to the sheriff, if the King "shall find him of that conformity that beseemeth him and shall thereupon

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278. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER—*cont.*

send him home into Scotland." He shall also show this to Anguise and his brother and notify with all speed the resolution taken.

Corrected draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to Master Secretary, Master Sadleyr, xiiij^o Martii a^o xxxiiij^o.

14 March. **279.** ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

The French are making great assembly at Monstroeul and Boullongne, and 5,000 or 6,000 foot and 1,200 horse are coming to them. The bruit is that they will besiege the church of Audruwicq; which the writer will provide for. As they despair of the amity of England they may make a course upon English ground, and therefore Wallop should be on his guard. Two standards of High Almaines are come to the writer, which shall be ready if Wallop requires them. Sanctomer, 14 March 1542. *Signed.*

French. p. 1. Add.: A mons. le gouverneur et cappitaine de la ville de Ghuises.

15 March. **280.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 96.

Meeting at Westm., 15 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters sent for Dr. Haynes to present himself at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

15 March. **281.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.,
II., 413.

15 March, 1542.

[Continued from 13 March.] Business:—^oOrdained that an authentic extract be made of the two acts for the declaration of the Governor as second person of the realm and the ratification of oaths to him.

^oPatrick earl of Bothuile, James earl of Mortoun, George lord Hume, Henry lord Sinkler, William lord Hereis of Terreglis, Hew lord Somervale and Alex. abbot of Cambuskynneth declared Arran second person of the realm and therefore lawful tutor to our Sovereign Lady and governor of the realm, and sware, by the ostentation of their right hands, to obey him in that office.

Andrew lord Avindale made baron of Parliament as lord Stewart of Ochiltre: and ratification of a grant of lands to him.

Restoration of Sir Walter Scott of Braxhelme, who, by justice eyre at Edinburgh, 19 April 1535 (for alleged assistance to lord Daiker and Sir Chr. Daiker at the burning of Caveris and Denum), was condemned and put in ward until the late King, a little before his death, released him as innocent.

Arrangement made between John lord Glamis and James Kirkcaldy of the Grange about the barony of Kingorn.

Names of the lords to be of the Governor's Secret Council, six at least "to be aye present," viz:—The abp. of Glasgow, chancellor, and bps. of Aberdeen, Murray, Orkney, Ross and Brechin; and abbots of Dumfermling and Cupar; earls of Angus, Huntley, Murray, Argyle, Bothwell, Marischal, Cassillis and Glencarn; lords Erskyn, Ruthven, Maxwell, Setoun and Methven, and George Dowglace; the provost of Aberdeen, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Sir James Lermonth; the treasurer, secretary, clerk of register, justice clerk and Queen's advocate.

* These two articles are printed in Epp. Reg. Scotorum, II. 309.

1548.

The Governor and lords of articles advised that the following lords be named to keep the Queen, any two of them quarterly, with one joined with them by my lord Governor, viz., the earl Merschell, the earl of Montros, the lord Erskyn, the lord Ruthven, the lord Levinstoun, the lord Lindesay, the lord Setoun, the laird of Cader. And the Queen, as born in Linlithgow and too young to move, should remain in Linlithgow Palace or Stirling Castle.

Ratification of a charter to Thomas McClellane of Bombe.

Additions to the acts entitled "Of personis abjurit of hersey" and "Of the fugitevis suspect and summoned of herese."

The lords of articles approved a writing given in by Robert lord Maxwell for an Act that all persons might have and read the Old and New Testament in the vulgar tongue, English or Scottish, of a good and true translation, provided they did not dispute thereupon; and the abp. of Glasgow, in the name of all the prelates, opposed this until a provincial council of all the clergy of the realm might conclude whether it be necessary 'to be had in vulgar tongue to be used among the Queen's lieges,' and thereupon "askit instrumentis."

The Act made 10 Dec. 1540, upon the summons of the heirs of Robert Leslie modified. James Foulis, clerk of Register, delivered copies of the forfeitures of Angus, George Douglas, the late Archibald Douglas, the lord Glammis and Alex. Drummond and others.

Reduction of the forfeiture, made 5 Sept. 1528, of Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, George Douglas his brother germane, and Archibald Douglas their father's brother (detailing the history of the forfeiture and their defence, and reciting the certificates of Bute and Carrik pursuivants of their proclamation of the appeal for this, in presence of witnesses, named, at Edinburgh and many other places).

Similar reduction of the forfeiture, 10 Dec. 1540, of James Douglas of Parkheid.

Similar reduction of the forfeiture, 10 July 1537, of John lord Glammis and annexation of his lands to the Crown, 8 Dec. 1540.

Similar reduction of the forfeiture, 5 April 1528, of Alex. Drummond of Carno.

The matter between Wm. Lord Crechtoun of Sanquhare and John son of the late Robert Leslie of Inverpeffer, about the parsonage of Kynnoule, deferred to 16 April next.

Continuation of Parliament with authority to the lords of articles to make statutes with the strength of Acts of Parliament; provided they devise nothing concerning the Kirk and its privileges, save when all the lords of articles are convened thereto and Parliament is running.

Protest of James Kirkcaldy of the Grange upon the reduction of forfeiture of John lord Glammis.

Ratification of the constitution of the College of Justice.

Production, on behalf of Angus, George Douglas, and Archibald son of the late Archibald Douglas of Kilspindy, of their relaxation, under the Queen's signet, from the "process of the horn."

On certificate by David Wod, comptroller, that, although the Governor "haldis ane greit hous and is at mair sumptuous expense" than the late King held, he lacks the following revenues, viz., the whole customs of Scotland 5,000*l.*, the tax of the Kirk 10,000*l.*, the Queen's "conjunct fee" 10,000*l.*, the lands of Angus and Glammis, the "colehew" of Wallefurd and Prestoun 1,100 mks., the profit of the sheep and nowt 2,000 mks., 4,000*l.* of the county of Gyane in France and the profit of the priory of Sanctandr, Halirudhous, &c.; it was thought necessary that the fruits of abbeyes and priories pertaining to the King's sons

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281. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—cont.

should, during their minority and after honest provision made for them, go to the support of the Queen and Governor and the realm.

Protest of Cassillis upon the reduction of Glammys's forfeiture.

Demand of Angus and his brother for production of the King's letters of 7 July (executed 8 July) 1528 commanding them to ward.

Ratification of a grant to Henry lord Methven.

Consent that the acts of reductions of forfeitures of Angus and others be authentically drawn and sealed.

Demand for production of a declaration, made in Parliament 12 Nov. 1526, that the Douglasses bare themselves like valiant men in defence of the King.

Dismissal of the process (described) against the relict and children (named) of Robert Leslie.

Process of Patrick earl Bothwell for recovery of his lands in Liddisdale and castle of Armytage deferred to 26 April next.

Ratification of an Act, made at Edinburgh 18 Jan. last, by the Council, at the Governor's command, that grants of lands signed by the late King but not yet past the seals shall be valid, and that precepts directed to David cardinal of St. Andrews, then keeper of the Privy Seal, and thence to the abp. of Glasgow, chancellor, shall be valid as if directed to John abbot of Paslay, now keeper of the Privy Seal, and thence to the said David cardinal of St. Andrews, now chancellor.

R. O.

2. The two Acts touching the Governor; with list of lords and others present and copies of the signatures of 14 bishops and abbots and 24 lords, and names of 9 boroughs represented.

Later copy, pp. 6. Certified by John Raa, notary public.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.,
II., 593.

3. Copy of § 2, without the list of signatures.

15 March. **282. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Wrote a few days ago to Chapuys, the Emperor's ambassador, to obtain safe conduct for certain wines and woad which Jehan Baptist Guichiardini, merchant of Antwerp, and his company "se doivent faire conduire dois France pardeça suyvnt la convention que en avons faicte avec eulx." Because the wines and woad are needed here, and Guichiardini and company have no better means of bringing them "que faisant les ammener de premiere arrivee tout droict en vre (?) Royaulme, ce quilz ne pourront bonnement faire que par navieres Franches, nous vous requerons affectueusement [que] ausd. Guichiardini et leurs commis veuillez accorder, en contemplacion de nous et des pays de nre. regence vosd. l'res. (*vosdites lettres*) de saulfconduyt, [donnant] par icelles tel ordre que leur passaige et adresse ne soit par voz gens de guerre ny aultres empes[che] ny lesd. navires [soyent] forses molestez ny detenuz pour ceste foy et a l'occasion que dessus." Brussels, 15 March 1542.
Signed.

Broad sheet, very faded and stained, p. 1. Add. Endd.

16 March. **283. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 97.

Meeting at Westm., 16 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Brown, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Dr. Haynes appeared and, after evidence of his evil opinions and maintaining of "sundry parsons" in the like, was committed to the Fleet.

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16 March. 284. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
115.]

Forwards duplicate of what he last advertised the Emperor through Grandville. Since then, the French ambassadors were on Tuesday last called to Court, and returned accompanied by Mr. Charles Habart, brother of the last Queen, and another gentleman who are deputed to stay with them and see that neither of them dislodges hence until the return of this King's ambassador arrested at Boulogne. Lady Anne of Clevez has been three days at Court. Knows not whether she was called thither or not, but, from what Chapuys can learn, this King made not much of her. Here they cease not to equip ships in all diligence and to search for Frenchmen's goods; and the French do not sleep, who are said to have lately taken some English merchant ships. Going on as they have begun, it seems as if they would venture into real war without waiting other challenge (*somation*), although the English consider it against honor to begin without challenge.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS. headed: 16 Mars, 1548.

- 16 March. 285. LISLE to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650. f. 48,
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 832.

This morning, early, an espial reported that the Parliament of Scotland breaks up to-morrow and that three petitions were made by the clergy and commonalty to the Governor, viz., (1) That the Cardinal be released unless proved to have committed treason against the Crown, (2) That the state of their clergy may stand as it is and not follow the cast of England, and (3) that the young Queen be put in the keeping of four noblemen until old enough to consent to marry. Encloses a schedule received yesterday from a Scottish borderer of reputation, showing "which earls bare the Crown, the Sceptre and the Sword." Forgot to send it with his letters yesternight. Alnwick, 16 March. *Signed*.

P.S.—Encloses a letter of intelligence from the captain of Berwick.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

- 16 March. 286. ANGUS and SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE.

R. O.
St. P., v. 262,

Received, 15 March, by his servant Ric. Holburn, his letters dated Alnwick, 14th inst., inquiring whether they intend to deliver the Cardinal, how many lords came to Parliament, what statutes are agreed upon, and whether they have begun to commune of the marriage between the King and their Princess.

The Cardinal is not delivered. Parliament began 12 March. The week before, Huntly, Argyle, Murray and Bothwell, with a great number of bishops, abbots, barons and knights convened at Perth, and sent the bp. of Orkney and Sir John Campbell of Caldour to the Governor with these articles, viz., 1, to put the Cardinal at liberty; 2, that the New Testament should not go abroad; 3, that the Governor should be counselled by them; and 4, that the ambassadors named in the King's safe conduct should not go, but others of their choice. The Governor replied that he would grant no such unreasonable desires, and sent a herald charging them on pain of treason to come and serve for the commonwealth. Describe how the Governor prepared to proceed in spite of opposition and how the said lords, seeing that they could not make their party good, came in to the Parliament, between the 11th and 15th inst., all except Argyle who is sick and has sent proxies. Parliament has, 1st, resolved to send Sir William Hamilton and Sir James Leirmonth to the King with large commission

1548.

286. ANGUS and SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to LISLE—cont.

for the marriage of the lord Prince and the Queen, &c.; 2nd, ratified Arran's appointment as governor; 8rd, revoked, this Thursday, 15 March, the unjust processes of forfeiture against the writers, lord Glammis, Archibald Douglas, James Douglas of Parkheid, and Alex. Drummond of Carnoth. Have as yet proceeded no further; but it is the most substantial Parliament ever seen and the multitude of gentlemen and serving men as much as this town and Leith can lodge.

A Scotch ship came from France, 14 March, with word that the earl of Levenax and one of the French King's council shall be here shortly, to be followed by the duke of Guise or his son with 12,000 men of war. Twelve French ships are ready at New Haven to take in their men at Bryst in Bretaynze and come by the West to Dunbrytain. If the King would resist them by the way it would be a great pleasure to "this young gentleman the Governor" and most of this realm and draw the hearts of the whole people to the King's purposes.

Desire licence for two ships of 80 tons (masters named) to pass into France and Denmark or Danske. Edinburgh, 16 March, 1542. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Much stained and faded. Add.: Admiral and Warden of England foranempst Scotland.

17 March.

287. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
97.

Meeting at Westm., 17 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Thomas Weldon, one of the masters of the Household, summoned and found culpable of maintaining "one Sir Thomas Parson Parson clarcke" who was known to be of evil opinions touching the Sacrament, was committed to the Fleet.

17 March.

288. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 116.]

The King has just sent word that he intended to send as ambassador to her the gentleman* of whom Chapuys wrote last, and with him either Dr. Hutton or Dr. Leton (who was elected to go into France) as Chapuys thought most suitable. Praised the choice of the gentleman and deferred electing the other, although it seemed to him at the moment that Hutton would be best. It seems that they will not leave before Easter. Meanwhile will solicit to have them furnished with power and instructions to treat of the necessary enterprise. Four days ago, two of the King's gentlemen† were deputed to reside with the French ambassadors and see that they do not dislodge without speaking to the host. Believes, as he has already written, that affairs will gradually grow so exasperated that the two Kings will begin the dance without waiting for challenge or defiance, upon which the English are so grounded that they hold it a point of honor not to begin war without defiance. The King lately licensed lady Anne of Cleves to visit the Princess, and she was three days in Court, but the King only saw her once. The Scottish ambassadors who are expected will not come until after the conclusion of the Estates lately assembled in Scotland; at which the earls of More (bastard brother of the late King), Hogny (Huntly), Alguer (Argyle) and Boduel would not appear, being friends, pensionaries and partizans of the Cardinal. The latter is kept more closely than usual and charged, besides what Chapuys wrote, with having forged a certain will in the name of the late King, who

* Sir Thomas Seymour. See No. 260.

† Charles Howard and another. See No. 284.

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died intestate, with having instigated the late King to put to death more than 150 gentlemen upon suspicion of Lutheranism, and with having misused the King's money, especially that from the French pensions. The Scots are much on their guard, especially against a French landing there, fearing the coming of Mons. de Guyse and no less that of the Sieur de Leman (Lennox), who is of the house of Stuarde and has spent almost all his life in France and is he whom the Cardinal sought to promote to the Crown. It is to be feared that at the said Estates there may be dissension and also some beginning of withdrawing the realm from the obedience of the See Apostolic, which is the greatest inconvenience that I see in all that affair. Is told that the French ambassadors here, after long talking, have come to the conclusion that this King does not wish to make war and that his preparations and threats are only meant to deter Francis from invading Flanders; but, for all that, there would be shortly about Ardres a very great army. London, 17 March 1542.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

17 March. **289. SUFFOLK, DURHAM and PARR to the COUNCIL.**

R. O.
St. P., v.
269.

Have received theirs of the 14th inst., with a letter to Mr. Sadleyr which is forwarded. Enclose letters from my lord Warden and Sir Wm. Evers, with a schedule of a Scottish espial which, if true, shows that the Parliament of Scotland, which had a strange beginning, is like to have a strange ending. Perceive, by the letter to Sadleyr, that the sheriff of Ayre is arrived with certain Scottish gentlemen. As Evers writes that a ship out of France has brought a post to Argyle, who is not yet at the Parliament, with news that the sheriff of Ayre and earl of Lenoux were coming by sea, some man should be sought out, in the Court or in London, who knows Lenoux; lest he should pass as a servant, for "it is not best to trust over much to Scottish men." Newcastle, 17 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

17 March. **290. LISLE and SADLER to HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,650,
f. 50.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 333.

This morning, early, came a letter (enclosed) from Anguishe and Sir Geo. Douglas to Lisle, showing the things concluded by their Parliament to be treated by the ambassadors, and also that Arren is ratified governor and second person of Scotland; which matter, being contrary to Henry's purpose for the government of that realm, and not hanging well with Sadler's commission, being thus far in his journey to Edinburgh, but yet passed by Parliament and not to be revoked except by Parliament, which were a "busy piece of work to bring to pass," Sadler will proceed to execute the other points of his instructions, without pressing that matter of the government, which was not proponed by any of them that were lately prisoners only because a governor was chosen before their coming home. If Sadler should now follow his instructions in that point it might cause Arren to fall to the devotion of the French king. Alnwick, 17 March. *Signed.*

In Sadler's hand, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

17 March. **291. LISLE to SUFFOLK.**

Add. MS.
32,650,
f. 52.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 334

Since his letters this morning, has spoken with an espial of his who was in Edinburgh at 10 o'clock yesterday and rode all night. His intelligence agrees with that of Anguishe and his brother which Lisle sent. What was written by the captain of Berwick, viz., that Parliament consented to Anguishe being restored on condition that Glencarne and Flemyng would be bound "that he should be a true Scottes man," is untrue.

1543.

291. LISLE to SUFFOLK—cont.

No such motion was made. Lisle's espial came in company with the laird of Sesforthe, warden of the middle marches of Scotland, sent by the Governor to keep good rule; and heard Sesforthe say he was commanded to see English complaints redressed to the uttermost penny, and that there was no other likelihood but that the Princess of Scotland should marry the Prince of England, and the lords of Scotland were too wise to refuse such an offer, and that "he knew moo of that opinion in Scotland than he knew of the contrary." The espial agreed with Lisle's servant who brought the letters that Anguishe and his brother bear "the whole stroke." The said servant forgot to say that he saw Huntley put off his cap to George Douglas, with a low reverence, who "put his hand slightly to his cap and said 'Bon jour, Monsieur Huntley,'" and forthwith came and rownd in Lisle's servant's ear "There is never an earl in Scotland but I may be hail fellow with him at this day, I thank God and the King my master." Lisle's servant also said that the lord of Lastarrikke,* for Anguishe's sake, came to the Governor with all the town of Lithe, being 200 demi-hakes and 800 pikes; who, with flags and drums, attended the Governor to the Tolle Bouthe and home again for four days, and, at his entering his lodging, shot off all their hakes, while the Castle shot daily six or eight great pieces at his going to and from the Tolle Bouthe. Further he said that the Governor had always, of his own and Anguishe's servants, 300 halberts about him; and that 1,000 men in harness kept watch in certain places of the town, and all praised Anguishe for the good order kept,—as good as was kept in England. The espial says that Lythersdale men have ridden upon their own countrymen as far as Pibles; which shows that the garrisons have clean stopped their passage through Tyndale, "and yet you heard how much John Heron was against it." Thirty or forty of Tyndale rode last night into Scotland, either to ride with the Scots or to do them a shrewd turn. Seeing that they will needs be doing, it is better they were doing there than have scope to bring in Scottish thieves.

Sent Suffolk's letters after Mr. Secretary; who left at 7 a.m. and would have left at 5 a.m. but for letters that came forth of Scotland. Will be at Berwick on Monday night to speak with lord Somerville, but is doubtful whether Somerville can keep his appointment, as the Parliament continues longer than was expected. Lisle's servant said that Hambleton and Lermouth were made knights in the Parliament House on Thursday last. Cannot yet learn when they "set hitherwards." To-morrow or Monday, looks for another servant from Edinburgh. Alnwick, 17 March, 9 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

18 March.

292. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
97.

Meeting at Westm., 18 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Sternall and Ph. Hobbye, a gentleman usher, sent to the Fleet for maintaining opinions of Sir Thomas Parson. Letters sent to Windsor to call Testwood, Morbecke and Benett before the Council.

293. HERESY.

Foxe, v.
487.

Indictment of Anthony Peerson. That he preached, two years ago at Wingfield (words given), irreverence to the Clergy and disbelief in Transubstantiation.

* That is, the laird of Restalrig, or Lesterrig.

1548.
18 March.

Add. MS.
9,835, f. 25.
B. M.

294. [WM. THYNNE] to [SYMOND STONE.]

I hear from Richard Eynnys, my deputy of Bewdeley, that you are an honest man, though you have been my enemy without cause. I request you to undertake the duty of paymaster for the repairs of the King's house of Ticknell near you. Richard Eynnes will act as comptroller of the workmen and checker of the defaults. Westm., 18 March, Anno 34.

Copy p. 1.

II. [WM. THYNNE] to RICHARD EYNNYS.

Sends 20*l.* by Ric. Shalwey to be delivered to Symond Stone for the repairs of Ticknell. Westm., 18 March, a^o 34.

Copy, p. 1.

18 March. **295.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote of late how Mons. de Beez invited Mr. Vaughan to come to Bullen when the musters were taken. De Beez accordingly sent for him and, by Wallop's advice, he went, taking with him the Bailly and two or three gentlemen more. As soon as they were gone, received a letter (enclosed) from the Great Master warning him of De Beez's muster next day, Thursday, &c. His offer of the Almaines is very gentle, and is contrary to the conjecture Wallop wrote in a letter in his own hand. Begs them to obtain the King's letter of thanks to him for this and former merits. He seems always, next the Emperor, to have the greatest desire to serve the King.

Two hours after receipt of the Great Master's letter, learnt that a post had come to Bullen out of England declaring that their ambassadors were stayed as prisoners. Whereupon the bruit ran that there was war with Englishmen, and Frenchmen assembled at Mustrell to make a course upon them. Wished then that Vaughan and the others had not gone, doubting that De Beez would say he gave his assurance in peace time; and, that night, took precautions (described) and warned Hampnez and Calais that the lord Deputy might reinforce the two bulwarks in the East pale. A bulwark is necessary to keep the passage at Botchawkes "where, in the last wars, most hurt was done, then being a rank 'marresse' better to be kept than now, the ground waxing somewhat dry."

Mr. Vaughan and his company are returned from Bullen, where they had the greatest cheer possible. All the castle and bulwarks were shown them. The ambassador* and they saw the musters, 440 horses, 85 of which were "bardid horse" and the rest being the best horsed and tallest personages they ever saw; "and Mons^r. de Beez himself upon a goodly jennet, as brave and gallantly trimmed as could be, and took up his horse before the ladies there like a young roister and a lover, confessing to Mr. Vaughan that he so was, saying to him, "Maiz que nouz sommez en bon peax avec le roy d'Angleterre, il ne noz chaulde point pour tout lez demorautes." De Beez said 4,000 Almaines were come to Mustrell and they doubted the coming of the Great Master, but were ready for him. De Beez defrayed all charges of Vaughan and his company, who were there from Thursday noon until Friday noon.

For all this good cheer, they have stayed Mr. Bayneton's son and one Stokes, student at Paris. The provost of Paris, now captain of Thurwan, was at the musters, to whom De Beez much praised the English nation, saying that with 5,000 English archers and the men he had in Picardy he

* Paget.

1548.

295. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

would not care for all the Emperor's power in these parts. Yesterday, mustered at Arde 900 footmen. Mons. de Pynayz band of horsemen are not yet all come. Many footmen of Bullonoyez have gone towards Mustrell. Thinks it is not for fear of the Great Master, but to make a course upon the Emperor's frontiers or our East pale; for on the West pale they could only burn houses and could not take the churches without cannon. Wrote the substance of these news to the Great Master. Guysnes, 18 March.

P.S.—Has a spy out towards Mustrell. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: A^o xxxiiij^o.

18 March.

296. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 117.]

Sends herewith a letter from the Emperor and two from Grantville, with a writing which was left open in order that she might add to it, but it is so well reasoned that she can add nothing. *Chapuyz shall use it with dexterity, not pressing the King too much for the aid in money in case he will not make the enterprise, so as not to make him suspect that the cost of the war will be thrown upon him alone; and if the King sends ambassadors she will deal with them accordingly. The Count de Reula has met the Captain of Guynes at Bourbourg, as appears by the extract of his letter herewith.*

The deputies of the Electors upon the Rhine and of the Landgrave, failing to make truce between her and the duke of Cleves, have retired. Cleves wishes to justify himself by remitting the dispute to the princes and estates of the Empire and other neutral princes, and thinks meanwhile to continue his occupation of Gueldres. He has sent seven ambassadors to Nuremberg to answer her commissioners and complain of the invasion of his country; but she will continue her efforts to force him to come to reason, and is sending towards Maestricht the duke of Arschot, with the counts of Lalaing, Hoochstrate, Ligny (*freres de Ligny*) and Oostfrize and 2,500 horse and 10,000 foot, of whom 400 are *High Almainz*, picked men, and some battery pieces; who shall enter the Duke's country within two days. The Duke is determined to give battle. Has levied 3,000 *Lemburgers* to reinforce her army. If the Duke gives battle he hazards all, and if not his countries receive inestimable damage. Has also levied some men about Munster to enter his countries of Raresburge and Marque from the other side, and her garrisons on the side of Utrecht and Brabant will not be idle.

Thanks for ample news in his letters of the 10th inst. At once ordered the release of the prisoner* of whom he wrote, who was apprehended in going from Utrecht towards Gueldres.

Since the above was written, learns from a good place that those of La Rochelle are again revolted, and that the King of France is very ill pleased, both for that and for the discovery of the treasonable intrigue to surprise Thionville.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS., headed: A l'ambassadeur Chapuys, de xvij de Mars 1542.

18 March.

297. MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

The letter placed under this date in the Spanish Calendar (Vol. VI. Part ii. No. 118), is of the year 1544.

18 March.

298. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
335.

Mons. de Villebone, captain of Terwyn, late provost of Paris, who has been here three or four days, hearing that the Burgundians are abroad with 1,500 horse and 6,000 foot, has gone to Monstreul for an escort home,

* William Watson

1548.

for the burnt child dreadeth fire and he was once in the Burgundians' hands, taken at St. Pol. Yesterday De Beez went thither with his 100 men of arms. The 50 men of Du Pynack, lieutenant now at Arde, 50 of Villebone's and 50 of Dorleans are also going thither, and also Mons. de Kar, Mons. St. Martin (De Langey's brother) and Captain Theodore Magnus, each with 200 light horse. They reckon to have 2,000 horse and 6,000 foot to encounter De Reus, and to speed the better because De Reus and Mons. Dascott are not friends. Describes, from the point of view of a "good Frenchman," the confidence of the French, their report of the Emperor's lanceknights coming to Valenciennes and their own from Brittain, and concludes with a regret that he can do no better service. Boulloyn, 18 March, at night*. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°

Cains College
MS. 597,
p. 282.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 2.

19 March.

299. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P. C.,
98.

Meeting at Westm., 19 March. Present: Canterbury, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters sent to Sir Wm. West to repair from Plymmowth to the Downs; to the mayor and inhabitants of Hull to "conteyne" from choosing Sir Wm. Knowles to the mayoralty, because of his charge of customership there. ——— (blank) Morbacke, of Windsor, for maintaining seditious opinions, committed to the Marshalsea. Letter under the stamp sent to the bp. and chapter of Exeter "to certify what they knew touching the evil opinions of Doctour Haynes." Order for dividing the money received from the bp. on Llandaff for Bulmer's lands between Joan wife of Wm. Bulmer, esq., and Wm. Bulmer being in the Fleet.

19 March.

300. THE NEW TESTAMENT IN SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
Parl. of
Scotland, II.
425.

Precept by Arran, as Governor, to the clerk of Register to cause to be proclaimed, this day, at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, the Act made for having the New Testament in English vulgar tongue, and to enter this command in the books of Parliament. Edinburgh, 19 March 1542.

20 March.

301. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
99.

Meeting at Westm., 20 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, St. John, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Four commissions stamped for John Mille, John Wight and John Chatterton to take up victual for furniture of certain ships. Passport signed for Robert Litton to repair to Mr. Pagett. Letters written to Sir Thos. Trenchard, Thos. Trenchard and John Williams for immediate restitution of a Spanish pinnace† unjustly taken by John Bowle. Passport signed for David Robertson, Scottishman, repairing into France.

20 March.

302. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,650,
f. 57.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 386.

The King has seen the letters from the lord Admiral and him, of the 17th inst., and those of Anguishe and Sir George Douglass, and, while marvelling at the Scots' proceedings touching the government, approves

* The words "at night" omitted in § 2.

† See No. 310.

France. The King
 so what trouble
 by fair means,
 opinion which
 said that he could
 reasonable request
 although they agreed
 them, and Glencarn
 said that his brother
 party, and so, if joined
 though France should aid
 Majesty is like to have the
 I daresay, we here shall be a
 friends will forsake us, and
 it will grow to a war": if
 with the Governor, he would advise
 when he could speak with Douglas's
 appointment for next morning at the Black

When he left, came the lord Somerville, who said that things
 would quite as he thought and wished, but no doubt all should
 how the lords and others who were with the King
 He replied that Bothwell was slipped from them and
 called them "the English pensioners," and lord Flemyng was not of the
 best; but Anguishe, although too much led by his brother George, was
 sure, with also Casselles, Glencarn, Maxwell and Grey; the rest were
 mean personages, and ere they came home a Governor was chosen. But
 they delivered the King's letters and, of their credence, proponed the
 marriage, and left speaking of the government, because a governor was
 already chosen and they thought that, with the marriage, the rest must
 succeed; and, thinking that the Cardinal would be an enemy, laid hands
 on him, whereat many were offended; but they stuck together and called
 a Parliament and resolved to send ambassadors, who were ready to go,
 empowered to conclude the marriage and the peace. Sadler asked if the
 child should be brought to the King's hands. Somerville answered that
 he and the others would fain have had it so, but the rest of the great
 lords, being a great number, would not agree to it; however, means would
 be devised therein to please the King. Asked him how, considering their
 league with France, they could make a peace without the reservation of
 France. He replied "As for France, we will utterly leave them and go
 with you against France, which we may do without offence of league, for
 they have broken with us many times, as we be able to prove, and I would
 wish to God that the marriage were once contract, for that shall bring all
 the rest of the King's purposes to pass, which cannot otherwise be
 accomplished without great cumber."

Next morning, Monday, met Anguishe and Glencarn at the
 Black Friars and spoke with them, first separately and then together.
 Thinks both them and Somerville assured to the King. They excused their
 not proponing the matter of the government, because a Governor was
 already chosen; and confessed that they were not able to perform their
 promises, Anguishe saying plainly that his friends came not to him at the
 first; but they had proponed the marriage "for an introduction of the
 whole." As to the custody of the young Queen, they said that the
 Lords were very stiff not to have her out of the realm, but content to have
 some nobleman of England and English ladies about her. The marriage
 once contract and the realms knit in friendship, they would annul all their

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305. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

town before them and moved the Governor to command them, on pain of treason, to attend upon him at the Parliament; as they, perceiving themselves unable to make a party, were fain to do, save Argile, who sent procurators, being himself sick. And now, continued Douglas, they had kept their Parliament honorably, agreeing well and concluding openly that the King should have the marriage of their young mistress, and they be assured friends to England for ever, as he had written to the lord Warden*; and the ambassadors were ready to go to the King empowered to contract the marriage, and no doubt, little by little, the King should have his whole desire. Sadler said that the King trusted Douglas and his brother, as servants, and forgot not the large promises made by his said brother and the other nobleman, but as yet had "but cold advertisements"; and asked how the noblemen were affected to the King and why he had not written more frankly. Douglas replied that he had written; but as for the promises, he had told Sadler at Newcastle that the lords were never able to perform them. Most of them were well affected, as Casselles, Glencarn, Maxwell, Somerville and Grey. The rest were "mean men"; and others who had power were slipped, especially Bothwell, who was the worst that might be. His brother and he had many friends and were too strong a party for the rest, so long as they kept the Governor with them, through whom they must work unless they used force, whereunto "the time serveth not." Sadler reminded him that the King had had large offers, both for the government and to have the child and the strongholds in his hands; and if the ambassadors now came with mean things—he was "a wise man" and knew what might ensue. Douglas answered that the King should have the marriage offered and concluded and the rest might follow, but, for himself, he made no such promises, and they that made them could not perform them; for the noblemen would not agree to have their mistress out of the realm, but were content that the King should appoint a gentleman of England and English ladies to be about her for her tuition, and this might soon bring her wholly into the King's hands. He, Douglas, had insinuated himself with the Governor and was chief in credit with him, and had caused him to put down the Cardinal, the chief enemy to the King's purpose, and had brought the Governor to the King's devotion and from that of France. The Governor was already well inclined to leave the devotion of Rome; and, this marriage concluded, and an English knight or nobleman and English ladies about this young lady, and the league of France annulled (wherein would be no sticking), free intercourse between the subjects of both realms would engender love, and the young gentlemen here repairing to the English court (even the Governor himself having promised to come to the King), the nobles and others of this realm would be brought "so far in love with his Majesty" that he would have the whole direction of it. What was won with love would last, whereas we had often won with force which had engendered hatred. Thieves on the Borders might be punished as felons. But, on the other side, if they went about to depose the Governor and bring the obedience of this realm to England "there is not so little a boy but he will hurl stones against it, the wives will come out with their distaffs and the commons universally will rather die in it," the nobles and clergy shall be against it, the Cardinal shall be at liberty (who has been much sued for), ambassadors shall be sent into France, the expected French army (which is now to be resisted) shall be accepted, all possible preparation shall be made against England and the

* "William" in Sadler State Papers.

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Governor shall fall wholly to the devotion of France. The King being thus driven to use force, it was easy to see what trouble and expense it would be to win this realm, which now, by fair means, might be won without either; and this was his, Douglas's, opinion which he would express to the King himself. To this Sadler said that he could not but think that wise men would agree to the King's reasonable request rather than be at "utterance" of war, especially as, although they agreed meetly well in Parliament, there were parties among them, and Glencarn and Argile were "at great distance"; Douglas had said that his brother and he and the lords with them were the stronger party, and so, if joined with the King's power, what could the rest do though France should aid them? "I grant," quoth Douglas, "the King's Majesty is like to have the upper hand, God being with him, and yet, I daresay, we here shall be a small party; for in this case all our friends will forsake us, and undoubtedly if those things be now motioned it will grow to a war": if Sadler had commission to treat this with the Governor, he would advise him to forbear. Sadler then asked when he could speak with Douglas's brother; and for that made appointment for next morning at the Black Friars, at mass.

As soon as Douglas left, came the lord Somervile, who said that things had not succeeded quite as he thought and wished, but no doubt all should be well. Asked him how the lords and others who were with the King had proceeded. He replied that Bothwell was slipped from them and called them "the English pensioners," and lord Flemmyng was not of the best; but Anguishe, although too much led by his brother George, was assured, with also Casselles, Glencarn, Maxwell and Grey; the rest were mean personages, and ere they came home a Governor was chosen. But they delivered the King's letters and, of their credence, proponed the marriage, and left speaking of the government, because a governor was already chosen and they thought that, with the marriage, the rest must succeed; and, thinking that the Cardinal would be an enemy, laid hands on him, whereat many were offended; but they stuck together and called a Parliament and resolved to send ambassadors, who were ready to go, empowered to conclude the marriage and the peace. Sadler asked if the child should be brought to the King's hands. Somervile answered that he and the others would fain have had it so, but the rest of the great lords, being a great number, would not agree to it; however, means would be devised therein to please the King. Asked him how, considering their league with France, they could make a peace without the reservation of France. He replied "As for France, we will utterly leave them and go with you against France, which we may do without offence of league, for they have broken with us many times, as we be able to prove, and I would wish to God that the marriage were once contract, for that shall bring all the rest of the King's purposes to pass, which cannot otherwise be accomplished without great cumber."

Next morning, Monday, met Anguishe and Glencarn at the Black Friars and spoke with them, first separately and then together. Thinks both them and Somervile assured to the King. They excused their not proponing the matter of the government, because a Governor was already chosen; and confessed that they were not able to perform their promises, Anguishe saying plainly that his friends came not to him at the first; but they had proponed the marriage "for an introduction of the whole." As to the custody of the young Queen, they said that the Lords were very stiff not to have her out of the realm, but content to have some nobleman of England and English ladies about her. The marriage once contract and the realms knit in friendship, they would annul all their

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305. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

leagues with France and go with the King against France; "and for my part," quoth Glencarn, "I have but little silver, but if the King's Majesty have to do with France I will go in person, and v^ml. (5,000) good fellows with me to serve his Majesty against France": and Anguise affirmed the like. Here they urged Sadler to give comfortable words to the Governor, by whom they doubted not to work the King's desires. Asked how they could work this; and "they said he was a very gentle creature and a simple man, easy to be ruled." Anguish said that he himself was not yet fully established, and would be every day more able to serve the King and would ever be a true Englishman. Asked how they had provided against Lynoux and the Frenchmen. They said that they would resist their landing, and if they landed at Donbritten would fight them and doubtless put them back: their strongholds of Donbarre and Edenborough were at the Governor's command, Temptallon in Anguise's hands, and Saynt Androwes and Donbrytayn still withheld but expected shortly to be at the Governor's command. Then they again pressed Sadler, when he spoke with the Governor and Council in the afternoon, to innovate nothing; that the ambassadors might speedily depart with their charge authorised by Parliament. Prayed them to foresee that the ambassadors went fully instructed to the King's contentation. And so they departed.

At afternoon Glencarn, coming to accompany Sadler to the Governor, expressed a wish that he were with the King to declare his opinion. Sadler offered to forward it if he would put it in writing; which he did, and prayed Sadler, as it was not very legible, to copy it, and both writing and copy are sent herewith. They then went to the Governor, who received Sadler gently and desired him to declare his credence to the whole Council. Sadler replied that he would gladly do so, declaring the King's good opinion of him (the Governor), and zeal for the wealth of this realm and his (the King's) pronepte. The Governor replied that he was in all things at the King's command, saving his allegiance. Sadler prayed him to foresee that the ambassadors went amply instructed, so that the King might see that their deeds corresponded with their "fair words." The Governor answered "I pray you, say the same to the Council anon"; and added that he was informed that the King would mediate for the Cardinal's delivery. Assured him that the King would do him no such displeasure; for, if delivered, the Cardinal would be governor himself and ruin the realm, for he was more French than Scottish. "By God," quoth the Governor, "he shall never come out of prison whiles I live, except it be to his further mischief." And this Sadler allowed, saying it were pity but the Cardinal should receive the reward he merited. The Governor then left Casselles with Sadler and went to the Council. Talked with Casselles, according to the instructions, and found him dedicate to the King and of like opinion with the others. Sir George Douglas then came and brought Sadler to the Council chamber; where were a great many noblemen and others sitting at a long board and divers standing, but no bishop or priest among them. The Governor sat at the upper end of the board, and caused Sadler to sit by him in the first place; and, after a little silence, Huntley declared how the Governor had received the King's letters referring to Sadler's credence, which they now begged him to declare. Answered that he would willingly do so, and signified that, hearing of the inclination of the Governor and many of them to the things set forth on the King's behalf by such of them as were lately with him, and their determination to send ambassadors, the King, who tendered the surety of his pronepte no less than his own child, their advancement and the benefit of this realm, had sent him (Sadler) to reside among them as

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commissioner and councillor, ready to advise them, especially at this despatch of the ambassadors; and, therefore, if they would show the particulars of the ambassadors' charge he would do his commission. Whereat they paused a little and desired to consult together; so Sadler withdrew. When he returned, Huntley said that where the King, before, sent letters to the states of the realm, not then knowing that they had chosen a Governor, with certain purposes proponed by those who had been prisoners, they, to satisfy the King, called a Parliament with all haste, and, by its authority, authorised ambassadors to conclude the marriage and perpetual peace; which ambassadors were ready to depart. Sadler answered that they did wisely, for nothing could be more beneficial to them than the marriage and the peace; and doubtless they had considered the circumstances depending on these two points and would instruct their ambassadors in all points to satisfy the King, and if they wished Sadler's advice, he would, on hearing the specialties, execute his commission. They answered that their ambassadors were fully instructed and, if Sadler had not come on the Sunday, would have started on the Monday, and now would not delay. Seeing them unwilling to communicate, and considering the opinions of those he had before talked with and that Parliament was done, so that a motion for the custody of the child might lead only to frivolous argument, since he knew that they would not now have her out of the realm, Sadler thought "to pass it over in general sort"; the rather as the ambassadors had received their charge, and he himself had no commission to treat unless his advice was asked; and so, declaring that, doubtless, they had plainly instructed the ambassadors, as well for the custody of the child after the contract as for the other circumstance, he advised them that, if they would not communicate with him, they should no longer detain their ambassadors, lest the King should note "delay or slackness in them." They answered that they had used all possible diligence, and the ambassadors should depart tomorrow. And so they arose; and Sadler went to his lodging.

"Within night," came Bothwell to Sadler's lodging, saying he came to offer him all the pleasure he could for Henry's sake, to whom he was bound. Thanked him and, wishing to learn what he would say, entered with him of the state of affairs, in the discourse of which he said that if all had been as willing as in England they pretended, the King should have had his purpose ere this, but it must needs come to pass in good time. In England they minded "many things," but when they came home they "fell in" with the Governor; and, seeing that, he (Bothwell) fell out with the Governor, for a private cause, "and came no more at them," and had not come to the Parliament but that he promised Anguishe his "voice" on his great day. The Governor was, he said, more meet to be governed, and was governed by mean persons; and it would be wrong with this realm unless they shortly had a governor able to direct them, wherein he (Bothwell) would keep his promises made to the King. After Sadler declared his credence and withdrew, some of the Council would have had him participant of the ambassadors' instructions, but the majority would have all referred to the King; and he (Bothwell) doubted how the King would like the instructions, unless, indeed, the ambassadors had some private commission which he knew not of; the ambassadors had no authority to conclude for the deliverance of the child.

Bothwell is noted here to be adverse to the King but surely he loves not the Governor. When he left, Glencarne, at 9 p.m., brought the memorial aforementioned; in reading which he said that, it being agreed that the King should appoint certain English and Scottish lords to be about the

1548.

305. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

child, if he were so appointed the King should not fail to have her into his hands, either with the consent of the realm or against their wills. Further, he said he had now written to the King to have his son home; for, being "at distance" with Argile, his son, having the rule of his country, should stand him in great stead. Thinks he feigns not, for such a man as his son cannot well be spared from so wild a country. Talked with him at Newcastle, where he is with the earl of Westmoreland, and thinks there are few such Scots in Scotland, for wisdom and learning, and well dedicate to the truth of Christ's Word. At home he should both help his father and do good, now that the Gospel is set forth in English and proclamations made allowing the Bible and Testament to be read in the mother tongue, and preaching of the contrary forbidden on pain of death.

° [This day Sir George Douglas said that the Governor would come to the King at time convenient, leaving Anguishe in his place. Told Douglas that Linoux is equipped at Saynt Malowes to depart by the West seas to Scotland, as Suffolk has notified. Douglas said that the Governor and realm would be glad if Henry's navy stopped them.] * Neither Maxwell, Flemyng, nor other of the prisoners, are here, but left as soon as Parliament ended; and now the Governor and all the other lords are gone to their houses, intending to return on Easter Even. The Queen Dowager is at Lithcoo, 12 miles hence, to whom he rides to-morrow. The ambassadors are Sir Jas. Lyrmonth, Sir Wm. Hamylton and Master Henry Pennese, the Secretary; who depart to-morrow. Edinburgh, 20 March.

Hol. pp. 14. Endd.: [Mr.] Sadleyr to the K's Majesty, xx^o Martii a^o xxxiiij^o.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 69.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 337 (r).

2. Glencairn's memorial.

Could make no advertisement since their coming to Scotland, for, from the Cardinal's taking till the end of Parliament, the earls of Huntly, Murray, Argyll, Bodewell, Eglentown, Sudderland, and Munteyth, all the Kirkmen and many other lords made a convention together, and only came in when they saw that they could not prevail. None now bide forth but the earls of Argyll and Eglentown, lords Rois and Sempill, and their parttakers.

The ambassadors go, from the three estates in Parliament, with an ample commission to conclude the marriage of our Sovereign lady with the Prince. Advises the ending of that marriage before other things are proposed; because all would oppose the taking of the Bairn out of the realm, thinking that the King means conquest thereby and not their Lady's weal, because when her father died war stood, and is yet. But, the marriage being once contracted, the Queen's lieges will put away suspicion, and the King will have the better "sident" to desire her surety and the welfare of her realm. If the King use force and stick at the delivering of the Bairn to him now, the Governor will join the Kirkmen and the other lords who are for France; and, unless it be wisely handled, they will keep the Queen, and, if they can do no better, send her into France.

In Glencairn's own hand, pp. 2.

Ib. f. 70.

3. Copy of § 2.

In Sadler's hand, pp. 2.

* This portion is not in the Sadler State Papers.

1543.
21 March.

306. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
99.

Meeting at Westm., 21 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

21 March.

307. [ARRAN] to HENRY VIII.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.
152.
B. M.

After having directed the ambassadors, considered how his Sovereign, dec., ordained that the collar and statutes of the orders of knighthood which he had received from the Emperor and Henry and the French king should be duly delivered again; and therefore sends Sir David Lindsay of ye Mont, Lyon king of arms, with the collar and garter and the statutes of that noble Order. Begs credence for Lindsay. Halvudhous, 21 March, 1 Mary.

Copy, pp. 2.

Ib. f. 219.

2. Another copy.
P. 1.

21 March.

308. SCOTCH SHIPPING.

R. O.

Certificate of Mary Queen of Scots that the custom of the borough of Edinburgh has been paid upon certain merchandise, specified, laden (by merchants named John Sedserf, Alex. Zoung, &c.) at the port of Leith in the ship called *Lie Trynate*, Hans Andersone, master, for Dieppe. Sealed with the cocket seal of Edinburgh, 21 March 1542, a^o r.r. 1 Mary. *Seal slightly injured.*

Lat. Small parchment.

R. O.

2. Similar certificate for goods laden in the same ship but by different merchants. Sealed with the cocket seal of Edinburgh in the year 1543 (day omitted) a^o r.r. 1 Mary. *Seal not the same as that of § 1.*

Lat. Small parchment.

22 March.

309. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
99.

Meeting at St. James's, 22 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—Recognisance of John Bowle, of Dorsetshire, to make restitution to Franco Dolarte, Spaniard, for spoil of his pinnace at Lulworth.

22 March.

310. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.
No. 120.]

This King has just sent to communicate a letter from his ambassador at Boulogne, stating that the captain of Therouenne was lately at Boulogne intending some enterprise, but, fearing the fire after being scalded at Saint Pol, and hearing of the strength of Mons. de Roeulx, suddenly withdrew to Montreul, awaiting the assembly of his men, who are 2,000 horse (men of arms and light horse, in two bands under the Sieur de St. Martin, brother to the Cardinal of Paris, and Captain Theodore, the men of arms being drawn from several bands, viz., those of Mons. d' Orleans, the captain of Ardrez, the Sieur de Biez and the captain of Therouenne) and 6,000 foot. With that company they bragged, as usual, that they would overthrow De Roeulx, one of their

1543.

310. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—cont.

reasons being very foolish, viz., that between the duke of Arschot and De Roelx there was no great friendship—as if the two were in the same army. They boast that they have good intelligence with several Burgundians, and the ambassador himself is convinced of this since his coming to Boulogne. The French king, hearing that 4,000 lanzknechts were marching about Valenciennes, hastened his who were in Brittany; and both he and his ministers said that if he had respite one year he would make his frontier towns impregnable, and as they were he did not fear the Emperor alone, especially if Spaniards or Italians were not sent to the Low Countries. To amass money for the next year, he was resolved to make no great effort this year, and if the Emperor came in person would keep his strongholds; and the French captains continue to say that they will easily keep off the Emperor provided that no other intervenes,—meaning this King.

Three days ago the French Ambassadors, having received letters, required of this King that the old ambassador might go as far as Calais and stay there until he that is detained at Boulogne arrived; but this King remains obstinate not to let him leave this until he sees his own ambassador.

A priest doctor* and one of the King's chamber named Philip Aubin [Hoby] and certain others have been imprisoned for Lutheranism and heresy. London, 22 March, 1542.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

22 March.

311. SIR THOMAS PALMER.

R. O.

Certificate by Sir John Cottes, lord mayor, and Sir Roger Cholmeley, recorder, of London that, by command of the King's Council, they have examined into a dispute between Sir Thomas Palmer and Agnes, wife of Nich. Wethers, haberdasher, concerning two gowns delivered to Eliz. Dewe when Sir Thomas was prisoner in the Tower, which she laid in gage to Wethers for 16*l.* without his authority. Think that in law and conscience the gowns or their value should be restored to Sir Thomas. 22 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed (seals broken).*

Parchment.

ii. Copies of two certificates, made by Thos. Screvyne, mayor, and the aldermen of Calais, of the depositions of witnesses, proving the value of the gowns and of the fur upon them, which Palmer purchased about four years past. Dated, respectively, 17 March and 21 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, p. 1 each.

iii. Deposition of Eliz. Dewe, widow, 20 March 34 Henry VIII., before Sir Roger Cholmeley, that she laid the gowns in gage about St. Peter's Day 33 Hen. VIII. for 16*l.* Paid 26*s.* 8*d.* for the loan for 16 weeks, and at the expiration of that term another 26*s.* 8*d.*, then 5*s.* for a fortnight, and then 26*s.* 8*d.* for another 16 weeks. Received the gowns from Agnes Cockerell, midwife, and said they were Mrs. Percyvalle's; whereupon Mrs. Wethers suggested that they would be Sir Thos. Palmer's, her brother. Before leaving London, told her neighbours that the gowns lay thus in gage.

Large paper, pp. 2.

iv. Depositions of three other persons who were told of the transaction by Eliz. Dewe, "being a woman that laid divers things to gage, and went about the City to sell the same and to make shifts for gentlemen and others as the case required."

Large paper, p. 1. Mutilated.

* Dr. Heynes? See No. 299.

1548.
23 March.

312. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
100.

Meeting at St. James's, 23 March. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Gage, Wriothesley. Business:—Decree (specified) in the case between Robt. Thrower, keeper of Ludgate, and Hanz van Fremont about the escape of Paule Busto.

23 March.

313. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650,
f. 72.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 83.

Yesterday, delivered the King's letters to the Queen Dowager of Scotland, whom he found most willing, in appearance, for the marriage of her daughter to the Prince and for delivery of her to the King's custody: saying that the world would note her most unwise if she did not desire it, and that she thought it God's work for the union of these realms that, where before she has had none but sons, it is now her chance to bring forth a daughter. She warned Sadler that the Governor minded nothing less than to marry her in England, and had himself said that they would make the contract, but keep the custody of the child until her lawful age, by which time God might dispose of Henry, "being already grown in years," and then they would handle it so that the contract would not serve. This, she said, was the secret thing for which she desired Henry to send a trusty servant to her; and she urged that it might be kept secret or she would be in danger, having "none about her of her own servants."

The Governor and Council determined in Parliament that the child should not be delivered, because (1) she was the Queen by whose authority the Governor should act; (2) because in England she should never die, for if God called her they would "have another to succeed her"; (3) because if the Prince died she might be married to some other; so that however the game went Henry would dispose of this realm at his pleasure. She said that, assuredly, the Governor minds to marry her daughter to his own son, and therefore the King should stand to have her delivered; adding that the Cardinal, if at liberty, might do much good. Sadler said he thought that the Cardinal would rather do hurt, for he had no affection to England. She said "he was a wise man and could better consider the benefit of the realm than all the rest." She said it would be seen that they would neither deliver the child nor pledges for the marriage; and that the Governor, knowing of Sadler's being with her, would shortly come to see her, and then she would pretend unwillingness for the marriage and he, being "but a simple man," would tell her his whole intent (whereas otherwise he would tell her nothing), and she would let Sadler know it. She said that the Governor showed her that Henry wrote to him that there was a contract between her and Lennox [who was coming to Scotland to marry her]*; but that was untrue, and, "now since she had been a King's wife her heart was too high to look any lower." Sadler said he was sure that Henry wrote no such matter to the Governor, but he had heard say that she should marry Lennox. She replied that was utterly untrue, like the saying that her father should come here with an army. It might be that Lennox was coming, but her father was in Champagne preparing the French king's army against the Emperor, "as a Frenchman told her that arrived here lately by sea." She asked how it stood between Henry and the French king, and hoped there would be no war. Sadler said he knew not but that

* Omitted in Sadler State Papers.

1543.

313. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

all was well. Sadler then spoke of the strange demeanour of her servant* whom she lately sent to the King. She answered that she was sorry; and that she had commanded her said servant to tell the King of his journey and supplicate for a passport to go and return. When Sadler spoke of the King's trust in her virtue, wisdom and experience, and the surety of her daughter resting with him, she wished that the child were in his hands; for it was seldom seen that the heir of a realm was in custody of him who claimed the succession, as now, being established the second person of the realm, the Governor did. The Governor, quoth she, had said that the child was not likely to live, but Sadler should see for himself; and she led him to the child's chamber and caused the nurse to unwrap her and show her naked, who is "as goodly a child as I have seen, of her age, and as like to live, with the grace of God."

Returned to-day to Edinburgh. The Governor and all the noblemen are dispersed abroad, but many of them will be here this feast. If it be true that the Dowager says, there is great dissimulation in the Governor, who is governed chiefly by Sir George Douglas. Was accompanied to Linlithgow by Douglas; who spoke with the Dowager after Sadler left her, and afterwards said "that she had demanded of him whether the child should be delivered into England or not, praying him to help to the contrary because she was too young to be carried so far."

Before the despatch of his letters of the 20th, Douglas told him that the Governor and he purposed to remove the Cardinal "by his own consent" from Blackness to St. Andrews, thinking thereby to obtain that castle, where all the Cardinal's goods and money are; and, afterwards, they might easily convey him by water to Temptallon or Dumbar. Sadler advised him to reflect that a great bruit and hope of his being set at liberty would arise if he were restored to his own house. Douglas warranted that he would never be nearer his liberty; and, after being with the Cardinal about the matter, told Sadler that "he was a wily carle and would not consent to the matter"; so Sadler omitted to write of it. Was told yesterday morning that the Cardinal was at liberty at St. Andrews; and asked Douglas, who was present, ready to ride to Lintlithgow, if the news was true; who answered that he could not tell, and that he left word with lord Seton, the Cardinal's keeper, to convey him to St. Andrews if he would consent. He was conveyed thither on Wednesday night, where, Douglas says, he is as sure as anywhere in Scotland, but shall, now that they have the house and goods, be conveyed to Temptallon. If the Cardinal have his liberty, Sadler will never trust Douglas or the Governor.

The ambassadors have lingered here these two days, because they would *sumere Eucharistiam* before going; and to-day they departed intending to lie this night at Dumbar. Edinburgh, 23 March, at night. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiiij°.

* * An abstract of the above, noting misreadings and omissions in the Sadler State Papers, is given in Hamilton Papers, No. 338.

24 March. 314. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 101.

Meeting at St. James', 24 March. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Philip Hobbeye released from the Fleet. Recognisances (cited)

* See No. 271.

1548.

for the appearance of Thos. Stevins, rector of Bentworth, Hants, of Roger de Prat, Frenchman, denizen, of Paul Wythipowle and — Palmer, and of Thos. Winthroppe.

24 March. 315. The EARL OF SURREY.

R. O.

Examination of Alice Flaner "on Easter Even, a°xxxiiiij^{to}"

The incident "lately" in Castell's shop where "a strange man" asked her what prince she spoke of (as No. 78). *Signed by Lord Russell, Sir Ant. Browne and Wriothesley.*

Examined where she heard that, if any thing happened to the King, my lord of Surrey should be King; she says that once, when Surrey was deceived in buying certain linen, her mistress said, "'I marvel they will thus deceive a prince.' 'Why, mistress,' quoth this deponent, 'is he a prince?' 'Yea, Mary!' quoth she, 'and if ought should come at the King but good his father should stand for king.'" *Signed as above.*

P. 1. *In Wriothesley's hand.*

R. O.

2. Notes headed "Alys Flaner on Eister Even," viz. :—

"Pikering, Clere, her mistress :—These called her when she came from the Court and compelled her to tell what was said to her by the Council." When my lord of Surrey was deceived in buying cloth, her mistress expressed marvel "that they will deceive a prince." Surrey and Pikering his man and others went out one night after 9 p.m. and came not in again till she was abed. They and Clere have "eaten flesh this Lent in her master's house, also her mistress doth eat flesh."

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

24 March. 316. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 77.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 339.

Since coming hither on Maundy Thursday night, being at leisure, has considered his proceedings together with the advertisements from Scotland, and sends his opinion, conceived especially upon his last letters from Anguishe and Sir George Duglas, dated Edinburgh 16th inst., wherein it appears that they have made Arren second person of the realm without giving notice to the lord Lieutenant or Lisle. This embassade now coming seems to have no commission for delivery of the Princess, but only to contract a marriage. Having inkling that the lords of Scotland, after the death of their King, would labour for a safe conduct for ambassadors, Anguishe and his brother came "upon the spurs" to Alnwick; and Sir George declared to my lord of Durham and Lisle how the said lords were seeking an abstinence in order to send into Denmark and France, and "make themselves strong," and advised that no such safe conduct should be granted until they (Anguishe and his brother) were in Scotland, and then Sir George thought he should be one of the ambassadors. This they seem to have forgotten, as they write now for licence for a ship to pass into France for household stuff and another to Denmark "upon merchandises." Conferring their former discourses with their late proceedings makes him "utterly to mislike their merchandises." Had to prick them forward before he could get anything from them touching their Parliament. Newcastle, 24 March, 9 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Fndd. : a°xxxiiiij^o.

1543.

24 March.

317. RICHARD HILLES to HENRY BULLINGER.

Zurich
Letters, I. 239.
(Parker Soc.)

Has received his letter by Falckner apologizing for not answering fully; but the answer was longer and more gratifying than he expected. Is grateful on John Burcher's account, whom Bullinger say she served the more readily on Hilles' recommendation.

Wrote to John Butler a little after Christmas of the King of Scots' death. At Antwerp it was reputed that he had died of his wounds, but it was not certain. The Scots, however, themselves admit that he died after some of his nobles had been taken prisoners by the English. Has had no positive intelligence since, except that our King at once sent those nobles back to Scotland to intercede with the Scots that they should offer him the Kingdom. But they got hardly anything from the Scots and returned to the King, who was disappointed with the result. Others, however, of our countrymen boasted at Antwerp that the Estates of Scotland, by the procurement of these noblemen had sent into England the Scottish Cardinal. But my English informant told me, on the contrary, that the Scots had chosen a new King and implored the aid of Francis. Does not hear that the King of England is in alliance with the Emperor or has renounced the French alliance, though probably he will do so if the French assist the Scots. News, nevertheless, has come at this fair that the Scots, who have taken some ships from us, are forbidden by the Estates to sell their cargo till they know our King's pleasure. This, however, may be an artifice lest the King of England adopt stronger measures. Commendations to his wife. Is setting off to Nuremberg for a month to sell his cloth, which his friends at Antwerp did not dare send hither this fair for fear of the Duke of Juliers. Frankfort, 24 March, 1543.

25 March.

318. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 79.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 340.

The King has received his of the 20th, and prays him to continue there and to assay Argile, Huntley, Murrey, &c., whether they may, in hope of the King's favours, be brought to any conformity with his wishes.

It is said that the Governor will remove the Cardinal from the Blaknesse to his own castle at St. Andrews, to be there kept by the earls of Casselles, Glencarn or Marshal or lord Seton. Sadler shall learn of Anguishe, Sir George Douglas "and the rest of the sure men there" whether there has been any such motion, and declare that it must in no-wise be permitted. Such a means to win his castle is the readiest way to lose both the castle and him, for it is so situate that it could not be held if his friends, who probably devised "this drift," would the contrary. The Governor, Anguishe, and all who favour the King may be sure that, with the aid of France and the Clergy, he will work to overthrow their purposes, especially the state of the government and the reformation of the Clergy. It were meet to convey him nearer the Borders, and finally to the King's hands, where they shall be sure from his practices. Even now, by money and other means, he keeps a multitude of dependents who would otherwise conform to reason.

Where it has been written that Sir George Douglass shall come hither to knit up these matters; Sadler must advise him to foresee that he is not lifted out of favour in his absence, for if Huntley or the other party once get him out he will hardly recover it again. And where Dum Laneryk has desired to come to the King; Sadler may suggest to Douglass to bring Dum Laneryk with him, as, upon the reports of Anguishe and him and of Sir Thomas Wharton, the King thinks Dum Laneryk worthy of entertainment.

1548.

If asked how his advertisements are liked, Sadler shall say that this matter was despatched with such diligence, on receipt of his letters touching St. Andrews and the Governor's fear that Henry would write in the Cardinal's favour, that there was no time for answer to the rest.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 9. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Secr. Master Sadleyr, xxv^o Martii a^o xxxiiij^o.

25 March. 319. PAUL III. to the GOVERNORS OF SCOTLAND.

Baronius,
xxxiii. 62.

On hearing of the war moved by Henry, who bears himself as King of England, against their King James of distinguished memory, the Pope granted James six tenths of the Church within his realm, and sent letters for that purpose to James and to the Cardinal of St. Andrews, whom he deputed collector of these tenths. Added letters congratulating the King and Cardinal upon the repulse of the adversaries; but, alas! within a few days came the grievous news of the death of the King and capture of the Cardinal. Was anxious for the safety of the kingdom, but is now relieved to learn that the States have appointed them to the government; and, as they need the assistance of the tenths, sends Marcus patriarch of Aquileia, the bearer, a man of prudence, nobility and dignity, whose services he has used in weighty matters, to be collector in place of the Cardinal, with instructions to put the money at their disposal for the defence of the kingdom and release of the Cardinal. Bononia, 25 March, 1548, anno 9.

Latin.

26 March. 320. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 102.

Note that on 25 March, being Easter Day, the Council sat not. Meeting at St. James's, 26 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, St. John, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

26 March. 321. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 337.

Wrote on the 18th. The Bishop of Rome, in Bononye, has appointed legate for Scotland Marco Grimani, a Venetian, patriarch of Aquileia, who was captain of the Bishop's galleys at Previsa, a man of small prudence. He departs in all haste, at the French king's instance, who wrote hotly for this and for money to aid the Scots; for "both princes" reckon themselves exterminated if Henry prevail in Scotland. All rejoice at the report here that Henry will turn his power against France, for the French king is odious for his practises with the Turk. In view of the coming out of Barbarossa and the coming of the Turk to Hungary, Venetians send 3,000 foot and 500 horse to guard Dalmatia and, on the 1st April, will appoint a captain general of their 60 galleys. The Imperials lately intercepted "letters of the duke of Ferrare that went to France," who is esteemed to be French. In Almain both parties stand stiff in their opinion, but the Emperor's coming will redress all, by his authority and the peril of the Turks. Men talk of 8,000 Swiches to be conducted to Italy by the Bishop,* who is openly reputed French. Venice, 26 March, 1548.

Hot., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

* i.e. the Pope.

1543.

27 March. **322. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**Dasent's
A. P. C., 102.

Meeting at St. James's, 27 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters written to Mr. Flammoche, captain of the Navy on the Narrow Seas, for transportation of Marillac, French ambassador, to Calais. Letter sent to Maltravers, deputy of Calais, to suffer Marillac to pass into his native country if Paget were arrived; otherwise to detain him.

27 March. **323. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.**

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 92.
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers,
i. 100.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 342.
(Abstract).

Considering his advertisements of his discourse with the Queen, the King thanks him for his diligence and dexterity; and judges her proceedings to be frank, and such as motherly love should persuade, but it is marvellous perplexity what to say of the rest, their deeds being so repugnant to what the Queen says and their fashion of removing the Cardinal (first denied, then doubted, and then granted by Sir George Douglas) so strange. The King requires Sadler to repair eftsoons to the Queen and, showing a desire to be a minister in the conveyance of her daughter, learn of her what lords of Scotland would be willing to assist in it. Afterwards he must use his dexterity to break the matter to those lords, alluring them with promises and rewards; and meanwhile advertising Sir George Douglas and others of that band that the King (as is true) makes such preparations on the Borders that "in case these promises, gentle handling and reasonable communication take not effect," he may use his princely power.

Draft in Gardiner's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Secr. Master Sadleyr, xxvij^o Martii a^o xxxiiij^o.

27 March. **324. SADLER to HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 85.
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 90.

Took opportunity, since the arrival of Mr. Drummond, to speak to the Governor for the secretaryship (Drummond having already delivered Henry's letters to the Governor and Angus); who answered that he was right sorry, but had bestowed the office on Mr. Henry Balnaves, now sent in embassy to Henry, for life. Commended Drummond's qualities, but, as the office was gone before Drummond's arrival, did not press the matter. The Governor asked "How I liked the old Queen and the young Queen." Answered that he liked both well, and praised the young Princess as a goodly child "and like to live" (to hear what he would say, since the Queen Dowager and others said he was of a contrary opinion). He agreed, and asked how Sadler found the Queen inclined to the marriage. Replied that he had no commission to feel her mind in that—only to make the King's commendations—but thought she could be well enough content with the marriage. The Governor said that if she sought the world she could not find so meet and honorable a marriage; but, being a Frenchwoman, she could not be best inclined towards England. Here Sadler reminded him that he had to do with a wise and experienced prince. He had sent ambassadors to conclude the marriage and the peace, but, unless they were instructed to conclude the things which depended upon those two points, so as to prove an intention to perform the marriage and establish a peace, Henry would facilely decipher their intent and might be justly irritated. The Governor answered that he did nothing alone, the ambassadors were commissioned by the Three Estates in Parliament to conclude these two points, which he had set forth maugre the wills of divers who favoured neither God's word nor the King and were wholly addict to France, and yet he might have had a contract betwixt the young Queen and his own son

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established by this Parliament without contradiction. He hoped that Henry would be friendly to him, for he had had "mickle cumber among the kirkmen" for his (Henry's) sake. Sadler again pressed him to offer the marriage earnestly, as the offer of a bare contract was not sufficient. The Governor said that, when the ambassadors were with the King, if other things were demanded than they could conclude, they would refer hither for instructions; he expected to hear from the ambassadors within twenty days, and then they would soon be at a good point. Then he asked how the King did with France; and Sadler replied well, as far as he knew, and an ambassador^c was newly come from the French king. The Governor said he cared not what we did with France; he was noted in France for a good Englishman and since his King died had never sent word thither. On Sadler's showing that, for a perfect peace, they must annul their leagues with France, the Governor said they must advise well before breaking the leagues, but he was no good Frenchman and would agree to all the King required, with the advice of the Estates; as long as the Cardinal remained in hold they would have little ado with France. Sadler said it was common saying that the Cardinal should have his liberty, and was already at large in his own house. The Governor assured him that the Cardinal was in as sure prison as ever, and was removed thither in order to get possession of the castle, and should remain prisoner; for if the Cardinal had his purpose he (the Governor) would go to the fire as a heretic. Sadler suggested Dumbar or Temptallon, but the Governor said the Cardinal was well enough where he was; and told Sadler what a number of noblemen and gentlemen the late King had written in a roll as heretics, of whom he (the Governor) stood first, and there were the earls of Cassills, Glencairn, Marishall and others to the number of eighteen score. He would now set forth the glory of God, with the King's help. "Allowed" his intent, and animated him to it. He said that for these five years he never took the Bishop of Rome to be more than a bishop, "and that a very evil bishop," and he seems well content that this realm should leave the obedience of Rome, but he lacks ministers for that purpose, and Sadler cannot see how the kirkmen will be ruled for him, who will do what they can to hinder these two realms from agreeing.

After speaking with the Governor, took Angus apart and entered with him as prescribed in the Council's letters of the 20th; asking how he could make the establishing of the Governor and the promises stand together. He was perplexed and could only answer that they would work through him, for if the King would accept the contract they would bring the child to his hands; and then the King must, for her, see the realm governed as he thought expedient. And Angus discoursed to like effect as Sadler wrote on the 20th. Thinks he does not dissemble, but either lacked power to compass his promise or was advised by his brother to stay, that the King's purposes "might be wrought in time without rigour." He thought the Governor earnestly minded the marriage, and, as to the second person of the Realm having custody of the child, Parliament ordained that eight noblemen and gentlemen should have her tuition, "whereof two should ever be with her, and the Governor should take no care thereof."

Communed then with Sir George Douglas, who said that they who made the promises could not perform them. Sadler said he thought that the King would stick to have the child delivered; and Douglas answered that, if the King stuck upon that or any other point, he expected to be sent, and would gladly go if the message was acceptable, but otherwise not, for (said he) "I will not go to my master with an unpleasant message."

Returned from Court to his lodging and there spoke with Cassills and Somervaille, who said that their promises extended no further than to do

* Monsieur d'Orthe, brother of the Vicomte d'Orthe.

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324. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

their uttermost, which they had done, and they knew not of the establishment of the Governor till it was proponed in Parliament, when to have opposed it would have availed nothing but to make themselves suspected. They thought that the Governor undoubtedly minded the marriage, and they themselves had urged the delivery of the child, saying that without it the King would never conclude the contract nor yet the peace. Cassils had said plainly "that if they stick to deliver her to his Majesty, we must fight in the quarrel with those that we love well"; and he told Sadler that many noblemen here stuck at it who, if they knew the King as his party did, would never oppose him. His party would meet here at such time as they thought to hear from the ambassadors, and would then do what they could to fulfil their promise. Thinks both Cassils and Somervaille plain and true gentlemen. The latter, at leaving, told Sadler, in his ear, that if the King stood to his purpose he should obtain it, for they could not maintain the war.

No more of the lords with whom he should communicate are here. Glencairn is gone home 60 miles hence; and Maxwell and Flemyng have not been here since he came, and dwell, respectively, 50 and 40 miles hence. Showed Angus and Douglas what the sheriff of Air said of Lennox's coming, whom, they say, they will withstand, and wish met by Henry's ships at sea. Has communed with Huntley and Murray (Argyle has not been here) and finds them inclined for the marriage and peace, saying that a contract would be offered, and thereby an easy and acceptable conquest of the realm made. When Sadler urged them to see that the marriage was so offered as to show that it was earnestly meant, they answered that no reasonable conditions would be refused; but it did not appear that they would hastily condescend to the delivery of the child. The marriage once agreed upon, they will not stick for their leagues with France. Found Huntley, "who is a jolly young man, and of a right good wit, far more frank than the earl of Murray, for he is a great beadsman and noted here to be a good Papist, wholly given to the old ceremonies and traditions of Rome." Huntley said that, those things being once established, he would himself serve against France, and hoped to see Henry before Christmas. Communed also with the earl Marishal, "who is a goodly young gentleman, well given to your Majesty," but finds him unwilling to have the child delivered until of lawful age. They all think that, if she be once delivered, Henry will dispose of this realm howsoever the game shall go; and they seem bent to maintain its liberty until, by the marriage, God shall unite both realms. The earl Marishal said that he and Cassils had given hands to go together in Henry's service against France. Edinburgh, 27 March.

Pp. 11. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

* * An abstract of the above, noting misreadings and omissions in the Sadler State Papers, is given in Hamilton Papers, No. 841.

27 March. 325. SADLER to [LISLE?]*

R. O. Thanks for your Lordship's letters of 23 March. No news but that St. P., v. 271. in my letter to the King, which my lord of Suffolk, by his commission, may open and make you partaker of. I have travailed to decipher the inclinations of these men; but matters are so perplexed that I know not what to judge. They had liever suffer extremity than be subject to

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England, for they will have their realm free and their own laws and customs. The kirkmen labour to empeche the unity of the two realms, but the temporalty all desire the marriage and to join with us, in which case they will abandon France and in time (it may be) "fall to th'obedience and devotion of the King's Majesty, whereupon th'earl of Anguyshe and his brother, with th'other lords prisoners, do make a perfect foundation." I cannot judge the sequel, but wish things may succeed to the King's expectation. Edenburgh, 27 March, midnight.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address gone.

27 March. 326. CHRISTIAN, KING of DENMARK to the REGENT of SCOTLAND.

Royal MS.
18 B VI. 58 b.
B. M.

A letter, too much faded to be read, which commences by mentioning "Robertus Botvile (?)" and seems to refer to a restitution of goods. Ex arce regia nostra vicesima septima die Marcii anno m^o xliij.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2. Address copied: Inclitis et generosis viris D'no Jacobo com[iti Arranie], d'no Hammiltoun, gubernatori regni Sc[ocie et] aliis ejusdem regni consiliariis nobis sync

28 March. 327. The EARL OF SURREY.

B. O.

Interrogatories [for Millicent Arundell].

"Who useth to lodge in her house? How often A.B.C. hath lodged there within this half year?" What diet they kept, what pastime they used after supper, whether they had stone bows, whether they went out late in the evening and returned the same night, where and why they went and what she has heard of it, whether she has been charged to say nothing of this matter or has commanded anyone to say nothing, and who have been messengers between her and A.B.C.?

In Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. List of names pasted on, viz.: The Mayor, Recorder, Sir Martin Bowes, Mr. Wilford, the Town Clerk, the Sword Bearer.

B. O.

2. Examination of Milsent Arundel, 28 March a^o 84^{to}.

My lord of Surrey, Sir John Clere, Thos. Clere, Surrey's servant, young Peking, Hussey treasurer to my lord of Norfolk, Davy Semer, and she have eaten flesh in her house last lenten season (*in margin* "Item, Thomas Wyndam). Her husband and young Wiat, Clere and Piking have also eaten flesh on Fridays and fast days; but her husband only ate it in Lent. About Candlemas last my lord of Surrey, Thos. Clere, young Wiat, Shelley my lord of Surrey's servant, and young Pickering, with their servants, went out of her house at 9 p.m., with four stone bows, and tarried forth till after midnight. Next day was great clamour of the breaking of glass windows, both of houses and churches, and shooting of men in the streets, and the voice was that those hurts were done by my Lord and his company; so she commanded her household to say nothing of the going out, and when her neighbours asked her she denied it. She heard Surrey, "the night after, when Mr. Blage rebuked him for it, say that he had lieber than all the good in the world it were undone, for he was sure it should come before the King and his Council; but we shall have a madding time in our youth, and therefore I am very sorry for it." [Has heard "that Birche had most harm with these stone bows, also Sir Richard Gressam's windows"] * "That night or the night before they used the same, rowing on the Thamys, and Thomas Clere told her how they shot at the queenes at the Bank." *Signed by Sir Ant. Browne and Wriothesley.*

P. 1. In Wriothesley's hand.

*Cancelled.

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28 March. **328. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**Dasent's
A. P. C., 103.

Meeting at St. James's, 28 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Passport refused to Claude Dee, Frenchman, until certain Englishmen stayed at Boullayne should be despatched.

28 March. **329. THE FRENCH.**

R. O.

Letters of reprisal against the French granted to Robert Borrough. 28 March 84 Hen. VIII. [See Grants in March, No. 58.]
Modern copy certified by Jo. Claydon. Large paper, pp. 3.

29 March. **330. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**Dasent's
A. P. C., 103.

Meeting at St. James's, 29 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. No business recorded.

29 March. **331. THE QUEEN of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.**R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 121.]

Wrote on the 24th ult. how they stood with the duke of Cleves, who could not be induced by the commissioners of the Electors upon the Rhine and the Landgrave to make a friendly appointment, but, trusting in the alliance of France, continues to do his worst against her countries. The town of Haynsberge, which she holds in Julliers, being in want of victuals, she sent the Duke of Arschot with 2,500 horse and 10,000 foot, of whom 4,000 were High Almaines, to revictual it; and he entered Julliers on the 20th inst. and on the 21st and 22nd revictualled Heynsberge, and on the 24th camped before Zittart, where the enemy, numbering 8,000 horse and 10,000 foot, offered battle. The horsemen on both sides met and after a struggle ours put the enemy to flight, but our footmen would not fight, and abandoned the artillery, so that when our horsemen returned from the chase they found both the enemy's artillery and ours abandoned and the horses taken. As they could not bring it away (nor encamp for want of footmen) the artillery is lost. Two bills herewith show what happened and what the enemy has lost. We lost, of men of quality, only the Sieur de Lintre, of Brabant, and the Sieur de Rougy, of Hainault, and about 100 horsemen. The Count of Hoochstrate is slightly wounded and the Sieur de Ysche dangerously. The enemies say that they lost 1,500 horsemen, including the personages named in the bill, and we have 200 prisoners, mostly men of quality. This is to be shown to the King of England. Our horsemen fought most valiantly.

The Courtmaster of the English merchants newly come hither has brought her letters of credence from the King and complained of the customers of Zuelande and Brabant. Gave an answer which satisfied him; but, in addition, he required that English merchants might be exempt from the impost of the *centisme*, in pursuance of the intercourse. Answered that she has advertised the King of the impost and hopes that, for reasons given, he will not object to his merchants paying, as it is only temporary. He made no reply but will probably make suit to the King to write for their exemption, which would necessitate cancelling the impost. *As she has decided not to exempt them from the said impost*, Chapuys must persuade the King and Council not to object to its payment.

Is continually advertised that in France peace is published between the English and French, who have released all Englishmen arrested and

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restored their goods. The English must know of this. Requires him to send word what he hears of it, together with all other occurrences, as he did in his letters of the 17th.

French, pp. 4. *Modern transcript of a Vienna MS., headed: "A l'ambassadeur en Engleterre, du xxix^e de Mars 1543 apres Pasques."*

29 March. 332. CONSULS AND SENATORS OF HAMBURG to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

The rumor, signified in his letters received yesterday, that the king of the Danes has prepared a fleet to assist the Scots, is utterly false, as time will show. The truce between the Emperor's countries and the king of the Danes being now ended, he is said to be preparing a fleet and men for his defence. As ships of Hamburg were detained in the Emperor's countries, the writers also enrolled some, but, their property being restored, they have dismissed them. Have no evidence that the king of the Danes is preparing to assist the Scots, and for themselves they protest at some length that they will not assist, in the least thing, any enemies of England, much less the Scots, with whom they have no commerce. 29 March, 1543. *Subscribed: Consules Senatoresque Civitatis Hamburgensis.*

Latin, pp. 3. *Add. Endd.*

30 March. 333. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 103.

Meeting at St. James's, 30 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—John Butlar, servant to lord William, "for certain gold suspiciously sold to a goldsmith," committed to the Fleet.

30 March. 334. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 94.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 343.
Sadler State
Papers,
i. 101.

Conferring Sadler's last letters (which the Council have answered) with the state of affairs in Scotland and the proceedings of the Scottishmen who are bound to him by promise, finds that they only seek, with his authority and money, to benefit themselves; so that if he suffers them thus to win time, the opportunity should pass of uniting these realms, to God's honour and the benefit of both. Sadler shall declare to Anguise and Glencarn, and to Maxwell and Douglas, that he is commanded to signify to them that the King finds in them and all the rest a great difference between words and deeds, and that they only seek their own profit; and unless it be shortly redubbed with deeds, not words, the King will no longer be deceived into nourishing a party against himself, but follow his enterprise. Sadler shall remind them:—(1) That where they promised to send advertisements of all their proceedings, and advice for the advancement of the King's enterprise, they sent none until now that, by the Admiral and by Sadler, they were pricked to it. (2) That where they promised to work nothing without the King's advice (and the King, esteeming them good servants, advised them in sundry things), they have never reported proceedings in time to receive advice, but only let the King know what they have done, apparently to "make fair weather" with him. For instance they never let him know what they laid against the Cardinal; who, although the Governor and some of them have said precisely that he should never be delivered, is now at home and at liberty: "and how George Douglas hath handled that matter, himself best knoweth." (3). Most of all, the King marvels that their Parliament seems to have provided that the King shall not have his purpose, establishing as Governor and second person of the realm one whom some of them reputed so unfit for the government. And Sadler shall advise them, as men whom the King

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334. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.—*cont.*

would be loth to lose, to weigh these matters and procure that the ambassadors may be forthwith instructed to the purpose, for the King will not put off longer. And he may say that, although none of them have proceeded frankly, the King knows of the conspiracy of Argile, Huntley, Murrey, Bothwel and divers bishops for the delivery of the Cardinal, by force if necessary, and the destruction of the Governor, Anguise and some others, which is yet meant, though Huntley pretends a marriage alliance with the Governor in order to insinuate himself into their counsels; which matter is of no small importance, and not to be lightly disclosed but secretly prevented. Sadler shall remind them how much they owe to the King for this warning. If they ask advice Sadler shall say that he can promise nothing, but fancies (1) that the first thing the King would wish is that they would be more frank and advertise things in time for his advice upon them; "for you know we do naturally hate all compass and dissimulation." (2) That the ambassadors may agree that the child be delivered, or else pledges given and order taken for her custody by personages both English and Scottish. (3) That the ambassadors may be empowered to abandon their alliance with France and bind them to serve the King, for his money, "against all princes and states of the world." This, Sadler may say, is his own advice, but sure he is that, like as the King will no longer be abused with words, so he is of such benign nature that he can sometimes satisfy himself with less than reason would when he sees truth and plainness.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 24. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Secr. Master Sadleyr, xxxo Martii a° xxxiiij.

80 March. 335. GRANVELLE to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 122.]

Since writing on the 12th inst. has received Chapuys's of the 10th, with the copy of those to the Queen, which he sends to the Emperor, to declare the King's sincere amity, which shall be reciprocated. Much desires to see the King, and declare the Emperor's wish that their affairs and those of their successors should always be one, but could not now take the step without neglecting things here which are for the common good of both Princes, and are in good train, as our master will find at his coming. Besides, he could only certify the above and the contents of his last letters to Chapuys; and he is not without hope of seeing a meeting of their two Majesties, and the Queen can fully explain all that concerns mutual intelligence and the affair against the common enemy, in which time must not be lost, for, as the King has before said, wisely, like all his sayings, *Judas non dormit*, and it is true as gospel that he has demanded aid of the Pope against the King of England to sustain his faction in Scotland, on the ground that violence has been done to the Cardinal of Scotland in favour of the king of England. It is therefore best to make war on the enemy in his own house, and prevent his running elsewhere. His subjects continue rebellious, those of Rochelle having re-commenced and many others being in tumult, and Granvelle can certify that hereabouts he is abominated like Judas himself. For God's sake let no time be lost, when all influences, celestial and terrestrial, are against the common enemy, who has no hope but in the Turk, whom he procures more ardently than ever, both by sea and land "qu'est comme mis au sens reprouvé, et quil doit tomber *in profundo malorum* et lors je pourrez dire *Nunc dimittis*."

The Pope is eager to persuade the Emperor to peace in favour of the French king, who is gentle and courteous with a view to escape this flower of the season in temporising and to run the war elsewhere; but the

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Emperor has again expressly written to me that he will not sojourn in Italy, and if he has an interview with the Pope it will be without going out of his way or speaking of anything but assistance against the Turk, and remitting that again to his ambassador.

Chapuy's may advertise the King of the above and give Granvelle's recommendations to the gentlemen who have spoken in his honor. Will write as often as he can, and knows that the Queen will continually send him all news. Repeats that time must not be lost. Nuremberg, 30 March, 1548.

Will commend Chapuy's private affair to the Emperor as if it were his own son's.

2. Bill enclosed in the above.

This letter is made to be shown if Chapuy's thinks fit. All that is possible must be done to exasperate (*aygrir*) the King to war against France, and the Queen must be advertised as often as possible. If Chapuy's thinks that Granvelle can do anything he will do his best.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

30 March. 336. FRIAR PETO.

Brady, Ep.
Succ., I. 33.

Note that at Bologna, 30 March, 1548, *referente Card. S. Crucis*, the Pope provided to the see of Salisbury, void by death of Card. Contareni, Friar Wm. Peto, Observant.

Lat.

31 March. 337. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 103.

Meeting at St. James's, 31 March. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Dacres. Business:—The mayor, recorder and certain aldermen reported misdemeanors in the City touching eating of flesh in Lent, breaking windows in the night, and the "licentious manner off playours."

31 March. 338. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 107.
B. M.
Sadler
State Papers,
I. 104.

On Thursday night received their letters of the 25th* showing that the King would have the Cardinal's removing from Blackness to St. Andrews impeached, which letters (they will have since learnt) came too late. Sent, however, for Sir George Douglas and discoursed with him as prescribed in the Council's letters, adding that, he heard, the Cardinal was at liberty (indeed all this town bruited it, and a chaplain of the Cardinal's prayed the priest who keeps Sadler's house to present the Cardinal's commendations and say that, now he had obtained his liberty, he would be glad to welcome Sadler and give the King his lawful service) and marvelled at it, considering how largely the Governor had spoken. Sir George, "seeming to be in a great heat," said the Governor was the most wavering person in the world, and Huntley, "who is the falsest and wildest young man in the world," had gained such credit as to persuade the Governor to send the Queen and Princess to Stirling and give the Cardinal more liberty now in his own house than he had at Blackness, with leave to go abroad to the church, &c., meaning ultimately to set him clearly at liberty, to work the Governor's overthrow; but he (Sir George) had changed the purpose and

* Misread 20th in Sadler State Papers.

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338. SADLER to the COUNCIL—cont.

quarrelled with Huntley. Here he chafed much at Huntley's wiliness and subtilty, and warned Sadler against him. Told Sir George how the King would have him advised to look well that he was not lifted out of favour; for which he gave humble thanks. He said the Cardinal was prisoner in his own house; letters were ready to be signed by the Governor for his enlargement, as aforesaid, which he (Sir George) tore up, and, carrying one of the pieces in his hand, went to the Governor and reminded him how he had spoken to Sadler touching the Cardinal's custody; and so changed his purpose. He would now go to the Governor and tell him what the King had written; but thought best to say nothing of conveying the Cardinal to England, as the Governor was so suspicious. Could not persuade Sir George to make such a motion, but will himself essay the Governor in it. Sir George said he had stayed the purposed removing of the Dowager and young Queen to Stirling. Having received the enclosed letter from the Dowager, with credence that, for matter which she would not write, she desired Sadler to come to Linlithgow and, if possible, not bring such persons as accompanied him the last time, who were lord Methven, lord Ochiltree, Sir George Douglas and James Stewart. Sadler required Sir George to tell the Governor that he would eftsoons go to the Dowager for a small matter which he forgot at his last being with her. Sir George said it was like enough that the Governor would conceive some suspicion, but he would move the matter and bring the answer.

At night Sir George brought word that if the Governor had known the King's pleasure in time the Cardinal had not been removed, but he was surely kept, and lord Seton bound for him; and the laird of Grange, treasurer here, should go this day to take order for his custody, and hereafter he might be removed to Dumbar or Temptallon. As for Sadler's going to the Queen Dowager; Huntley and Sir George were appointed to go this day to her in order that Huntley, who had obtained that she and her daughter should remove to Stirling, might declare the reason of the stay of the same, and Sir George hear that he did his message justly, and at their return Sadler should know the day she appointed for his coming. Sir George said that Huntley and he were made friends again; and that the noblemen here hoped for some business between England and France, as a means to cause the King to agree with them upon easier conditions, and therefore Sir George advised that the King should keep in with France until he concluded with these men. Finally, Sir George said the Governor was sorry that Sadler had no better cheer (which was to be ascribed to business) and desired him to dine with him to-morrow. Edinburgh, Saturday, "the last of March." *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: "primo (sic) Marcii, a° xxxiiij°.

* * An abstract of the above, noting misreadings and omissions in the Sadler State Papers, is given in Hamilton Papers, No. 344.

31 March. 339. CHARLES V. and HENRY VIII.

Galba
B. x. 134,
B. M.
Rymer, xiv.,
778.

Ratification by Charles V. of the treaty of 11 Feb. (No. 144): made at the request of Edm. bp. of London, ambassador of Henry VIII., who is empowered to take it by commission (recited) dated Westm., 15 Feb. 1542. Dat. in Molendino Regio, 31 March 1543, anno imp. 23° regnorum nostrorum 28°.

Copy. Lat., pp. 4.

Cal. of
Cecil MSS.
Pt. I., 93.

2. Another copy.

Copy. Latin. 13½ pp.

1548.

B. M.

8. Modern copies of the preceding in MSS. Harl 296, f. 138, Lansdowne 154 f. 209d. and 4628 f. 14.

R. O.

4. Draft of the preceding in cipher, including date at the end:—"Dat. in Molendino Regio die ultima Martii, anno, &c."

Cipher, pp. 4, with modern decipher attached. *Headed (in cipher)*: The copye of the ratification as it is agreed upon to be written in parchment. *Add. in Bonner's hand*: To the King's most excellent Majesty, my most gracious sovereign lord. *Endd.*: The copy of the ratification in cipher.

31 March. 340. MONSIGNOR VERRALLO to ———

R. O.

The duke of Cleves presses the Empire to treat between him and the Emperor; but His Majesty and Granvelle refuse this, unless he first restore Gueldres and Zutphen to the Emperor, and they have sent the enclosed writing to the Empire as final. The Duke has 8,000 foot and 3,000 horse, and means to defend himself, being sure that he can hold Gueldres, and recover Cleves even if lost.

It is reported that the King of England has made a league with the Emperor, and revoked his ambassador from France and detained the French ambassador who was with him. He demands (1) that France will pay him all his pensions amounting to 800,000 *scudi*, (2) will not meddle in aiding Scotland, and (3) will cease to incite the Turk against Christians, because as a Christian king he cannot tolerate it. [It is said] that he has sent the Queen 100,000 ducats to make 4,000 Flemish horse, and intends also to levy 12,000 Almaines.

Italian. Modern extract (?) from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Di Monsigr. Verrallo, del giorno ultimo di Marzo 1548.

341. THE DUKE OF GUELDRES.

Vitell. B. XXI.

118.

B. M.

Petition of the ambassadors of William Duke of Gueldres to the [Diet at Nuremberg]* stating his right to the dukedom.

English translation, pp. 6. *Mutilated. With marginal notes by Lord Burleigh.*

March. 342. THE WAR with SCOTLAND.

R. O.

Letters missive commanding the person addressed (since manifold injuries done by the Scots have enforced the King to enter into open war with them, which he intends, unless the nobles of Scotland conform to reason, to prosecute in such sort as may be to his honor and the common wealth, and therefore will have special musters taken of all his people) to muster all able men, both the King's tenants under his stewardship (if he have any) and his own, and to certify the Council attendant upon the King how many "be furnished with horses able t'occupy a spear or a javelin, how many be archers, how many be bill men, and how many principal men may be picked out of the whole number." He shall put all ready at an hour's warning; but meddle not with any mariners, who are reserved for the King's furniture by sea. Palace of Westminster,———
(blank) March, 84 Hen. VIII.

Letters missive signed with a stamp. Headed: By the King.

R. O.

2. Three other copies.
P. 1, each.

* "Illustrissimi principes."

1548.

343. ————— to the QUEEN [DOWAGER OF SCOTLAND].

Balcarras MS.
IV. 138.
Adv. Libr.
Edin.

[Doubts] if her Grace can read his handwriting. She ought to have very secret intelligence of her enemies' intentions; "for and [your Grace] war in Frans, quhat can ze say of Scottes men bot that thay ar fals and grede." It were necessary to have knowledge of the earl of Huntley and Bodwell what they offer to England at this time. Will show her one part of their offers, so far as he knows them. "The rast I rafer to I speke with zour Grace." Begs her destroy this and all the writings he intends to send, otherwise he can do her no good. *Not signed.*

Hol., p. 1. Add.: To the Quhenis Grace. Endd.

344. FRANCE.

R. O.

"Les articles cy apres ont este extraictz des ordonnances de France faictes touchant la marine en l' an mil cinq centz quarante troys."

Article xliij.—In view of the discouragement of his subjects by the fraudulent claims of his allies to prizes taken upon the sea, [Francis] ordains that henceforth, if ships of his subjects or allies having goods or men of his enemies on board, or enemies' ships carrying goods of his subjects or allies, be taken, the whole shall be declared good prize. His allies may in their own ships carry their own goods where they like, except that munitions of war being carried to the enemies will be arrested and paid for.

Article xliij.—To prevent fraud, his subjects, immediately upon boarding a prize, shall take possession of the charter party and other papers; and if there be no charter party, or the shipmen have cast it into the sea, the ship shall be good prize.

French, pp. 8.

345. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote last that I had sent spies to the Camp and elsewhere. One has returned from Ameas whom I sent on hearing the bruit of the Dolphyn and Mons. d' Orleans coming down. He heard that the Dolphyn shall be by mid-May at the Camp now in Mons. de Vauvon's charge, which shall meanwhile keep together on the frontiers of Artois and be joined by 4,000 lanceknights and 4,000 footmen of Champanya. At Brey a bridge is made for their passage. They intend war only upon the Burgonyans and marvel that the King does not aid the Emperor. A new order is taken in France that the "fey nobles" who used to serve 3 months on the frontiers with horsemen shall serve 6 weeks longer with foot. An ambassador has gone from Flanders to the French King and a great personage has said he would jeopard his head that there should be peace before the end of May.

I am bound to relate to the King what I hear, and somewhat it savours of my late letter of the sayings of the Master of the French King's munitions at dinner with the Captain of Arde, "which was at his coming from the Court, said there was a communication of appointment to be betwixt the French King and the Emperor, and of such purpose the Great Master showed unto me at my being with him, which should have been practised by one Mushone or Shey, of the French Court." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1543.

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GRANTS in MARCH 1543.

1. John Trenans or Trenance. To be receiver of all issues of the King's parks of Restormell, Boconnoke, Leskerde, Carribullocke, Lanteglos and Hellisberie, Cornw., Stokinham, Okington, Dartenton, Chimlie and Chibenholt, Devon, now disparted; with *6l. 13s. 4d. fee.* Westm., 24 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 1.*

2. Denizations:—Benedict Brume, serjeant of the Trumpets, a native of Pavia in the Emperor's dominions. Hampton Court, 11 June 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 37. In English.*

Peter Restam, one of the King's trumpeters, a native of Bologna in the Emperor's dominions. *Date and delivery as above.*—P.S.

3. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringar. Licence to alienate the manor of Temple Elyhand (*sic*), Surr., which belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, to Wm. Cowper son of Wm. Cowper. Westm., 1 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII, p. 8, m. 6.*

4. Sir Richard Bulkeley. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of the town of Tremey-beon Menricke with its appurtenances in the commote of Llevan, in co. Anglesea; with reservations; for 21 years from Mich. next, at *7l. 3s. 6d. rent and 3s. 2d. increase*, payable at the King's Exchequer of "Caerne" (Caernarvon?). A lease of the above was formerly made by patent dated Caern., 20 Dec. 21 Hen. VIII. (by advice of Daunce and John Hales, dec.) to Wm. Lloid ap Hoell ap Gruff., at *6l. 10s. 2d. rent and 13s. 4d. increase*, and the said William, 23 Dec. 21 Hen. VIII., sold his estate in the same to the said Sir Ric. Bukeley, who has now surrendered that lease to be cancelled. Westm., 1 March 34 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *No date of delivery.*

5. Sir Wm. Poulet lord St. John, master of the Wards and Liveries. Custody of the manors of Westbury, Rode, Babcary, Pyrry, Prestley, Ramsham, Chilfrom, Maperton and Durston, and the reversion of the manors of Stowell, Cudderston, Stonystraton, Martyn and Penalym and their appurtenances, in cos. Soms., Dors., Devon and Cornw., which belonged to John Stowell, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of John Stowell, kinsman and next heir of the said John Stowell, dec., viz. s. and h. of Richard, s. and h. of the said John Stowell, sen.; with wardship and marriage of the heir. Hampton Court, 5 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 15.*

6. John Stoner, one of the serjeants at arms. To be bailiff of the hundreds of Onger and Harlowe, Essex, and "wardstaffe" of the same. Westm., 10 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 2.*

7. Anthony Guidotti, merchant stranger, *alias* Florentine merchant, *alias* merchant of Florence, *alias* merchant of Southampton, *alias* merchant denizen, *alias* merchant and burgher of Southampton. Protection from arrest or molestation for debt for one year from the expiration of a similar protection granted to him 13 March 33 Hen. VIII. Westm., 27 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 3.*

8. Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. Mandate to the archbishop of Canterbury to proceed to the consecration of Richard late bishop of Chichester as bishop, *vice* Roland late bishop, dec., the said Richard having been elected by the president and chapter in the absence of the dean. Westm., 1 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 4. Rymer, XIV. 767.*

9. Wm. Tyrrell, late of London, gentleman. Pardon of all treasons by him committed, of which he is or shall be attainted; the fact being that he stands indicted of divers high treasons committed from 10 July 28 Hen. VIII. to 20 Aug. 31 Hen. VIII., daily, at Malta beyond sea, also 4 Aug. 28 Hen. VIII., 12 Nov. 29 Hen. VIII. (and at other times during the last three years) and 19 Jan. 30 Hen. VIII. at Malta, of all which treasons the said William, Tuesday next after the three weeks of Holy Trinity 33 Hen. VIII., was attainted at Westminster. Westm., 3 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 5.*

10. Sir Ant. Wyngfeld, K.G. To have the custody of Thos. Filpote, son and heir of Sir Peter Fylpote, dec., a wandering lunatic who, however, enjoys lucid intervals, and of his lands, to the value of 200 mks. a year, to be assigned by the Master of the Wards. Westm., 4 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 5 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 8.*

11. Sir John Baker, chancellor of the Court of First Fruits and Tenths, and Elizabeth his wife. Grant (for 300l.) of the reversion of a life grant, 10 July 30 Hen. VIII., to Sir Edw. Ryngeley, of the manors of Estkyngesnoyth, Westkyngesnoyth and Wachenden, Kent, which belonged to Battle monastery, Suss., with appurtenances in these places and in Byddynden, Plukley and Betersden, with full rights as enjoyed by John Hamond, late abbot of Battle; which premises are in the several tenures of John Chaleroft, John Tooke, Wm. Bone, Thos. Stace, Steph. Rogers and John Barrowe.

Also grant of all the premises and their appurtenances in the places named and in Aldrindon and Joherige (or Jeherige), Kent. Annual value 37l. 8s. 9d. To hold in fee simple as one twentieth of a knight's fee, paying, after the death of the said Sir

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GRANTS in MARCH 1543—*cont.*

Edward, 3l. 15s. rent. *Subscribed by Sir Ric. Riche and Sir Edw. North. Del. Westm. [7 March].—S.B. (injured). Pat. p. 7, m. 8.*

12. Nicholas Bagnall or Bagnolde or Bagenholde late of Wolston, Warw., *alias* of Warwick, *alias* of Stafford *alias* of Langforde, Derb., yeoman. General pardon of all murders and felonies by him committed. Westm., 2 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 7 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 8.*

13. George Southcote. To be clerk of the peace and of the Crown in co. Devon, in reversion after his father, John Southcote, who now holds the office by patent of 17 Nov. 19 Hen. VIII. Westm., 1 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 7 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 8, m. 11.*

14. Sir Arthur Darcy. Licence to alienate a tenement called "le Stewe," a lead furnace called a "stewe leade," a leaden cistern and pipe from the Thames to the said house and the bucket and chain thereto belonging, in the parish of St. Michael at Gwenehithe, London (situation described), to John Hylls. Westm., 7 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 8, m. 2.*

15. Lewis ap Watkyn, one of the serjeants at arms. To be receiver and bailiff of the lordship of Care, in co. Pembroke, S. Wales, in the King's hands by the attainder of the Lady Dawbeney, countess of Bridgewater; with 4l. a year. Westm., 1 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 8 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 4. In English.*

16. Commission of sewers. *Glouc.* Geo. Beyneham, Jas. Clyfford, John Gyes, John Trye, Arthur Porter, Walter Yeate, Ric. Barrowe, Thos. Throkmerton, Morys Welshe, Ric. Brayne, Thos. Thorp and Geo. Hutley, commissioners from Hungrod to the liberty of the city of Gloucester. Westm., 8 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 11, m. 9d.*

17. John Mawde, King's servant. To be bow-bearer and collector of the "tachment money" in Gawtres forest, Yorks., with 4d. a day as bow-bearer and 40s. a year as collector, out of the issues of the lordship of Sheriffhutton. Westm., 5 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 9 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 4.*

18. Sir Ralph Verney, the King's servant. To be (1) steward of the honor, lordship or manor of Berhamsted *alias* Berkhamsted, Herts, and (2) keeper of the park there and the deer therein and all windfallen woods and "browse"; with fees of (1) 5l. a year and (2) 2d. a day. The said Sir Ralph to have also the herbage and pannage of the said park, the warren of coney and hares there and the little hunt both in the park and lordship at a

rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. Westm., 5 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 9 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 5.*

19. Wm. Popley. Licence to alienate three messuages, &c., in Cattanger, Soms., to Thos. Abyngton. Westm., 9 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 12, m. 7.*

20. Town of Beccles, Suff. Grant to the inhabitants to be henceforth a body corporate. Also grant to the same of the marsh and pasture called Beccles Common and Beccles Fen, containing about 1,400 acres, which belonged to Bury St. Edmund's monastery; with reservation of waifs, strays, &c., and of sufficient sedges for the repair of the King's houses in Beccles. To hold for ever by fealty and rent of 13s. 4d. Also grant of a common seal and power of pleading by the name of "The Inhabitants of Beccles." Also establishment of a court before four of the inhabitants, called the Fenne Reeves, and before William Rede of Beccles, and after him before Thomas Rede his son and heir and the heirs male of the said William, or, in default, the right heirs male of the said William; which court shall be held twice a year, viz.: Monday after St. Peter's Day and Monday after St. Nicholas Day and shall be called the Fenne Court. Also establishment of the office of the four Fen reeves, the first four to be Thomas Rede aforesaid, John Thorne, Wm. Robards and Robt. Neue, who shall hold office until the Annunciation next; their successors to be elected annually by the householders of the town upon the Feast of Annunciation. Also authority to Sir Richard Riche chancellor of the Augmentations, the said William and Thomas Rede, or any two of them, or their successors in the event of their decease, to establish ordinances for the good rule of the said marsh within the space of 5 years next coming.

This grant is made in consideration of 120l. paid by the said William Rede; which he paid for a former grant, 22 March 31 Hen. VIII. of the foresaid Fen to himself to the use of himself and his heirs and the other inhabitants of Beccles, under certain constitutions to be established, by him or his heirs, within five years; which said former grant he has now surrendered to be cancelled. Westm., 8 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 10 March.—P.S. Pat. p. 12, m. 10.*

21. John Kychyn, of Hatfeld, Herts. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, for a fine of 50l.) of numerous messuages, &c., specified (and tenants named) in Whalley and in Wiswold, Clitherwe, Penhulton, Harrowes Banckes, and Rede in Whalley parish, Lanc., and in Stanney, Stanney Magna, and Bakeforth, Chesh., which belonged to Whalley

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abbey; with reservations; for 21 years; at 50*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* rent (items detailed). Westm. 5 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., [10] March.—P.S. (*slightly injured*). *Pat.* p. 2, m. 16.

22. John Kychyn of Hatfield, Herts. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of divers parcels of demesne lands in Whalley, Lanc., viz.:—Certain closes named, the herbage of Whalley park, the corn mill and tithe barn in Whalley, parcel of the manor of Whalley which came to the King by the attainder of John last abbot of Whalley; with reservations; for 21 years; at 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent. A similar lease of the premises was granted, by patent 14 Feb. 29 Hen. VIII. to Sir Thos. Butteler, who has now surrendered the same in order that this might be made. Westm. 5 March 34 Hen. 8. *Del.* Westm., 10 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 18.

23. Robt. Bocher, one of the grooms of the Privy Chamber. Grant of the field, with its appurtenances, called Erlesfelde in Grantham, Linc., late in the tenure of John lord Hussey, attained, and parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane. Westm., 5 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 8.

24. Diego de Cayas, Spaniard, the King's servant. Annuity of 30*l.* Westm. 6 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 5.

25. Sir John Dudley. Enrolment of patent of 12 March 33 Hen. VIII. (See Vol. XVII. No. 220 (46).) *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 31.

26. Thos. de Valloys. Enrolment of patent of 12 March 33 Hen. VIII. (See Vol. XVII. No. 220 (47).) *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 31.

27. Sir William Penyson. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of certain parcels of demesne lands of the manor or lordship of Reading, Berks., viz.:—(1) le Orte and two little meadows, (2) le Little Orte called le Orte Landes, (3) a meadow of 6 acres between the Great Meade and Shipton Grange, (4) a meadow called Brokenburgh, (5) the chapel at Caversham Bridge with a rood of meadow adjoining, (6) 7 acres of meadow in Estmede, (7) a messuage, in Bastilden, called Crookes, (8), the later vesture of 29 acres in Estmeade, (9) tithes of 16 acres adjoining in the King's meade in occupation of Rob. Stanshawe, (10) of 12 ac. in the same in occupation of the farmer of Caversham, (11) of 12 ac. in that of Ric. Thomyowe, (12) tithes of the fishery of Kennet in occupation of the same, and of the following fisheries:—(13) the fishery in Thames lately belonging to the office of cellarer, (14) fishery of the pool beneath

the lock pertaining to the office of *infirmarius*, (15) fishery of Kennet above the town, (16) fishery called Granators Broke and (17) the fishery at Caversham Bridge—also (18) all tolls and profits of le Utter Courte in Reading called le Forbury in the time of St. James' Fair and Philip and James Fair, and (19) 20 qrs. of corn at 6*s.* 8*d.*, 40 qrs. of barley at 3*s.* 4*d.* due annually from Robert Stanshawe, farmer of Batell; also (20) certain parcels of demesne land of the manor called le Beare i.e. closes called West, Middle and East Berefelde, Welfelde, 10 ac., Cowlease 6 ac. and 5 ac. of land in Langney Meade, late in occupation of Thomas Mountagewe. All which premises belonged to the late monastery of Reading and came to the King by attainder of Hugh the last abbot. With reservations; for 21 years; at 40*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* rent, made up as follows:—(1) 5*l.* 10*s.*, (2) 16*s.* 8*d.*, (3) 20*s.*, (4) 7*s.*, (5) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (6) 23*s.* 4*d.*, (7) 106*s.* 8*d.*, (8) 52*s.*, (9) 4*s.*, (10) 3*s.*, (11) 3*s.*, (12) 16*d.*, (13) 40*s.*, (14) 3*s.*, (15) 40*s.*, (16) 2*s.*, (17) 2*s.*, (18) 30*s.*, (19) 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, (20) 79*s.* 2*d.* Westm. 1 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 12.

28. John Thomson, clk., master of the Maison Dieu at Dover, Kent, and rector of Edberton, Suss. To be one of the King's chaplains and be non-resident upon his ecclesiastical benefices notwithstanding the Act of 21 Hen. VIII. Also pardon of all penalties he may have incurred hitherto under that Act. Hampton Court, 10 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 24.

29. Leonard Bekwith and Elizabeth his wife. Grant (for 505*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*) of the reversion and rent reserved on the following Crown lease:—To Ralph Sadler of Hackney, Midd., 4 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII. of four water grain mills called Selby Mills in Selby, Yorks., which belonged to Selby monastery, for 21 years at 10*l.* rent.

Also grant (1) of the said mills, with all water courses and the fishery and fishing of the same, and all suit of multure at the mills. (2) Also the house and site of the late priory of Holy Trinity in York, with all buildings, &c., and the demesne lands of the same, certain land specified beside the church or chapel of St. James near York, a windmill, and the chapel of St. James near York, all which belonged to Holy Trinity Priory. (3) Also the house and site of the late Grey Friars in York; (4) Also the manor of Wollas, with the chief messuage called Wollas Hall in the parish of Bolton Percy, the dike called Wollas Dyke, numerous closes (named and specified) and the wood of 37 acres called Wollas Wood, all which lie in Wollas, Appleton, and Bolton Percy, in co. city of York, and belonged to St. Mary's Abbey near York.

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GRANTS IN MARCH 1548—*cont.*

To hold in fee simple to the said Leonard, as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rent of 50s. 4d.; free of other charges except 8s. a year due to the sheriff of York for the parcel of land called Bailiff Flatte. Westm., 6 March 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 8.

30. Jankyn ap John ap Lewes of Abbermayet in the commote of Meueneth, in co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Lease by the General Surveyors, of a tenement called Kevan Melcoyd in the parish of Llanvuch Ayron in the commote of Meveneth aforesaid, which belonged to Rethor ap Jevan Lloid, gentleman, outlawed for felony; for 21 years; at 11s. rent. *Signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle. Del.* Westm., 14 March 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 18.

31. Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. Restitution of temporalities on the election of Richard late bishop of Chichester as bishop, *vice* Rowland last bishop, dec. Westm. 12 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 18. Rymer, XIV. 767.

32. Richard Aghowell, yeoman of the Guard. To be bailiff and collector of the lordship and manor of Sutton Courtney, Berks., with profits as enjoyed by John Blacksley, dec., with a fee of 5l. a year. Westm.,—(*blank*) March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 11.

33. Enrolment of patent of 15 March 33 Hen. VIII. (*See* Vol. XVII. No. 220 (56)). *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 30.

34. Francis Framlyngham. Grant (for 786l. 4s. 11d.) of the reversion and rents reserved upon:—(1) a crown lease to Geoffrey Blower of Debenham, Suff., 22 June 33 Hen. VIII., of the rectory of Debenham, which belonged to Butley priory, with a tithe barn and all tithes; with reservation of the advowson of the vicarage; for 21 years, at 12l. 6s. 8d. rent; (2) a grant for life to the said Francis Framlyngham, King's servant, of the reversion of the said rectory, barn, &c., and the said rent, with all other profits of the said rectory in Debenham and Keynton *alias* Kenton, Suff.; (3) a lease dated 20 June 22 Hen. VIII. by Thomas late prior of the late convent of Butley, to Wm. Bamber of Offord, Suff., of the manor of Aishefylde and rectories of Aishefylde and Thorp; with reservation of rents, copy holds and perquisites, for 82 years at 7l. 6d. rent.

Also grant of the said manors of Debenham and Ayshefylde with all appurtenances in Debenham, Wynston, Kenton *alias* Keynton, Aspull, Bedford, Monk Soham, Ayshefylde, Thorpe and Thorneden, Suff., the rectories of

Ayshefylde, Thorpe and Aspull, a rent of 10s. out of the church of Aspull, and the advowsons of the vicarages of Debenham and Kenton, and certain woods specified in Debenham, Ashefeld and Thorp; all which premises belonged to Butley priory. To hold in fee simple at rents of 24s. 8d., from the death of the said Francis, for the rectory of Debenham and rent reserved thereon; 11s. 6½d. for the manor of Asshefylde and rectories of Asshefylde and Thorp, and rent reserved thereon; and 3l. 6s. for the manor of Debenham and rectory of Aspull. Free of charges except 40s. a year to the bailiff of Debenham and 46s. 8d. a year to the chaplain officiating in the chapel of Ashefelde and Thorpe. Westm., 10 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 13.

35. Robt. Strange of Cicester, Glouc. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) for 56s. 8d. fine, of the site, &c., of the manor of Somerfor Caynis, Wilts, the rent of a close there called Northclose which John Harte formerly held, and the moiety of all strays within the manor, parcel of the possessions of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years; at 12l. rent. Westm., 14 March 34 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 7.

36. George Vernon, s. and h. of Alice Vernon, late wife of Humph. Vernon, one of the kinswomen and heirs of Sir Ric. Ludlow, *i.e.* one of the daughters of John Ludlow, s. and h. of the said Richard. Livery of lands in England, Wales, Calais and their marches, with profits since the death of the said Humphrey. *Signed:* William Sent John—John Sewster. *Del.* Westm. 15 March 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*slightly injured*). *Pat.* p. 9, m. 23.

37. Humph. Colles. Grant (for 960l. 17s. 4d.) of the reversion and rents reserved on the following Crown leases:—(a) 10 July 33 Hen. VIII. to John earl of Bath, of the house and site of the late hospital of St. John in Bridgewater, Soms., with the demesnes (two closes, named), for 21 years, at 8l. 3s. 6d. rent; (b) To John Ogan, of the Household, 23 Oct. 32 Hen. VIII., of the grange of Barton *alias* Blakedon, Soms., which belonged to Taunton priory, with certain closes, &c., specified, and lands in Lyng, Soms., tenants Thos. and Wm. Blansheflower, and in Pytmyster, Soms., tenants Ric. Mylburye and Thos. Spryng, also of the rectory and chapel of Corff and Pytmyster, Soms., with the tithes, for 21 years, at 100s. rent for the grange and 8l. 7s. for the tithes; (c) To Jas. Dyer, 29 Dec. 31 Hen. VIII., of the rectory of Trull, Soms., which belonged to Taunton priory, with all tithes except those of

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Hamewoode and Sernehaye which are leased, by copy, to John Smythe, for 21 years at 8*l.* rent; (d) To John Luttrell of Dunster, Soms., 28 Oct. 31 Hen. VIII., of the site of the late cell of Dunster, with certain demesnes, specified, for 21 years, at 7*s.* 4*d.* rent; (e) A lease by Simon Rumsey, late prior, and the convent of Pilton, 16 Oct. 9 Hen. VIII., to Ric. Stawlegh (or Stauelegh) of Estboke-lande, of the site and demesnes of the manor of Myddelcote and pastures called Northcote and Dibwell, with reservation of a chamber, hall and bakehouse when required, for life, at 4*l.* rent, and under conditions specified; (f) A Crown lease to John Hull of Larkebeare, Devon, 8 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII., of the house and site of the late Grey Friars beside Exeter, for 21 years, at 40*s.* rent.

Also grant of the premises in (1) Bridge-water, (2) Berton *alias* Blakedon, with lands, specified, in Orchearde, Trull, Pytmester and Corffe, and the rectory and chapel of Pytmester and Corffe, (3) the rectory of Trull, (4) Dunster (which belonged to the priory of Dunster as part of the possessions of the priory of Bath), (5) Northcote, Dybwell, and Myddelcote in Braye and Estbuckelande, Devon, in tenure of Sir Hugh Pollard (which belonged to Pilton as part of the possessions of Malmesbury abbey) and (6) the Grey Friars of Exeter.

(7) Also a tenement in Cathanger in Stogursey parish, Soms., which belonged to Barliche priory, tenant Ric. Hogges; (8) lands in Goodley, Devon, which belonged to Canyngton priory, Soms.; (9) the site, &c., of the late priory of Bath, with closes called "le Ham" and Amebrye Meades in the parish of St. James, and lands, named, in Lyncombe, Wycombe, Hollway and Walcote, Soms., and works of customary tenants there, and the chief messuage of Combe, in Combe parish, all which belonged to Bath priory; (10) lands in Cote, Soms., tenants John Moore, Roger Stegyn, Hen. Dollyng, Robt. Jenyns, and Thos. Steigge, 2 cottages in Martok and tenements there in tenure of Robt. Courte, and John Wytecombe, which belonged to Syon monastery, Midd., as part of the possessions of Martok priory, Soms.; (11) the tenement formerly of John Cossall, butcher, and now of Thos. Salmon, in the parish of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, London, three chambers built upon the same tenement and a house beside the gate of the same, in the lane outside "lez Flesshe Shamells," all stables and haylofts of the said chambers or the alley called "le Skaldynghouse," two tenements between that called the Swanne belonging to the Salters Company on the east, and that of William Mantell on the west, also leased to Thos. Salmon, all which tenements, &c., are in the said parish and belonged to St. Bartholomew's priory

in West Smithfield. Also woods and groves specified in Pytmyster, Corffe, Trull, Orcharde, Dunster, Stogursey, Bromefelde in Estebuckelande and Estebuckeland; and the advowsons of the vicarages of Corff, Pytmyster, and Trull, Soms. Value of the premises which belonged to Barliche, 40*s.*, Canyngton 106*s.*, Pilton, 4*l.* 4*d.*, Grey Friars 40*s.*

To hold in fee simple as one fortieth of a knight's fee by rents of (7) 4*s.*, (1) 16*s.* 4*d.*, (8) 10*s.* 7*d.*, (2) 10*s.* and 16*s.* 8*d.*, (3) 2*s.* 8*d.*, (4) 7*s.* 4*d.*, (5) 8*s.* 4*d.*, (6) 4*s.*, (9) 8*s.* 4*d.*, (10) 6*s.* 14*d.*, (11) 12*s.*; with full rights, free of all other charges, except 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the chaplain officiating at Trull. Westm., 11 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 March.—P.S. (*injured*). *Pat.* p. 11, m. 19.

38. Arthur Longfelde of Wolberton, Bucks. Grant (in exchange for the manor of Stoke Bruer, Ntht., and lands in Stoke, Pawlysbury and Shitlanger, Ntht., and for 69*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) of (1) a messuage in Blechenden, Oxon, in tenure of Ric. Sylverside, by copy of court roll as parcel of the manor of Mereton *alias* Marton, Oxon, and which were parcel of the commandry of Sampforde, Oxon, which belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England; also the site and chief messuage in tenure of Edm. Powell in Blechenden which belonged to Godstowe monastery, with its appurtenances in Blechenden and Hampton Gay; also an annual rent of 5*s.* and service due from the tenement of Robt. Howse in Blechenden to Osney monastery; two messuages, copyholds of Hen. Silverside, in Blechenden, which belonged to Osney; (2) the lordship and manor of Bradwell, Bucks, which belonged to Shene monastery, with its demesne lands formerly in tenure of Thos. Rowte and afterwards of Wm. Wogan; an annual rent of 9*s.* in Loughton, Bucks, a messuage in Magna Billing, Ntht., and all lands in tenure of Wm. Wogan in Wykyn, Ntht., which belonged to Shene; also (3) all lands in Wolberton and Stonystratford, Bucks, which belonged to Snelshall priory, Bucks; (4) the manor of Wolberton, Bucks, which belonged to Chicksand monastery, Beds., and all lands in Wolberton in tenure of John Smyth, which belonged to Chicksand. To hold in fee simple as one tenth of a knight's fee by rents of (1) 10*s.* 1*d.*, (2) 50*s.* 14*d.*, (3) 204*d.* and (4) 8*s.* Westm. 17 March. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 29.

39. Sir Philip Champbernon. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle, general surveyors) of the manor or lordship of Corymalet, Soms., parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall; with reservations; for 21 years; at 39*l.* rent, *i.e.*

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15l. 11s. 6½d. to the receiver of the Duchy, 23l. 8s. 5½d. to the receiver of Huntington's and Gurney's lands, and 12d. increase. Made upon surrender of a former lease, dated 26 April 15 Hen. VIII., for 21 years at 39l. Westm., 3 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 17 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 2.* (Cancelled 20 April, 1 Eliz., because surrendered by Hugh Paulet, who had, by indenture 12 July 35 Henry VIII., acquired from the said Sir Philip his interest in the premises.)

40. Humph. Colles. Licences to alienate:—

i. Lands in Cote, Soms. (*See 37, § 10*), to Ric. Bucland. Westm., 18 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 27.

ii. The site of the late priory of Bath, &c., (*See 37, § 9*), to Matth. Colthurst. Westm., 18 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 27.

41. Geoffrey Danyell, of Marlborough, Wilts. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle), for a fine of 40s., of certain meadow and moorland (specified), with the fishery there, parcel of the late Queen Jane's lands; with reservations; for 21 years; at 7l. 7s. 4d. rent. Westm., 18 March 34 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery.*—P.S. *Pat. (undated)*, p. 7, m. 6.

42. Hugh Westwood and Agnes, his wife. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) of the demesne lands of the manor of Chedworth, Glouc., now in their tenure, with all buildings belonging to the said manor and all coppice and underwood within the said manor, being parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick; with reservation of great timber, &c.; for 21 years at 4l. 10s. rent for the lands and 17l. 14s. 1d. for the woods; the lessees to cut all kinds of underwood at proper seasons, leaving standing upon every acre of underwood so cut as many young trees called "staddells" as the custom of the county requires, and not to allow any kind of animals upon any part of "le spryng" there growing during seven years after cutting, and to enclose the said underwood, when so cut, to prevent the inroads of animals thereupon. The preamble states that this lease is granted on surrender of a lease, dated 6 May 24 Hen. VIII., of the said lands and certain buildings belonging to the said manor; with reservation of woods, underwoods, &c.; for 21 years; at 4l. 6s. 8d. rent and 8s. 4d. increase. Westm., 19 March 34 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery.*—P.S. *Pat. (undated)* p. 7, m. 5.

43. Sir Walter Stonar. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle), for a fine of 40s., of the site and demesnes of the manor of Wyrardesbury, Bucks, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years; at

13l. 6s. 8d. rent. Westm., 13 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 8.*

44. John Dorset, yeoman of the Chamber. To be bailiff of the manors or lordships of Langley Maresse and Wrearbury, Bucks, *vice* Wm. Turnor dec., with 2d. a day. Westm., 18 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 20 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 10.*

45. Humph. Colles. Licences to alienate:—

i. Lands in the parishes of Braye and Estbuklande, Devon, (*See 37, § 5*), to Sir Hugh Pollard. Westm., 20 March. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

ii. The site, &c. of the late priory of Dunstre, Soms., (*See 37, § 4*), to Marg. Lutterell, widow. Westm., 20 March. *Pat. p. 2, m. 19.*

46. Ric. Bunce. Enrolment of patent of 20 March 33 Hen. VIII. (*See Vol. XVII. No. 220 (70).*) *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.* p. 3, m. 30.

47. Thos. Argall. Enrolment of patent of 20 March 33 Hen. VIII. (*See Vol. XVII. No. 220 (72).*) *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.* p. 3, m. 31.

48. Humph. Colles. Licences to alienate:—

i. Lands in Goodlegh, Devon, (*See 37, § 8*), to Ant. Ackelane. Westm., 21 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.* p. 2, m. 19.

ii. Tenements in the parish of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, London, (*See 37, § 11*), to Chr. Barker *alias* Garter and Helen his wife. Westm., 21 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.* p. 11, m. 3.

iii. Grey Friars, Exeter (*See 37, § 6*) to John Hull of Larkebeare, Devon. Same date. *Ib.*

49. Sir Ant. Kyngeston. Licence to alienate the manor of Morton Valence with its appurtenances in Morton Valence, Epney, Horsewarley, Stanley Pontlarge, Strowde *alias* Strowde End, Shepescombe *alias* Shepecombe, Edge and Edgeworth, Glouc., which Mary Kyngeston, widow of Sir Wm. Kyngeston, dec., holds for term of life, to John Pollard and Ric. Morgan, to be regranted to the said Sir Anthony for life after the death of the said Mary, with remainder to Frances wife of Henry Jernyngham and the heirs of her body and, in default, to the right heirs of the said Sir Anthony. Westm., 22 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.* p. 7, m. 1.

50. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer. Licence to alienate the manor and rectory of Edgware and Boyes (*No. 226, Grant 79, §§ 10, 36 and 40*) Midd., to Hen. Page of Harrow on the Hill, Midd. Westm., 23 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII.* p. 12, m. 7.

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51. Thos. Cocke. Enrolment of patent of 22 March 33 Hen. VIII. (*See* Vol. XVII. No. 220 (83).) *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 31.*

52. George Daye, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the prebend and canonry in St. Stephen's, Westminster, void by the death of Ric. Coren. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *No note of delivery.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 8. (undated).*

53. Maurice Barkeley, the King's servant. Licence to continue to hold the canonry in the collegiate church of Ripon and the prebend of Studlaye there which he now has, even though he marries and does not take holy orders. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 24 March.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 8.*

54. Ric. Tate, King's servant. Grant of the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease to Henry Cletherowe, merchant tailor of London, 12 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII., of the messuages then in his tenure in the parish of St. Mary Wolchurche, London, which belonged to the late Charterhouse near London, for 21 years at 73s. 4d. Also grant of (1) the said messuages, (2) the messuage in tenure of Jerome Shelton within the close of St. Helen's priory which belonged to the said late priory, (3) the messuage called the Skonner in tenure of John Bryggea in Burchinlane in the parish of St. Michael in Cornhill, (4) two messuages in tenure of Chr. Jane in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in the Old Fishery called "Olde Fysshestrete," and (5) the messuage called the "Sonne" *alias* "the Salutation," and the adjoining messuage in tenure of John Alen and Agnes his wife, in the parish of St. Olave's beside London Bridge, all which belonged to St. Helen's priory; (6) a timber yard with storehouse and workhouse in tenure of John Walker, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, which belonged to the late monastery of Minoreesses without Aldgate; (7, 8) messuages, &c., in tenure of Henry Cletherowe and Thos. Smythe (late of Thos. Hancocke) in the street of Cornhill, parish of St. Mary Wolchurche, which belonged to the Charterhouse; (9) a messuage, &c., late in tenure of Steph. Pecok, alderman, and now of Wm. Taillor, haberdasher, lying beside the Thames within the precincts of the late priory of Friars Preachers of London, and which belonged to the same, (10) another in tenure of Chr. Harbotell, and (11) another in tenure of Wm. Hunnyng; (12) a messuage, &c., called "le Platter" in tenure of Wm. Hebbe in Soperlane in the parish of St. Pancras in Westchepe, which belonged to Halywell monastery; (13) another there in tenure of Ric. Batall; and (14) another lately leased to the wardens of the goldsmiths of London, in the parish of Peter in Westchepe. To hold in fee simple as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rents of (2) 4s., (3) 13s. 4d., (4) 5s. 8d.,

(5) 13s. 4d., (6) 6d., (1, 7) 3s. 4d., (8) 4s., (9) 16d., (10) 8d., (11) 2s., (12) 4s., (13) 4s., (14) 10s. Westm., 16 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 25 March.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 7.*

55. Ric. Pryce, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the other part of the compositionate rectory of Llanddinam, Bangor dioc., void by the promotion of Arthur bp. of Bangor. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 26 March.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 8.*

56. Sir Ralph Sadlayr, one of the King's two principal secretaries. Licence to alienate the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Norton, Essex, to Wm. Pawne. —(blank), 27 March. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 12, m. 5.*

57. John lord Coniers. To be steward of Galtres forest and the laund within the forest and master of the hunt of deer there; with herbage, pannage, windfallen trees and "brosings," and all the usual profits as enjoyed by Sir Arthur Darcy and Wm. Maunsfelde or by John Nevell lord Latimer, dec. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 March.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

58. Robert Burrough. Letters of marque authorizing him (in consideration that he and other the King's subjects have sustained injuries from the French King's subjects for which they despair of redress, and that the proceedings of the French to such of the King's subjects as of late happened to be found in their dominions "declareth an universal refuse and denial of all justice, contrary whereunto the innocents and their goods be detained and put in prison and into custody") to capture as many French ships at sea as he can; provided he attempt nothing against subjects of the Emperor or any other (except Frenchmen) in league with the King. Westm., 26 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 March.*—P.S. *In English. Pat. p. 7, m. 4.*

59. Robert Reynager, merchant. Similar letters of marque. Westm., 26 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 March.*—P.S. *In English. Pat. p. 7, m. 4.*

60. John Turnour. Enrolment of patent of 28 March 33 Hen. VIII. (*See* Vol. XVII. No. 220 (94).) *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 31.*

61. Thos. Kyngeswood, clk. Presentation to the prebend in Gloucester cathedral, void by the death of John Radleighe. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 28 March.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 4.*

62. Ant. Bellasses, clk., King's chaplain. Nomination to the archdeaconry of Colchester, London dioc., void by the death of Ric. Coren, King's chaplain, and in the King's nomination by the attainder of Thomas lord Cromwell to whom, when

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GRANTS IN MARCH 1548—*cont.*

lord Privy Seal, Edmund bp. of London (to whom this is addressed) granted the nomination to the next archdeaconry which should fall void within that diocese. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 28 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 6.*

63. George Cootes, S.T.P., King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry and prebend in Chester cathedral void by the death of Thos. Radforde. Westm., 24 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 6.*

64. Henry ap Jevan, clk., King's servant. Grant of the chantry of Penshurst, Kent, now void. To hold from the feast of All Saints 32 Hen. VIII. (about which time the King gave him the said chantry). Westm., 24 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 March.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 7.*

65. Sir Edw. Aston. Grant (in exchange for the manor of Asheted, Surr., with the advowson of the rectory there, granted to the King by indenture 2 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.; and for 407*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*) of (1) a rent of 6*s.* due to the late monastery of Hulton from lands of Wm. Buknall in the parish of Stoke, Staff., and a messuage and two pastures (described), with rent of two hens and the work of one man for four days in autumn, due therefrom, in tenure of the said William in Stoke parish; (2) the manor of Hulton, with all its appurtenances in Hulton, Snede, Badley, Mylton, Burdeslyme *alias* Burslyme, and Stoke, Staff., with rent of 12*d.* due from lands of Laur. Dresser in Badley in Stoke, a cottage in Milton in Stoke, tenant John Cobert, a close called Long Burches in Hulton in Stoke, tenant Ralph Lovett, a messuage there, tenant Thos. Trumleyn, two closes called Snedefeld in Stoke, tenants Joan Hyll and Hen. Watson, another called Highfield, tenant Robt. Edge, a messuage in Snede in Stoke, tenants Thomas Foxe, James his son and Ellen his wife, another there, tenants Reginald Turnock, Agnes his wife and Eliz. his daughter, another called Woodhed, in Stoke, tenants Wm. Barnett, Agnes his wife and James their son, two messuages with certain meadows (described) and a water mill in Stoke, tenant Wm. Cradock and Agnes his wife, a messuage upon the Grange in Stoke, with pasture, tenants Ric. Almond, Agnes his wife and Ric. their son, another there, tenant Wm. Heth, another in Milton, tenants Wm. Sponer and Joan his wife, another in Stoke, tenants Wm. Hudley or Hanley and Eliz. his wife and John and Robert their sons, another there, tenants Thos. Danyell and Joan his wife and Agnes and Joan their daughters, and rent of 14 hens and 22 dayworks belonging to the said manor of Hulton; (3) the site, &c., of the late

monastery of Hulton with its demesne lands (described) and a coal mine in Stoke, now leased to Stephen Bagott; (4) also all other possessions of the said monastery in Hulton, Snede, Badley, Mylton and Burdeslyme in Stoke parish, and a messuage in Bradnopp in Leeke parish, tenants Laur. Wyrdyll and Beatrice his wife and Robert their son, another there, tenant Thos. Byrkes, another there, tenants Robt. Bromley and Emmote his wife, another called Myldemere with pasture called Westbrokehey, late tenants Laur. Glosse and Marg. his wife, and now Robt. Whighthall, a cottage there, tenant John Adams; which premises all belonged to Hulton. (5) The manor of Mathfeld, Staff. and Derby, which belonged to Tutbury priory, with its appurtenances in Mathfeld, Over Mathfelde and Churche Mathfeld, Staff. and Derby; (6) a corn mill within Mathfeld manor and "a walk mylne" with a holm adjoining in Mathfeld parish, tenant Wm. Dakyn, miller, Eliz. his wife and James their son, which mills belonged to Tutbury; (7) tithes on all the demesnes of Tutbury in Mathfeld and Over Mathfeld, tenants Thos. Rolleston and Ralph his brother and James and Chr. his sons; (8) rent of four capons due from the said two mills; (9) rent of 2*s.* from lands of Humph. Okener in Okar *alias* Okener in Mathfeld parish and a close called Smythe there, tenant Humph. Okener, which belonged to Tutbury. (10) Pasture lying in Dewpleke *alias* Dawespleke in Bredwood parish, Staff., tenant Roger Fowke *alias* Flowke, which belonged to the monastery of Black Nuns of Braywood, annual value 1*l.*; (11) a meadow called "le Freers Medowe" in St. Bartholomew's parish, Stafford, tenants John Kempe and Agnes Doryngton, widow, which belonged to the Friars Minors of Stafford, annual value 20*s.*; (12) messuages in Onecote *alias* Uncote in Leeke parish, Staff., which belonged to Croxeden monastery, tenant Roger Wardell, Wm. Wardell and Wm. and John his sons, Hen. Coke and Ellen his wife, and Laur. their son, with rents of 14 capons and 16 hens and all other possessions of Croxeden in Onecote; (13) messuages, &c., in White Lee *alias* Whiteley in Leeke parish, which belonged to Croxeden, tenants John Heyton and Roger Fyny, and rent of 6 capons and 6 hens due therefrom; (14) the manor of Fulford, with all appurtenances in Fulford, Stone, Drychurst, Meresuche, Baryhurst, Axeholme and Mosse Leosoe, Staff., also certain closes, &c. (named), in these places, tenants Thos. Lawnder, John Porter, Hugh Fawden, Thos. Batkyn, and Roger More, which manor, &c., belonged to Great Malvern monastery; (15) the rectory of Lylle Shull, Salop, which belonged to

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Lylleshull monastery, and certain lands (specified) in Lylleshull, tenants Robt. Moreton, Thos. Glover, and Agnes Woodsenne; (16) woods or copses (extent given) called Caverne-counton Coppy, Byrches Coppy, Woodhedge Grove, Henley Grove, Bromley Grove, Holden Coppye, and Smalden Grove in the parish of Stoke, which belonged to Hulton; also (17) Moreton Coppye in Newchey in the parish of Lylleshull; (18) the advowson of the vicarage of Lylleshull; and (19) of the vicarages of Shrothales and Mathfeld, Staff. Annual value of the premises which belonged to Hulton, 29*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, to Tutbury, 18*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, to Croxden, 5*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

To hold in fee simple, as one twentieth of a knight's fee, by rent for what belonged to Hulton of 59*s.* 3*d.*, Tutbury 37*s.* 8*d.*, Brewood and Great Malvern 6*s.* 9*d.*, the Friars of Stafford and Croxden 12*s.* 8*d.*, and Lylleshall 39*s.* 4*d.* To hold with full rights, free of other charges except 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to Thos. Browne collector of Bradnopp, 6*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* to the dean and chapter of Lichfield out of the tithes of Mathfeld, 6*s.* 6*d.* to the archd. of Stafford, for synodals and procurations, out of the same, 6*s.* 8*d.* to Sir Philip Dracott, chief steward of Fulford, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to Robt. Porter, bailiff there. Westm., 27 March 84 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 29 March.—P.S. (*injured*). *Pat.* p. 12, m. 15.

66. Wm. Lambe, the King's servant. Grant, for 632*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, of (1) the garden near Mill Alley in the parish of St. Stephen in Colman Street in tenure of Ralph Dyoll, others there in tenure of (2) Wm. Mery (two) (3) Wm. Wilford (late of Thos. Smythe), (six between the garden late of John Shukkesburgh on the north, Mill Alley on the south and "le Towne Dyche" on the east), (4) Robert Rychne (three), (5) Clement Newse, (6) John Wendon, (7) Wm. Goodwynn (beside the Towne Dyche on the east, the garden late of Wm. Colsell on the west, the common alley on the north and "le Mercers Rents" on the south), (8) Edw. Moreton (late of Wm. Colsell), (9) Wm. White (near Horse Alley), (10) Wm. Butler, (11) Eliz. widow of John Fery, dec., (12) Thos. Abraham, (13) Ric. Gresham, (14) John Walter, (15) John Maylyard, (16) a tenement in the said parish (lying to the east of that of Wm. Monjeam, to the south of that of Hugh Dyer, to the north of that of John Stace, and to the west of the High Street) late in tenure of Wm. Dare and now of John Wisdom and leased to John Syrcok, and a little cottage there in tenure of the said John Wisdom, (17) the three tenements with gardens there of Wm. Burdon, John Dobson and John Bright, leased to Wm. White, (18) a tenement and garden in tenure of Humph. Nalson, (19) two gardens in tenure of John Circote, (20) a

tenement near Mill Alley in tenure of Thos. Leventhorpe, (21) others there in tenure of William Porter and Ric. Hartewell, all which premises belonged to the late monastery of Reuly; Also (22) the chapel or church of St. James with cemetery adjoining beside London Wall, and within Creplegate in the parish of St. James' within London, a tenement near the said chapel in tenure of Agnes Redknappe, widow, two other tenements there, and a tenement there in tenure of Wm. Lambe, which chapel and tenements are all leased to Walter Henley, and (23) a tenement in Abchurch Lane in the parish of St. Nicholas within London, late in tenure of Sir John Mundy dec., all which belonged to Garrodon, and are worth 31*s.* 8*d.* a year; Also (24) a tenement in Fleet Street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West (between the common way leading to the Inner Temple on the east and the tenement of Giles Atkynson and Ric. Wheler on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the Inner Temple on the south) which belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem and is now in the tenure of Wm. Garrard, (25) another tenement there (between the tenement of Roland Shakelady on the east and that of John Alcestre, sadler, on the west, the highway on the north and the wall of the Temple churchyard on the south) in tenure of Robt. Fletewode, (26) another there (between Chancery Lane on the east and the tenement of John Philipps on the west, the highway on the south and the tenement of William Chomley on the north) in tenure of Thos. Richards, (27) another there (between Wm. Chomley's tenement on the east and the gate of the Middle Temple, and tenement within it of Alice widow of Ric. Redmayn, on the west, the highway on the north and the wall of the garden belonging to the Inner inn of the New Temple on the south) in tenure of Thos. Holbek, and (28) another there (between the tenement of John Machyn, tailor, on the east and that of Thos. Holbek on the west, the highway on the north and the wall of the Inner Temple garden on the south) in tenure of Wm. Chomley, all which premises in Fleet Street belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; Also (29) a tenement in the parish of St. Bridget which belonged to St. Bartholomew's monastery in Westmithfield and is in tenure of John Studd; Also (30) a tenement called "a dyehowse" &c., specified, in the parish of St. James at Garlickhithe in London on the west side of Mede Lane alias Shepherds Alley in tenure of John [Axe], dyer, part of a garden between the said alley on the west and the tenement of Wm. Harte, brewer, on the east (dimensions given with reference to the "Stewehouse" of the monastery in Medelane), two tenements on the north side of the said alley facing towards

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GRANTS in MARCH 1548—*cont.*

Thamystrete (aperte versus Thamystrete) of which tenements one lies on the east side of the said alley and was late in tenure of John Shereburne, joiner, and the other on the west of the said alley and was late in tenure of Adam Hary, tallow chandler; all which tenements are leased to Ric. Townesendes and belonged to St. Bartholomew's; also a tenement with a wharf and parcel of waste ground adjoining the river Thames late in tenure of John Morethipp, dyer, three cottages one of which was late in tenure of Stephen Rose, dyer, another in tenure of Marg. Carre, which tenement and cottages are in the parish of St. James at Garlickhithe and were late in tenure of John Browning, merchant tailor and are now leased to Robt. Rowe, merchant tailor, and belonged to St. Bartholomew's; Also a tenement &c., in Shepherd's Alley in the same parish late in tenure of John Bagthwayte (between the Swanne brewery on the east and the said alley on the west, the tenement of John Lytle on the south and that of Joan Bridges, widow, on the north, both which belonged to St. Bartholomew's) which belonged to St. Bartholomew's and is now leased to Ralph Chaloner.

To hold all the premises with full rights (the above possessions of Rewley are worth 19*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* a year). To hold in fee simple as one fortieth of a knight's fee by rents

of (1) 10*d.*, (2) 2*s.*, (3) 2*s.* 7½*d.*, (4) 22*d.*, (5) 10*d.*, (6) 8*d.*, (7) 8*d.*, (8) 13½*d.*, (9) 10*d.*, (10) 8*d.*, (11) 8*d.*, (12) 2*s.* 10*d.*, (13) 12*d.*, (14) 8*d.*, (15) 6*d.*, (16) 3*s.* 8*d.*, (17) 5*s.* 2½*d.*, (18) 5*s.* 7½*d.*, (19) 4*s.*, (20) 12*d.*, (21) 2*s.* 5*d.*, (22) 2*s.* 6*d.*, (23) 8*d.*, (24) 4*s.*, (25) 4*s.*, (26) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (27) 4*s.*, (28) 4*s.*, (29) 3*s.* 4*d.*, and (30) 2*s.* 8*d.* Westm., 18 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 1.

67. Ant. Guaras, merchant of Spain. Licence, "at the contemplation of our dearest brother and ally the Emperor," to buy and export within 20 months 1,000 qrs. of wheat, to be provided in the shires of Gloucester, Worcester, Somerset and Southampton. Hampton Court, 1 Dec. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 19. *In English.*

68. John de Rosseti, Italian. Annuity of 40*l.*, during pleasure, from Michaelmas last. Westm., 26 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 6.

69. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringar. Licence to alienate two valets or coppices of wood in Dowles beside Bewdley, Salop (No. 226, *Grant* 79, § 17) to Robt. Burgoyne. — (*blank*) March. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 5, m. 23.

1 April. 347. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 104.

Meeting at St. James's, 1 April. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—The earl of Surrey being charged with eating flesh and breaking windows at night with stonebows, alleged his licence for the first, and as to the stonebows admitted that he "had very evil done therein." He was committed to the Fleet. Thos. Wiatt and young Pickering charged with the same offences, alleged their licence for the first and denied the other. Wiatt was sent to the Counter and Pickering to the Porter's lodge.

1 April. 348. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 111.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 108.

Dined this day with the Governor who all "dinner-while" spoke of the abuses of the Church, "the reformation whereof he most earnestly pretendeth." He desired Sadler to write to England for books of the New Testament and Bible in English, and the statutes and injunctions for reformation of the clergy, and extirpation of the Bishop of Rome's authority. After dinner, thought to feel his intention towards the Cardinal, and said that the King, hearing of the proposed removing from Blackness to St. Andrew's, commanded him (Sadler) to dissuade it, thinking that way to win the castle was the readiest way to lose both it and him, for it could not be kept against his friends and he would there have opportunity, with the aid of France and the Clergy and others, to work the overthrow

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of their purposes, especially the government and the reformation. Said that was the King's opinion; and advised him not to suffer the Cardinal to remain at St. Andrews. The Governor replied that, had he known in time, he would have been ruled by the King's advice; but it was the nearest way to come by the Castle, and Seton was bound for his sure custody. He was sure the Cardinal would work him "no less cumber" than the King predicted, and he would never let him out of prison. Sadler said that, the Cardinal being in his own castle, numbers who were won to him by money, besides the Clergy, in hope of his delivery would stay to conform themselves to reason. The Governor replied that if peace were established no man in Scotland depended so much on the Cardinal as to refuse reason. Sadler suggested that he should send the Cardinal to England. "Hereat he laughed and said 'the Cardinal had liefer go into Hell; and', quoth he 'it would be thought strange if I should send him into England, as who sayeth,' quoth he, 'we were not able to punish his fault here; but I assure you,' quoth he, 'he shall be as surely kept here as if he were in England'." Could not persuade him to remove the Cardinal from St. Andrews: and has since learnt that his removing thither was not only to get the castle, but, by the bruit of his delivery, induce the priests throughout the realm, who would neither minister sacraments nor say mass, the rather now at Easter quietly to execute the same. Told the Governor of his wish to visit the Queen Dowager, which he had already intimated by Sir George Douglas. He said that, whatsoever she pretended, she would be found "a right Frenchwoman"; and that Mr. Drummond showed him, from the King, that she sent word by a servant that he meant to marry the young Queen to his son; wherein he swore that she belied him, for if he so minded no nobleman in Scotland would oppose it, and indeed he himself had thought no less than to do so, and had communed with the Queen and found her comformable, but when the prisoners proponed the marriage of England he considered it so beneficial to the realm that he advanced it with all his power, as he still does. Here Sadler pressed him to let it be seen that he proceeded earnestly; but he continued against the Queen, saying that she studied to set the King and him at pique in order to keep this realm dependent on France. "'This' he saith 'is her only drift; which,' quoth he, 'as she is both subtle and wily, so she hath a vengeable ingine and wit to work her purpose: and still she laboureth,' quoth he 'by all means she can, to have the Cardinal at liberty, by whom, being as good a Frenchman as she is a Frenchwoman, she might the rather compass her intent'." Cannot tell which of them to trust, but the ambassadors' proceedings will reveal it.

On leaving the Governor, received the Council's letters of 27 March showing how the King judged the Queen to be frank and plain; and Sadler still thinks it must be so, intending, to-morrow at Linlithgow, when he has heard what she will say, to accomplish his charge in such a way that she may take no advantage if she be not sincerely minded. The rest of their letters, touching the preparations on the Borders, he will declare to Douglas and Angus, who, alone of that band, are now here. Edinburgh, 1 April, at midnight.

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

°° An abstract of this, noting misreadings and omissions in the Sadler State Papers, is given in Hamilton Papers, No. 845.

1 April. 349. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 388. Being informed that the English merchants arrested in Normandy were straitly handled in prison, and having commodity of Calais pursuivant (whom the lord Deputy had sent to Diepe), sent him from Depe to Rowen

1543. 349. PAGET TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

to learn the truth; and also complained to Mons. de Bies, who forthwith wrote to Mons. de la Meilleraie. Calais was not suffered to speak with the merchants, but found means to obtain two letters (enclosed) from them to him and to Paget's clerk. Has seen De la Meilleraie's answer to Du Bies, viz.: that, whereas the latter desired him to release the merchants and allow them the liberty of the towns, as their merchants had in England, he could not do so without command from his master. Also that Bell and Inglis, of Rye, had taken three fisherboats of Normandy and ransomed them at 20*l.* apiece. Encloses copy of a letter sent lately from this King to De la Meilleraie and proclaimed in Rowen. Calais says 60 sail of Briton and Norman men of war are on the coast towards Spain.

As the King will hear from Guisnes, great provision for war passes daily towards Arde. The towns in these quarters are very strong, but horsemeat scarce. In Picardy are 800 men of arms, which amounts to near 8,000 lances, besides 400 Italian light horse; and lately arrived Mons. Danebault's son, Mons. de Cars and another, with 200 light horse each, who are called Albanoyes and wear hats like them, but are really "Gascons, Provenceaulx and of omne gaderum." Bouloyn, 1 April, 1543. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding, in the hand of Paget's clerk.

Pp. 3.

3. Another copy of the preceding.

Very mutilated, pp. 8.

Caius
College MS.
597, p. 283.
Callig. E. iv.
44.
B.M.

2 April. 350. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 104.

Meeting at St. James's, 2 April. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Wiatt and Pickering (being confronted by Clere) confessed to walking in the streets with stonebows and were committed to the Tower.

2 April. 351. THE EARL OF SURREY.

R.O.

At Westm., 2 April anno 34^{to}.—Mylicent Arundel confesses that once when my lord of Surrey was displeased about buying of cloth she told her maids in the kitchen how he fumed, and added "I marvel they will thus mock a prince." "Why," quoth Alys, her maid, "is he a prince?" "Yea Mary! is he," quoth this deponent, "and if aught should come at the King but good his father should stand for king." Upon further examination she cannot recollect speaking the last words "and if aught, etc."

Joan Whetnall confesses that talking with her fellow touching my lord of Surrey's bod she said the arms were very like the King's, and she thought that "if aught came at the King and my lord Prince, he would be king after his father."

Both these persons and Alice deny that ever they heard any other person speak of such matters. *Signed:* J. Russell: Ste. Winton: Antone Browne: Thomas Wriothesley.

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

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352. SIR RALPH LONGFORD.

- R.O. A steward's accounts of receipts and payments for provisions, farm stock, &c., arranged as bills dated 28 Aug. 33 Hen. VIII. and 27 May 34 Hen. VIII. The former includes payments to "my lady when you were at London," payments made at Longforthe, Rudware and Calwich, and 22s. "paid Thomas Doleman for a obligation of Thomas Longforth [whic]h he was bounden for when he was under sheriff," &c.
Fragment, mutilated and faded, pp. 6.
- R.O. 2. Fragment of the preceding, containing payments and receipts "sythe iiij day of December unto this present day."
Pp. 2.
- R.O. 3. Another fragment, containing receipts and payments for Calwich "sith that I counted with my master," which was 4 Dec., 34 Hen. VIII. [1542].
Pp. 2. Endd.: "Syr Jhon Thornelyez laste bokes of reykenynge for Challwyche."
- R.O. 4. Sir Ralph Langforthe to Mr. Gates.
I learn that Wm. Browne, merchant, hearing of my bargain with you for the Houghe, makes avaunt to cast a blot in my way. I beg that you and your friends will foresee that if Browne make any exclamation against me it may take small root until I can make my own answer. From the Fleet, 22 Dec. [1542*].
Hol., p. 1. Add.
- R.O. 5. Sir Ralph Langforthe to Mr. Gattez of the Privy Chamber.
I stand bound to you in 3,000 mks. for the sale of Hoghe lordship, Lanc. Please write, by my servant the bearer, whether you have moved the King that the bargain may pass by act of Parliament. † 9 Jan. [1543].
Hol. p. 1. Add.
- R.O. 6. Sir Ralph Langforthe to Mr. Gattez of the Privy Chamber.
Borrowed money of Ant. Cowppe upon a farm called Challewyche to pay his debt to the King. Begs a loan to repay Cowppe, or he will lose the farm to his utter undoing. If you have the Hoghe of me, as I trust you shall, and this is taken from me, I shall be unable to keep house and must forsake my native country. The Fleet, 20 Feb.
Hol. p. 1. Add.
- R.O. 7. Sir Ralph Langforthe to Mr. Dacrez of the King's Council.
This afternoon Mr. Cooppe was with me and said he had been with you and Mr. Gattez about the money I owe him for the farm of Chalwich, and Mr. Gattez would pay nothing without further assurance. Cooppe says if he have not the money in 3 days I must lose the farm. Please entreat Mr. Gattez to pay for me. To lose the farm would be my utter undoing, and I should not be able to keep house in my country. Send answer by bearer my servant. From the Fleet, 3 March.
Hol. p. 1. Add.
- R.O. 8. Sir Ralph Langforthe to Mr. Gatez of the Privy Chamber.
I stand in debt to Mr. Cooppe for the lease of Calwiche, and unless I pay he says he must needs put it from me. Please pay the money for me and take the lease and I will be bound to repay you if the bargain of the Hoghe shall go through. Would fain know if the bill will pass. From the Fleet, 4 March.
Hol. p. 1. Add.
- R.O. 9. Sir Ralph Langforth to Mr. Gatez.
My friend Mr. Coope has stayed sale of his lease of Callewiche, at your desire in my behalf, and for receipt of his money has tarried in the city 3 weeks at great cost. I beg you to pay him the 200*l.* agreed upon, and take the lease in gage on my bond to repay you within a year. Brownne or Hollez both offer, if I leave my promise to you, to

* Might perhaps be 1541. See Vol. XVI., No. 1239.

† See Journals of the House of Lords, i. 207 (date 17 Feb., 1543).

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352. SIR RALPH LONGFORD —cont.

redeem Calwiche and assist me; but, as I showed you this morning, I shall never swerve from you. I beg you again to pay this money for me. Forgot to show you of this when at Court for haste. From the Fleet, Saturday.

P.S. Please send word by Mr. Babyngton, as the money must be paid to-morrow.

R.O.

10. Sir Rauffe Langfforthe to Mr. Gatez of the Privy Chamber.

This Monday at the Fleet has been with me Thos. Fitzherbert, who stands enfeoffed of all my lands and has stayed my matter in the Parliament House all this time. He offers with his friends, to enlarge me of my imprisonment and pay my debts; however I will never go from my "bonds to you made." I beg I may know your mind by Mr. Warren. From the Fleet, 2 April.

Hol. p. 1. Add.

2 April.

353. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 124.]

On the 24th ult. received her letters of the 17th*, together with those of Grandvelle and the documents therein mentioned, and need not recount all that passed between the King and Council and him at three visits which he has paid to the Court, from whence he has only just come, as God has conducted affairs according to the Emperor's desire, and, after several days' consultation, the King has resolved, as he has just told Chapuys, to enter war against France this present year, in person if possible (and if the Emperor invades as Granvelle's writing indicates) saying that, although the Emperor's presence would profit much, it was not for him to advise such a prince to put himself in danger and travail. The King would advise that the Emperor's army enter by Champagne, an open and fertile country lying commodiously both for the Italians and Spaniards and for the men from Germany, and not amuse itself upon any town on the river of Somme. Being told that perhaps there was some neutrality for Champagne, he said that that would be very ill advised, but, even if it were so, the Emperor's army could pass through, and if those of Champagne refused passage or victuals they would be unworthy of the neutrality. With his own army he would go to Boulogne and Monstreuil and then to Abbeville, feigning a wish to besiege it but intending to march straight to Rouen, which is scarcely strong, and first win two bulwarks which the French have made on the shore and which are worth nothing from the landward, in order that his army by sea may refresh that by land. To keep the Gascons in their own country, he thinks that the Emperor should double the garrisons about Lipusca or make some show of invasion there. To prove his sincerity, he would advertise Chapuys that he had already sent throughout his realm to enrol men in a new and better order than heretofore.

Gathers that he will not take into his pay other footmen than his own people, but will take horsemen; and he desires the Queen to begin to prepare and equip the necessary ships. Did not speak of his provision of artillery, munition, harness and weapons, nor what assistance of victuals he could give,—to avoid wearying him after their long conversation and because he said that yesterday he had a slight access of fever; and, besides, the Council had said that there was appearance of good crops, and therefore of getting much grain from hence, but scarcity of flesh, because the severe winter killed many cattle, and as for artillery and other things above mentioned they were well provided. Did not enquire what number of men the King would assemble, supposing that he would not make such an enterprise without a sufficient number, which it will be easy to augment as the Emperor may advise.

Has shown the Council certain articles by the admiral of Flanders touching the conduct of ships of both sides. They approve all, but would

* Query "18th"? See No. 296.

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add that there should be, besides the ordinary banners, some countersign to be changed every month, as the enemies might counterfeit the accustomed ensigns. They are to give him their opinion in writing.

There are in Flanders fugitive Englishmen, wicked wretches, who there get heretical books printed in English and send them hither secretly, to the scandal of good men, and the King begs her to provide a remedy in conformity with that which has been twice capitulated about it. *Must not forget that this King is pleased with her advertisement of news and occurrents, greatly praising her prudence and dexterity.*

The French ambassador received letters from his master yesterday and thought to have audience to-day, but Chapuys forestalled him. His predecessor has left with no great present (*moyennement présenté*); and although the King's ambassador may have left Boulogne, he of France is intended to sojourn a little at Calais, as the Council have told me.

Presented her letters touching the safe-conduct of the wines and woad which the Vuychardini would bring from France into Flanders, and declared his credence; but, as yet, the King makes difficulty, saying that under cover of it, French ships could pass into Scotland; and it would be better to let the French lose their crop (*denrée*), and so molest the people with the war, than to send them money. He thought that she must have been importuned for it by some merchant, and if she wished a reasonable quantity he would condescend to it, but thought that Flemish ships should carry it. London, 2 April, 1548.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from Vienna.

R.O.

2. [The articles above referred to?]

"Poinctz et articles a correction sur lesquels l'on pourroit besoigner avecq les Angloix affin deviter toutes questions et debatz que journallement adviennent entre les navires de guerre tant dung couste que daultre."

That ships of these parts should carry no other ensigns nor banners than the double eagle and that of the Admiral, "asscavoir le chevalier de mer tenant ses armes;" and those of the King such as they think fit (*in another hand* "la croix rouge ou la banniere avec les enseignes du Roy"). On sighting each other they shall be bound to fly their flags; and shall wait to board each other. Ships of these parts coming to the coast of England shall do "reverence et obeissance"; and likewise English ships coming to these coasts. Coming into each other's ports they shall be liable to be searched for enemies, but the crews shall not be bound to leave their ships. Ships of either side anchored in any port shall not fire any artillery except, at their entry, three shots for a salute (*pour faire la reverence*).

French, pp. 2. Endd. in a later hand: "Offer proposed on y^e behalfe of the Emperor," &c., 1548.

2 April.

354. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., II. 340.

Yesterday, about noon, Marillac arrived, and with him their letters, of 27 March, signifying that in case Mr. Paget were not here the writer should tell him that, being advertised of a promise made by him and his colleague that Mr. Paget was already come hither, which promise was not performed, he must continue here until the King's further pleasure and Mr. Paget's arrival. Encloses the whole discourse of their communication. Marillac would have returned to his lodging without the gate, but Maltravers said that although the lodgings within the town were not such as could be found in Paris they were better than those without the gate; and so appointed him a lodging and bade him to supper. He said he was content and at once despatched a post to Bolon, by whom Maltravers sent letters

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354. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL—cont.

to Mr. Paget, from whom he has even now received answer (copy enclosed, with copy of an article in the French king's letters to Marshal de Byes). Will not suffer Marillac to depart until Paget arrives, but desires speedy instructions in case De Byes offer delivery on the frontier. Calais, 2 April, 6 p.m.

P.S. (detached).—Marillac having answer from Bolen this afternoon has not conferred with me but despatched the messenger into England to the French ambassador.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd: a° xxxiiij°.

R.O.

2. "The discourse of the communication between Mons. Marillac and me upon his arrival at Calais, the first of April a° 1548."

Marillac declared that, upon certain private arrests of ships, Paget took leave of the French king, saying that his successor was already within France; and so departed with reward and passport as far as Bolen, where De Bies, considering that his master had two ambassadors in England and Paget's successor was not come, took upon himself, without other commission, to stay him. The Council in England declared that stay to Marillac, saying that in Paget's place they would stay the French ambassador that came last, and also stay Marillac for the Scottish priest* captive at Deape. Marillac protested against being staid for a private person, but promised to write to his master, who answered "that he had rather contend with the King his brother in amity than rigor" and would deliver the priest although he was a malefactor. This priest (Marillac said) was at Bolen assigned to come hither with Paget.

On this Marillac would have taken leave, saying that when he came to Bolen he would cause Paget to be sent, if they did not meet by the way, as he expected. Maltravers answered that he understood that Marillac and the other ambassador had in England promised that Paget was in Calais, and, as that was not so, desired him to tarry. He seemed abashed, saying this was no place indifferent; but Maltravers said it was as indifferent for him as Bolen for Paget, and he should be suitably entertained. Marillac then said he would write for Paget to meet him at Sandingfield and be exchanged there; but Maltravers said that as Calais was the place appointed by his own promise, he would make no new appointment without command. He then asked for direct answer whether he should be delivered if Paget arrived here, and Maltravers told him that if Paget had been here at his coming, as promised, he should not have been stayed, but as that promise was not performed no other could be trusted. He then asked if he was stayed by the King's commission, and Maltravers said that, since he confessed that De Byes stayed Paget of himself, he had no less authority to do this, and trusted that his master would take it in as good part. Marillac said he was content, *melior est obedientia quam victima*.

In Maltravers's hand, pp. 4. Add. to the Council.

R.O.
St. P. ix., 341.

3. "Double d'un article que le Roy a escript et commande a Monsr. le Marschal du Bies faire entendre a Monsr. l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre estant a Boulougne."

Informs him that his ambassadors in England report that they are arrested and are told by the Council that they will be detained until Francis sends the English ambassador and a Scottish priest* who for his misdeeds is arrested in Normandy. Du Bies shall inform the ambassador that if Francis's [ambassadors] are sent he shall be delivered, and also the priest, for, although the thing is unreasonable, it is better to deliver the guilty than see the innocent suffer. Writes to the Sieur de Mailleraye

* Robert Richardson.

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to send the priest to Du Bies, to deliver together with the ambassador upon receiving his men, or Marilhac alone, provided another ambassador is sent on the King of England's part.

French, p. 1. Add. to the Council and sealed by Maltravers.

2 April. 355. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 115.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 113.

Wrote yesterday that he intended to ride this day to Linlithgow. Found the Queen the same as before. She said she sent for him to declare how the Governor had been with her, and to ask how he found the Governor and the lords inclined to the King and the marriage between the Prince and her daughter. She said that she could perceive that the Governor minded only to take his time to marry her to his son; for he had told her that he would rather die than deliver her to the King, and that he would make fair weather in order to get peace; and had prayed her to give Sadler good words, who was "an haught fellow." She asked how Sadler found the Governor and lords, and he told her he found them well given to the marriage and desirous of peace. She replied that it would be seen that they would not deliver the child; and, as for their means of satisfying the King, perhaps the Governor would offer one of his sons in pledge for the marriage, but he had more sons than one and would, for a kingdom, be content to lose one; and, as for appointing English lords and ladies to be about the young Queen, that would be no security; and, therefore, she hoped the King would insist on having the child, or else sufficient pledges and a sufficient English guard about her to look to her surety, for, whatsoever they promised, they would never perform the marriage. Assured her that the King sought the preservation of her daughter and wealth of this realm, but if his clemency was abused he was ready to use force. She said all the noblemen would be content with the marriage with the Prince, but the Governor rather minded it for his own son; and she feared for the safety of the child (it being rumored that the Governor would convey her to a strong house of his own or into the Isles) and wished that she were in England out of danger. Entered with her in pursuance of the Council's last letters, and told her that the King conceived that she proceeded frankly, &c. Found that she thought Maxwell was chiefly to be trusted and supposed Flemmyng was good. The Cardinal she much commended, saying he would have been a good minister in this (although Sadler said it could not enter into his creed) and she thought that, if at liberty, he would go into England to offer his service "and that he had so sent her word." Asked what she thought of Glencairn and Cassils; and she supposed that they and many more had lieber that the King had the government of this realm than the Governor, who was a simple and inconstant man who changed purpose every day. Angus she took to be assured to the King, but "no man of policie and ingene," and altogether directed by his brother, who was as wily and crafty a man as any in Scotland. Could not perceive that she knew enough of any of the lords to affirm which of them minded earnestly the child's delivery. On speaking with Maxwell, who will be here to-morrow, will assay him afar off in it. Finally, she desired Sadler to warn the King if he perceived any devices of the Governor which did not tend to her daughter's surety; and said she would send for him if she learnt anything meet to be signified to the King.

It may be that both she and the Governor mean well enough; for the Governor denies not that he once minded the marriage for his son, and she, supposing him still of that mind, and desiring (as Sadler thinks) the marriage with the Prince, may inveigh against him that the King may

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355. SADLER to the COUNCIL—cont.

insist on sure conditions. "This is my conjecture, as I love to judge the best; but I will have better experience of the fidelity and truth of French men and Scottish than I have had yet, before I will presume to give any certain judgement of their intent." The plot will be seen at the arrival of the Ambassadors.

Forgot in last letters to signify that the Governor desired him to write to the King to send home the abbot of Paisley, his bastard brother. Some think he will make him bishop of St. Andrews. Edinburgh, 2 April, at midnight.

P.S.*—Thinks it not amiss that, with the preparations on the Borders, it were also bruited that the King came himself to York, of which there is great fear here.

Pp. 6. *Add. Endd.*: a°xxxiiij°.

* * An abstract of this, noting misreadings and omissions in the Sadler State Papers, is given in Hamilton Papers, No. 846.

2 April.

356. PHILIP DE BEURES to PIETER CANT.

R.O.

In the absence of Monsieur, received last night his letter, of 23 March, stating that Monsieur's ship was released but he wanted men to bring it hither. Wille Cost, with the little yacht, shall leave to-morrow with men to furnish him, and Monsieur's other ships will await his arrival before putting to sea. He must do his duty with the King and the ambassador to obtain compensation. News here are none but good. Several of the King of England's ships of war are at sea. Monsieur is still in Court. He writes to us to-day to learn whether the English ships will join ours against the French, as the French do with the Scots against the English. If they will do so, you shall offer them the use of Monsieur's havens of La Vere and Flissinghes. You shall also make some contract providing for equal division of booty taken when their ships and ours are together; using in this the ambassador's advice, and the greatest secrecy. If any Englishmen require "lettres de retenues ou commissions" from the Emperor, Monsieur will be glad to grant them free of charge. La Vere, 2 April 1548.

French, pp. 2. *Add.*: A Mons. le Viceadmiral de Flandres, le Sieur Pieter Cant, a Londres. *Scaled.*

2 April.

357. IMPOST at ANTWERP.

R.O.

Order by Charles V. for proclamation at Antwerp of an impost of 1 per cent. upon the price (with some alternatives detailed) of all exports. To be levied throughout the countries under the government of the Queen of Hungary; the reason for it being the charges which the Emperor is put to by the invasion of the King of France, duke of Cleves, and others. Brussels, 18 Jan. '42.

Dutch. Printed tract of four small leaves, entitled (*in Dutch*), A new mandate of the Emperor, proclaimed at the town hall of Antwerp the 2nd day of April A.D. '43, touching the impost upon all merchandise.

R.O.

2. Contemporary translation of the provisions of the preceding.

Pp. 8. *Headed*: "Abbreviation. A proclamation by th'Emperor the ij^{de} day of April anno 1543, concerning the tax of one upon the C." *Endd.*

* This P.S. is not in Sadler State Papers.

† The Admiral of Flanders.

1548.
2 April.

358. PAGET to LORD MALTRAVERS.

B.O.

This morning I received your letters "containing there (*sic*) at Calais of Marrillac; whereby I conceive some likelihood that I shall not tarry here very long." As I know not whether I shall depart hence in post or by journey, and have no horses for myself and company of nine, I beg that you will see me provided if you know that I must needs come in journey. I look for Mr. Richardson hourly, but whether he shall come with me Marillac knows best.

Had written thus far when the Marshal's* secretary came to report that Marillac was detained at Calais until the arrival there of Paget and certain other English subjects, whereas the Marshal was commanded not to deliver Paget and a Scottish priest† who is expected to-night until Marillac returned, and of other English subjects than the priest he had no command. He thought it would save delay to make delivery on the frontier. Paget answered that he knew no more than the arrival of Marillac at Calais, but no doubt the mode of deliverance was settled before he left England, and intimated to the lord Deputy, and would not be settled by Marillac and his colleague without their master's consent; and, as for other English subjects, he knew only of the priest, and that through the article which the Marshal gave him "the last day," transumpted out of his Master's letters, by which he saw no prohibition against sending him (Paget) first to Calais, "as reason would, first arrested." Sends copy of the article, "knowing nevertheless that, of your wisdom [your lordship] ‡ will take none occasion thereat to do otherwise than is certainly prescribed to your Lordship by the King's Majesty, whatsoever it be; for if you fall into disputations with Marrillac you shall never have an end, he is so contentious, as the King's majesty and all his Council know well enough, and so do I both before and since my coming hither to France." I beg you to let me have a double both of the article and of this letter for, for haste, I have "reserved" minutes of neither. Boulogne, 2 April, 1548.

Copy, in Maltravers' hand, pp. 4. Endd.: "Copy of Mr. Paget's letters to my lord Deputy of Calais of the second of April a° xxxiiij° .

2 April.

359. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

I have received your letter, showing that some of our footmen and horsemen of Gravelynes went yesterday to pillage at Boucault, as I also heard from the captain of Gravelines: and I thank you for the passage (*adresse*) which you gave them. "Quandt adce que me souh Ardrez (souhaitez a Ardrez ?) avecq v. ou vj° chevaux," I thank you for your goodwill and would willingly be there, but am too busy on this side, fearing that, upon pretence of re-victualling Therouenne, the enemies will pillage Flanders. Some of the garrison of Bourbourg took a booty from the French who attempted to rescue it in your Pale and are made prisoners. The deputy of Calais has arrested the said booty "pour ce qu'il y avoit des Anthoiniers et Hubertiers." I beg you to inform him, as I have done, that the booty is good prize, "pource que iceulx prevelleges ont rompus leur prevellege quilz ont de l'Empereur."

As to news, the enemy are about revictualling Therouenne; which I think they will do, for otherwise I should have to be in the fields daily. They have good hope that the Scots will take their part and will not turn for the King your master. They are about sending them men and money, and will, I think, send them part of their Almaines who are between Rue and Abbeville. Saintomer, 2 April '48. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.

* Maréchal Du Bies.

† Richardson.

‡ Words omitted.

1548.

8 April.

360. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Daset's
A. P. C., 105.

Meeting at St. James's, 8 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, St. John, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—John Butlar, servant to lord William, on suspicion of the conveyance of certain gold, committed to the Porter's ward. John Booles certified his accomplishment of the order to deliver the pinnace, &c.

8 April.

361. PAGET TO HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P. ix., 342.

Perceives by Marillac's discourse with the lord Deputy (copy herewith) that the writer's departure from Francis is untruly described by Marillac in every point except that he received a reward; for he was (as his letters have shown) arrested by Tournon, in presence of Bayerd, and conducted to Amiens (his arrest already known throughout Christendom) and Du Bies has confessed that if he had not perceived him to be already arrested he (Du Bies) would have arrested him, having command so to do. Protests at great length against these sinister reports of his proceedings and begs for leave to avow their untruth openly. Sir Robt. Richardson, the Scottish priest, has just been brought hither like a prisoner and delivered to Paget's keeping. Encloses copy of a letter he sent yesterday to the lord Deputy. Du Bies is gone to Abbeville to confer with Vendôme for affairs of Picardy, the frontiers whereof they store with provisions. To-day 120 pieces of wine passed towards Ardre. Here they say Henry is sending a great embassy to the duke of Cleves, who has won the town of Harlam in Holland; also that Terouenne is victualled for two years and Ardre for 12 months. Describes familiar badinage with Du Bies about the fortification of Ardre. Boulogne is not provided for 12 weeks but it is intended to store it with diligence, to restrain which if the Burgundians do no more than hitherto they shall do their master "but simple service." These men have great intelligence about Mons. de Rues, through a man of arms and an archer of his band who have dwelling houses in Brussels, but Paget cannot learn their names. Boulogne, 8 April 1548. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *Add. Sealed. Encl.:* a° xxxiii°.

Calus College
MS. 597,
p. 285.

2. Letter-book copy of the preceding in the hand of Paget's clerk.
Pp. 4.

4 April.

362. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Daset's
A. P. C., 105.

Meeting at St. James's, 4 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, St. John, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—John Glover, of Barking, fisherman, for disobeying a proclamation, sent to the Counter until Saturday and then to be set on the pillory at Barking.

4 April.

363. HAWKS' EGGS.

Harl. MS.
443, f. 189.
B.M.

Proclamation against taking hawks' eggs or keeping hawks without licence, made 4 April, 84 Hen. VIII; for one year; eggs already taken to be brought to one of Council within 14 days, under a penalty of £100.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

1548.
4 April.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 123.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 348.

364. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Having received your letters of 27 March, relating how the Governor of Scotland has declared (1) his zeal for the setting forth of God's word, (2) his desire for "extirpation of hypocrisy and superstition maintained in the state of monks and friars" and reducing the clergy to abandon the usurped authority of the Bishop of Rome, and (3) his affection to prefer the marriage of the young Princess to our son rather than to his own; we would instruct you amply how to commune with the Governor upon these three points.

1. He is to be admonished that, as experience has proved, in publishing the Scripture to the people he must admonish them to receive it reverently and humbly, "with a desire [to learn by it how] * to direct their lives and worship [and not by] † carnal fancy to frame vain and evil opinions such as seditious persons have raised in the heads of unlearned people to the "subversion of policy" and confusion of good order in the Church. All books printed in English beyond sea, and all other books tending to that purpose, must be forbidden, and the Scripture alone permitted, until other books may be set forth containing a pure doctrine, "neither swerving to the left hand of iniquity ne to the right hand with other pretence of holiness than is agreeable to God's truth"; wherein, Sadler may say, the King has taken pains and will shortly establish a doctrine maintainable by mere truth which no man shall be able to impugn or disallow. This shall be sent to him to publish, for the conjunction of these realms in one understanding of God's word, "whereby to eschew the fancies and dreams of the inferior people on the one side" and the corruption of hypocrisy and superstition maintained by the Bishop of Rome on the other.

2. The extirpation of monks and friars requires politic handling. First, ‡ the Governor should send commissioners as it were to take order for their living more honestly, without wasting the goods of their churches or alienating their best lands, with a secret commission to groundly examine all the religious of their conversation and living. Thereby, if it be well handled, the Governor shall learn all their abominations; and then, he and the chief noblemen agreeing together for the distribution of some of the abbey lands among them, he should treat with the most tractable of the bishops apart (making them "an assurance of their estate" and offering to augment their portions with such small houses as lie conveniently for them) and devise with them "for the alteration of certain other abbeys to the state of secular priests with sending of poor lame (*sic*) men of scholars to the university as their portion may serve." Then, with both bishops and temporal lords, he should devise to allot a good portion of the abbey lands to the King and the young Queen, their heirs and successors, whereby they may maintain their estate and not be enforced "to seek such ways as their late King did whereby to grieve and annoy his people." The "plate forme" of disposition of the abbeys being thus known before hand, and reasonable provision made for the religious men now in them, the suppression of them will be easy among such as will acknowledge the abominable life among those who now, in diversities of sects, usurp those places, to the displeasure of God and deformity of the common wealth, "spending their time in all idleness and filthiness with such face of hypocrisy and superstition as is intolerable."

* Corrected by the King from "thereby to be instructed and learned of the will and pleasure of God according whereunto."

† Corrected by the King from "without any."

‡ This portion on a detached leaf (f. 131).

1543.

364. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—*cont.*

8. Whereas the Governor says that, in proof of his affection, he has forborne to procure by Parliament the marriage of the Princess of Scotland with his own son (the appearance whereof is not great, for it is unlikely that they would so disparage their Queen), Sadler shall tell him that the King has so devised for the advancement of his blood that he may have cause to rejoice in his conformity to the King's proceedings. The King has a daughter called the lady Elizabeth, "endowed with virtues and qualities agreeable with her estate," and means, if he (the Governor) sincerely goes through with all things, to condescend to her marriage with his son, if he desire it, and to bring up and nourish his said son as a son-in-law in this Court. With the reputation thus gained, the Governor shall be able to keep the place he now occupies, which might else be dangerous; for due search of the intention of the lords and bishops who at first would not come in to him will reveal a combination to the destruction of him and Angus and all that party, the delivery of the Cardinal and the seizing of the young Queen,—“and mayhap not without the consent of the Dowager.” Sadler may remind him that even now “all draw not by one line and that the Parliament matters have no greater authority than power can uphold them;” that there are privy mutterings against him, and that in his setting forth of God's Word and extirpation of the Bishop of Rome's authority, this marriage and the education of his son will be a great aid to him to proceed the more boldly in “that godly enterprise.” The honour and glory of it to himself he can consider. Sadler may say that he has commission to break this to him secretly, to be handled only with his most trusty friends; for divers would oppose it, knowing that, with his son in the King's hands, any displeasure to him would be revenged by the King. This is the only way for the Governor to keep his place in surety; and whereas now he has an office only till the young Queen come of age, he shall by this marriage obtain for himself, his son and their posterity, a “root of foundation” of “perpetual honour,” and (whatsoever befall the young Princess) they will be so provided for as he could hardly desire better. Sadler shall set out this overture as proceeding from the King, but the arguments for it as his own; for the Governor might think that the King pressed it for his own commodity, and yet, as “he is a man that seeth not deepest in these matters,” all must be laid before him; insisting always that his son must come hither or it will be thought a mere practice.

Finally, where Sir George Douglas has said that some there expected easier conditions if England should have “to do” with France, and advised forbearing to enter with France till at a point with Scotland, the enclosed copy of a letter lately proclaimed by the French King at Roan will show that the King is “not yet in such terms with France.” Sadler may say also that if any there fancy that France might hinder the King's purposes they shall deceive themselves; for, if they took occasion of any dispute with France to abuse the King's gentleness, the King would, after settling with France, so look upon them that they should see their “unkind and deceitful behaviour” requited, to their “extreme damages.”

In Gardiner's hand, with corrections by Wriothesley (and two by the King) and the final paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 19. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Secr. Master Sadleyr, iiii^o Aprilis a^o xxxiii^o.

Ib. f. 132.

2. Fair copy of the second article of the above, with the end of the first and beginning of the third articles.

Pp. 4.

1548.
4 April.

365. CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

Wilkins iii.
868.

Convocation having met on the 4th April [1548] was prorogued to the 20th, when English translations of the Lord's Prayer and the Angelic Salutation were examined by the Abp., Winchester, Rochester and Westminster, and delivered to the Prolocutor; as also were, next day, the first five precepts of the Decalogue; and, on 24 April, the remaining five precepts with the sacraments of baptism and the Eucharist as examined by the Abp., Westminster, Rochester, Salisbury and Hereford, and, next day, the sacraments of the Eucharist, matrimony, penance, order, confirmation and extreme unction. The judgment of the lower house upon them was to be given on Friday following, 27 April; on which day the Abp., Winchester, Rochester and Westminster examined the exposition of the word "Faith" in English and the twelve articles of Faith; all which the bishops approved. Tracts upon justification, works, and prayer for the dead were read and delivered to the Prolocutor until Monday following, 30 April, when the articles of free will were read and delivered to the Prolocutor to be read to the Lower House, who returned them with their approval and thanked the fathers "quod tantos labores, sudores et vigiliis religionis et reipublice causa et unitatis gratia subierunt."

Convocation was then continued on 4, 11 and 12 May when, by the King's writ, it was prorogued to 5 Nov., and then to 15 and 18 Jan. [1544].

(1544.) On 18 Jan. the Abp. warned the clergy to elect a prolocutor in place of Ric. Gwent, dec., and on the 21st John Oliver, LL.D., dean of the King's College, Oxford, was elected prolocutor. On 1 Feb. the Abp. and fathers secretly showed the Prolocutor that he and certain others should prepare a bill for the payment of personal tithes. Soon after was a secret discussion about asking the King to establish Ecclesiastical laws; and sessions, occupied with subsidies towards this war now imminent, until 28 March 1544.

Latin.

4 April.

366. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 119.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 117.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 347
(Abstract).

Yesterday morning, came to his lodging lord Maxwell, whom he had not seen since his coming hither. Gives conversation, mostly verbatim. Maxwell said frankly that he saw not but that the King might have his will by force if gentle means (which was "the best and most godly way") failed; for himself, he was suspected here and yet had done the King no service, but if the King did prosecute his purpose he would do service. Sadler said he could not perceive that either Maxwell or any of them who were with the King had kept their promises; for they had neither advertised the King of any of their proceedings nor gone about to accomplish their promise, but, on the contrary, had established a governor by Parliament, and now had sent ambassadors instructed to conclude a bare contract of marriage between the Prince and the young Queen, with a general peace; which ambassadors, unless amply instructed to satisfy the King, might as well have tarried at home. Maxwell answered that the King should have the marriage and the realms knit in friendship and (when the marriage was consummate) under one dominion; would not that satisfy him? Sadler said he could not tell what would satisfy the King, but was sure he would stand upon the delivery of the child. "By God's body," said Maxwell, "if his Majesty will prosecute it, there is no doubt but he shall obtain it," for the realm could not withstand him, and all the prisoners would assist him; Angus and his brother were true gentlemen, and Angus should have

1548.

366. SADLER to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

his (Maxwell's) daughter in marriage although the Governor opposed it. Asked if he thought that the Governor and the rest would not condescend to deliver the child, as they should do if they minded to perform the contract. Maxwell said they were of opinion that, once in the King's hands, she would never die and, whatever became of her, the King would dispose of the crown; so that, unless for fear of war, they would never consent: and they would agree that the King should take pledges for her delivery when of lawful age or appoint English men and women to be here about her; for himself, if the King used force, he would keep his promise, and he thought all the prisoners firmly determined upon that. Asked why, if they minded to keep their promise, they established a governor by Parliament. Maxwell answered that they thought the King was content to have him Governor, "for his Majesty wrote many kind letters to him and accepted him well," and, whereas the King promised to send no safe conduct unless some of the prisoners were named in it, when he sent safe conduct for such as the Governor named he (Maxwell) thought that the King reputed him for Governor. Sadler pointed out that it was evident that the King did not so repute him, for the letters were addressed only to "the earl of Arran occupying the place of governor;" and blamed them for not advertising the King of their proceedings. Maxwell replied that he had written divers times, "and never heard word again," and had made great suit to have his son home to take charge of his offices; for, being a prisoner, he was not trusted with the strongholds, and without them could not keep his promise if the King used force; which thing he durst not write, but desired Sadler to solicit, so that Sir Thos. Wharton might be commanded to take his other son in pledge, and he himself would now go to Carlisle for that purpose. In this discourse Maxwell said that there would be no sticking about abandoning France, if the rest succeeded: and, when Sadler had promised to write for him to have his son home, and to have answer therein, shortly, at Carlisle, he took leave and returned home, having come (as he said) only to speak with Sadler.

P.S.—Has received the King's letters of 30 March, charging him to declare certain things to Angus, Glencairn, Maxwell and Sir George Douglas. Thinks Angus and Douglas will be here to-night, but knows not when he will see Glencairn and Maxwell, the former being 60 miles off in the Highland, as they call it here, towards the Isles, and the latter gone to Carlisle. Conjectures from his communications here that the King shall, without force, obtain pledges for the performance of the marriage (not for delivery of the child at a time appointed, but when of lawful age, for they will stick to have her here till then) and for renunciation of France. Before these letters arrive, or soon after, the truth will be known from the ambassadors. Edinburgh, 4th April.

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

4 April. **367.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.**R.O.**

This morning, I received a letter from the Great Master of Flanders in answer to my "formall" letter advertising him of revictualments made into Arde these seven or eight days, and how upon an alarm of Burgundians the Frenchmen discharged 50 or 60 carts with wine and victuals into an old broken castle adjoining Mergeison, and if he would come, or send 400 or 500 horsemen it could easily be taken; and that daily more victuals come conducted by De Beez himself with 300 or 400 horsemen and as many foot men or by De Foxall or De Verven with fewer men. Yesterday 50 carts conducted by De Verven were received by the garrison of Arde at

1548.

Bucholl. Sends the Great Master's letter, chiefly for what he writes of the Scots. The bruit runs that the duke of Askott is overthrown by the duke of Cleves, but if it were so the Great Master would mention it. Guisnes, 4 April. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a° xxxiiiij°.

5 April.

368. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 105.

Meeting at St. James's, 5 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Sir John Clere, — Stafford, Thos. Clere and — Husey committed to the Fleet for eating flesh on Good Friday. — Arondell, who was in the Fleet for keeping a board of flesh throughout Lent, released on his recognisance (cited) to ask forgiveness of the mayor and recorder of London for certain lewd words spoken of them, at his being in the Counter, and to give daily attendance.

5 April.

369. TEMPLE NEWSOM.

R.O.

Receipt given, 5 April 34 Hen. VIII., by Jas. Thompson, keeper of the King's manor and park of Temple Newsom, Yorks, for 30s., his half year's fee due at Lady Day, received from Wm. Watson, bailiff there. *Signed*: T.

P. 1. *Endd.*: Thomson.

5 April.

370. SADLER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 136.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 849.

Writes at the instance of the earl of Anguyshe that "this gentleman, bearer hereof," may have a passport into France, who repairs thither for cure of a disease whereof he can get no remedy here or in England. Edenbrough, 5 April. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*: a° xxxiiiij°.

5 April.

371. THE SAME to SUFFOLK.

Ib. f. 138.

For licence to the same bearer to go quietly to the Court. Edenbrough, 5 April. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 April.

372. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 106.

Meeting at St. James's, 6 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Passport stamped for 24 Egyptians, with their families, to depart the realm. Warrant stamped for 24*l.* to Thos. Trefrie, defrayed "about the keeping of Lartigue and a number of other Frenchmen taken upon the sea."

6 April.

373. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., III. 443.

There has long been a bruit of war with the Scots and Frenchmen, but he has not written of it for fear of being noted presumptuous. Now, by those who brought the treasure, and by Sir John Arundell, admiral for this coast, perceives how wisely the King provides for his affairs. Asks whether he shall make any enterprise upon Scotland or assist in an invasion of France, and describes the men he could bring, viz. 500 horsemen, than whom for light scourers there are "no properer horsemen in Christian ground," galloglasse and kerne, with their weapons, hardhood, &c.

1548.

373. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII—cont.

As the ships are instructed to keep within certain bounds, has armed and sent a private vessel of Sir John Arundell's and a boat of John Travers' to search the havens of Odonell's country, where Britons and Frenchmen resort. Did this because informed of intelligence between Odonell and the earl of Argyle; which he does not believe, because Odonell, four days ago, sent word that he would be here at the beginning of Parliament on the 17th instant. If he break the appointment, he may as well feel the King's power as others have done; for which the presence of the navy here is "very propice," as he trusts in the strength of his islands.

As to the havens, writes briefly (for the Council will advertise further) that those on the East are frequented mostly by English, and by Bretons and Spaniards in time of peace, those of the North (naming some) by Bretons and Scots both in peace and war, and those of the West, to which no Englishmen come save to Galway and Limerick, by Spaniards and Bretons at all times. In exchange for hides, the great merchandise of this land, the Irishmen of Munster are furnished with salt, iron, guns and powder. Sends a remembrance of the havens and in whose countries they be, and a plat of Vallentymore which is said to be very meet for the King. It could not be had without some war with those who possess it under the McArties. There are 200 or 300 sail there yearly for the fishing. Trusts the King will some time remember his "poor slave that now hath been three years in hell absent from your Majesty, and call me again to your presence, which is my joy in this world." Maynothe, 6 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: A° xxxiii°.

R.O. 2. "The more part of the notable havens of Ireland, to begin at Dublin
St. P., III. 446. and so southward."

Enumerating 95 havens, mostly with some note, such as "a creke" or "a good haven," with the names of chieftains in whose countries they lie. Nineteen of them are the King's.

Pp. 2. Endd.

6 April. 374. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 140.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 350.

Upon receipt of Henry's letters of 30 March, communed with Anguysshe and Sir George Douglas, and also with Maxwell (who, after leaving this town, returned for causes of his own). Told, first, Sir George Douglas (who came, as he often does, to Sadler's lodging) that he (Sadler) was commanded to signify to Anguysshe, Glencarne, Maxwell and him Henry's opinion of their proceedings, and so declared the effect of the said letters. Douglas was much perplexed, saying that what he wrought for the best was taken for the worst, but if it came to force he would serve Henry as well as any of those who made promises which they could not perform. He had travailed to serve the King more than they all, and had much ado to keep the Governor from the cast of France; for here were two parties, viz., Argile, Murrey, Huntley and Bothwell, with all the bishops and clergy, "given to France," and the Governor, Anguysshe, Glencarne, Cassells, Maxwell and their friends "given to the cast of England." The Governor had been told that he (Douglas) meant to betray him to England, and Huntley had insinuated himself and knit alliance with the Governor to betray both him and the English party; and now, if the Governor knew that the King intended "to have the government and obedience of his realm" (as was evident), he would revolt to the other party; and the whole realm would stand with him and die all in a day rather than "be made thrall and subject to England," and those who now were the stronger party

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would be left weak enough ; yet, if the King would presently follow his purpose by force, he (Douglas) would serve him to the uttermost. Sadler replied that he hoped things would not come to that extremity, but it was the part of those whom the King trusted to see that the Ambassadors were instructed to offer what would satisfy the King. Douglas said that the instructions were given by the Three Estates, and to find fault with them before it was known how the King accepted them would only bring their party into more suspicion ; “but, if his Majesty will presently have the government and obedience of this realm, it is but folly to spend time in treaty but make ready force, for there was none other way but to get it with the sword.” Bade him not doubt but that, if gentle handling failed, the King was ready to use his princely power ; and yet he knew that the King could sometimes be satisfied with less than reason would where truth and plainness appeared. “Can you tell,” quoth Douglas, “what will satisfy his Majesty ?” “By my troth,” quoth Sadler, “no ; but, to say my fantasy unto you, I think assuredly his Majesty will have the child delivered into his hands, or at the least, if she be too young to be carried, such sufficient pledges for her delivery at such time as his Majesty shall agree upon with your ambassadors, as his Highness shall desire, and in the mean season such persons, both English and Scottish, to be about her for her sure custody as his Majesty shall determine” : also that they should abandon France and bind themselves to serve the King, for his money, against all princes and states. Douglas said the ambassadors were not instructed to go so far, but he thought that, upon further consultation, those here would come to this point that the King should have pledges for the marriage and, meanwhile, Englishmen, with such Scottishmen as should be here appointed, to be about the young Queen ; and that they would abandon France and serve against all princes, but it was doubtful whether they would expressly declare themselves enemy to France, for the King was friend to France, and even if he had business with France it would not always endure. These things, said Douglas, would probably be granted, but he would assure nothing until he saw “these men” more constant ; and if the ambassadors referred again hither, he himself might peradventure be sent to knit up the matter, and in his absence Huntley would turn the Governor to the other party. Sadler said that he found both Huntley and Murrey inclined to the marriage and the refusal of France. Douglas answered that no credence was to be given “to any word they spake ;” and Huntley “was the wildest lad that lived, who was ever in the Governor’s ear with fair words and flattery,” so that Douglas could not be two hours out of his sight for fear of a change : the Cardinal was in prison in his own house, and should, if the Governor kept promise, so remain.

Next morning, met Anguyshe and Maxwell together at the Black Freres and proceeded with them as with Douglas. Both seemed much perplexed and troubled. Anguyshe affirmed that he would be as true to the King as any subject or servant, and that he thought the King might have all his purpose quietly, which he perceived as soon as he came into Scotland when a governor was already chosen and himself and friends forfeited and in no position to work any feat : the Governor, said he, was ready every hour to leap from him to the French party, and if the King would follow his purpose by force he would keep promise like a true gentleman. Maxwell said he had liefer be dead than reproved in his loyalty to the King ; they had promised to spend their lives to obtain the King’s purpose, but it lay not in them to bring Scotland into the King’s hands, and if the King would send an army, by God’s blood !, Anguyshe and he and all the lave of them would spend their bodies, lives and goods according to their promise ; they were already suspect and called the English lords, and he

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374. SADLER to HENRY VIII—cont.

himself had lost Scotland and, if he lost the King, would count himself and his house undone. And he was in some passion and swore many great oaths that he would be true to the King. To mollify the matter, Sadler said that he might be sure the King would not willingly lose him, but the King loved plainness and had commanded Sadler to speak frankly to them as those whom he most trusted, and Sadler's advice was that, to redubb those faults, they should help that the ambassadors might be amply instructed. Maxwell said that they were so suspected that more credence would be given to Sadler than to them, but if the ambassadors could not satisfy the King they would refer hither, and order would be taken for the King's satisfaction, if possible; and if not, and the King used force, they would serve his Grace, and these men were "not able to make any defence or resistance." Anguyshe and Maxwell said that the King would be offered the marriage of the young Queen, and (they trusted) pledges for it "and certain English men and Scottish men, to be indifferently appointed, to be about her here"; and France they would abandon and serve against. Sadler said he knew the King's nature and benignity to be such that if they proceeded plainly he might take less than reason, rather than by force achieve a great conquest; and he would advise that the ambassadors should be instructed to conclude the delivery of the child, or, if she be too young to be carried, the delivery of such pledges as the King should desire for her delivery at a time agreed upon with the ambassadors, and meanwhile such Englishmen and Scottishmen to be about her as the King would appoint, with the abandonment of France and a bond to serve the King, for his money, against all princes and states. They thought this did not much differ from what would be offered, and, when they heard from the ambassadors, they would travail for the accomplishment of it. Told them it would be well to set about it now. Maxwell swore a great oath that they were so suspected to be English that that would do more hurt than good; and, besides, the noblemen and Council were not here, but would assemble "by that time that they thought to hear from the ambassadors"; and then they would obtain it, by fair means, or else, if the King would send his army, would serve him. As for the Cardinal, they knew not of his removing till he was at St. Andrews, but he was still in ward and Anguyshe was determined to have him at Temptallon. Lynoux, they said, was arrived at Donbrytayne with two ships and a small company, peaceably, and was yesterday at Lithquo with the Queen, and would be here to-day or to-morrow with the Governor. Advised them to take heed, for he was all for France; and reminded Anguyshe of his promise to resist his landing, which (he answered) would have been done had he "come in forcible manner." Finally Maxwell said that he perceived the King was so offended with him that he did not expect to have his pledge changed, but he only desired his son home in order to be able to keep his promise to deliver the strongholds in his keeping to the King in case of war; and he took Anguyshe to record how he would stand if other men were put in these holds, which, as a prisoner, he could not himself keep. This Anguyshe affirmed, and said also that Glencarne lay sick at home and had great lack of his eldest son; and he begged that the King would take pledges for them and let them home.

Had written thus far when Sir George Douglas came to say that Lynoux had arrived, with a gentleman of France, and vaunted that France would now fill their Scottish purses with gold; so that apparently he had brought some money. But he trusted that, the King being good lord to the Governor and dulcely agreeing upon the matters in treaty, they would drive the French party "that is like to grow great here" to become English or else smart

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for it. If the King so stuck with them as to put them in despair, it would drive the Governor and all to the French party, and the King's assured servants to flee into England. Douglas seemed very sorry that Lynoux had escaped the King's navy, who came with only two ships, a man of war and a merchant. Edinburgh, 6 April, 7 a.m.

Pp. 11. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

6 April. **375. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.**

R.O.
St. P., ix. 345.

Sent letters on the 4th, with one from the Great Master mentioning Almain about Abbeville to be sent to Scotland. He has sent further word, by Wallop's secretary who was at St. Omez to buy a horse, that many men of war lie on the coast of Normandy, as if fearing invasion from England, but he thinks they are intended to be sent to Scotland. He has stayed at St. Omez certain Scots coming from Paris to Bullen, thinking that if they favoured the King's affairs in Scotland they would have passed by Calais, as others did. He reckons that they have some commission from the French king and is not minded to let them depart yet. Wrote to him to stay them until the King's pleasure were known. Guisnes, 6 April.

P.S.—The Great Master says that Mons. D'Arscott's overthrow was not so great as bruited, but he lost certain artillery. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

6 April. **376. CITY OF LUBECK to HENRY VIII.**

R.O.

Have received his letters mentioning rumors that the King of the Danes has, with their assistance, lent aid to the Scots. Would be much distressed at these calumnies if it were not that Henry adds that he will not believe them unless proved. Are greatly indebted to the kindness of the kings of England to themselves and their associates, the cities *de Anza Germanica*, and will never do or think anything to the prejudice of him or his kingdom. *Postridie nonas Aprilis, A.D. 1548. Subscribed: Consules et senatores civitatis Lubecæ.*

Latin. Parchment broadsheet. Add. Seal lost.

7 April. **377. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 106.

Meeting at St. James's, 7 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Pedro de Baguaras, Spaniard, taken, as a private, among certain Frenchmen at the Isle of Wight, released from the Marshalsea upon recognisance (cited) of Diego Estudillo, Ant. Bueras, and Lopes de Carillon. Recognisance (cited) of John Burgh, of Devonshire, (who has the King's licence to make reprisals at sea of the Frenchmen) to take only Frenchmen and Scots, certify the names and burthen of his ships, &c.

7 April. **378. SUFFOLK, DURHAM and PARR to the COUNCIL.**

R.O.

Yesterday, 6 April, arrived here the lord Somerville, saying he came to declare things to be certified to the King. He advised that the King "should stick, with th'ambassadors there, after the marriage concluded, to have the Queen delivered"; for no doubt that would be obtained, or else the King to have the marriage and they to take no part either for or against France. Hostages, viz., their heirs apparent, should be laid by 12 earls and 12 barons, six of them each quarter; the six who lay the hostages having custody of the young Queen during that quarter, together with such

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378. SUFFOLK, DURHAM and PARR to the COUNCIL—cont.

English men or women as the King will appoint to bring her up in good nurture. These things can only be granted by lords and noblemen appointed thereto, who will be sent as soon as they have answer from the ambassadors; wherefore the King's servants and friends must make friends, "by fair words and some money." This Mr. Sadler may practise with such as the King's servants bring. He says that Murrey is willing to do the King service and has promised to influence Hunteley; and that Murrey "is much favoured and in good credit with the people." Murrey and other lords were not content that such mean men were chosen ambassadors in such great matters, and asked Sir George Douglas why it was, who "answered that it was past now, and said they shall do well enough." He thinks that the King's servants and friends should labour that two noblemen and a bishop should be sent with the next offers; for such persons would not come with "vain matters," and their coming would be to the honour both of the King and of Scotland. Murrey, Hunteley and the bp. of Abirborne would be the best. Told him that "their coming should be a great tract of time." He answered that they would be as soon appointed as the commissions and instructions were agreed upon, and although they had not been friendly to the King, he was sure that when they spoke with his Majesty, and saw his "honor, wisdom and goodness," they would be sorry that ever they did anything against his purpose; "and, these two men won, all is won, for they may rule the earl of Argyle as they list and much of the commonalty and also of the clergy." This, he says, may be done if the King will commission Sadler to practice with the King's servants. He means the other three ambassadors to be still in commission with them. He says that the King's servants and friends have been at great charge, "and must be, now at this next assembly." Asked who they were that were at such charges. He answered, Anguisshe, Caselles, Glencarne, Maxwell, himself and Sir George Douglas. Evidently they would fain have some relief; but he does not seem to know that Anguisshe and Douglas have any entertainment. He desires to have his son home and to lay in two other sons, or else another son and his brother's son, "for his eldest son here is very sick indeed." He shows himself the King's assured servant, and "we take him for a sober wise man." He desired me, Suffolk, to write a gentle letter to Murrey; which I have done (copy enclosed). The said Somerville desires this kept secret from the ambassadors and all other, lest it turn him to great trouble if it come to the Governor's knowledge. Darnton, 7 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Fndd.: A° xxxiiiij°.

7 April. 379. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Wrote yesterday that the Great Master had stayed certain Scots who "would have passed home by Zellande (*sic*)," and that he had written to said Great Master to detain them. Has now received answer, showing that the Scots would gladly pass by England, as they have also written to Mr. Hall, of Calais. Encloses both letters, and begs to know soon whether they may pass by Calais; for it appears by the Great Master's letter that he minds to keep them but three days longer. Guisnes, 7 April, at night. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Fndd.: a° xxxiiiij°

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380. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

Has received his letter. As to the French Almaines who were to be sent to Scotland; heard yesterday that, on account of the flux (*corenche* i.e. *courance*) from which they are suffering and their unwillingness to go, their journey is delayed, and they are to march to the revictualling to Therouenne. It is true that I detained certain Scots, because they desired to go by Zeeland; however, there is an Englishman who has told me that they would gladly go by Calais if they could have leave. I will detain them two or three days longer, and then, if I have no other news, send them back into France. As to your pioneers the deputy of Calais has written as you did, and I have therefore sent them all back. St. Omer, 7 April '48. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: Monsr. le gouverneur et capitaine de Guisnes. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

7 April.

381. PAGET to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix., 346

Yesterday, after dinner, Mons. de Vervyn said he thought neither Paget nor Marillac were such great personages that there should be such solemnity about their deliverance. Replied that, as their masters' ambassadors, they had always been esteemed great personages, that his arrest had been a "shrewd example" and that he, as first arrested, ought to be delivered first. Vervyn said he would have it so, if he knew how. "Mary," quoth Paget, "you said commandment was sent you from the Court to arrest me here as of yourselves. Let it be imagined on your behalf that you did so without commandment, and even so as of yourself without commandment let me go." Vervyn then spoke of the arrest of their men at Guisnes, and Paget promised to write to Wallop to mitigate the matter.

Before night, Vervyn returned, on pretence of showing the enclosed copy of a letter from the duke of Cleves to the King, of his victory over Arschot; and afterwards reminded Paget of his device and suggested that he might go upon promising, the day after his arrival at Calais, either to send Marillac or return himself. Paget said he could make no such promise without his master's consent; and Vervyn said it were not amiss to consult him. Has thus been drawn into treaty and desires (the more so because he has heard nothing from the King since his arrest, six weeks) to know what to answer if Vervyn, or De Bies himself, enter the said purpose.

Sends copy of a letter from the Emperor to the Bishop of Rome, in June, showing a great piece of affairs between the Emperor and this King since the truce. Sends also a fantasy devised by a French prothonotary, "touching the process of the late Marquess of Penbroke and of her complices." Thought to have brought these with him, for he obtained them before leaving Court, but (still seeing no certainty of his departure) thinks best to send them. Boulloyn, 7 April, 1548. *Signed.*

P. 5. Add. Sealed. Endd.

8 April.

382. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

The letter printed in Sadler State Papers, I. 122, as of the 8th, is of the 18th April. See No. 418.

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8 April.

383. HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.

R.O. Oath of Charles V. to the treaty of 11 Feb. last, made with Henry VIII. *Datum apud Molendinum Regium*, 8 April 1548, imp. 23, reg. 28. Signed: Charles. Countersigned: [Bave].
Lat. Parchment. Slightly mutilated.

R.O. 2. Another copy, also signed and countersigned.
Lat. Parchment. Much mutilated.

R.O. 8. Copy in cipher, with modern decipher attached.
Latin. pp. 8.
Add. in Bonner's hand: To the King's most excellent majesty my most gracious sovereign lord. *Endd.:* The letter in cipher from the bishop of London.

R.O. 4. Notarial attestation that, 8 April, 1548, at Molendinum Regium, in the diocese of Barcelona, in a lower chamber beside the garden of the palace (*edibus*) of Don Juan de Stuniga, then used as the Emperor's chapel, during mass, Edmund bp. of London, ambassador of the King of England, approached the Emperor and declared that a certain league was lately concluded between his Majesty and the said King (as appeared by the treaty thereof signed with the hand of Eustace Chapuys, ambassador with the King) which required confirmation by the Princes, especially in the 16th article; and required the Emperor to give his oath thereto. The Emperor, then, having put off his hat, took his oath, which was read aloud from a schedule by Charles Boisot, of his Council, as follows (§ 1 recited). This done, the Emperor signed the schedule, and, at the bp. of London's request, commanded the notaries to prepare these instruments.

Henry VIII.'s commission (recited) to the bp. of London for the above. *Westm., 15 Feb., 1542, r.r. 84 Hen. VIII.*

These things were done at Molendinum Regium in presence of Don Ferdinando de Toledo duke of Alva, prefect major of the Emperor's palace, Don Francisco de los Covos, comendador mayor of the Emperor's legion, Councillors, and of Joachimo de Rye and Don Henrico de Toledo, of his Chamber, and of Philibert Balma, baron of Mont Falconet, prefect of his Household.

ii. Attestations of Alfonsus Idiaques and Gondisalvus Perez, notaries.
Latin. Large parchment.

8 April. 384. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Darrent's
A. P. C., 107.

Meeting at St. James's, 8 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Whitchurch, Beddle, Grafton, Middleton, Maylour, Petye, Lant and Keyle printers, imprisoned for printing unlawful books, contrary to the proclamation. The mayor, recorder and aldermen to search throughout London what households ate flesh continually all Lent.

8 April. 385. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CRAFTS.

R.O.
(Spanish
Calendar.
VI. ii.,
No. 125.)

Has learnt that the courier despatched towards him on the 29th ult. is taken on the sea (having however thrown his letters into the sea) and therefore sends a duplicate, describing the battle on Easter Eve between her men and the Clevois. Is sorry he did not know it sooner, in order to inform the King, as she desires him to be advertised of it with the first.

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Has since learnt other particulars by which the King may know that the enemy would rather have lost the artillery to get back the captains, lords and gentlemen slain, confessing that they lost 150 gentlemen of name. On our side we lost no gentlemen (for those thought to be slain are prisoners), the sieur d' Ysche is out of danger and only 27 of our horsemen are killed and about 60 prisoners. If the footmen had done their duty the battle had been won.

On resuming this despatch, has received Chapuys' letters of the 2nd. He has done well to persuade the King to war against France, but she desires to know how he will make it, and with what number and when he will invade, in order that victuals, &c., may be prepared here; and whether he will wait for the Emperor's arrival here. Chapuys may make these inquiries, without saying that she has written, and especially whether the King would have 2,000 horse and 2,000 foot at the Emperor's expense with his army, in pursuance of the 22nd^{*} article of the treaty, and whether the English intend that, in virtue of that article, she must furnish them notwithstanding that on the other side the Emperor would also make enterprise against France. These are things which she desires to know in good time. Besides, it must be considered that the Emperor has not yet resolved whether at his coming into Germany he will make enterprise against France or elsewhere, and could not do so until his arrival in Italy, because it depends upon the speed of his passage, the disposition of his affairs and the enemies' proceedings. As to the necessary ships which the King wishes prepared, she desires to know what ships and when they are to be ready. As to the King's opinion that the Emperor should make his enterprise by Champagne; that side of France is the most open and least fortified, but the frontiers there have been much harassed last year, both by the passage of men of war and because Martin van Rossem's men, after entering France, lived at discretion upon the country of Champagne, and it is so famished that some subjects have been forced to abandon their houses. The neutrality of Bourgogne does not hinder an enterprise by Champagne, and the French have continually made war from thence without regard to the neutrality. If the King wishes to send an army over sea it will be requisite to bring wheat from England for its support, and for this Chapuys must obtain licence. A provision of it at Calais or some other neighbouring town would be of great service. Touching the articles for the conduct of ships of war, she thinks the Council's suggestion good, provided that it is observed sincerely; and as soon as Chapuys sends their writing she will advertise her admiral of the sea of it. As to the books which should be printed here in English she has heard nothing of it and is writing to the margrave of Antwerp for information. Will punish it, if detected, to the satisfaction of the English. As to the King's difficulty about according passage to some ships laden with wine and woad from France; he shall represent to the Council that, for the same considerations, she long deferred allowing wines to be brought; but, considering that, through the war against Cleves, German wines cannot be had and that if an army is to be put on foot wine will be requisite for it, she has granted power to bring 10,000 tuns, of which 8,000 tuns are already laden in 20 French vessels together with 10,000 bales of woad upon other French vessels. Desires that the King will give order that these may pass freely, and she will take heed that no one passes into Scotland and that the ships return straight into France, and that henceforth the wine and woad are brought in Spanish, English and Flemish ships.

Almost all the above is in cipher.

* The 23rd, as numbered in No. 144.

1548.

385. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

ii. Bill found with the above.

The Emperor's army of 10,000 foot and 2,400 horse entered Julliers, 21 March, and arrived at Haynsberghe at 11 p.m., owing to the impediment of the great wagon which they had and the bad weather; and the army was forced to remain in arms all that night until noon next day before all was discharged. Having made the revictualment, the army retired a short league, where the enemies gave the alarm and a skirmish occurred without loss on either side; and thus our army was led to advance another league towards Zittart where it camped, *et ont les allarmes.*"

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from Vienna, headed: 8 April 1548 apres Pasques.

8 April.

386. FERDINAND KING OF THE ROMANS to HENRY VIII.

Nero B ix., 81.
B. M.

Rejoices to hear of the amity concluded between the Emperor and Henry, as the true means to remedy the public affairs of Christendom. Hopes God will augment the hearts and forces of both, to put an end to the ills of Christendom and constrain him* (*celluy*) who has so long troubled it to come to reason. Will on his side do his best, as the ambassador Chappuis will declare, to whom he writes the news of the Turk and the state of affairs here. Begs credence for Chappuis, trusting that Henry will aid in repulsing the Turk. Nueremberg, 8 April 1548. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Address copied in a modern hand. Sealed.

8 April.

387. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
349.

Wrote, 26 March, of the legate made by the Roman bishop for Scotland, named Marco Grimani, patriarch of Aquileia, who is departed to France at the French king's request. He is more rash than wise, "and all men reckon his wit and enterprise desperate." The Bishop is departed from Bononye to Parma and Plaisance to await the Emperor's coming; which shall be "by all the present at farthest," for Andrea Doria is gone with all the galleys to Spain. Don Ferrante Gonzaga has arrived in Geane, going to Flanders with 7,000 Spaniards and 5,000 Italians. Venetians have made a general of 60 galleys and keep 40 galleys in reserve, for they distrust the Turks, who, by letters from Andrinopoli, of 7 March, made speed to set forth their power. Suspecting that Barbarossa will enter this gulf and the Turk send men to Friuli, the Signory has sent the duke of Urbino to fortify Friuli. The French make much biscuit in Maran, which should denote Barbarossa's coming to Istria. A Turkish ambassador is come from the sanjacke of Bossina, for small matters.

The Almains seem at no accord. Ferdinand means to defend Vienna and his own country with his own men. The queen of Hungary with Friar George have declared for the Turk. The French king has ready 32 galleys and as many ships in Marseilles under the marquis of Anguillar, a right good warrior. In Piemont are continual skirmishes. Here is great joy that Henry has broken with the French king, all men reckoning it the salvation of Christendom. Venice, 8 April 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

*Francis.

1548.

9 April.

388. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 108.

Meeting at St. James's, 9 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Thos. Henley, of Camberwell, not to molest John Oliver, John Webster and Walles of the said parish.

9 April.

389. THE COUNCIL to PAGET.Calig. E. iv.,
46.
B. M.

..... to be advertised what them therein, his Maties pleser is th[at if you be] permitted to coom from thens wyth all [your train] comprising in any wise the Skottishe pre[ist] and Baynton] allso if yow can, that thenne yow shall [promise] assuredlie the like for Marillac and hi[s train] to be the next day dismissed out of Call[ais unto] Boulloynne or whether he shall thinke good [to go. But] in case yow shall se them so sticke upon [the delivery] of Baynton as they shall rather refuse t[o let you] departe than to accept that condition, h[is Maties] pleser is yow shall nott so miche sticke ther[in] therefore yowr parson wyth the rest. Bu[t being] your self dispatched wyth the saide prei[st and] other companie, his Ma^{te} wolleth yow to coom [home, leaving] the saide Baynton wyth them accordingle. [And so we] bidde yow right hartily well to fare. From [the] ixth day of April.

"Your assured"
Signed by Audeley, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Gardiner, St. John, Gage and Wriothesley.

In Mason's hand. Mutilated, p. 1. Endd: The Council to my lord.

9 April.

390. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
vi. ii., No.
127.]

Since his last, this King has sent to show him a certain letter touching the fight before Zitart, rather more to the disadvantage of the Emperor's army than was written to Chapuys. Condoling about it with his Council, the King suggested that it would be well to find some means of appointment between the Emperor and the duke of Cleves; but Secretary Vristley broke it by saying that after this loss the Emperor could not in honour condescend thereto. When Chapuys, afterwards, advertised the King of news of the fight, from divers quarters, to the praise of the Emperor's army, he seemed pleased; but he is not quite satisfied, because the case is written so diversely, and it would be well if she were to advertise Chapuys about it amply.

The Council have been too busy to consider the order† to be kept by ships at sea, but to-day they will do it, and the vice-admiral of Flanders will carry the resolution. For the same cause the ambassadors to her are not yet despatched. Has made no other instance for them, because the principal point for which he desired them has been resolved, as declared in his last, and he believes that they will soon leave. Meanwhile desires to have news of occurments there as often as possible, for this King's satisfaction. Yesterday the King sent word that he heard from a good place that a man of arms and an archer of Du Roelx's band had great intelligence with the French. Their names he did not know, but they were both from Brussels. Is advertising Du Roelx to take heed to it.

The French ambassador§ has been, two days running (*deux jours de rotte*), at Court but could not speak with the King. His charge, as he told the Council, was to say that his master would allow the English ambassador

† Robert Richardson.

‡ See No. 353 (2). 1182

§ D'Aspremont, brother of the vicomte d'Orthe. See No. 163.

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390. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

who was at Boulogne to leave, provided that, jointly, Marillac (at Calais) was released, and did not think that the King would violate the privileges of ambassadors by retaining him in exchange for a Scottish priest* in the King's service imprisoned in France, especially when that priest was charged with practices about Rouen and Dieppe. The ambassador also intimated that he was charged to demand his *congé*, in case the King does not intend to send another ambassador into France. It seems to be fixed that the restitution of the two ambassadors shall be made on the confines of Calais and Boulogne, each to be accompanied by five or six persons only; and the English would not agree to a great band on either side, as the French desired, fearing that the French, with their ordinary deceit, being wont to rush in first when they suspect war, may play them some trick and begin with some reputation and advantage. As for the ambassador here [he was answered that]† it was in his own power to go or stay, as the King was at liberty to send another to France or not, and would do so when he thought fit and not at another's pleasure.

The Scottish priest was sent to France to spy the disposition of Rouen and the country round, and he has also got out of France the brother‡ of the Governor of Scotland and certain other gentlemen, who have passed this way, being well received and fêted by the King and not leaving without a present.

Two days ago arrived the two ambassadors of Scotland who were expected, one§ of them being the Governor's cousin. Their charge is not known, for they have not yet explained it to the King. It is thought, in Court, that they bring the consent of the Estates of Scotland upon the marriage of their Princess with the Prince of Wales, but that these Estates would not put her into the King's hands until she was of age to consummate the marriage. Still, those here are not without hope to obtain her sooner with the favour of the Douglasses, whom the Estates have restored and who are powerful both with Governor and people and have acquired reputation by so ordering the Estates (where all the lords of the realm are assembled) that as yet no strife nor hurt (*desbat ne noise*) has happened.

The Estates here have again (as four years ago) accorded the King a tenth of their goods, strangers to pay a fifth. They continue still and seem intent upon the extirpation of heresies, for which four or five priests were yesterday put in prison. The prime mover of this reformation is Winchester, who is now in the King's favour, to the great regret of Lutherans and Frenchmen who hate him like poison (? "*que le ayent comme prison*"). The earl of Surrey, Norfolk's eldest son, is in prison these eight days for being in company two or three nights, when several glass windows of worthy men of this city were broken. His two principal accomplices, the sons of Mr. Huyet and of the *prévost de la Maison* have been put in the Tower, very closely. Believes that all three will be detained some time, the more so for being suspected of Lutheranism, with which Surrey is said to be strongly infected and also French in his living. Talking yesterday with the master of the Artillery, learnt that they had abundance of artillery and munitions, but were scarcely well furnished with powder. Order should be taken betimes there that they may get it, for their money, when they send their army over; and likewise carriage must be seen to, of which they are ill provided. London, 9 April 1543.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from Vienna.

* Robert Richardson.

† Words omitted?

‡ John Hamilton illegitimate brother of Arran, Abbot of Paisley, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews.

§ Sir William Hamilton. The other was Sir James Leirmonth.

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9 April.

391. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 146,
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 127.

Yesterday, received Henry's letters of the 4th containing three points (recapitulated) to be communicated to the Governor. Has to-day conferred with the Governor upon them as follows:—1. For the setting forth of Scripture he is in the terms which Henry would wish, saying that by act of Parliament people are admonished to read it for their own learning, without taking upon them any rash interpretation, and all other English books are banished; and if Henry would send the books intended to be set forth, containing a pure doctrine, they should be published here. 2. To reform the Church, extirpate monks and friars and abolish the Bishop of Rome's authority would, said he, be hard; because so many great men were Papists and Pharisees that unless the "sin of covetice" (of the abbey lands) brought them to it no other means would. He thought that all houses of religion were first founded to pray for souls in Purgatory, and if there was no Purgatory (as was his opinion) these foundations were vain and should be converted to better use. Sadler told him that he should find reasons enough "if he would once go about it"; and he answered that when peace was established he would "proceed by your advice and counsel afore all other princes living." 3. When Sadler spoke of the marriage of Henry's daughter* with his son, the Governor put off his cap and said he was most bound that a prince of such reputation should offer alliance with so poor a man as he (for which he would ever bear his heart to the King next to his sovereign lady) and confessed the surety and support he should gain by it, both in governing and in setting forth God's word and extirpating the Bishop of Rome's authority; but he could not believe in any such combination against him by the lords and bishops, who would not come to him at the first, and if peace were once established he could rule them; and as for the Parliament matters, they were solemnly agreed upon by all, none absent save Argyle, who sent a procurator. Touching the Cardinal, the Governor said he was evil served in that matter by lord Seton; and swore that Henry's opinion (that to remove the Cardinal to his own house was the surest way to lose both) was true, and that Seton had forfeited both life and lands "if he list to put him to that extremity." Asked what he meant to do in it, and the Governor said he was at his wits' end, but would see what the Council would determine. Sadler then asked what he should write of the answer to the overture of marriage. The Governor put off his cap again, and prayed him to write that he thanked the King a thousand times and would communicate with his brother and Sir George Douglas "and not many moe," and ere long let the King know his resolution, and that he gave the King humble thanks for clemency shown to his said brother and the other gentlemen who were lately with the King. Intends diligently to solicit his further answer.

Douglas says that, sent by the Governor, he went to St. Andrews, on Saturday last, to see how the Cardinal was kept by Seton; and found him master of his own castle,—wherein Douglas much "depraved" Seton. The Cardinal told Douglas that, although at liberty, he would stand his trial and willingly serve the Governor in the affairs of the realm; for, although noted to be a good Frenchman, and having cause to favour France (for his living there), he was a true Scotsman and knew (no man better) how necessary Henry's amity was and what benefit should ensue "by the conjunction of those two realms in perfect friendship and alliance," whereto he would travail as much as any man in Scotland, "saving the freedom and liberty of the same." Asked Douglas what they meant to do. He answered, with a great oath, that he could not tell; the Cardinal's money

* Elizabeth.

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391. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

had corrupted Seton and a great many more; Huntley had licence to go home and had gone, instead, to the Cardinal at St. Andrews; Lennox began to gather a company and was with Argyle, lord Areskine and certain bishops about Stirling, who "would make a party if they could" and if the Cardinal joined them he could, "with his money and friends, do more hurt than all the rest," so that it was expedient to allure the Cardinal to come out of his castle to the Governor, so that they might eftsoons get him into their hands. Sadler told him that matters were so perplexed that he could not advise, but it behoved the Governor, Angus and him to look to it, for if the other party prevailed they should smart. Douglas answered that they were strong enough for any party in Scotland, and would, at need, seek aid of the King. Advised him to foresee that they were not taken unawares; which he said he would do, assuring Sadler "that there could be no party so soon assembled as should be able suddenly to distress them."

The Governor said nothing of such practise or assembly by Lennox, nor would admit any such division, of which there is great appearance. ["And as yet the same earl came not at the Governor, albeit there was a saying that he came as an ambassador out of France"]* Since Sadler wrote last the Cardinal has sent a chaplain to him with the same tale as he told Douglas, and offers of service. Answered that he knew not "in what case he stood, hearing tell that he was committed upon sundry great crimes," but, if he were in such terms that Sadler might lawfully treat with him, he would gladly use his advice. The chaplain then told Sadler that his master bade him say that Henry's information as to his said master having prevented the late King's coming to Henry was untrue, and he had as great desire for amity between these two realms as any man living; "wherein, when it shall be his chance to speak with your Majesty, he shall declare himself by pregnant reasons." Lord Fleming has also discoursed with Sadler, saying that if Henry had not all his desire the Douglasses were to blame; for they established a Governor here, most unmeet for the office, with whom they, especially Sir George, might do what they would, so that if they did not fulfil Henry's desires his liberality to them was ill bestowed; and if Sir George had not taken upon him to work all things after his own fancy Henry should ere this have had his whole purpose. There is a dispute between them and Fleming about a sheriffwick, which percase moved Fleming to speak against them; but Sadler heard him quietly, and he went on to dispraise the Governor, as a dissembler and inconstant, who minded nothing less than the marriage of the young Queen to the Prince and had said to him (Fleming), at his return from England, "that he would rather take the said young Queen and carry her with him into the Isles, and go dwell there, than he would consent to marry her into England"; to which Fleming had answered that, if so, the King could for 10*l.* Scots get one of the Irish cattericks there "to bring you his head." Fleming said, further, that, unless the child were delivered ("which would not here be granted") or pledges given, the marriage would never take effect; and it was not in the Governor's power to give good pledges, for no nobleman "would lie pledge in England for the matter." Also that he had just come from the Queen Dowager, who bade him tell Sadler that the Governor had been with her and demanded if Henry made her any offers of marriage; and whether she intended to go dwell in England; to which she answered that if Henry should mind or offer her such an honor she must account herself most bounden; and the Governor said again that Henry dissembled with her and showed him (the Governor)

* Not in Sadler State Papers.

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all that she said. Fleming said that the Queen was true and plain in all her proceedings, and singularly well affected to Henry's desires; also that he had written part of his mind to the lord Privy Seal, and would, before his day, go to the King for his further declaration; and he was fully determined to serve the King according to his promise.

Thus writes every man's tale as he hears it, to show the perplexed state of matters. This day Angus has married Maxwell's daughter, "which hitherto hath been protracted by the Governor." Edinburgh, 9 April, after midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 10. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiiij°.

°° The above is noted in Hamilton Papers, No. 351, with a list of corrigenda for the printed copy in the Sadler State Papers.

10 April. **392. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 108.

Meeting at St. James's, 10 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of John Bell of Winchelsea and Thomas Fugler and John Raynolde of Rye, who have letters of marque, and of Thos. Guillelt, vintner, and Geo. Doddes, fishmonger, as sureties for them, to take only Frenchmen and Scots, certify the names and burthen of their ships, &c. Twenty joiners, having "made a disguising upon the Sunday morning, without respect either of the day or the order, which was known openly the King's Highness intended to take for the repressing of plays," committed to the Tower, Newgate and the Gatehouse. Letters written to Mr. Pagett, declaring what he might promise touching Marillac's departure from Calais; and to Wallop, for restitution of Barnard Greete's money and goods. Four players belonging to the lord Warden, "for playing contrary to an order taken by the Mayor," committed to the Counter.

11 April. **393. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 109.

Meeting at St. James's, 11 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Robt. Reneger of Hampton similar to that of Bell, Fugler and Raynolde.

12 April. **394. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 110.

Meeting at St. James's, 12 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Dacres. Business:—"The Scottish ambassadors were with the Council."

12 April. **395. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 152.
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 136.

This afternoon, the Governor sent for him, and said he wished to declare himself touching the liberty of the Cardinal and to make further answer touching the honor Henry minded towards him in the overture for a marriage between Henry's daughter* and his son. As to the Cardinal, he had spoken so largely that he feared Henry might suspect that by his consent the Cardinal got his liberty. "And here he sware many great oaths, as wounds and sides, that he was no more privy nor consenting to the letting of him at large than I was; and laid his hand on his sword, wishing that the same might stick him to the heart if he knew of it till he

* Elizabeth.

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395. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

was at liberty." Lord Seton, his near kinsman, who, he said, had shamed all his blood, was bound in life and inheritance for the Cardinal's keeping, who was not to be removed from Blackness to St. Andrews until Seton had obtained the castle of St. Andrews and the Cardinal's folk were put out; and yet Seton, corrupted with money and other gifts, brought the Cardinal into his strength, and had not 12 or 16 men within the castle whereas the Cardinal had 200*. Told him that Seton had much to answer for. He replied that Seton should answer to it, and when matters were at a point with Henry, "he would pursue him according to the laws." He seemed in a great heat and laboured with oaths and asseverations to purge his innocence. Asked what he intended to do now. "Marry," quoth he, "I have, by the advice of my Council, sent my brother, the abbot of Paisley, unto him to look if he can induce him to bring him hither. And since he had his liberty he said that he would serve me, and that, leaving utterly the cast of France he would be wholly (as I am, quod he) given to the cast of England." In which case the Governor said he would favour him; but he thought the Cardinal would not come, for fear of being eftsoons taken. He was told that the Cardinal would go northwards to Arbroath; and, if so, he would either have him or die upon him. On Sadler asking what he would do if the Cardinal came hither, he asked advice; which Sadler said he could not give until he knew why he was apprehended. The Governor said that the principal matter was a letter from the lord Warden, lord Lisle, that the Cardinal had procured the duke of Guise to come with an army to take the government (which matter now appeared to be untrue), but there were other matters, viz., that he did counterfeit the late King's testament, "and when the King was even almost dead he took his hand in his and so caused him to subscribe a blank paper," and that, now in St. Andrews, he had given secret command to his men to keep the castle against the Government. Engrieved these crimes; and said he heard that he (the Governor) had forgiven the forging of the testament (as indeed Somervail said yesterday). The Governor replied that "he never gave the Cardinal remission for the same." Advised him, if the Cardinal came, not to admit him to his presence or wholly release him, but put him in custody of some nobleman here until the King's advice were obtained. This he thought not amiss, and said he would devise further with the Council; praying Sadler to report the whole matter and make his declaration. Then the Governor said that he had communed with secret friends touching the marriage, and they thought, with him, that he was most bounden to the King, and that it was an overture to be most willingly accepted; and when all matters were gone through with, which would be easily agreed upon unless the King went about to take away the liberty of this realm, he would send to desire the marriage. Repeated to him the advantages of the marriage (which he affirmed) and the necessity for sending his son to the King's Court, to which he was most conformable. In this discourse the Governor said "that if the peace were concluded, he would not be long from your Majesty"; and again prayed Sadler to write his declaration in the Cardinal's liberty and his humble thanks for this honor, speaking heartily and with greater apparent affection than Sadler can express. The Governor said that Lennox, who remains still in the West, sent word that he had letters and credence to the lords and states of the realm from the French king, and desired that St. Johnston or Stirling might be appointed

* "Three hundred" in Sadler St. Papers.

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for the lords to assemble and hear his credence (he would not come to Edinburgh, said the Governor, for fear of Angus). To that the Governor had replied that if he had any commission or credence from the French king he should come hither and declare it, and, if the case required, he (the Governor) would assemble the lords. The Governor denied that Argyle and other lords were with Lennox intending to make a party. Sadler reminded him of the conditions of the abstinence,—that he should treat with no other prince,—which, he said, he would justly observe.

Cassils, Maxwell, Somervail and the writer dined to-day with Angus. All are much offended with Seton, excuse the Governor and suspect Huntley. Maxwell said "betwixt earnest and game" that now that the Cardinal was at liberty, it were not amiss (if he would leave France) to send him in embassy to Henry, "to knit up all those matters." Finds them all apparently determined to serve Henry, and of the opinion that if Henry would "leave his purpose of the government" and suffer the Governor to remain, (and be content, if the young Queen die before marriage, that he, as the second person, succeed to the Crown) all other things which the King could require would be satisfied. Reminded them of their promise; which they assured him they would perform, to die in the field for it. Letters are sent to all absent lords to assemble here shortly, against the time when they expect to hear from their ambassadors; that, upon knowledge of what Henry sticks at, they may devise for his satisfaction. Edinburgh, 12 April, at 2 o'clock after midnight.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

* * The above is noted in Hamilton Papers, No. 852, with a list of corrigenda for the printed copy in the Sadler State Papers.

12 April. **396.** CHARLES V. and HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Commission of Charles V. to Chapuys to receive Henry VIII's ratification of the treaty of 11 Feb. last. Barcelona, 12 April 1548, imp. 23, reg. 28. *Signed: Charles.*

Lat. Parchment. Seal slightly flattened.

12 April. **397.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No.
129.]

By his man Symon, received his letters of 17 Feb. with copy of the treaty passed between him and the King of England's commissioners, and is pleased with his service therein. After consulting his Council of State, has ratified the treaty and taken the oath (privately in his chamber before mass, in the English ambassador's presence, that the treaty might remain longer secret) and delivered all to the English ambassador to send to his master. Sends Chapuys power to receive the King's ratification and oath, with copies of those made by the Emperor and of a memorial delivered by the ambassador of the form to be observed in making the oath. When the King has observed the same ceremonies exactly, Chapuys shall send all to the Queen of Hungary to keep.

Being pressed by the ambassador to declare whether he would pretend any other claims against France than are contained in the treaty, to be made jointly, and to do so before the ratification, declared to him as follows:—

That, besides the requisitions contained in the treaty, the King of France satisfy all damages and interest suffered by the Emperor's countries and subjects through the war that he has recommenced and restore all the

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397. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS—*cont.*

places which he occupies not comprised in the treaty; and also (besides the Almain) indemnify the King of the Romans for losses by the Turks.

It will be well in making the requisition likewise to mention the duke of Savoy. Where the treaty requires satisfaction for the Emperor's damage through the taking of Castelnovo by the Turk with the aid of 12 French galleys, these last words should be omitted, as, although the galleys were at Constantinople, they were not at Castelnovo. As to sending their heralds together to intimate the war; having no suitable person here, writes to his sister to send Thoison d'Or to Calais (with a charge devised by her, Granvelle and Chapuys) or, if necessary, to Chapuys; but thinks that, as he is already at war and the French King broke the truce of Nice and other treaties, and made enterprises last year without previous intimation, it would not become him to make a new intimation or defiance, and that Thoison d'Or should only require restitution and satisfaction of the aforesaid things and those in the treaty, protesting that, otherwise, the Emperor will continue the war.

As the English would not specify the dukes of Holstein and Cleves, and yet held them comprised as common enemies, it would be well to get some more express declaration, either by private letter signed by the King, or by the King's declaring them, in Chapuys's presence, to be enemies, or otherwise—using all possible dexterity.

Touching the common invasion to be made within two years, about which the English ambassador has also made instance, cannot now specify the time for it; but the ambassador has been told that, as he could see, the Emperor only awaited the coming of Prince Doria with the galleys to pass into Italy, and would there act against the enemy according to the disposition of affairs there and the weather and season, and therefore it would not be amiss if the King of England made invasion on his side. And although he holds it certain that the King of England will excuse himself from invading this year, being too far advanced for his men to be ready in time, the above was said to the ambassador in order that the King may not say hereafter that the time of the common invasion has not been declared to him. Chapuys must hold similar language, without obliging the Emperor further until he has express command.

His letters of 16 and 21 Jan. are received and, as the treaty has since passed, need no answer but that his continual advertisements are acceptable and should continue, especially about Scottish affairs. Hears that the Cardinal of Scotland has been delivered prisoner into the hands of the King of England, and desires to know the issue of this with speed.

The ambassador spoke of his master's desire that the Emperor might pass into Flanders by way of Biscaye, to be able to meet and feast him in England, and said that, at least, if the Emperor would pass by Italy, when he arrived in the Low Countries the King would be glad to meet him at Calais or elsewhere. Answered that he was, as the ambassador saw, awaiting his galleys here and therefore could not return to the other coast; and as for an interview at Calais, passed it over generally. Writes this because like language may perhaps be held to Chapuys (and, as Charles has already had so many like interviews from which little profit has come, and they are not without great danger) Chapuys will do well to reply also generally, without giving great hope in it, and avoid the subject (*en desmeller*) as much as he can.

As to the common invasion the ambassador has said further that his master will be always ready to make it and to enter France with a powerful army at all times. Chapuys shall therefore, upon advice

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from the Emperor's sister and Granvelle, solicit the King to make the said entry into France on his side. Barcelona, 12 April 1548.

French, pp. 6. Modern transcript from Vienna.

12 April.

398. CHR. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
350.

Since he last wrote the Diet has concluded nothing, but is still disputing upon the former demands of the Protestants. The Brunswick quarrel causes great business; and the war of Cleves is an impediment to the Diet, for the Emperor will have Gueldres before he will listen to conditions. Seeing the King's authority little respected, many desire the coming of the Emperor, who is to meet the Roman bishop at Placentia in May. Many think that the Nurnberg diet is prolonged until the Emperor's coming. The Roman bishop is come to Bononia that he may go to Trent if the Council can be held. The three Cardinals remain at Trent, Pole being lodged in the Castle.* The Roman bishop sent Baron Otto a Truces to the states at Nurnberg to promote the Council. In this part of Germany is little mention of it.

The King of France sent a letter (copy enclosed) to the states at Nurnberg excusing himself of the Turkish friendship and the war, and accusing the Emperor of great crimes. He sent a similar letter to the Swiss. Granvelle exhibited intercepted letters from the French ambassador with the Turk, showing that the French king had revealed the designs of the Christians against the Turk. In May, George marquis of Brandenburg will lead home King Ferdinand's daughter who is espoused to the King of Poland's son. Spires, 12 April 1548.

Latin, pp. 3. Add. Endd.

13 April.

399. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 110.

The meeting at St. James's, 13 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Letter written to Sir John Jermy, sheriff of Norfolk, for restitution of goods to Thos. Wilson, who was sent hither charged with a crime but purged himself.

[13 April.]

400. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 157.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 353.

On receipt of his letters of the 9th, the King commands them to signify that, noting the manner of the Cardinal's delivery, he conceives that the assembly begun by Lynox is for the surprising of the young Queen; which if the Cardinal and they "now, by any mean, fair or foul, compass," the Governor, Angus and Sir George Douglas shall see the end of their glory. Sadler shall with all diligence warn them to take special heed to the young Queen, providing that they are not served as in the matter of the Cardinal, and advise them to convey her to Edinburgh castle. He may tell Angus and Douglas secretly to get a foot in the said castle, which if they get not now, with Dunbar and the other fortresses, "it is not unlike but they wolbe shortly both without holds and headless." This needs more speed than anything they have yet handled; and Sadler must make them see that it is now necessary for them both to put the Queen's person in surety and get the fortresses.

* The two others were Cardinals Morone and Parisi.

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400. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER—cont.

The ambassadors have had access to the King and two conferences with the Council, but no resolution can be taken because they lack commission "to grant certain things." Omit to write further, as Sadler "shall shortly learn the whole progress with them" and this matter requires haste.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8.

14 April. 401. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 110.

Meeting at St. James's, 14 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—The joiners who were imprisoned for "unlawful disguising" released. The matter between John More and others being examined by Winchester, St. John and Wriothesley and great fault found in More, he was bound in a recognisance (cited) to cease vexing the King's subjects and to take away before 1 May next the bridge newly erected by him over the common river of Lodon between Shirfield and Hertely parishes. Placard signed for post-horses to Berwick for Rosse herald, despatched by the Scottish ambassadors.

14 April. 402. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Calig. B. vii.,
804.
B. M.
St. P., v. 271.

Perceives, by his letters of the 6th inst., his conference with Angus, Maxwell and George Douglas touching the effect of Henry's letters of 30 March. Notes Douglas's saying that he is free of such promises as the rest, like men who knew not what they could perform, made to Henry; also that they excuse their slack dealing because the Governor was named before their coming home and that there are two parties, viz., Argile, Murrey, Huntley and Bothewell, with the clergy, "all given to the cast of France," and the Governor with Angus, Glencarn, Casseles and Maxwell, who, Douglas says, are "given to the cast of England." Notes, too, their fear of the Governor's revolt to the adverse party, and Linoux's proceedings since his coming home.

With a view to decipher their intents, Sadler shall confer with Douglas and the rest named in the King's said former letters. He shall provoke Douglas to repeat his words touching his freedom from promises; and then, as of himself, say he is sorry to hear him so often speak thus, than whom no man (his brother except) has made so large promises or is so bound, for he, Sadler, has heard that, when he last spoke with the King in the lodge in Windsor park, he repeated his bond and spoke much touching the crown of Scotland; and advise him, while he has the power, to prevent the danger of losing it, by getting the holds into "their" hands and setting forth the King's purposes. Although the election of the Governor was before their return his establishment by act of Parliament, to which they gave their voices, was against their promise; but he shall say, the King accepts their excuse, being sure that they would not have consented if it might have been otherwise. They may be sure that if the adverse party prevail they shall smart for it, and had better secure themselves while they have the place and authority; and, if the Governor is inconstant, they have the more need to remind him of the difference between him and the clergy and others in religion, and advise him to elect five or six sure persons for secret counsellors; for, if he revolt to the other party, the clergy, knowing his opinion as they do, will shortly despatch him; which shall follow in any case if he make any of that party privy to

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his secret proceedings. These two things well impressed in his head will confirm his good disposition and discredit Huntley. They must persuade the Governor, in the Queen's name, to demand of Linoux the castle of Dumbrityne, and so discover his intention. If it may be gotten, one of their sure friends (Glencarne by preference) should have the keeping of it. They may be reminded that if the Governor should "turn his tippet," although it would end in his confusion, they would be first defeated unless they could keep some parts of the country until England sent help; and therefore, as Angus has Tentallon, so they must travail to get Dumbrityne, Dunbar, Edinburgh and Stirling into sure hands.

The ambassadors of Scotland had audience on Wednesday^a and delivered letters from the Governor (copy enclosed) and, as they pressed not to make further declaration, were referred to the Council, with whom they dined on Thursday last. Describes their conference with the Council, to whom they produced two commissions, for the marriage and the peace. Leyrmonth spoke of the Governor's "humanity (as he called it)" in leaving the marriage of the young Queen which he might have had for his son; and, after him, Mr. Benevys discoursed of their desire to this alliance and amity as if moved by the King, whereupon some altercation showed that it was moved by the prisoners. They said they had power to contract the marriage, to be confirmed by their Parliament and sealed to by the nobility, provided that their Queen should not depart out of their realm until of age to consummate her matrimony. They offered that, for her education, the King might appoint two knights and two ladies to be with her, adding that they would have their present Governor to be governor during her minority and afterwards for life; and after him a governor of their nation, with their own laws and customs, and the chief holds of Scotland, until she had issue by the King's son. They had power to contract the peace without the provision for France, which in the last treaty they would not omit.

The Council answered that they saw small surety in the contract without other assurance than that spoken of and that it was too absurd for a King to have a governor in his realm not of his appointment, or any part of his dominion in other hands than he thought convenient; and asked whether they would renounce their leagues with France and be friend to friend and enemy to enemy. They answered that they would not meddle with France, but might not declare enmity against them.

The Council met them again yesterday, at Westminster, and said the King was sorry they proceeded not more frankly. He would accept the contract offered, provided the child were delivered to his hands at convenient time after. At this they stuck sore, and finally it was arranged that they should give pledges for that and the peace, and the King should appoint personages of England and Scotland to be about her person. As for the Governor, the King was content that he should rule during her minority and afterwards under the King and his son, and also a Scotchman to be elected after him as governor, the King appointing his councillors. They should continue their laws and customs, and their chief holds should, by consent, be delivered to such Scotchmen as the King thought meet. As to the peace, the King would have it perpetual, and binding friend to friend and enemy to enemy; and such a pact would not seem made against France.

They desired respite to write home before concluding. There was some reasoning touching our title to Scotland, raised by their request "that, if she should die without issue, the realm should remain to the next heir of

^a April 11th.

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402. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—cont.

blood there, whereby they would have had us made an entail; which should have implied a grant that there rested in us no right to that realm; but it was so quickly cast off and our title so vively repeated that that matter fell." Finally, delivered them a schedule (copy enclosed) of his resolution, to be sent to Scotland.

To these reasonable proceedings you shall press the Governor and the rest of our friends to condescend; and "inculce" to the Governor that our last overture shows that, whether this marriage take effect or no, he and his son must needs receive great honor at our hands if he proceed friendly. Advising him not to be deceived by vain expectation or flattering words, but serve his country by avoiding the extremities which will ensue of their refusal to come to reason. If they mind to satisfy us you shall, as of yourself, procure that some noblemen be sent hither for "the striking up of the matter"; and do all you can to get the earls of Murrey and Huntley and the bp. of Aberdeen joined in commission with these men here, to whom the Council has written to Suffolk to give passport. St. James's, 14 April 84 Hen. VIII. 6 p.m. *Signed at the head.*

Pp. 14. Fly leaf with address gone.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 161.
B. M.

2. Original draft of the preceding (noted, with variations in the text, in Hamilton Papers, No. 354).

Pp. 59, corrected by Wriothesley. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Secr., Master Sadleyr, xiiij Aprilis a° xxxiiij°.

R. O.

8. Later copy of § 1, with the date wrongly copied as 24 April.
Pp. 11.

R. O.

4. Another later copy of the same.
Pp. 6.

Egerton MS.
2,790, f. 180,
B. M.

5. Modern copy of the above.
Pp. 12.

Hamilton
Papers, I. ci.
B. M.

6. "Answer made on the King's Majesty's behalf to th'ambassadors of Scotland to such matters as hath been by them proponed."

(1) The King is content to treat of the marriage between my lord Prince and the young daughter of Scotland with as great a dowry as ever queen of England had, provided that, immediately upon the contract, she be brought to England to be educated, or, if her tender age require delay, that hostages are sent for her deliverance within two years and for the observance of the treaties both of peace and marriage. These hostages to number eight (or at least six) of the rank of earl or baron, to be chosen by the King out of a list of a great number. If one of them die he shall be replaced by another within one month, and the King will licence any one of them to return on another coming to supply his place.

(2) As to a perpetual peace, the King will make it upon conclusion of the marriage, friend to friend and enemy to enemy.

(3) The Governor, continuing in such devotion to the King as he shows, shall enjoy that room during the daughter's minority, together with all the revenue except a portion convenient for the daughter's education, provided he use the advice of such persons as the King thinks best.

MS. in the Register House, Edinburgh. Endd.: "Ansueris to the Ambassadouris of Scottland, 1542."

1549.
14 April. **403. PAGET to HENRY VIII.**

R.O.
St. P. ix.,
351.

Every day since the conference he wrote of, De Vervyns has held out hope of his departure on the morrow, pretending to marvel that he heard not from De Bies, whom he heard from daily. Suspects that the conference was misliked in this Court, for now De Vervyns confesses that De Bies sent to know his King's pleasure, whereas both De Vervyns and De Foxole said hitherto that there should be no reference to the Court. On Thursday last De Vervyns proposed equal deliverance on the frontier, which he indignantly refused. De Vervyns then said he expected answer for Paget's departing yesterday, but feared there would be some sticking at Mr. Baynton's going, because Dey, an Italian of Mons. Dorthes' train was stayed for him in England. Said Baynton was one of his train and they must then look for the stay of some of Marillac's, but promised to see Dey released if he found in England that he was arrested for Baynton. Yesterday, meeting De Foxole, asked news of De Bies. De Foxole replied that an incomprehensible letter had just come to De Vervyn mentioning that Baynton might go with Paget, upon his promise touching Dey and recovering Marillac: and desired Paget not to speak of this to De Vervyns, for the address of the matter pertained to De Vervyns, as De Bies's lieutenant. Seeing great preparation of tents and bedding and a report that both De Vervyns and De Foxole should depart to-day, went to De Vervyns this morning in the church, at mass; who said he yesterday had a letter from De Bies willing him to tell Paget that within a day or two he should hear news to his contentation and also of Mr. Baynton's going with him. Further conversation, in which De Vervyns said his enterprise was to revictual Terwyn.

Notes the variety of their tales touching the letter from De Bies. Qualified his promise about Dey so that he may remain in England if the King will. This King is in his journey towards Compiègne and means to come nearer. The band that now marches forward is 2,000 horsemen and 7,000 footmen, counting lanceknights. Bouloyn, 14 April.

They make forth at Dieppe, with diligence, about 30 sails. *Signed.*
Pp. 5. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

Calig. E. iv.,
47.
B. M.

2. Original draft of the above, much injured by fire.
Pp. 6. Endd.: Minute to the King, 14 April, 1549.

15 April. **404. BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.**

See GRANTS in APRIL 34 Hen. VIII., No. 20.

15 April. **405. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 112.

Meeting at St. James's, 11 (*sic, qu. 15?*) April. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Book exhibited by the Mayor, Recorder, &c., of depositions of the butchers of London touching flesh sold by them in Lent. Recognisance (cited) of John Fletcher, of Rye, who has letters of marque, to take only Frenchmen and Scots, certify the names and burthen of his ships, &c. Passport for Jaques de Lygnye, Fleming, to convey two ships "to Naise de Camphire, etc."

1548.
15 April. 406. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.,
355.

At his departure from Saragossa at 7 a.m. on the 17th ult., to follow the Emperor (who departed the day before), received by Wriothesley's servant Edm. Atkynson, Henry's letters and commission, with the conclusion of the treaty and an instruction from Wriothesley touching words to be omitted in the ratification here and the Emperor's commission to be sent from hence. Next day, Palm Sunday, declared his charge and had good audience but, being *Septimana Sancta* which the Emperor observes by being "incerrat" in some monastery (as this year he was at Belpuge), and no letters having come from Chapuys, the Emperor deferred (although he saw Chapuys sign and seal) accomplishing Bonner's request till he came to Molyn del Rey, 2 leagues from Barcelona, where arrived on 30 March Henry's servant Mr. Chamberlayne with Chapuys' servant Symon, with letters. But, as Chapuys' letters were in cipher and required time, and as Janotyn Dorea brought in a galley from Genoa a multitude of letters from the Regent of Flanders, Grandevele, Guaste and others, Bonner could get no expedition until the 8th inst.; when, upon summons, he repaired from Barcelona to Molyn del Rey. Describes how the Emperor, there at Mass, gave his oath (according to the tenor of the writing in parchment signed by him sent herewith) in presence of the duke of Alva, Covos, Ydiaques, Gonzale Peres, Dr. Boysot, Joes, and others of the Privy Chamber. It was done secretly; to be set forth when it may best serve, like most of the Emperor's doings. Thinks that, going to Italy, the Emperor is compelled to bear with the Bishop of Rome somewhat. Talked afterwards with the Emperor and offered, as he was sending two posts, to convey letters (whereupon the Emperor took order incontinent with Dr. Boysot and the Secretary); and asked, as on Palm Sunday, his pleasure touching the time and place for the common invasion, the sending of his messenger jointly with Henry's for the requisition, and whether he would add any request, and also touching his own going to Flanders, the Lady Regent, his ambassador in England, and the "advertisement given in the schedule." He replied that, for the common invasion, he could not now determine, but, "upon this his passage, would with all speed advertise your Grace"; as to the messenger, one should be sent to Calais or where Henry would; as to addition to the request, one should be delivered (afterwards Dr. Boysot delivered the writing herewith) showing that, albeit the treaty was confirmed, he wished some things in it suppressed in the declaration, as touching the French galleys for Castelnovo, and some added; as to his going to Flanders, he only tarries for the galleys to pass into Italy and cannot therefore pass by England, but, in passing through Germany, he would send frequent word of his doings; Chapuys should have cause to thank Henry.

Hopes the enclosed writings will come in time. The framing of them cost him much pains. Immediately on his return from Court to Barcelona, he put in cipher the tenor of the said "oath and promise" and sent it to St. Sebastian's, to go by an English ship, and meanwhile was occupied in perfecting the ratification and the attestation of the notaries and other writings to be sent by Mr. Chamberlayn and Edm. Atkynson. The Council here will have Symon, the Ambassador's servant, bring the double of the ratification, but Bonner sends all the other things necessary by bearer, Mr. Chamberlayn. Has sent by Atkynson the ratification under the Emperor's Great Seal in green wax, which is only used in cases of privilege or grace, also the Emperor's oath signed (as the ratification also is), the public instrument signed by the notaries and the translation of certain annotations delivered by Dr. Boisot. Albeit the ratification bears date

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ultimo Martii, "it was not then sped but only so p[ut to have] intervallum temporis inter ratificationem et juramenti prestationem" and because the oath uses the words "jam pridem acceptaverimus." Barcelona, 15 April, 8 p.m.

Hol., pp. 5. *Add.*

- R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding, with slight variations apparently sent by a different messenger (not either Chamberlayn or Atkynson) who had made "very good speed hither."

In Bonner's hand, pp. 3. *Add.* *Endd.*: 1543.

R. O.
St. P. ix.,
359.

3. "Annotations made upon the capitulation of the treaty last concluded, delivered to me by Mr. Doctor Bosoyt in Spanish."

Declaring that in the 18th article the words about the 12 French galleys ought to be omitted (because, although these galleys were then at Constantinople, they were not at the expugnation of Castelnovo), also that, besides ceasing from war, the French king ought to indemnify the Emperor, satisfy the losses of the King of Romans and the Hungarians as well as of the Germans, and restore the duke of Savoy's possessions. As to the going of the messengers to make request to the French king; the Emperor is content that the king of arms now in Flanders should meet the King's man, at Calais or elsewhere, and go with him. As the French king has already broken the truce and the Emperor is at war with him, the Emperor need make no new intimation of war but only "require jointly" with the King.

Pp. 2. *Add.* (*in Bonner's hand*) to the King.

16 April. 407. CHURCHES in HAMPSHIRE.

Add. MS.
12,483.
B. M.

Account of the visitation in the county of Hants (including the Isle of Wight) exercised by Nic. Harpifelde, LL.D., official of the archdeacon of Winchester, between 29 March and 16 April 1543, giving the names of the clergy of each church and persons sworn, who commonly present that all is well. In some cases particular repairs, such as of windows or churchyard walls, are ordered to be done by a certain date. At St. Peter's Chesell, the rector, Thos. Alen, is ordered to pay his induction fees before Michaelmas on pain of sequestration of fruits. Sentence of contumacy pronounced against Lucy Myllis executrix of Will. Milles' of Alton for not appearing in answer to a citation to show the will and take or refuse administration.

Pp. 43.

17 April. 408. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 113.

Note that at Westm., 16 April, the Council assembled not, as it was "a removing day."

Meeting at Westminster, 17 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business: — Roland Griffith, of Bangor county, after long attendance, dismissed. — (*blank*) Ogan, sheriff of Pembroke, oftsoons examined touching gold conveyed out of a French ship, commanded to write to his son and others for diligent search for the same.

17 April. 409. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

R.O.

Perceiving the perplexity of things in Scotland and the uncertain sequel of them, the King will have provisions for the war made with all diligence. Mr. Shelley, and such others as Suffolk shall join with him, shall with all haste get wheat ground, so as to begin to make biscuit on 12

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409. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK—cont.

June next, and provide place to bestow the biscuit until needed, "which cannot be long after if it shall this year be used for that purpose." Likewise Shelley shall get all the "cask" possible and put his malt to grinding, so as to begin to brew on the 1st June. The King "hath commanded us not only to send unto you bakers, brewers and coopers but also to [cause]^a provision of wheat to be ground here, and sent in cask, and for clapboard, hoops, cheese, carriages and all other necessities to be sent likewise thither with all the diligence that may be possible. The ordnance that is there shall be put in order and the rest shall be supplied from hence. For the things to be done here the King has already disbursed money. Require him to accelerate these things.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., xvij^o Aprilis a^o xxxiiij^o.

17 April.

410. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to ANGUS.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 192.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 355.

By his own wisdom and Mr. Sadler's advice, Angus will know how necessary it is, now on the Cardinal's delivery, for the Governor to take heed to himself and use the secret counsel of only trusty persons; and will now at this assembly have special regard to the surety of the young daughter of Scotland, the Governor and himself. However the Governor may be persuaded, the matter of the conspiracy against him is true. The Cardinal's deliverance is so important and so wrought as to decipher their intent, and warn you to provide against further damage, which may be best eschewed by the sure keeping of the child and the secret handling of your counsels; and therefore advise the Governor to appoint as Councillors wise men who trust not too much to their own wit but will use the advice of their fellows, and to foresee mischiefs ere they chance, or at once repress them if they chance suddenly. Thus you may perceive how the King and his Council desire the good of the Governor and all you that be of honest disposition to both realms.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Mynute to th'erle of Angusho, xvij^o Aprilis a^o xxxiiij^o.

7 April.

411. PARLIAMENT of IRELAND.

Parliament of 84 Hen. VIII. 2nd session held at Dublin 17 April, 84 Hen. VIII. [See Vol. XVI. No. 901.] Act:—

Chap. 1. Manor and castle of Dungarvan. Rot. Parl. c. 2.

R.O.

2. List, apparently of the contents of the Irish Parliament rolls from 11 Hen. IV. to 84 Hen. VIII., but not taken in strictly chronological order, with some corrections and additions (including note of proclamation by the Parliament of 8 Hen. VII.), in the handwriting of Thomas earl of Sussex (Deputy of Ireland in 1556) who has marked as "to be repealed" an act of 10 Edw. IV. making the taking or giving of clipped money treason, an act of 16 Edw. IV. authorising the church of St. Patrick, Dublin, to let lands to Irishmen, and the act and oath against the bishop of Rome in 28 Hen. VIII. With marginal annotations by the original copyist and others. A great number of acts are described which are not printed in the Statutes at Large.

Under 83 Hen. VIII. the following are described:—Printed Statutes 83 Hen. VIII., 1st session, chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 6, 7, 8,

"Item, an act for distresses."

^a Words omitted.

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Pr. St. 33 Hen. VIII., chapters 9, 10, 11, 15, 12, 13,
 "Item, the King and his successors to be kings of Ireland, made again in this Parliament at Limerick."

Printed Statutes 33 Hen. VIII., 2nd session, chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Printed Statutes 34 Hen. VIII., 1st session, chapter 1, 2,

"Item, a subsidy granted of xiiis. iiij*d.* upon every ploughland, wherein is contained that one of the Council with ij of the com. by commission may cess freedoms and ploughlands."

Printed Statutes 34 Hen. VIII., 2nd session, chapter 1.

"Item, for walling the town of the Navan."

"Item, for making James earl of Ormond earl to him and his heirs males with x*li.* of the fee farm of Waterford."

Pp. 47.

17 April. **412.** ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

Has received his letters about the French camp and the report that they will besiege a castle near Therouenne. That should be Pernes, which is only fortified against forayers and is not nearly so strong as the abbey of Licques, in which he has put some men to guard the poor people of the flat country. Wallop writes that the French are not more than 3,000 horse and 7,000 foot, but he must remember that 1,000 foot and 800 horse are coming to join them and the garrison of Therouenne is 500 horse. Cannot at present assemble his men, because he has had to send great part of them to prevent a practice of the French to take the town of Arras. St. Omer, 17 April '48. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.

17 April. **413.** SCOTCH GUARD IN FRANCE.

Add. Ch.
14,042.
B.M.

Certificate by Robert Stuart, knight of the King's Order, Sieur d'Aubigny, marshal of France and captain of the King's Scottish Guard, of the names of the said Guard (109), viz. Jehan Stuart, l'ainé, lieutenant, Jehan Stuart, le jeune, sieur Darnley, James Stuart, ensign, &c., and that he has ordered payment of their wages, &c., for the year ended 31 Dec., 1542. Dated 17 April 1543. *Signed:* Robert Stuart.

Parchment.

18 April. **414.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 113.

Meeting at Westm., 18 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:— Letters written to Ric. Broke, captain of the navy upon the Narrow Seas, who had taken certain Portugal ships, to release them at once "with all gentle entreatment."

18 April. **415.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R.O.

The copy herewith contains all news. London, 18 April, 1543.
French. Modern note (appended to No. 284) of a MS. at Vienna.

18 April. **416.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 130.]

On the 12th inst. received hers of the 8th with the duplicate of the 29th ult. The King being a little weary (*? pesant*) and occupied with the Scottish ambassadors and other affairs, Winchester and Wriothesley advised Chapuys to defer going to Court until the Sunday following, and meanwhile they would advertise the King of her diligence in imparting to

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416. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY—*cont.*

him all occurrents there, as the amity required, and would also, to obviate misrepresentations, communicate Chapuys's news touching the battle on Easter Eve. Was on the Sunday countermanded, to give place to the French ambassador, who had for eight days importuned audience. On Monday the King changed his lodging and on Tuesday, yesterday, Chapuys had audience. The King received him well, but, when he had recited the contents of the duplicate, spoke more drily than before, saying that her informants had learnt from the French how to enrich and disguise their tales (for he thought she herself would on no account make one thing another) and the French ambassador had shown him what the duke of Cleves wrote to his master about the battle, which was very different; and as to the Duke's refusing the appointment with the Emperor, he knew the opposite, and that it was because unjust and unreasonable conditions were demanded of the Duke. Chapuys replied upon these two points and he was well satisfied. The King then told how the French ambassador last came before him, thinking to espy his intention as to entering war against France, but left as uncertain as when he came, the King's answer having been that if the French king would in all points observe the treaties and capitulations between them, and act like a good prince and such as he called himself, he might be certain of Henry's friendship, and if the French king would not do so, and would persevere as for some time past, Henry would like much better to be at open enmity than to live in these dissimulations. And he told Chapuys that the ruses and dissimulations of the French were marvellous, who on the one hand preached throughout their country amity with England and that English subjects should be well treated there (as Chapuys told him, and he already knew) and on the other detained closely and rudely all the Englishmen in their hands, without freeing any of them; and that although they published peace they felt certain of war, having dreamt that the Emperor was just now coming into this realm. The King said, moreover, that he heard that the French had equipped 60 ships and were preparing more, and he could not tell why; he would have doubted that it was for Scotland if there had been men of war in Normandy, or where the ships were arming, but there were none, and he could not but think that it was to surprise Dunkerke or assist a siege of Gravelinghes. He thought that Chapuys should advertise the Queen of this, and also how the French were this day to begin to march abroad for the revictualling of Theroenne and other enterprises, and were to assemble 2,000 men of arms and 18,000 or 20,000 foot, some of whom were Almaines, the worst and most useless rascals (*canaille*) possible. Most of them were from the frontier garrisons, which were left unprovided, but good provision had to be left at Abeville where lately a great piece of the wall had fallen. Told him that it would be easy when the ships were equipped to put men into them, and, although there were no soldiers in Normandy, a great number could easily be transported together from Paris, by the Seine; and perhaps some of those for Theroenne might, after the revictualment, embark at Boulogne. The King answered that there was no appearance of it since they were garrison soldiers who could not go far; but forgetting this, he said afterwards that he heard that the whole band, after an exploit about Theroenne, was to go *a la Champaigne*, and when Chapuys pointed out the difficulty, the impossibility indeed, of going that way, he said that perhaps they intended to go *a la champaigne de Brabant*. Returning to the French ships, the King wondered that some good number of ships did not go out from Flanders. Told him that Mons. de Bevez had already some ready, waiting only for the one which was detained here and the order^o to be kept,

* See No. 353 (2).

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and, now that the ship was released and the order devised, the ships of Flanders would soon sail. The King thought that they should first touch at the Downs or at Dover in order to communicate with his; and he will give order not to damage the Emperor's subjects both to his own ships and those which certain crafts of London have armed by his licence.

As to particularising the affairs concerning the invasion against France, thinks he did enough in inducing the King to condescend to the invasion, without giving occasion, by interrogations, for his cooling, especially as he was then indisposed and most of the points which she desires to know are partly explained by comparing the King's answer and speech with Granvelle's memorial and instructions, upon which the communication was founded. Nevertheless, for her further satisfaction, he yesterday tried to feel the King's intention in that behalf (*touchant ladite particularité*). At first he refused, saying that it was strange he was always desired to speak first, but, gradually, Chapuys drew from him that he thought the enterprise should be made about the beginning of July, and reckoned upon having in his army 16,000 English foot, 4,000 or 5,000 pioneers and 5,000 horse; and that, for his enterprise, he had disbursed quite 40,000 ducats and would be sorry if that was thrown away; and that, although he had put many ships on the sea, he saw no appearance on the Emperor's side of preparing ships for the number of men agreed upon by last treaty in case of common invasion (and it was these ships he meant when he last spoke to Chapuys); and, as for artillery for battery and for the field, he was well furnished, and all was in order, but he would be very pleased if he could get some artillery of iron to put in other ships which he wishes to arm, provided it was done in better faith than 300 pieces which were formerly sent him from Holland and were so bad as to be useless; and he would beg her favour and assistance in this; and with regard to the provision of wheat for his army he will send to Calais. Besides, his army, which will not go far from the coast, will be assisted by the army on the sea. Did not suggest that perhaps the Emperor might be unable this year to make the enterprise, or whether he expected the assistance of horse and foot mentioned in the 23rd article,^o knowing, from conversation with the Council, that it would spoil all to make difficulty in the latter and suggest that he should make the enterprise without the Emperor. The main difficulty is that (since he says nothing about providing himself with Almain cavalry, although he has been told that he should get them at the same time as the Emperor) it is thought that he trusts to have them out of Flanders. Nevertheless, Chapuys has not dared to speak of it without the Queen's command, but has only assured him that she wishes to be warned early in order to provide all things necessary for the enterprise.

As to the new impost of the *centiesme* the King is dissatisfied, and at first found the case strange, but softened a little after hearing Chapuys, whom he ordered to communicate with his Council. After leaving the King, had a great altercation with the Council, who said that it was reasonable that English subjects trading in Flanders, who there did as much or more than any other nation, should gratify her with some sum of money, but they did not wish to subject themselves to new imposts and to have all their merchandise searched and taxed, and would rather redeem themselves with twice as much as the impost would amount to; the Council would speak to the King and also to the principal merchants and let Chapuys know their decision. Can by no means get the passport for the 20 ships laden with wine and the others with woad, the King grounding himself, not upon what the French ships could do, but upon the permitting so great a sum of money to be sent to the enemy's country, and would himself rather drink beer, indeed water, than permit his subjects to have wine from France as usual; and he marvelled extremely that the licence should be for 10,000

* See No. 144.

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416. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY—cont.

tuns, seeing that in time of peace both this realm and Flanders scarcely consumed more than 3,000; the wine, without the woad, would amount to a horrible sum, and it was not suitable for carrying after a camp, but spoiled at once; he would willingly grant passport for 600 tuns for her own provision. Asked what news he had of his man,³ whom he sent towards Denmark, he answered that from Bresme and Ambourg he had news, but not from beyond; and that the man's detention, which had been made a little without discretion and reason, about Utrecht, cost his subjects dear, for they had not yet heard whether they might go to Iceland for fish, and he feared that they had lost the season. He said twice or thrice that those of Ambourg wrote him most honorable letters. Had no opportunity to ask the King about affairs of Scotland, and has heard nothing since his last. Sends copy of what has been passed here upon the manner of living by the crews of the ships of either side. The viceadmiral of Flanders will carry the original. This King shows a desire that Granvelle should make a trip hither, which would suit well if it came to a question of marching. London, 18 April 1543.

French, pp. 10. Modern transcript from Vienna.

18 April. **417. SADLER to HENRY VIII.**

The letter printed in Sadler State Papers, I. 142, as of the 18th April is of the 19th. See No. 425.

18 April. **418. SADLER to the COUNCIL.**

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 194.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 356.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 122.

Yesterday, received their letters of 18 April,[†] when there were dining with him in his lodging the earls of Cassils and Glencairn, newly come hither. Thought well to participate with them the portion touching the Queen's person; and said that the Cardinal, being now at liberty, and Lennox, who began to assemble a power, would probably try to seize the young Queen, and therefore they should devise with the Governor to remove her to Edinburgh castle. They answered that very likely Lennox and the Cardinal would go about such a purpose, but, as she was well guarded, could not succeed unless the Governor joined them; and indeed Lennox had no gathering; but they would go down to the Court and speak with the Governor, Angus and Sir George Douglas.

Sadler afterwards sent for Douglas, who said he liked the King's advice and had (upon a previous talk with Sadler about putting her in a place of safety from Lennox and that party) been in hand with the Governor to remove her to Edinburgh castle, where her father was nourished. The Governor had said Edinburgh was too near England; and he had received an "untrue information" that the King would not receive the ambassadors, but referred them to the Council, and that many soldiers (whom he called whitecoats) were come to the Borders to put him in fear that the King minded an enterprise for conveying her into England. Douglas thought that Sadler should reassure the Governor and make no mention of removing her to Edinburgh.

To-day, repaired to the Governor and told him that the King, perceiving "how he had been deceived in the matter of the Cardinal" and how Lennox began to gather force, either (with the consent of the Cardinal and his accomplices) to surprise the young Queen or to do the Governor some

* W. Watson.

† In Sadler State Papers "the third of April."

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displeasure, advised him to remove her to some place of strength, providing that he was not served therein as in the matter of the Cardinal. He answered that never man was worse served than he was in that matter, and if the King's advice then had come in time he would have followed it. He thanked the King for his advice; but there was no danger, as Lennox made no assembly and would have come to him ere this save for fear of Angus, and now had taken up lodging to be here on Sunday next; and the Cardinal remained at St. Andrews, feigning himself sick and saying that when whole he would come hither. Besides, he said, the young Queen was at Linlithgow, "in his chief strength," where he could not be deceived; and although Sadler reminded him how Seton, his kinsman, had handled him, and that Linlithgow was a place of no great strength, he said Parliament had appointed that she should be kept nowhere save at Linlithgow or Stirling without the consent of the Dowager and him and the other estates of the realm; he himself was content that she should be removed to Edinburgh castle, where her father was nourished, and doubtless the lords would consent, but what the Dowager would do he doubted. Hearing him conformable to bring her to Edinburgh (which on Douglas's advice Sadler had forborne to mention) pressed him to accomplish it; and announced that, by the Council's "said letters," he had learnt that the ambassadors had had access to the King and were well entreated; whereat the Governor seemed glad. Took occasion to speak of the perplexed state of the realm and how he (the Governor) stood in contempt of the clergy and their adherents for his affection to God's Word, what honor the King had offered him and what a stay the King should be to him in his government and his advancing of God's Word, which should move him to proceed frankly with the King without sticking at things which they who wished his ruin might, percase, persuade him to stay at. He said it was true; and that if the King and this realm were at peace all would fear him, whereas now divers lords and all the clergy were "at utterance with him"; and so he trusted that the King would demand nothing but what he and the Estates might well embrace. Thus discoursing generally, Sadler endeavoured to make him smell his danger if he fell away from the King.

Was going to the Governor when he received the King's letters of the 14th^o inst. "purporting the whole progress with the ambassadors," but refrained from speaking of the King's resolution until the Governor should hear from the ambassadors. Meanwhile, will commune with Angus, Cassils, Glencairn and Douglas, who are here, and with Maxwell and Somervail when they come, to "ripe" them in the points resolved by the King with the ambassadors and devise how they may best frame the Governor and other lords to agree to them. Encloses a letter from the Dowager to the King upon the detaining of her servant, wherein she has desired him to solicit a good answer. Edinburgh, 18 April, after midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxiiij^o.

18 April.

419. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 198.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 357.

On receipt of their letters of the 15th, has made enquiry and cannot find that more than two ships came with Lynoux. True it is that the keeper of Donbreteyn castle brought him the keys, and certain coffers and barrels were brought into the castle, containing apparel and harnesses which he brought with him from France. Whatsoever Robert Maxwell told Sir Thos. Wharton, Sadler is sure that lord Maxwell neither

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419. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL—cont.

went nor was appointed to go to Lynoux, nor has yet come at him. Touching aid to the Scots by France and Denmark; they were indeed "offered aid both of France and of Denmark by mean of France" and now Lenoux is said to have commission to make like overtures, but Sadler cannot perceive that the Governor has sued for it or looks for it.

Found the Governor willing to deliver the two outlaws of whom Sir Ralph Evers wrote to them. Bothwell was called, who made as though he had never heard of them, nor would allow that they had been with him or his servants at Jedwourth or that he had left them with Patrick Hebburn, his deputy in Lyddersdale. The Governor desired him to apprehend them, detesting much their abominable murder of Fenwike; but Bothwell promised so faintly that Sadler thinks he will not find them. Thinks Evers should make search from time to time where they become, so that, if Bothwell still receit them he may be further charged with it. Edinburgh, 18 April, at midnight.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiii°.

18 April. 420. WALLOP and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

I, Sir John Wallop, upon your letters of the 3rd inst., in answer to mine touching the pulling down, despiteful handling and burning of images in the church of Guysnez, calling as assistants Sir Thos. Ponynges, Sir Ralph Elderkarr, Sir Edw. Wootton and Mr. Carew, on the 9th inst., in Guisnes castle, examined the matter and found the principal offenders to be three labourers and four soldiers. Two of the soldiers are fled, but the rest have been punished "to the fearful example of all others in time to come." Concerning the "casting down of crosses" we have given orders for an enquiry. Callaiz, 18 April 1543. *Signed:* John Wallop: Thomas Ponynges: Rauff Ellerkar: Edwarde Wotton: Thomas Carewe.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

19 April. 421. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 113.

Meeting at Westm, 19 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to the duke of Suffolk to grind flour and make biscuit by 1 June and provide cask to begin brewing by 12 June. Two women named Lovell and — Partriche, examined of keeping open boards of flesh in Lent, found not so faulty as was objected against them and dismissed. Sir John Clere, Thos. Clere, Wm. Stafford and — Husey, in the Fleet for eating flesh on Good Friday, ordered to "have the liberty of the garden."

19 April. 422. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Yesternight, at 6 p.m., arrived a gentleman of Italy named Signor Barnado St. Bonifazio de Verrona straight from Turwan, declaring that Mr. Paget and he should have come to England together if he (Paget) had not been stayed. Mr. Paget, when at Guisnes, spoke of this gentleman's desire to serve the King, and he brought Wallop a "memorey" (sent herewith) from Signor Jehan Barnardyne who gave him instructions how to convey himself out of France. He confessed his wish to serve the King, "with a long discusse of the French King and the nature of Frenchmen,

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with their abuses; and, further, of Mons. de Vandosmez being now at Abbeville and the preparation they now make to encamp." Their numbers as given by him agree with Wallop's late letters to the lord Privy Seal, but a letter (enclosed) from the Great Master shows that more are expected. Has, with the Deputy's advice, sent the gentleman over with diligence. Calais, 19 April. *Signed*.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxiiij°.

19 April.

423. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 207.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 359.

As John Erskin of Dun, now being in Flanders, to eschew the danger of the seas, desires to return to Scotland by land, she, by advice of her "tutor and governor," begs him to grant passport to the said John and eight persons with him to pass and repass at will during one year. Edinburgh, 19 April, 1 Mary. *Signed*: James Governour.

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Sealed. Endd.

19 April.

424. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to the CARDINAL OF CARPI.

Royal MS.
18 B. VI.
152b.
B.M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II. 152.

Has already signified to him the death of her father and the tutelage of herself and realm by James earl of Arran, and her intention to use Carpi's services as her father did. When John Cheisholme, archdeacon of Dunblane died, last November, John Danyelstoun (*Dennelston in Epp. Reg.*) borrowed a great sum of money and went in person to Rome to obtain the archdeaconry, but is now in danger of being supplanted by others. Desires him to obtain the Pope's confirmation of it to Danyelston. Edinburgh, 19 April 1543.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

Royal MS.
18 B. VI. 59.
B.M.

2. Another copy.
Faded and illegible, pp. 2.

19 April.

425. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 200.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 142.

*[After receipt of Henry's letters of the 14th (commanding him oftsoons to confer with Angus, Glencairn, Maxwell and Sir George Douglas upon the state of affairs, and declaring the conferences had with the ambassadors), Sadler communed first with Douglas, whom he provoked to repeat that he was free of such promises as the others made; and thereat prayed him to speak no more so, or men would judge him forgetful of his duty to the King of whom he had received]° so great benefit. No man, Sadler knew, had made larger promises than he (his brother except); and it was said that even at his last repair northwards, speaking with the King in the lodge in Windsor Park, he repeated his bond and promise and said things, touching the crown of Scotland and the like, which he could not have forgotten. Douglas answered that he owed his service to the King, and had served better than any who promised, but promise he made none so large as others; and, doubtless, the King remembered that when, at Abingdon, his brother took bond and oath of service, he refused to be sworn, "saying that he had never taken oath but once, to his wife, which he had broken and therefore would no more be sworn," but he offered his service and the King accepted it. And at his last departure, when he came into the lodge, as the King came forth to go shooting, he offered to take leave, desiring to know how his brother and he should behave when they came to the Borders (for it was then in doubt whether there should

* This portion is not in the Sadler State Papers.

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425. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

be war) and the King answered that, because many folks were by, he should take no leave, but go his way and from time to time he should know the King's pleasure by the Council. That, he said, was all that then passed, yet he was the King's servant and wished the King knew his heart, and, as he had bent all his wits to compass the King's purposes peaceably ("which he feareth he is not so happy to bring to pass") so he would apply himself to serve otherwise, when commanded, as readily as any who made largest promises.

Were thus talking, in a garden at the Black Friars, when Angus, Glencairn and Cassils joined them, by appointment. Found them, apparently, firm to serve the King if this matter came to force. Glencairn earnestly persuaded the rest to join him in soliciting the Governor to get the young Queen into Edinburgh castle, for, as the Cardinal, Lennox, Huntley and Argyle kept abroad from the Court, it was like enough that they would go about to surprise the child; and Glencairn and Cassils "seemed a little moved" that Angus and Douglas made themselves more sure of the child where she was than indeed they can be. They are out of hope to recover the strongholds. Stirling and Dunbarton will not be had; but they will advise the Governor to demand Dunbarton of Lennox, in the Queen's name, and all wish that Glencairn had it. Stirling is the Queen Dowager's jointure, and in keeping of lord Areskine who is not their friend. Edinburgh and Dumbar are the Governor's; and Angus will surely keep Temptallon. They use all persuasions to entertain the Governor on their party, but fear he will work his own confusion; for, ever since his brother, the abbot of Paisley, came, he is chiefly ruled by him (who is of the cast of France and the Cardinal's great friend) so that when they decide the Governor one day the Abbot changes him the next. Sadler then discoursed with them of the proceedings of the ambassadors; and finally declared the King's resolution, assuring them that he himself never expected the King to relent so far, and praying them "to consider it accordingly" and promote the King's reasonable desires. Glencairn answered "that he could not tell what they should be able to do in the treaty of the matter," wherein they would bend their wits to the uttermost, but if it came to strokes, as he saw it was like to do, they would show themselves true gentlemen to the King. This all affirmed; and all agreed that, without strokes, it would not be granted that the child should go out of the realm until of lawful age, and, as for pledges, they doubted whether the Governor could get such as the King would accept. The peace perpetual, as the King required it, would (they thought) be obtained. Finally, in despair of succeeding without force, they resolved (as on Sunday next all the great lords assemble here for these matters) to send for Maxwell and for their folks and servants, intending to make Drumlanrig, their friend, provost of the town, and meanwhile to work to have the young Queen removed to Edinburgh castle.

Were departing when a messenger came from the Governor summoning Angus and his brother and the rest to Council, for the herald had arrived with letters from their ambassadors. Thereupon they expressed a fear that this news might hinder their purpose touching the young Queen's removing; and Sadler, telling them that they had now a good opportunity with the Governor, before the lords of the adverse party arrived, and praying that he might hear soon of their proceedings (which Glencairn and Douglas promised), left them going to Court; where the Council has sat "all this day very busily upon these matters."

This evening came Glencairn and told Sadler that the Governor was "much altered," and determined to abide the extremity of war rather

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than condescend to the King's desires, as contained in the schedule delivered to the ambassadors; and that the majority of the Council now here was of that opinion, none standing for them save "the earl of Angus and his brother, with also your Majesty's prisoners and such as they have drawn to their devotion, as the earl Marishal and the lord Ruthven." Sir George Douglas has no voice in Council; so that when all the lords and bishops assemble, on Sunday or Monday, there will be six voices to one against the King: wherefore, says Glencairn, if the King is resolved to stand upon these points he must prepare his army by land and sea, and let the prisoners know whether to enter at their day into England or remain here to keep a party until the King's army come to them. Sadler said that they should look to get the young Queen into their hands. Glencairn answered that the Governor would nowise remove her to Edinburgh castle now, but they would resist his taking her elsewhere; and, as for the strongholds, the King should be sure of Temptallon and the holds in Maxwell's hands, but the rest were hard to come by; they could keep this town maugre the Governor, and trusted to keep him here, even against his will, till the King's army came. Sadler said he marvelled that any good Scotsman could refuse the King's desires, which were so reasonable and beneficial; and asked upon what point they stuck so fast. He answered that they would nowise agree to the delivery of the child within two years: they would have her eleven years old first, but the certain time was deferred to the assembly of the whole Council; and, as for pledges, "they would come to it, though hardly," and likewise to the perpetual peace; also the Governor would nowise accept the King's appointment of his government with the conditions expressed in the schedule. Glencairn himself thought these things reasonable, and told the Governor so, advising him to beware of refusing as there appeared to be great lack and disfigurement for the war that must follow. The Governor answered him "quickly," that "this realm had defended itself hitherto and God would help them in their right," and, as for Glencairn, who spoke only for himself and the prisoners, even if they were all in fetters in England he would make their friends and kinsmen serve in their places. Whereunto Glencairn replied that never a friend nor kinsman of theirs would serve till they were loose, and that he spake not because he was prisoner but for his zeal "to the wealth, benefit and preservation of the young Queen and of this realm." This, Glencairn tells Sadler, Henry's servants and friends here will make their quarrel, "if this matter grow to such extremity as is now very like," in which case he and Maxwell will have great lack of their eldest sons who remain pledged. And here, Glencairn begging Sadler to remind the King of this and of the signifying to the prisoners whether to keep their day of entry or put themselves in force to join Henry's army, the communication ended; which Sadler thought meet to signify undelayedly. Will to-morrow press the Governor to satisfy the King. Edinburgh, 19 April, "at two after midnight." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endl.: a° xxxiiij.º

* * The above is noted in Hamilton Papers, No. 358, with a list of corrigenda for the text as printed in the Sadler State Papers.

20 April.

426. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 114.

Meeting at Westm., 20 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Lords Cobham and Clinton, Sir Edw. Baynton, — Rogers, John Sowche, — Warner and Gawen Carrow, examined of keeping open boards of flesh in Lent, alleged the King's licence for eating flesh and were dismissed with a good lesson.

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20 April.

427. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 208.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 152.

This day, had access to the Governor and said he heard that he had letters from his ambassadors (by which doubtless he perceived how reasonably the King proceeded, tendering the preservation of his pronepte and the benefit of his realm); and trusted that he would show himself again so conformable that it should not appear that he alone neglected the opportunity offered by God for the conjunction of these realms. The Governor wished that the King "would proceed reasonably," whose demands were so sharp as the States of the realm would not agree to and he himself could not be induced to condescend to. Sadler replied that, by his letters, he perceived the King's desires to be such as no man could judge unreasonable, [and he himself expected the King to demand far greater things; praying him to declare what points he thought unreasonable].^{*} The Governor said that (1) the King would have the child delivered within two years, and pledges meanwhile for it, the result of which would be that if the Prince died the King would marry her to whom he would, against the will of this realm, besides the inconvenience of her being out of her own realm; and that (2) the King would have them friends to friends and enemies to enemies, whereby they should lose their old friends, as France and Denmark; and (3) as to what touched himself as Governor, "he passed not thereupon," for he tendered most his duty to his Sovereign lady and to the realm. Sadler answered as follows:—

1. That the King having the marriage of her person was most meet to have the guard of her; and the Prince was a marriage to be desired for the daughter of any king in Christendom, which would not likely be put in suspense upon a bare contract, nor was it meet to match him with one who had "no knowledge of the fashion and nurture of England"; and if it pleased God so to determine that this marriage took no effect, she was to no man so tender as to the King, being his near kinswoman, nor could be in better hands for her surety and advancement. 2. That this amity was so "propice" for them that no friend they had could be offended at it, and this league would not seem specially to covenant against France and Denmark; reminding him how little stead (he himself had said) the amity of France had stood them in, so that Sadler thought him not so dedicate to France as to pretermitt this amity for it. The Governor here interrupted, and said he desired the amity of Henry more than that of France "and all the lave of the princes of the world," and thought the lords would not stick at that matter if the marriage were contracted; but the delivery of the bairn till of marriageable years was so sharp and unreasonable that he could not agree to it. Whereunto Sadler so pressed him that he said he could not answer, and would not reason the matter, but refer it to the States and Council, and if they agreed to it he would not be against it. Advised him to beware of the counsel of those who would his ruin, and avoid the extremities which would "undoubtedly ensue of their refusal to come to reason in these matters." Musing a little, he answered that he could not see why the King should make war, their sovereign being an innocent who never offended him. Replied that the King minded no war against her; but, if they neglected her surety and the benefit of her realm, in this opportunity offered of God for the union of the realms, he would proceed to the war in her quarrel against them. He asked if Sadler "called it her benefit to destroy her realm." Answered that he "called it her benefit and great honor to be made a queen of two realms by a just and rightful title, where she had now scant a good title to one." The Governor "wished to God that every man

^{*} This portion omitted in Sadler State Papers.

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had his right and that they were quit of our cumber." Sadler pressed him to apply himself to reason and so quit both realms of cumber for ever. He said he would do as the rest of the noblemen, who would assemble in a day or two to devise an answer to the ambassadors. 8. Coming to the third point, touching his government, reminded him that the last overture to him showed how the King favoured him, so that, if conformable, he must needs have great honour and benefit; which he confessed.

Thinks he will never consent to the delivery of the child within two years; and, if it go by voices, "as the fashion of their Council is," it will not be granted, for the bishops and their adherents are the majority, and wish for war rather than any good agreement. Spoke afterwards with Angus, Glencairn and Cassils; who assured him that the Governor was nothing minded to the King's purpose, and, therefore, they would both procure as many of the Council as they could to give their voices with them and would make themselves strong to be masters of this town at this assembly, so as to be prepared for extremities. Cassils said he lacked nothing but silver to wage his men; and all said they must be at charge to keep so many men together, but knew "they served a good master who could consider it;" which Sadler affirmed with convenient words. Glencairn, coming with Sadler from Court, said he would undertake to convey the King's army from Carlisle to Glasgow, almost 100 miles, without stroke, and he thought that, if proclamation were made to preserve and accept such as would come in to the King, a great part of this realm would be won without stroke, especially if the army used no burning or spoiling, but took up victuals for the garrisons which must remain in the winter to keep what was conquered in the summer. Glencairn said that the Governor was "neither wise, constant, nor politic, and had no title to the crown of this realm, for he was a bastard undoubtedly"; and that he himself had not agreed to make him governor and second person, nor was sworn to it as the rest were; and he thought Parliament could not give away a kingdom from the true inheritor, for "it was a special case above all other, wherein the Parliament had none authority." It is thought that the King will have barons of the realm as pledges for the child's delivery when of age to be married, or peradventure at 8 or 9 years, and also the perpetual peace; but assuredly not the deliverance within two years. Will observe and report what this assembly grants, and do his utmost to compass the King's desires. Edinburgh, 20 April, after midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 7. Add. Sealed. Endd.

* * The above is noted, with a list of corrigenda for the text printed in the Sadler State Papers, in Hamilton Papers, No. 360.

20 April. **428. SADLER to SUFFOLK.**

The letter dated 20th April in Sadler State Papers, I. 150, is of the 21st. *See* No. 435.

20 April. **429. JOHN FORESTAR.**

Royal MS.
18 B. VI. 153.
B.M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II., 154.

Letters of commendation given by James earl of Arran, lord Hamilton and Governor of Scotland, addressed to all kings and governors being his friends and confederates, in favour of his servant John Forestar, of Leith (and Wm. Bonar and any other in Forestar's name), who intends to send two ships laden with merchandise to the seas. *Ex Regia Sanctæ Crucis (Holyrood palace), 20 April 1548.*

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

Royal MS.
18 B. VI. 219.

2. Another copy.

Lat. p. 1.

1543.

21 April.

431. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 115.

Meeting at Westm., 21 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Three letters sent, to the Deputy of Calais, Wallop and the Surveyor, to apprehend and send hither Thos. Fissher, mason, thought to be in the King's works there. Cobbe, a school-master, charged with translating "a certain postilla upon the Gospels" wherein were seditious and erroneous opinions, was committed to ward; and John Gouge, of London, who had entertained him in his house, bound in a recognisance (cited). John Bell and John Raynolde, licensed to go to sea for reprisals, certified what boats they intended to use, viz., 4 boats of Rye of 20 tons each. Letter written to the customers of London to allow the Staplers's ships to depart, and they should have the privy seal for their discharge with all diligence.

21 April.

432. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

R.O.

In answer to his letters of the 17th, the King commands them to signify:—1. If there is good matter, and good proof of it, against John Heron and his son, they are to be condemned, according to the law of the realm or of the Borders as may best serve; or, if there is not the requisite proof, further proof must be got, which will be easily had if their doings are as the accusations pretend.

2. The King is pleased that, for the time, you have appointed Sir Ralph Evers to the governance of Tyndal and Ryddesdal; but, as you wrote before that one man should not rule both countries, and my lord Admiral here declares that Sir Cuthb. Ratcliff is not meet to be deputy warden of the Middle Marches, you shall consider what personages there are most meet for the deputy wardenry and for the offices of Tyndale and Ryddesdale, and what entertainment the keepers of Tyndale and Ryddesdale should have.

3. Peter Middleton shall be set, on the market day, upon the pillory with a paper on his head, for his false accusation, and shall have both his ears cut off and be banished the town.

4. If there is good proof against George Urde he shall be proceeded against by the law of the land or of the Borders, as may serve best for his condemnation.

5. If there be no other appointment taken and the prisoners enter at their day, all the lords and four or five honest gentlemen shall be sent to the King and the rest bestowed where their pledges be.

Finally, concerning the change of pledges, it was answered long since that, seeing the Governor offered that they should remain or be replaced by better, when he sued for prolonging of their day of entry, it was not thought convenient to alter that determination.

P.S.—Sir John Withrington, accused by the Scottishman, is not to be apprehended, but, so that "he should not now make his entry into Scotland," he must arrange with them of Scotland to take another prisoner of equal value or else ransom him; and Suffolk must so open this to him that he suspect nothing but that it is done to retain his services.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand (except the P.S.), pp. 5. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., xxj^o Aprilis a^o xxxiiij.^o

R.O.

2. Fair copy of the preceding. Dated Westm., 21 April.

Pp. 3. Endd.: "The King's Majesty's l'res to my lord of Suff. for Medylton, Tyndale, Heron and Wethr."

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21 April.

433. FORTIFICATIONS of HULL.

R.O.

[Michael Stanhope's account.]

Hull:—Declaration of such money as "I have received," to be employed on the King's works at Hull, provision of victuals for the King's ships, "payment of captain's wages of the same," and provision of corn, from 15 Feb. 33 Hen. VIII to "this instant" 21 April 34 Hen. VIII.

Received, as appears by my book, 18,000*l.* Received from my lord President at York, by warrant of the duke of Norfolk, for corn, 1,000*l.*

Whereof:—Delivered to the paymaster, comptroller and master mason for the works 14,851*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Paid to Mr. Long for "his wages and mine own" and the rest of the garrison, 641*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* For rigging and victualling and wages of ships, with 400*l.* to the mayor and aldermen of Hull for victuals, 1,048*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Corn sent to Holy Island and Berwick, and wheat bought but not yet delivered, 962*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

And so remains in my hands, of the 18,000*l.*, 1468*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; and of the 1,000*l.* for corn, 37*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

Memorandum that the money disbursed for the works here at Hull, with 1,000*l.* left with the mayor and aldermen at the King's being here, and 500*l.* which John Rogers, comptroller, and Thos. Alred, paymaster, brought with them, amounts to 16,351*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Pp. 3.

21 April.

434. SHIPS and GARRISONS.

R.O.

Newcastell upon Tyne, 21 April 34 Hen. VIII. :—Brief declaration by John Uvedale, treasurer, of payments of the garrisons on the Borders and charges of ships since 20 March last, of which he has delivered a signed copy to Charles duke of Suffolk, lieutenant in the North.

Showing that, at his declaration made on 20 March, he had remaining (partly in broken and refuse gold and light crowns of the sun) 2,342*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, whereof he has disbursed:—By Suffolk's warrants: To Angus and Geo. Douglas, with their petty captains and 200 men, for one month; to Richemond herald and Petrus Franciscus, trumpeter, for two months; to the captains and petty captains of 461 men now in garrisons for one month; and in sundry rewards, &c.—739*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

By warrants of Viscount Lisle, lord Admiral and late lord Warden of the Marches: For the said lord Admiral's diets and the wages of his captain, petty captain and 100 men of his retinue; for wages of Robt. Copley, trumpeter, and 32 watches, guides and gunners; for rewards to sundry men; for 166*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* paid to Michael Stannoppe, lieutenant at Kingston upon Hull in recompense of money lent to John Osbourne for the charges of certain ships of war at Hull; for 7*l.* delivered to John Sandersone, of Newcastle, in prest for tonnage of his ship the *Trinity*, 80*l.* delivered in prest to Laur. Folberye, Geo. Riveley, William Woodhouse, and Dunstan Newdigate, captains of four ships of war now on the North Seas, and 60*l.* paid to Jas. Lawsons, of Newcastle, merchant, in prest, for charges of his ship the *Elisabeth*.—588*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Remainder, 1,018*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

Mem. that the wages of Angus and Douglas and their men and of the garrisons consume monthly (beside the charges of ships), 690*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
Signed: Jo. Uvedale.

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21 April.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 212.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, r. 150.

435. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

This morning, Angus prayed him, now that lord Lisle is gone from the Borders, to write to Suffolk for his wages payable on Tuesday^o next. Angus said that the Cardinal, Lennox, Argyle, Huntley and Murray do come very strongly to this assembly for the conclusion of matters between the realms, and have been secretly advised by the Governor, who is greatly discontent with the King's demands, to come as starkly as they can; so that Angus thinks they mean not well to him, his brother, Glencairn, Cassils and the rest of the King's party. He has therefore written to his friends and servants to repair to him, and expects to have in and about this town 6,000 or 7,000 men, and the rest of his party do likewise and will, he thinks, be strong enough for their adversaries. This gathering is very chargeable to him, and though the King allows him 100*l.* a month he spends 300*l.* only in retaining gentlemen about him, and therefore he prays Sadler to write not only for his ordinary wages but an advance of 100*l.* for his relief at this time. Recommends this, and thinks Angus will prove a true gentleman to the King, as also will Glencairn and Cassils.

Has just received the letters from the Council to Angus. What is therein written has been already said and devised. They say they have taken order to prevent the child being stolen from Linlithgow, and by force she cannot be taken away without battle, but they cannot yet obtain her removal to any other stronghold. The Governor is ready to revolt to the other party. Has tried to cause him to savour his danger in trusting to the clergy and that party, and the benefit of conformity with the King's desires; but fears that "all will not help." Begs Suffolk to signify this to the Council. Edinburgh, 21 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: a^o xxxiiij.^o

* * * The above is noted, with a list of corrigenda for the text as printed in the Sadler State Papers, in Hamilton Papers, No. 861.

R.O.

436. AUGMENTATIONS.

A book of payments by the treasurer of Augmentations for the year 34 Hen. VIII., giving the date and intention of each payment. (For the previous account see Vol. XVII., No. 258.)

- i. "Payments of pensions anno xxxiiij^{to}" (arranged under the various houses and made in the case of all larger pensions with deduction of one fourth part "detained for the loan money"):—St. Mary Spittell: Wm. Major, prior, 20 Nov. a^o 33^o, 5 April, 28 June a^o 34^o, 5 Oct. Bysham: John Cordreye, abbot, 6 Dec. a^o 33^o, 1 April, 9 Nov. a^o 34^o. Charsey: Thos. Potter, 10 Dec. a^o 34^o. Godstowe: Kath. Bulkeleye, abbess, 19 April a^o 33^o, 7 Nov. a^o 34^o; Julian Pope, 18 Dec. a^o 33^o, 4 Ap., 9 Nov. a^o 34^o. Syon: Agnes Jordayne, abbess, 6 Jan. a^o 33^o, 5 Ap., 28 June a^o 34^o, 3 Oct.; Margery Covert, f. 2.
- Mary Watnoo, Bridget Sulyarde, Marg. Lupton, Dorothy Sleighte, Mary Nevell, Ant. Lytle, Ric. Browne, also at same dates; John Selby, 27 Dec., 11 Ap., 27 June, 7 Oct.; f. 3.
- Eliz. Crowcheleye, 24 Dec., 10 Ap., 6 July, 6 Oct.; Alice Senowes, 29 Dec., 14 April, 26 June, 2 Oct.; Anne Edwardes, 8 Jan., 2 Ap., 24 June, 10 Dec.; Ant. Sutton, 17 Jan., 14 Ap., 27 June, 6 Nov.; David Curson, 16 Jan., 13 Ap., 27 June, 6 Nov.; John Millet, f. 4.
- 10 Jan., 10 Ap., 27 June, 4 Nov.; Marg. Delye 17 Jan., 14 Ap., 27 June, 6 Nov.; Awdry Delly, Kath. Brerton, Eliz. Faux, same dates; Marg. Elrington, 18 Jan., 30 Ap., 6 July, f. 5.
- 3 Nov.; Mary Denham, 27 Dec., 14 May, 18 Aug., 2 Dec.; John Howellz, 11 Jan., 14 Ap., 21 July, 4 Oct.; Ric. Whitforde, 16 Jan., 5 Ap., 28 June, 3 Oct.; John Grene, 16 Jan., 13 Ap., 21 July, 6 Nov.; Rose Paget, 16 Jan., 21 Ap., 21 July, 6 Nov.; John Massey, 16 Jan., 5 Ap., 28 June, 3 Oct.; Bridget Belgrave, 23 Jan., 10 May, 30 June, f. 6.

* "Thursday" in Sadler State Papers.

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- f. 7. 4 Nov.; Effamyeyllamer, Eliz. Mountayne and Alice Lyster, 22 Jan., 28 Ap., 26 June, 16 Oct.; John Bartelet, 30 Jan., 18 Ap., 12 July, 9 Nov.; Wm. Thurlington, 4 Feb., 13 Ap., 5 July, 25 Oct.; John Stewken, Bridget Fitzherbert, Alice Bettenham and Dorothy Bettenham, 28 Jan., 1 May, 25 June, 1 Oct.; Joan Deane, 6 Feb., 27 Ap., 6 July, 12 Oct.; Dorothy Codrington, Agnes Meryt, Eleanor Pegge, Eliz. Yates, Susan Purpherey, Marg. Monyngton, Ursula Fetiplace and Eleanor Fetiplace, 7 Feb., 19 May, 30 June, 23 Oct.; Marg. Bouchier, 13 Feb., 28 Ap., 15 July, 10 Dec.; Clemente Tresham, 7 Feb., 30 June, 15 Feb. a^o 34^o; Marg. Wyndesor, Joan Rushe, Anne Dauncy and Margery Walker, 17 Feb., 4 July, 8 Dec.; Thos. Precyous, 17 Feb., 4 July; Eliz. Knottesforde, 18 Feb., 30 June, 20 Oct.; Anne Vuxe, 15 Feb., 26 June; Thos. Pollarde, 4 March, 9 Dec.; Kath. Palmer, 17 Ap., 21 Nov.; Joan Judde, 22 Ap., 30 June, 3 Oct.; Alice Pulton 25 May, 1 Dec.; Ric. Lacche, 1 Jan., 28 March, 1 July, 28 Oct.; Eliz. Ogle, *nil*, because paid in next year; Alice Elrington, 19 Ap., 25 Nov. St. Mary Overeys: Barth. Fowle, prior, 14 Jan., 3 May, 4 July, 13 Oct. St. Albans: Ric. Bourman, abbot, 20 Jan., — day of — (blank), 8 and 12 June. Westminster: Wm. Melton, 17 Jan., 26 March, 30 June, 11 Nov.; Wm. Pacyence, 23 Jan., 12 July, 25 Feb. a^o 34^o; Wm. Veryte, 10 Feb., 6 July, 24 Nov.; Dionys Dolion, 31 March, 1 Oct.; John Allyn, 1 Ap., 2 Nov.; Wm. Benson, abbot, 28 Ap., 1 July, 10 Oct.; Wm. Estney, 4 May, 16 Oct.; John Foster, 8 July, 15 Oct. Crerkenwell (*sic*): Eliz. Sakevyle, prioress, 16 Jan., 28 March, 26 June, 4 Oct. Clyve: John Webbe, 15 Feb., 18 July, 29 Nov. Worcester: Hen. Holbeche, bp. suffragan of Bristowe, prior, 30 Jan. — day of — (blank).
- f. 17. 27 June, 23 Oct.; John Blakwell, 20 March, 29 Oct. Shene: Hen. Man, prior, 20 Feb., 27 Aug., 3 Nov.; Thos. Hynde, 20 Feb.; John Pizante, 27 March, 1 Oct.; Edm. Fletewood, 29 March, 14 Oct.; Robt. Horseley, 22 March, 9 Nov.; Geo. Hornby, 30 March, 10 Oct.; John Bromley, 31 March, 10 Nov.; Hen. Ball, 3 Ap., 8 Nov.; Thos. Manfelde, 3 Ap., 25 Oct.; Robt. Thirlby, 13 Ap., 25 Nov.; John Clemente, 13 Ap., — day of — (blank, with note "*nihil quia mortuus*"); Wm. Woode, 13 Ap., 9 Dec.; Ric. Tildesley, 14 Ap., 12 Dec.; Thos. Smythe, 16 June; Thos. Lowe, 20 Jan. a^o 34^o; Wm. Marshall, *nil*; Robt. Chaffer *nil, quia mortuus*; Wm. Rilbery *nil, quia mortuus*. Valla Crusis: John Heron, abbot, 27 Feb., 13 Oct. White Friars. [London]: John Gibbes, prior, 23 March, 11 Nov. Bukfaste: Gabriel Dunn, abbot, 26 March, 5 Oct. Rochester: Ric. Chetham, 28 March, 14 Oct.; Wm. Canterbury, 31 March, 9 Nov.; Wm. Albon, 30 March, 12 Oct.; Robt. Pilton, 4 Ap., 17 Nov.; Robt. Smith and Ant. London, 4 Ap., 14 Oct.; Thomas Nevyl, Thomas Graye, and Nic. Arnolde *alias* Spelhurst, 4 Ap., 17 Nov.; Robt. Bacon, 9 May, 15 Nov. Whytlandes: Jas. Nicholas, 30 March, 1 Dec. St. Bartholomew's near London: Matth. Dely, 30 March, 6 Nov.; Wm. Barloo, 26 March, 30 Sept.; Ric. Duff., 30 March, 2 Oct.; John Smyth, sen., 4 Ap., 28 Nov.; Peter Wade, 4 Ap., died before Mich.; Geo. Chapman, 4 Ap., Mich. payment in next year; Robt. Glasyer, 12 Ap., 14 Nov.; Chr. Reynold, 1 Ap., 31 Oct.; John Smyth, jun., 30 March, 30 Sept.; Hen. George, 5 Ap., 6 Oct.; John Sutton, 16 June; Robt. Stokes, *nil*.
- f. 22. Cokesford: John Adamson, prior, 30 March, 15 Nov. Chester Abbey: Robt. Wyngham, John Tayllour, John Stanley (died before Mich.), Ric. Whytehedd, Ric. Robynson (died before Mich.), Randall Fynchettiz, John Mayer, John Gostlowe, Thos. Rutter, Ric. Dunn, Hugh Mathewe and Wm. Mylner, all paid 31 March and 1 or 7 Oct. Waltham: Miles Garrard, 31 March, 27 Nov.; Edm. Saunders, 31 March, 6 Nov.; Edm. Freke, 4 Ap., 5 Nov.; Wm. Lylley, 14 Ap., 8 Nov.; Thos. Hawkyns, 2 Ap., 3 Nov.; Thos. Warren and Ric. Rede, 2 Ap., 11 Nov.; Edw. Story, 2 Ap., 3 Nov.; John Saunder, 2 Ap., 8 Nov.; John Norrys, 2 Ap., 3 Nov.; Robt. Woodleef, 2 Ap., 9 Oct.; Geo. Solys, 29 March, 18 Nov.; Robt. Hulle, 19 Ap., 8 Nov.; John Holmested, 23 May, 1 Dec.; Robt. Perker, 23 May, 7 Dec.; Hugh Yonge, 26 March, 14 Oct.; Humph. Martyn, not paid. Bodemyn: Thos. Wannysworth, prior, 31 March, 12 Aug. St. Mary's in Winchester: Agnes Bachecrofte, and Mary Martyn, 4 Ap., 23 Nov.; Cristylyne Gaynesford, paid in the next year. Dertforde: Mary Kytson, 2 Ap., 11 Nov.; Marg. Okeley, 25 Ap., 14 Dec.; Kath. Clovyle, 7 June, 8 Dec. St. Augustine's in Brystowe: Morgan Gwilliams, abbot, 4 Ap., 10 Oct. Westmallinge: Marg. Vernon, abbess, 4 Ap., 14 Oct. College of Acon: Laur. Gopseller, master, 13 Ap., 4 Nov. Haughmonde: Thos. Corvesar, 14 Ap., 20 Oct.; Wm. Rolff, 14 Ap., 24 Oct.; John Wrighte, 15 Ap., 20 Oct. Thornton Curteyse: Edm. Southby, Thos. Apulton, Wm. Shawe, John Williamson, Chr. Smythe, Steph. Thomson, 17 Ap., Mich. portion not paid. Nonneton: Eliz. Mylwarde, 17 Ap., 4 Oct. Westacre: Wm

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- Wyngfeld, prior, 1 Ap., 4 Nov. Hertford Weste: John Bathowe, prior, 4 Ap., 11 Oct. Clyfford: Nic. Hughe, prior, 3 Ap., 17 Oct. Twyneham: John Pope, 4 Ap., 21 Oct. Axolme: Thos. Dobson, 5 Ap., 6 Nov.; Thos. Broke, 27 Ap., 21 Nov. Norton: Thos. Bryket, abbot, 5 Ap., 8 Nov. Crowlande: John Raynes *alias* Cottingham, 4 Ap., 6 Oct. Berdemondsey: Robert bp. of St. Asse, abbot, 1 Ap., 10 Oct. Towerhyll: Hen. More, abbot, 5 Ap., 27 July. Cheathunt: Margery Hill, abbess, 19 Ap., 8 Dec. Fordham: Ric. Browne, 27 Ap., 13 Oct.; Wm. Baynton, 21 May, 13 Oct. Charterhouse near London: Thos. Salter, 2 May, 30 Sept.; Wm. Wayett, 21 May, 6 Nov. Chester nunnery: Eliz. Grosbenour, prioress, Marg. Tatton, Marg. Shaklady, Joan Foxelwyste, Frances Bradbourne, Marg. Trafford, Margery Tayllour, Jane Chauntryll, Eleanor Dutton, Alice Tayllour and Joan Johns, 4 May, 5 Oct. Valla Byall: John Herward, abbot, 19 Ap., 28 Oct. Hynton: John Bachecrofte, 5 May, 8 Nov. Ambresbury: Marg. Baynbrydge, 19 May, 6 Nov. Stratford Bowe: Sibyll Kyrke, abbess, 27 Ap., 7 Oct. Tutbury: Arth. Meverell, prior, 7 May, 13 Nov. Walsingham: Ric. Vowell, prior, 8 May, 23 Oct.; Hen. Clarke, 21 Ap., 8 Nov. Peterburgh: Robt. Kyrton *alias* Marchaunte, 9 May, 19 Oct. Evenham: Thos. Bristowe, 13 May, 14 Dec. Grey Friars, London: Thos. Chapman, warden, 14 Ap., 28 Nov. Wetherall: Ralph Harteley, 12 May, 28 June. "The late vicarage of Westenhanger": Wm. Lambarte, 29 June, 12 March a^o 34^o. Barnewell: Ion Badcock, prior, 13 July, 28 Oct. Assherydge: Joseph Stepney, 17 July, 10 Oct. College of St. Martin's le Graunde in London: Thos. Hykelynge, 29 May, 15 July, 7 Nov.; Wm. Christmas, 29 May, 15 July, 16 Nov.; Geo. Ranar, 29 May, 15 July, 30 Sept.; Ant. Nycholson, 29 May, 13 July, 27 Oct.; Hen. Hille, 29 May, 15 July, 16 Nov.; Hen. Garrarde, 31 May, 15 July, 7 Nov.; Tristram Sparkeman, 2 June, 24 July, 12 Oct.; Thos. Robynson, 4 June, 23 July, 10 Nov.; Thos. Payne, 20 June, 21 Nov.; Robt. Evans, 13 July, 27 Jan.; John Stone, 14 Aug., 18 Nov.; Thos. Canne, 28 Nov. Saynte Johns in Exeter: Alice Buttes, "ancres there," 4 Sept. a^o 34^o. Breknok: Robt. Holden, prior, 27 Nov. a^o 34^o. Charteseye: Thos. Potter, 10 Dec. a^o 34^o. Chateres: Mary Graye, 23 Nov. a^o 35^o.

Total pensions, 8,765*l* 4*s*. 10*d*. Signed, as examined, by Wm. Berners and Robt. Burgoyn, auditors.

- f. 37. II. "Annuities of monasteries":—Out of Tavestok: Ric. Pollarde, 2 Dec. a^o 33^o. St. Mary's York: Sir Thos. Wryothsley, 20 Nov.; John Stonynge, 27 March a^o 33^o, 28 Oct. a^o 34^o; Walt. Hendleye, 26 March, 6 Nov.; Sir Thos. Hennage, 1 Oct. a^o 34^o. Hexham: Edm. Holgill, by Wm. Holgill, 11 Dec. a^o 33^o, 18 Dec. a^o 34^o. Leaghesh: dean and chapter of Powles, 31 Oct. a^o 33^o. Bysham: Ant. Dunryche, 26 Dec., 21 July; Walt. Hendleye, 26 March; John Fulmer, 5 Ap., 11 Oct.; Walt. Hendleye, 6 Nov.; Sir Thos. Pope, 28 March, 1 Nov.; Sir Robt. Nowthwell (*the name "Edgar" also in margin*), 22 Nov. a^o 34^o. Christchurch in Norwich: Sir Thos. Hennage, 17 Jan. a^o 33^o. Taunton: Dr. John Tregonwell, by John Howe, 18 Jan., 20 July; Wm. Glascok, 4 July a^o 34^o, 24 Oct. Hyde: Sir Thos. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o; John Godsalve, 1 Ap., 16 Oct. Durham: Sir T. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 34^o. Clerkynwell nunnery: Sir T. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o. Hallow: Sir T. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o; Sir Ant. Kingeston, 7 Feb. a^o 34^o. St. Swithin's in Winchester: Sir T. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o; Thos. Goodman, of Winchester, singingman, 12 July a^o 34^o, 8 Feb. Chester abbey: Sir T. Wryothsley, 20 Dec. a^o 33^o; Otuell Worsley, 9 Feb., 31 March, 28 June, 7 Nov.; John Byrchelaye, 20 Ap., 18 Nov.; Rog. Standishe, 4 May, 28 Nov.; Robt. Radford, 9 July a^o 34^o; John, Byrchenshaw, clk., quondam of Chester, 2 Jan., not paid later. Christchurch in Nowthampton: Sir T. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o; Sir T. Hennage, 1 Oct. a^o 34^o; Jas. Joskyns, 6 May. St. Mary's, York: Sir T. Wryothsley, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o. St. Mary Overeys: Sir T. Pope, 26 Dec., 26 June; Walt. Hendleye, 26 March, 6 Nov.; Ric. Hochenson, 14 Ap., 8 Oct.; Robt. Ryche, 7 Ap., St. John's Day portion not paid; Ric. Duke, 24 Ap., Mich. portion not paid; Humph. Welles, 18 Ap., 18 Nov.; the dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Bylsington: Thos. Chetham, suffragan of Sidon, 12 Jan., 31 March, 1 July, 22 Oct. Leades: Thos. Chetham, bp. of Sidon, for Ant. Husee and Thos. Darrell, 14 Jan., 31 March, 1 July, 22 Oct.; John Gostwyke and Ric. Wheler, 1 Ap., 8 Dec. Peterburgh: Thos. Butte, 23 Feb., 4 Aug.; Sir Edw. Mountague, chief justice, 5 May, 18 Oct.; Sir T. Hennage, 1 Oct. a^o 34^o. Mochelney: John Manfelde, 18 Feb.,

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- 21 Nov. Peterburgh: dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Berdemondeseye: dean and chapter of Norwich, 14 March, 14 Dec.; Sir T. Pope, 28 March, 1 Nov.; Thos. Edgar, 22 Nov. a^o 34^o. Selby: Thos. Rawlyns, 18 March, 21 Oct. Shene: John Ball, 28 March, 18 Oct.; John Fletewoode, 29 March. 14 Oct.; Walt. Hendley, 26 March, 6 Nov.; Sir T. Pope, 28 March, 1 Nov.; Alex. Goodman, 27 March, 9 Oct.; Thos. and John Rydleye, 27 March, 23 Dec.; Eliz. Elles, 12 Ap., 24 Dec.; Ric. and Robt. Hocchenson, 14 Ap., 3 Oct.; Thos. Fletewood, 5 Ap., 3 Oct.; Robt. Riche, 7 Ap., 5 Oct.; Ric. Duke, clerk of Augm., 24 Ap., Mich. half not paid; Ant. Dunryche, 22 Ap., 21 Oct.; Eliz. Hocchyns, 28 Ap., 11 Dec.; Wm. Glascock, 4 July, 24 Oct.; Ralph Hunt, 27 March, 30 Nov.; Thos. Edgar, 22 Nov. a^o 34^o; Ric. Smythe, 23 Dec. a^o 34^o. Hynton: Wm. Horde, 27 March, 10 Oct.; Wm. Davys, 2 May, 16 Nov. Bury: Wm. Crane, 31 March, 3 Nov.; Ric. Tyrrell, 4 Ap., 21 Oct. Keynsham: Robt. Smarte, 29 March, 15 Nov.; [Sir Ant. Kyngeston]* Coventry Charterhouse: Wm. and Robt. Bocharde, 26 March, Mich. half not paid; Robt. Rych, 7 Ap., 5 Oct. Syon: Reynold Mylsam, 3 Ap., 7 Nov.; Walt. Henley, 27 March, 6 Nov.; Ric. Hocchenson, 14 Ap., 3 Oct.; Thos. Whighte *alias* Percy, 7 July, 7 Nov. Tynmowthe: Hen. Penkethe, 4 Ap., 20 Nov. Chester nunnery: Thos. Rydley, 27 March, 23 Dec. Towerhill: Thos. Ridleye, 27 March, 23 Dec.; Walt. Hendleye, 26 March, 6 Nov.; dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. St. Mary Spytell: Ric. Hocchenson, 14 Ap., 3 Oct.; Thos. Eden, 6 May, 18 Dec.; Wm. Horwoode, 25 Ap., 26 Oct.; Wm. Glascock, 4 July, 24 Oct. Thos. Edgar, 22 Nov. a^o 34^o; dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Leyston: Wm. Sympson, 14 Ap., 3 Oct. Burton: John Gemme, 13 March, 3 June; John Bradshawe, 29 July, 24 Nov. St. Augustine's in Brystowe: Jas. Gunter, 22 March, 12 July, 14 Oct.; Geo. Owen, 20 Ap., 16 Dec. Westminster: Hen. Clerke, 1 Ap., 8 Nov.; Hen. Pawly, now preacher of the divinity lecture at Cambridge, 30 June, 7 Nov.; Wm. Moraunte, of the King's cellar, 6 July, Mich. portion not paid; Wm. Skyte, now reader of the divinity lecture in Cambridge, 16 July, 14 Nov.; dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Bokenham: Ant. Younge, 30 March, 1 Oct. Barnwell: Sir Rog. Cholmeley, 10 Ap., 23 Oct. Delacrace: Nic. Whitneye, 17 Ap., 14 Dec. Christeschurche in London: John Hughes, 17 Ap. a^o 33^o; dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Spaldinge: Thos. Knighte, 18 April, 10 Nov.; John Roke, 1 Ap., 30 Oct. Glamorgan: John Lewes and John Lewson, 5 Ap., 28 Nov. Laundeston: Ric. Pollarde, 5 Ap., 19 Oct. Newneham: Ric. Pollarde, 5 Ap., 19 Oct. Torre: Ric. Pollarde, 5 Ap., 19 Oct. Buckfast: Ric. Pollarde, 5 Ap., 19 Oct.; Jas. Knottesforde, 4 May, 28 Feb. Mynoresse beside London: Robt. Rych, 7 Ap., 5 Oct.; dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Saynte Albones: Robt. Rych, 7 Ap., 5 Oct.; Fras. Este, 6 Ap., 3 Nov.; Sir Thos. Pope, 22 Ap. (by Ant. Dunryche), 21 Oct.; Thos. Edgar, 22 Nov. a^o 34^o; Thos. Crosse, — (blank) a^o 33^o, 5 May, 6 July, 21 Nov. a^o 34^o; Laur. Poyners, 21 Oct. a^o 34^o; Walter Hendley, 26 March, 6 Nov. Elye: Wm. Rudstone, 30 Ap., 18 Oct. Wynchecombe: Wm. Whorwoode, 25 Ap., 26 Oct.; Sir Ant. Kyngestoun, not paid. Pershour: Wm. Whorwoode, 25 Ap., 26 Oct. St. John's Hospital: Wm. Whorwoode, 25 Ap., 26 Oct.; Ph. Babington, 27 Ap., 21 Nov.; Wm. Ermedest, master of the Temple, for himself, four priests and one clerk, 18 Jan., 30 March, 27 June, 10 Nov. "Out of Sir John Dudley's lands": Walt. Hendley, 27 March, 6 Nov. Lawnde: Wm. Whorwoode (two annuities), 25 Ap., 26 Oct.; John Roke, 1 Ap., 30 Oct. Dunstable: Ric. Whighte, clk., 6 May, 18 Dec.; John Roke, 1 Ap., 30 Oct. Welbek: Ric. Bowyer *alias* Stirleye, 6 May, 3 Aug. St. Thomas's hospital in Southwark: Sir Thos. Pope, 22 Ap. (by Ant. Dunryche), 21 Oct. Ramsey: Sir Edw. Mountague, 5 May, 18 Oct.; Wm. Buttes, 9 Jan. a^o 34^o. Thorneye: Sir Edw. Mountague, 5 May, 18 Oct.; Griffith Richardes, 1 Ap., 30 Oct.; John Wagstaff, 10 Dec. a^o 34^o. Pipwell: Sir Edw. Mountague, 5 May, 18 Oct. St. Andrew's in Northampton: Sir Edw. Mountague, 5 May, 18 Oct. Mochelham: dean and chapter of Chichester (*altered to Arundell and again in the margin to Chichester*), 14 May, 2 Dec. Wenlok: Thos. Standishe, 31 May, 28 Nov. Marryke: Sir Ralph Bulmer, 2 June, 10 Nov. Cokersande: Ant. Layton, 14 June; Wm. Ropar, 10 Jan. a^o 34^o (for three years). Chepstowe: John Marshall, quondam of Chepstowe, 4 Jan., 29 March, 27 June, 2 Oct. Stratflere: John Roke, 1 Ap., 30 Oct. Crowlande: John Roke, 1 Ap., 30 Oct.; Jas. Tytterington, 10 Dec. a^o 34^o; [John Wagstaff, 10 Dec. a^o 34^o, cancelled because entered under Thorneye]; Sir Thos. Hennage,

* Cancelled.

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436. AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

- 1 Oct. a^o 34^o. Meaux: Geo. Drewe, 1 Ap., 4 Oct. Childerlangleye: Griffith Richardes, 1 Ap., 30 Oct. Sharpe: Thos. Leighe, Ll. D., 4 July, 15 Oct. Clyve: Ralph Tybbes, 13 July, 9 Feb. College of Acon in London, Halywell. St. Ellens in London and the Charterhouse in London: dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. St. Bartholomew's: dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct.; Ric. Urmeston, treasurer of Grays Yn, for a priest serving there, 3 Ap., 19 Oct. Kylbourne. Stratforde nunnery, Waltham.
- f. 57. Brusyarde, Notleye, Cobham College, Charteseye, Newarke, Garradon and Alnewyke: dean and chapter of Powles, 9 July, 31 Oct. Noneton: Ric. Everat, 5 Aug., 21 Oct. Meryvall: Ric. Everate, 5 Aug., 21 Oct. Ulvecrofte: John Fletewoode, 29 March, 14 Oct.; Sir Thos. Pope, 28 March, 1 Nov. Byndon: Sir Thos. Pope, 22 Nov.
- f. 58. Brewerne: Edw. Fetiplace, 22 Nov. Plympton: Ric. Pollarde, 19 Oct. a^o 34^o; Walter Hendley, 26 March, 6 Nov. Buklande: Sir Ric. Pollarde, 19 Oct. a^o 34^o. Tewkesbury, Malmesbury and Much Malvern: Sir Ant. Kingston, 7 Feb. a^o 34^o. Circestre: Sir Ant. Kingston, 7 Feb. a^o 34^o; Thos. Edgare, 22 Nov. a^o 34^o. Batell, Dartford. and Nethe:
- f. 60. Walter Hendley, 26 March, 6 Nov. Mountacute, and Christchurch in Canterbury: Thos. Percy, 14 Sept., 28 Nov. Shrowesbury: Ant. Wyclyff, 14 Sept., 28 Nov. Shaftesbury: Wm. Whorwood, 26 Oct. Byleghe, Stratforde nunnery, Elsing Spittell and Leghes: dean and chapter of Powles, 31 Oct. a^o 34^o. Monmowthe: Thos. Baker, 16 Nov. a^o 34^o.
- f. 61. St. John's in Excetter: Thos. Goodwyn and Ph. Frier, 16 Dec. a^o 34^o. Whitlandes: David Nashe, by Hugh ap Howell, 24 Dec. a^o 34^o, 18 March a^o 34^o. Lanthonye, and Gloucester monastery: Sir Ant. Kyngston, 7 Feb. a^o 34^o. Malton: Wm. Peter, 20 Feb.
- Total annuities 1,074l. 8s. 3½d. Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.
- f. 63. iii. "Annuities by the King" (many of them noted in the margin as fees and some as pensions):—Sir Humph. Ratclyff, out of Northumberland's lands, 27 Nov. a^o 33^o, 2 Oct. a^o 34^o. Hen. Williams, footman, 28 Jan., 27 June. Ric. Pigote, gentleman of the Chapel, 10 Jan., 28 March, 3 July, 11 Oct. Eliz. Golden, widow, 10 Jan., 1 July. John Eyer, gentleman, 20 Jan., 20 May, 30 Nov. Sir Thos. Wryothesley, one of the two Principal Secretaries, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o. Sir Ralph Sadler, another of the Principal Secretaries, 27 March, 5 Oct. Sir John lord Russell, High Admiral, 31 Dec. a^o 33^o, 28 March a^o 33^o, 14 Jan. a^o 34^o. Geo. Aylesbury, gentleman, 9 Jan., 30 March, 6 July, 2 Oct. Thos. Darby, gentleman, 20 Feb., 9 Nov. Robt. Rolff, 14 Feb., 28 June. Edw. Fetiplace, esquire, 28 March, 20 Nov. Robt. Pyrreye, 27 March, 2 Oct.
- f. 65. Ric. Bower, 28 March, 21 July. Thos. Byrde, 28 March, 1 Oct. Hen. Stephenson, 30 March, 2 Oct. Hugh Latymer, late bp. of Worcester, 29 March, 2 Nov. Peter Gerrarde, 30 March, 4 Sept. Hen. Howarde, gentleman, 31 March, 11 May. Sir Ric. Page, 18 Ap., 30 Sept. Walter Cromer, doctor of physic, 14 Ap., 1 Oct. Sir Griffith
- f. 66. Dun, 17 Ap., 13 Nov. Hen. Dyngley, gentleman, 28 March, 26 Oct. Wm. Fermer, esquire, 2 Ap., 10 Oct. Nic. Shaxton, late bp. of Salisbury, 31 March, 1 Oct. Sir Thos. Clyfforde, 20 Ap., 5 Oct. Thos. Nevyll, esq., 12 May, 24 Nov. Eliz. Hollande, 7 May, 8 Nov. Ric. Adams (*note in margin that he is Robt. Adams in the previous year's account*)
- f. 67. 9 May, 15 Dec. Sir Thos. Palmer, 3 July, 12 Oct. Walt. Proude, 29 Dec. a^o 33^o. Geo. Roper and Edw. Free, keepers of Hide park, and John Free, one of the keepers of Marybon park, 30 March, 7 Nov. Andrew Wedon, 30 March, 7 Nov. Sir Geo. Broke lord Cobham, for keeping the King's house of Rochester, 14 Ap., 21 Nov. Wm. Whorwoode, esq., for high stewardship of Vale Riall, 30 March, 26 Oct. Sir John Baldwyn, chief justice "of the common place," 11 May, Mich. portion not paid. Sir Edw. Mountague, chief justice of England, for keeping assises and gaol delivery within the liberties of Bury and Ramsey, 5 May, 18 Oct. Thos. Fittzhughe, clerk of the assises and gaol delivery aforesaid, 20 Oct. a^o 34^o. Ric. Higham, understeward of Waltham forest, 16 Nov. a^o 34^o. Wm. Webster (11 Feb., 4 July), Thos. Myles and Walt. Prowde (21 June) pensioners of the Stable, and Thos. Wallys, groom of the Stable, 21 June. Edw. Gregory, 21 June. Geo. Forman, pensioner of the Stable, 28 June. Thos. Hinde, groom of the Stable, 30 June. Wm. Bereman, late sumpterman of the Privy Kitchen, 28 July. Edw. Eglyanbye, captain of the new citadel of Carlyle (for himself and eight soldiers from Mich. a^o 33^o), 5 Sept. a^o 34^o, 7 Nov. a^o 34^o. Thos. Bromleye, serjeant at law, for keeping assise and gaol delivery, at Ramsey and Bury, 18 Nov. a^o 34^o. Sir
- f. 69. Thos. Wentworth, captain of Sandall castle, Yorks, 27 Oct., 8 Nov. a^o 34^o. Edw.

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Gregory and Geo. Forman, pensioners of the Stable, 21 Nov. Ric. Browne, 23 Nov John Peck, under captain of Sandall castle, 19 Feb. a^o 34^o. Lord Wm. Howarde (on warrant dormant of 17 Feb. a^o 34^o), 26 Feb.

Total annuities by the King, 1,535*l.* 14*s.* Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

- f. 70. iv. "Fees of officers" of the Court of Augmentations:—Sir Ric. Ryche, chancellor, 22 Dec., 21 Ap., 21 June, 10 Aug. Sir Edw. Northe, treasurer, dates not entered. Walter Hendley, attorney, 24 Jan., 26 March, 27 June, 6 Nov. Nic. Bacon, solicitor, 21 Dec., 27 March, 6 July, 13 Oct. Ric. Duke, clerk of the Court, 24 Ap., Mich. portion not paid. Thos. duke of Norfolk, high steward of lands on this side Trent, — day of — (blank) a^o 34^o. Nic. Hare, Norfolk's deputy, 21 Ap., 12 Oct. Lord Chancellor Audeley, high steward of lands beyond Trent, 18 Jan. a^o 34^o. John Lucas, Audeley's deputy, 13 Feb. a^o 34^o. Wm. Cowper, surveyor of woods, — (date of first payment not given), 29 March, 25 July, 12 Oct. Walter Farre, keeper of evidences, 3 Feb., 31 March, 8 July, 23 Oct. John Warde, messenger, 3 Feb., 1 Ap., 24 May, 21 Oct. Thos. Tirrell, pursuivant, 5 Ap., 24 Aug. Jas. Johnson, usher, 14 Ap., 24 Nov. Wm. Whorwoode, Attorney General, for assisting the Council of Augmentations, 25 Ap., 26 Oct. John Hynde, serjeant at law, 24 Oct. Berners and Burgoyne, auditors, for taking the Treasurer's account at Michaelmas last, 4 Dec., 40*l.* The Treasurer, for his clerks, 1 Oct., 20*l.*

Total fees 1,129*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

- f. 73. v. "Decrees":—Paid 15 Ap. a^o 33^o to Robt. and Wm. Duncombe, due at Lady Day, part payment of a debt by Westminster abbey, decreed 1 June a^o 33^o. 31 March, Wm. Barton, executor of Wm. Barton, dec., his father, decreed 13 Feb., arrears of an annuity granted by the late earl of Northumberland, from 30 June a^o 29^o to 16 June a^o 32^o. 14 Ap., John Nethermyll, executor of Julyne Nethermyll, by Wm. Garrarde, of London, haberdasher, decreed 13 Feb., debts of Stoneley and Kenelworth abbeys. 3 May a^o 34^o, Sir John Allyn, debt of "the late and convente of Graces besides the Towre nighe London," decreed 13 Feb. 5 July, Wm. Phillips, decreed 10 June, recompence for his office of keeping the manor of Knoll, Kent. 14 July, Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the Principal Secretaries, decreed, 10 June, to him and Thos. Leighe, debt of Nonneton. 22 July, John Elrington, of Hakney, decreed 20 June, for purchase of four pastures in tenure of Ric. Grenewaye in Hakney. 22 July, Edm. Parker, of Hakney, for purchase of a field called Leyfeld in Hakney, decreed 20 June. 28 July, Walter Hendleye, decreed 30 June, recompence of a wood sale by the late prior of Christchurch in Canterbury made void by Act of Parliament of 28 April a^o 31^o. 29 July, Robt. Williot, by Robt. Byng, decreed in Mich. term a^o 33^o, debt of St. Albans. 1 July, Anne Baylye, widow, by Edw. Bartylmewe, of London, tailor, decreed 6 Feb. a^o 31^o, debt of Feversham mon. due 31 May 1542. 17 Nov., Wm. Achym, by Geo. Haydon, decreed 20 June, debt of Newneham mon. 25 Feb., Jane Coote, widow, by Ric. Cole, decreed 8 Feb. 9 March, Thos. Broke, decreed 5 Feb., debt of Cockishill nunnery "in the county of York."

Total payments by decrees, 493*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

- f. 75. vi. "Warrants by the Council":—1 April a^o 33^o, Sir John Baker, chancellor of First Fruits and Tenths, for pains taken during the Parliament in assisting the Council of the Augmentations, warrant dated same day, 20*l.* 4 Ap., Sir Thos. Nevyle, due to lady Elizabeth his wife, debt of the Mynores beside Algate, w. 31 March, 10*l.* 5 Ap., Clement Throgmerton, prest towards costs in riding to view certain castles, places, manors and other capital houses of the King's to perceive the ruin of them with a view to their speedy repair, 100*l.* 29 Ap. a^o 34^o, in Waltham forest, Essex, to divers persons (named) for lands enclosed in the new park of Fayre Meade, 38*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, and to Mrs. Stoner for dinners and other charges of Mr. Chancellor and the commissioners there the same day, 33*s.* 4*d.* 29 Ap., Rol. Rampston, 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Geo. Stonar, 15*s.*, for lands enclosed in Fayre Meade. 5 May, John Warde, messenger, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 9 May, John Gemne for expenses of the anniversary of King Henry VII. to be holden at Westminster 10 and 11 May next, 40*l.* 21 May, Wm. Oxenden for buildings at Ostinghanger, Kent, 100*l.* 26 May, Robt. Russell, paymaster and surveyor of works at Otforde, Kent, on his account for 3 July a^o 33^o to 17 May a^o 34^o, 6*l.* 3*s.* 26 May, Jas. Johnson, usher, for wood, coals and rushes expended in the Council

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- f. 76. Chamber and Court of the Augmentations, 16*s.* 5*d.* 1 June, John Fryth, clk., and Hugh Hill, clk., by way of reward, warrant 25 May, 4*l.* 7 June, Geo. Harper, for one year's rent of lands which the King gave him, warrant 24 May, 20*l.* 10 June, Ant. Denny, of the Privy Chamber, towards paling and making of the new park beside Waltham, Essex, w. 29 May, 100*l.* 17 June, John Bellowe, towards building and finishing walls at Thornton, w. 16 June, 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 4 June, Thos. Tyrrell, messenger, for riding 644 miles, 53*s.* 8*d.* 17 June, Hen. Coldewell, for graving and making of the great seal of the Court of Augmentations. 16*l.* 7 July, Robt. Russell, paymaster of works at Otforde and Knolle, w. 6 July, 100*l.*, 14 July, Sir Arth. Darcy, part of 1,814*l.* 20*d.* due to him for the manors of Leades and Holbek, &c., Yorks., sold to the Crown 26 June a^o 34^o, 500*l.* 7 July, John Smythson, Wm. Huddelsden, Ric. Sharpe, Ric. Browne and John Gerrarde and their wives (named) for lands sold to the King in co. ——— (blank), 60*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* 13 July, Thos. King and Eliz. his wife, Wm. Felde and Joan Goddarde for purchase of lands, 29*l.* 10*s.* 8 July, Sir Thos. Wyat, full payment of 3,669*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for his manors of Howe and Wyndhill, &c., Kent, 1,259*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* 12 July, John Gyfbarte, haberdasher of London, for land in St. Martyn's parish beside Canterbury, 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* 13 July, Wm. Whorwoode, for drawing indentures, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 14 July, Ric. Pye, by John Warde, 15*s.* 8*d.* 15 July, Ric. Johnson, by Thos. Matleye, for a lease he had of lands lying by the Black Friars of Northampton, 4*l.* 28 July, Walter Hendleye for diets during his survey of Romney Marshe and Guldeford Marshe, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 22 July, Sir Thos. Pope, Sir Edw. North, Nic. Bacon, solicitor, and Walt. Hendley, attorney, for diets and travails during their abode in London hearing accounts, 40*l.* 21 and 28 July, Geo. Maxeye, towards making certain "parokes and other necessities" within Fayre Meade park, Essex, 20*l.* and 40*l.* 21 July, Edw. Broke, of Chynkforde, Essex, for lands specified enclosed in Fayre Meade park, 26*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* 5 Aug., John Bellowe, by Thos. Burter, towards repair of sea banks adjoining the King's ground called Wyncettz and Patherington, Yorks., parcel of the late house of Thornton Curteys, 80*l.* 12 Aug., Sir Arthur Darcy, full payment of 1,814*l.* 20*d.* due for the manors of Leades and Holbecke, &c., 1,314*l.* 20*d.* 23 July, Wm. Cowper, for expenses in surveying woods, between Christmas and St. Peter's Day last at 10*s.* a day, 40*l.* 10 Aug., Geo. Maxey, towards making Fayre Meade park, 40*l.* 7 Aug. and 2 Sept., Robt. Russell, for repairs at Otforde and Knolle, 180*l.* and 70*l.* 10 Aug., Thos. Tyrrell, messenger, 31*s.* 4*d.* 4, 9 and 16 Sept., Sir Hen. Knevyt, (and on 1 Sept. by Ant. Denny) full payment of 2,000*l.* for the manors of Ellerton, Eseryke and Wygnynton, Yorks., according to an indenture between him and Sir Edw. Northe, 17 Sept. last, 1,400*l.* 9 Sept., Robt. Russell, for Otforde, Knolle and Panthurste, 100*l.* 20 Sept., Hen. Coldwell, for silver to make the privy seal of the Court of Augmentations, and for graving the same, 7*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* 27 Sept., John Warde and Thos. Tirrell, messengers, riding allowances, 8*l.* 1 Oct. and 4 Nov., Hugh ap Harrye, towards repairing the King's house of St. Barthilmewes, 20*l.* and 60*l.* 12 Oct., Robt. Russell, for Otforde and Knoll, 120*l.* 17 Oct., John Gates, to be employed about the new park of Waltham, 200*l.*
- f. 79. 21 Oct. and 4 Nov., Geo. Maxey, towards finishing certain perokes in the new park of Fayre Meade, 50*l.* and 20*l.* 30 Oct., Sir Thos. Wrythesley, towards repairing the King's house at Stokwell, warrant 29 Nov. last, 50*l.* 28 Oct., Thos. Goodwyn, for charges of Mr. Chancellor and others of the King's Council at Hounsloo, 55*s.* 8½*d.* 11 Nov., Nic. Bacon for his expenses about the surrender of Wynkfelde College, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 29 Nov., Robt. Russell, for repairs at Otforde, Knolle and Panthurste 100*l.* 26 Nov., John Pecke, carpenter, for repairs done at the King's house in Southwark, 57*s.* 7*d.* 1 Dec., Thos. Tirrell, messenger, for riding costs, 38*s.* 10*d.*, and livery coat, 33*s.* 4*d.*; and Jas. Johnson, usher, for necessities, 23*s.* 6*d.* 9 Dec., Robt. Nasshe for expenses of Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Treasurer and others in commission at Howneslowe on 4 and 5 Dec., 7*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* 28 Jan., Thos. Tirrell and John Warde, messengers, full payment of 16*l.* 4*s.*, for riding 3,888 miles, 8*l.* 4*s.*, and for riding 1,944 miles, 8*l.* 2*s.* 29 Jan., Agnes and Stephen Wilforde for a new tenement at White Webbes called Strodes and 2 ac. of a close called Arsmertes in Endevelde parish, Midd., lately enclosed in Enfelde park, 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 9 Feb. and 13 March, Robt. Russell, for Otforde, Knolle and Panthurste, 50*l.* and 50*l.* 16 Feb., Geo. Maxeye towards finishing certain parokes in Fayre Meade park, 30*l.* 1 Feb., Charles Wyngfeld and Geo. Cottismore, reward for transporting 7,000*l.* to the duke of Suffolk in the North, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* 12 March, John Warde, messenger, for livery coat due at Easter last, by warrant of 22 Nov., 33*s.* 4*d.* 18 March, the dean and chapter of Westminster, on warrant of 13 March, 830*l.* 2½*d.*
- f. 80.

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for arrears of lands within the circuits of Robt. Burgoyne, John Wiseman, Hugh Fuller and Wm. Caundishe, auditors, from 32 Hen. VIII., and on another warrant 148l. 3s. 7d. for arrears of possessions of the late college of St. Martin's le Grande. 4 Dec., Berners and Burgoyne, for diets at taking the Treasurer's account, 30l., and reward to their clerks, 10l. 16 March, Sir Edw. North, treasurer, for green cloths, bags, books, wax, parchment and other necessities, 12l.; and his clerks for pains in the declaration of accounts, 13l. 6s. 8d.; and Mr. Chancellor's clerks for "casting the charge and discharge of the said treasurer's account, 40s."

Total payments by warrants of the Council, 7,804l. 11s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.

- f. 82. vii. "The King's Majesty's warrants":—13 April a^o 33^o, to the King, 5,000 mks, 7 April, Wm. Oxenbryge, towards edifying the King's castle of Camber, Suss., warrant 31 March, 300l.; also 28 April, 300l.; and 1 June 400l. 27 April a^o 34^o, Cornelys Hays, for 50 oz. of cramp rings of gold delivered to the King on Good Friday at 45s. 4d. the oz., and 140 oz. of silver cramp rings at 4s. 4d.; Morgan Wolf, for 11 cups gilt "of asseys takinge delivered by him into the Jewelhouse at sundry times" 108 oz. at 5s. 2d., also for a cruse gilt with cover given by the King to Longe, his arrowhead maker, 9 oz. at 5s. 2d., "four double seals of silver, being viij pieces, called the seals of the Chancery of Wales" at 5l. apiece, and four more double seals "called judicial seals, being viij pieces for other courts within Wales" at 3l. 6s. 8d. apiece, also 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of silver to make the seals, at 3s. 8d.; John Aunsell, the King's mat maker, 44s. 4d.; warrant dated 7 April a^o 33^o. [27 April, Sir Thos. Wentworth, captain of Sandall castle and steward of Wakefeld lordship, for fees from 24 Oct. last to Easter, warrant 23 April a^o 34^o, 99l. 10s. 1d.]* 28 April and 1 May, Wm. Jenyns, master of the fraternity of Rouncevall, by virtue of an indenture of exchange dated 13 March a^o 33^o, 43l. 4s. 30 April, Geo. Maxeye, towards making certain parokes at the new park of Fayre Meade, 20l. 2 June, Sir Thos. Seymer, for rents of lands in Wiltshire which he had by exchange, warrant 24 March a^o 33^o, 253l. 5s. 17 June, Wm. Gonston, paymaster of the King's ships, for costs of 184 mariners and gunners lately serving 21 days in the *Jenet* and the *Dragon*, and for wages and victuals of the King's ship keepers till Midsummer next, warrant 29 May, 408l. 29 June, John Rider (*in margin* Rither), the Prince's cofferer, for his Grace's household, warrant 28 Nov. a^o 33^o, 1,000l. 26 June, Sir Thos. Hennage, reward, 150l. 30 June, Wm. Gonston, paymaster of the King's ships, in prest for emptions and provisions for the King's affairs, warrant 26 June, 1,680l. 4 July, the King, by Sir Thos. Hennage, 2,000l. 23 June, Geo. Maxey, servant to Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentations towards "making of certain perokes, new making of stondinges and ridding of roughe plottes within the King's new park of Fayre Meade," 30l. 28 June, Wm. Oxenbridge, part of 2,000l. for works at the castle of Camber, warrant 20 June, 1,200l. 12 July, "Edw. Fenys, knight, lord Clynton" due for the manor or grange of Horblyn, Linc., and other lands sold to the King, 9 July, 378l. 18s. 4d. 13 July, Sir John Williams, part payment for repairs at Grafton, warrant 9 Jan. a^o 32^o, 66l. 13s. 4d. 29 July, Ant. Auger, paymaster of the King's water-works at Dover, 500l., and on 22 Aug., 435l. 2s. 8d., for the two months from 25 June to 19 Aug., w. 25 July. 2 Aug., Wm. Lok, mercer, Thos. Hungate, havener to the late Queen Jane, and Wm. Fulwoode, merchant tailor, for themselves and others named in a warrant of 24 June, for necessities bought for the lady Anne of Cleves, 328l. 12s. 10 Aug., Thos. earl of Rutland, loan to be repaid in three years, w. 8 Aug., 300l. 27 April, a^o 34^o, Sir Thos. Wentworth, steward of Wakefeld lordship, Yorks., for his fee from 24 Oct. a^o 33^o till Easter, 167 days, w. 23 April, 8l. 0s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sir Edm. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, "for divers sorts and kinds of munitions and habiliments of war to be purveyed and taken into th' office of the Ordnance within the Tower of London," w. 28 July, viz., 14 Aug., 2,000l., 23 Aug., 2,000l. and 28 Aug., 1,365l. 2s. 7d. 17 Aug., Wm. Gonson, paymaster of the King's ships, in prest for "charges of divers ships set to the sea," w. 13 Aug., 800l. 18 July, Wm. Oxenbrydge, for the "water-works at Camber castle," full payment of 2,000l., w. 20 June, 800l. Paid "by my master his own hands," 20 Aug., to Morgan Wolff, the King's goldsmith, 261l. 3s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 748 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of "spangles silver and gilt" at 6s. 8d. the oz. and 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of "spangles silver white" at 5s. to embroder the yeomen of the Guard's and footmen's coats, w. 14 July. 5 Aug., Sir John
- f. 83. f. 84.

* Cancelled.

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- Williams, towards repairs at Grafton, 40*l*. 22 Aug., Thos. Vowell, "one of the gentlemen sewars of the King's Majesty's household," reward, w. 20 Aug., 88*l*. 4 Sept., Edw. Shelley, "treasurer appointed for the wars in the North parties," w. 30 Aug. 2,000*l*. 10 Sept., John Mylle, of Southampton, towards finishing the fortress of Hurst, 1,400*l*. 21 Sept., Ant. Awecher, paymaster of the King's waterworks at Dover, 428*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*. for the month from 20 Aug. to 16 Sept., and the same for the month to 14 Oct., and 42*l*. residue of 899*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. due for wages and allowances of 2 boats and 14 men at Hasting by the space of 5 months past, w. 20 Sept. 26 Sept., John Bridges, yeoman of the Kings tents, for "translating and amending" the tents, w. 18 Sept., 154*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.
- f. 85. 24 Oct., Sir Edm. Peckham, cofferer, part of 6,000*l*. payable at Michaelmas next for the Household, 1,000*l*. 13 Nov., John Rider, cofferer of the Prince's household, part of a sum due for that household for the 34th year, 1,000*l*. 8 Oct., John Bridges, yeoman of the tents, and Thos. Hale, for 153 baletts of canvas for the King's store, at 5*l*. a-piece, w. 2 Oct., 765*l*. 28 Oct., Ric. Lee, in prest to be transported to Calles to Ant. Rouse, comptroller, to pay the crew at the fortifications at Guenes and other fortifications, w. 27 Oct., 3,000*l*. 3 Nov., Sir Edm. Pekham, Cofferer, by Thos. Thatton, on 3 and 22 Nov., and by Thos. Fletewoode, 27 Nov. and 3 Dec., for the Household, 4,684*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*. 10 Nov., Sir John Dudley viscount Lisle, for lands in Bristol with the advowson of the church of St. Laurence there, sold to the King by indenture of 9 Nov., 1,188*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. 13 Nov., Viscount Lisle, "warden of the marches for and anempst Scotlonde," for his own diets at 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for one month from 21 Nov. next and for coats and conduct money of 5 captains, 5 petty captains and 500 men (particular amounts given) 407*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. 17 Nov., Ant. Auecher, paymaster of the water works at Dover, for two months, 14 Oct. to 10 Dec., w. 14 Nov., 554*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. 21 Nov., Sir Ant. Knyvet, in prest, to be transported to Calles and delivered to Thos. Palmer, one of the King's pensioners, w. 16 Nov., 3,000*l*. Sir Edm. Pekham, "for the loan money in part of a more sum due for pensioners," viz., on 10 July 104*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*. and on 18 Aug. 1,977*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*. 14 Dec., Sir Edm. Pekham, in full payment of 6,000*l*. for the Household for this year, 315*l*. 16*s*. 2*d*. 15 Dec., Wm. Gonson, paymaster of the King's "marion causes," for discharging divers captains, soldiers, mariners and gunners lately serving on the sea, 540*l*. for necessaries for the same ships 100*l*. for payment of shipwrights, calkers and labourers at Dedford and Wolwiche 320*l*. and for payment of the King's shipkeepers till Christmas next, 260*l*. ; w. 9 Dec. 22 Dec., John Burnell and Harry Browne, merchants of the Staple of Calles, to be transported to Sir Edw. Wotton, w. 12 Dec., 1,800*l*. 7 Jan., Charles duke of Suffolk, Wm. lord Parre and Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the two Principal Secretaries, 2,072*l*. viz. for the Duke, being appointed lieutenant in the North, diets at 5*l*. for six months from 15 Jan., 840*l*. wages of 100 men at 8*d*. a day to attend him, 560*l*. lord Parre's diets at 20*s*. attending the said duke, 168*l*. and 40 men with him 224*l*. Sadler's diets "appointed to go down with the said Duke's grace" 168*l*. and 20 men with him 112*l*. ; w. 3 Jan. 28 Jan., prisoners of Scotland and "and others whose names hereafter ensuen," to be taken unto them as of the King's gift, viz., the earl of Angwishe 233*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. earl of Cassells 200*l*. earl of Glencarne 200*l*. lord Olyvaunte 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. lord Graye 100*l*. lord Flemynge 200*l*. lord Maxwell 200*l*. lord Somerville 200*l*. Sir Geo. Dowglas 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Oliver St. Clere 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. James St. Clere, his brother, 20*l*. lord Carsse 40*l*. Mr. Eyskyn 40*l*. lord Cragie 40*l*. Patrick Heborne 40*l*. lord Moncrethe 20*l*. the lord of Awyn Castell 20*l*. the lord of Hayton 20*l*. John Lysleye 20*l*. the lord of Graydon 20*l*. James Pringle 20*l*. John Carmyghell 20*l*. Hen. Maxwell 20*l*. for their costs to York 50*l*. and from York to Carlyle 50*l*. and for purses to put the said several sums in 26*s*. 8*d*. ; w. 28 Jan. [9 Jan., Charles duke of Suffolk, w. ——— (blank) Jan., 7,000*l*.]* 14 Jan., Ant. Auecher, paymaster of water works at Dover, for two months from 10 Dec. to 3 Feb., 420*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*. 27 Jan., Morgan Wolff, the King's goldsmith, for making the Great Seal of England 40*l*. and for the 95 oz. of silver in it at 3*s*. 8*d*. 17*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. ; and Hen. Coldwell, goldsmith, for making the Great Seal of Ireland, the seal of the Exchequer there, and the seals of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer at Westminster, 73*l*. 10*s*. 2*d*. and for 144½ oz. of silver in them, at 3*s*. 8*d*. 26*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*. ; w. 18 Dec. 22 Jan., Sir Fras. Bryan, by Ric. Scudamore, yeoman of the Toils, for taking and transporting 500 fallow deer from Waltham forest and 100 fallow

* Cancelled.

1543.

- deer from Bedwell park, at 3s. 4d. each, and red deer from Bedwell park at 10s. each, to the King's park at Waltham, w. 8 Jan., 106l. 23 Jan., Thos., Robt., and Hen. Benson, for a lease and woods in Long Ditton and Thamys Ditton, Surr., w. 8 Jan., 200l.
- f. 88. 1 Feb., Sir Martin Bowes, to be converted to harp groats for payment of the garrison and other charges in Ireland, w. 20 Jan., 2,000l. 7 Feb., Thos. Geoffreys, to be conveyed to Guisnes and delivered to Thos. Palmer, esquire, w. 3 Feb., 2,000l. 14 Feb., Sir Edm. Pekham, for the Household, 4,000l. 1 Feb., John Rither, for the Prince's household, 1,000l. 31 Jan., Sir John Williams, towards repairs at Grafton, 140l. 16 Feb., Wm. Gonson, "paymaster of the King's marrian causes," towards costs of "divers ships sent to the sea in war," w. 14 Feb., 1,000l. 24 Feb., John Wynter, gentleman usher, towards preparing ships at Bristowe to be set forth on that coast for the better defence of the King's subjects, W. 23 Feb., 1,000l. 28 Feb., the countess of Bridgewater, by Lewes Torfoote, of Lambehith, the King's reward, w. 24 Feb., 66l. 13s. 4d. 20 March, John Mill, towards making the fortress at Hurst Poynt, Hants, w. 14 March, 1,000l. 19 March, Wm. Gonsone, paymaster of the King's "marrian causes," for one month's wages of divers ships serving in the Narrow Seas and by West " 252l., for wages and victuals of divers other ships from Hull 640l., and for shipwrights and calkers working on the King's ships at Depforde and Wollwiche, with provisions for them due at Easter next, 460l., and for wages of ship keepers due at Easter, 140l.
- f. 89. 15 March, Cornelys Haies, the King's goldsmith, w. 20 Jan., for gilt plate given on New Year's Day last 261l. 2s. 4d., for new making and amending plate for the King's and Prince's households in the year ended Dec. last 50l. 16s. 10d., "and in reward to the beadles of the craft of goldsmiths in London for their pains in giving warning to the goldsmiths when plate hath been stolen out of the King's and Prince's courts," 13s. 4d. 26 Jan., Edw. Shelley, one of the masters of the Household, by the hands of Charles duke of Suffolk, 7,000l. to be conveyed to Alnewyk and delivered to John Woodall, treasurer of the garrison in the Borders there, w. 26 Jan.
- Total by the King's warrants, 72,174l. 9s. 5½d. *Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.*
Grand total, 87,977l. 6s. *Signed by Berners and Burgoyne.*
A bound volume of 89 numbered folios and some blank leaves not numbered.

437. ATTAINTED LANDS.

- R. O. Account of repairs upon attainted lands in Grantham and Gunnerby, 34 Hen. VIII., for which the bailiff asks allowance.
P. 1.
- R. O. 2. Two fragments severally entitled (in Latin), Memoranda touching ministers' accounts, viz. (1) of lands of Bridlington, Jervaux, Bigod, Constable, Bulmer and others in Lincolnshire, 30 Hen. VIII.; and (2) of Bigod's lands 33 Hen. VIII.
Pp. 2. *Mutilated.*
- R. O. 3. Similar fragment for Hussey's lands, 34 Hen. VIII.
P. 1.

438. THE LATE NUNNERY OF ARDEN, YORKS.

- R. O. Account headed 34 Hen. VIII. and entitled "The bill of the lead ashes at the late survey of Arderne," accounting for 13s. 4d. paid for "trying, washing and fining of lead ashes at the late dissolved nunnery of Arden" (7½ cwt.), 16d. and 12d. for conveying the same to Helmsley and thence to York.
Mutilated and faded, p. 1.

439. BERRYS MANOR, in East Tuddenham, Norf.

- R. O. Bundle of bailiffs' accounts, rentals, receipts, &c., relating to the manor of Berrys in East Tuddenham; of various dates ranging from 20 to 34 Hen. VIII.
36 leaves, large and small, several written on both sides.

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22 April. 446. BISHOPRIC OF ROCHESTER.

See GRANTS in APRIL 35 Hen. VIII., No. 22.

22 April. 447. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 116.

Meeting at Westm., 22 April. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Baker. Business:—Letter sent to Ric. Broke, captain in the Narrow Seas, who had stayed certain Portugal ships suspected to contain Frenchmen's goods, to try out the matter; and Peter Nening, mariner, who could depose therein, sent to him. Letter written to certain merchants declaring that the Iceland fleet might go forward, repairing hither first to obtain wafting. Letters stamped to the Council in the Marches of Wales to admit the bp. of St. Assaph to be one of them. John Allias, Frenchmen, being dangerously sick in prison, released upon sureties, viz., John Sweting and Wm. Guyne, of London. Release of Beddell, Myddelton, Kele, Lant and Maylar, printers, upon recognisance (cited) to declare what number of books and ballads they have bought and sold within these three years, and what merchants they know to have brought into the realm English books of ill matter, and also to pay their fines for printing unlawful books contrary to the proclamation. Evidence touching Blomfeld, prisoner in the Marshalsea, referred to the King's attorney and solicitor to report upon. Order taken for Dantlippe to be sent to Callais to suffer, with a declaration of his erroneous opinions. The butcher's wife of Canterbury, now at Callais, and Sir — Butlar, clk., to be brought hither by those who convey Dantlippe. Articles against Dr. Haynes referred to be considered by the Chancellor of Tenthis, Mr. Dacres, the Dean of Arches, and Dr. Oliver. Letter written to the customers of Hampton and Thos. Barthew to describe the arrest of a certain Spanish ship.

22 April. 448. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 214,
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 158.

Very early this morning, Sir George Douglas came to say that the Governor would surely revolt to the Cardinal, Lennox, Huntley, Argyle and Murray and the clergy, to his own confusion, although Douglas had plainly shown him the danger. The Governor had put away his Friars Preachers^o whom he kept to preach the Word of God and had secretly sent to the Cardinal and the rest, who were at the cast of France, and will be all here to-night or to-morrow, to come very strongly. It was time for his brother and the rest of the King's party to look to themselves (and here Douglas seemed somewhat moved that Maxwell was not yet come), and Sadler "should see such a meeting as was never seen at Parliament or Council; for every man is preparing jacks and spears, and if they fight not ere they depart it shall be a great wonder." Douglas expressed concern for Sadler's safety, who replied that he served a master that was able to revenge him and their ambassadors in England should be used as he was. Douglas advised him to write that the ambassadors might not depart (for they had written plainly that they were "out of hope of agreement"), and, as the Governor was finding fault with Sadler's servants posting in and out to Berwick, to write henceforth in cipher. Douglas said he had laboured to bring things to pass peaceably; but, as that would not be, if the King would send his royal army and stick to his poor servants and friends here, which else shall be undone, his brother and he, with Glencairn, Cassils, Maxwell and their friends, will deliver the King the whole country on this side Forth this

* Thomas Guilliame or Williams, and John Roughe. *See Knox's Hist. of the Reformation.*

1548.

448. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

summer. In which case the King must preserve it from burning and spoiling, and make proclamations to defend such as submit, and so both to win the people's hearts and have victuals for the garrisons which must remain in winter to guard the conquest made this summer. This assembly would make answer to the King; and if they sent him (Douglas) he would not refuse, because thereby he might have commodity to declare the state of the country and his advice for its conquest. Asked if the Governor would not grow to any reasonable point in the satisfaction of the King's demands; and Douglas answered that the Governor was so fickle and inconstant that he dare promise nothing of him, and now, revolting to the other party who were all French, he would agree to nothing against France; and they would never grant the delivery of the child until of lawful age, and could scarcely get such pledges as were meet to be accepted. "The abbot of Paisley," says Douglas, "hath been the only cause of the Governor's alteration, which abbot is all for France and the Cardinal's great friend, and since his coming home the Governor hath been altogether ruled by him." Edinburgh, 22 April. *Signed.*

In cipher, pp. 4. Add.

Ib. f. 218.

2. A decipher of the preceding.

Pp. 4. Endd.: 22 April a° xxxiiij.

* * The above letter is noted, with a list of corrigenda for the text printed in Sadler State Papers, in Hamilton Papers, No. 392.

22 April.

449. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 360.

Wrote on the 8th. Letters from Andronopoly of 26 March affirm that the Turk's host sets forward for Hungary on the 15th inst., and the Turk follows on the morrow after St. George's Day. The Turks never before assembled so great a power. Their chief power will invade Austria, but four or five sanjakes with 30,000 or 40,000 horse will invade Slavonia, Carinthia and other countries confining upon the Friuly. Many rowers having fled to the mountains, some think the Turk's navy shall be less than was divulged; but others think it has been preparing too long to come abroad feeble. Polin comes hither from the Turk's Court. Mostafa, the Turk's eldest son, shall marry a daughter of the Great Tartar. Here it is divulged that the Queen of Hungary and Friar George, with all Transylvania, have joined the Turk, and the rest of Hungary will follow, "which should turn evil to Ferdinando." The Bishop of Rome shall be sumptuously received this day in Ferrara by the Duke, who is noted openly French. The Bishop expected to be invited hither, but the Signory have no money to spend vainly. He has been practising to win this Signory to his devotion, but they are wonderfully circumspect. Thinks he fears the Emperor and mistrusts his own subjects. Part of his treasure is said to be here. Andrea Doria departed on the 7th to Spain with 47 galleys. The Emperor arrives in Italy "by all th' instant or x. of May at farthest." The French report peace between Henry and their King, but men here believe and hope for the contrary. Venice, 22 April, 1548.

P.S.—By letters from Noremberg of the 12th, the Diet shall end without "resolution of accord." It is divulged that Henry has concluded a new league with the Emperor; to the terror of the French and Popish part and joy of the rest of Christendom. "These men seemeth to slack the sending out of their general for these last advertisements from Constantinople." Cortemiglia in Piemont has been induced by its Spanish captain to rebel against Guasto.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

1548.

23 April. 450. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 118.

Meeting at Westm. 13 (*sic*, for 23 ?) April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Lord Lisle sworn of the Privy Council. Paget sworn as one of the two principal secretaries and admitted of the Privy Council. John Mason and Wm. Honninges appointed and sworn clerks of the Privy Council.

23 April. 451. ORDER OF THE GARTER.Anstis.
Order of the
Garter,
II. 424.

Chapter of the Order of the Garter 23 April, St. George's Day, 85 Hen. VIII., at Westminster; present, the King, the duke of Norfolk, earl of Hertford, lords Walden and Russell, Sir Thos. Cheney, Sir Ant. Browne, Sir John Gage, and Sir Ant. Wyngfeld. Nominations given for a noble set of knights were as follows:—

Sir Ant. Wyngfeld:—Princes, earls of Shrewsbury and Worcester, viscount Lisle. Barons, lords St. John, Delaware and Matrevers. Knights, Sir John Wallop, Sir Wm. Sydney and Sir Wm. Parre.

Sir John Gage:—Earls of Shrewsbury and Cumberland, viscount Lisle. Barons, lords St. John, Delaware and Parre. Knights, Wallop, Sydney and Sir Ant. St. Leger.

Sir Ant. Browne:—Princes, same as Wyngfeld's. Barons, lords St. John, Delaware and Parre. Knights, Wallop, Sydney and Sir Thos. Wharton.

Sir Thos. Cheyney:—Princes, Marquis of Dorset, earl of Shrewsbury, and viscount Lisle. Barons, lords St. John, Matrevers, and Cobham. Knights, Wallop, Sellynger and Sir Thos. Wresley.

Lord Russell:—Princes, same as Cheyney's. Barons, same as Gage's. Knights, Wallop, Sir Giles Strangwaies and Sydney.

Lord Walden:—Princes, same as Cheyney's. Barons, lords St. John, Matrevers and Parre. Knights, Wallop, Wresley and Sir Thos. Darcie.

Earl of Hertford:—Princes, same as Cheyney's. Barons, lords Matrevers, Delaware and Parre. Knights, Wallop, Wresley and Sir Fras. Bryan.

Duke of Norfolk:—Princes, Marquis of Dorset, earls of Shrewsbury and Derby. Barons, viscount Lisle, lords St. John and Parre. Knights, same as Hertford's.

Viscount Lisle, lord St. John and lord Parre were chosen. The feast was appointed to be the 6th May, the earl of Hertford to represent the King and Sir Ant. Browne and Sir John Gage to assist him.

Harl. MS.
6074, f. 12.
B. M.

2. Statutes of the Order of the Garter reformed by Henry VIII. Including (at f. 92) an order made at a chapter at Westminster on 24 April, 85 Henry VIII., for reformation of the Order touching the wearing of the collar.

Fr. Draft, pp. 57.

24 April. 452. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 118.

Meeting at Westm., 24 April. Present:—Chancellor, Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Pagett, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to the mayor and solicitor of the Staple to send their ships to Gore Ende, where they should find the King's ships to waft them over. Passports signed for — and Thomas Mychaell, Italians, to go to France and return. Wm. Tussard, being in the Fleet, accused of deceits in his office of keeper of the seal of the King's Bench, released on recognisances (cited) of himself, Leonard Smith of Revenhall, Essex, and Roger Tussard, steward of the Middle Temple.

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26 April.

453. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO HENRY VIII.

Add. Ms.
MS. A. 9. 2. 22.
B. M.
Hamilton.
Papers, No. 286.
(Autograph).

Large safe-conduct for Sir Servigneus, constable of Dundee who desires to pass freely beyond sea for certain business — with eight attendants. Edinburgh. 26 April. Mary. Signed James Gowenlock.
Brouncker. J. J. Soc. Manus. Fund.

April 26.

454. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Account.
A. 9. 2. 119.

Meeting at Westminster. 26 April. Present — Chancellor, Norfolk, Percy, Beak, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Chertsey, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Worcester, Dacres. Business — Twenty five woodcoats bound in recognition of 1000. each to declare, on Wednesday next, what English books they have bought and sold within these three years and what English books of ill matter they have known brought into the realm and by whom, and to pay their fines for buying and selling the said books contrary to the proclamation. — Turke, bookseller, for delivering an "erroneous book named a Postilla upon the Gospels and Psalms" to be printed, was committed to the Fleet. Order for Ambrose Wolley to deliver Mr. Audley 10 demijohns, 2 handgrips and 10 bills.

26 April.

455. HENRY VIII TO SADLER.

Add. Ms.
MS. A. 9. 2. 22.
B. M.
Hamilton.
Papers.
No. 286.

Has received his of the 19th and 20th inst. describing conferences with the Governor, Anguise, Glenewry, Casselles and Douglas, and makes answer as follows:—

1. Marvels at Douglas's "impudence" in denying both his oath and promise made at Abingdon and the words he spake at his last departure northwards; and, albeit the time is not expedient for the King to show himself discontented with this and Douglas's proceedings in Scotland, this last denial of his "duty, promise and allegiance" must not pass unanswered. Sadler shall take opportunity to renew the subject, and to express surprise at his so speaking. "considering the apparent truth thereof to the contrary and how much more he is bound unto us than any other." Any indifferent man who knows in what condition George Douglas stood when that promise was made at Abingdon would judge that the King would never have entertained him if he had, so arrogantly as he now says, refused his service. Little cause he had to be, either then or afterwards, of so arrogant sort; for all England and Scotland know that, if his doings had not more provoked the King of Scots than his brother's did, their grace might have been obtained. "Yea and his brother's restitution might easily have been obtained, with his deliverance to have abiden justice!" To taste him of a later time, he is to be asked whether he did not require to be described as the King's subject when he went into France to declare himself against the Cardinal. Which if he confess, he cannot say that he made no such promise; and if he deny, the letters then written for him to the French king may convince him. At his last going, it is true that, in Windsor park, the King had such words with him as he repents; but, Sadler may tell him, at another time, in riding towards a lodge besides Foly John park near Windsor, what he said to the King his own brother can testify, "by this token that they both showed unto us at the same instant one of the strongest thieves of Scotland to be there present, whom, at their request, we caused then, immediately, to be apprehended." Also his letters to the Admiral that now is and other officers of the Borders will declare what he has promised and how much more bounden he is than the rest. Sadler may say that he expresses this the more plainly in order that Douglas may rather bend himself to serve

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truly than with fond words to deface beforehand all the service he can possibly do.

2. Where Glencarne, speaking frankly of his intent to serve with Anguise and Casselles, desires to know whether the prisoners shall enter at their day, promising to resist the young Queen's removal, doubting not to be able to hold the town of Edinburgh maugre the Governor, &c.; Sadler shall give the King's thanks to Glencarne and the foresaid earls, assuring them that, on the accomplishment of the King's purpose, "they and all their posterities shall have cause to confess that they serve a most gracious master." The day of entry for all the lords assured to the King's part shall be enlarged to Midsummer, in order that they may meanwhile keep themselves in force; and for their relief in this Sadler shall tell the lords assured to the King that, like as Glynkern and Casselles are each appointed 800 mks., 500*l.* has been sent to Edw. Shelley at Barwik and 500*l.* to Sir Thos. Wharton at Carlisle, portions of which shall be delivered, upon Sadler's letters, to any of those lords; foreseeing ever that Glencarne and Casselles have each 800 mks., and the rest more or less, as seems meet, provided that the whole exceed not 1,000*l.* If they demand what Anguise has, Sadler shall reply that the King is good to him otherwise (as Sadler knows, whose last letters to Suffolk in Anguise's favour are also satisfied); animating them by the hope of benefits in time coming and by the promise of assistance. Further he shall desire the foresaid earls and Maxwell and Somerville, as men whom the King specially trusts, to send their advice where the King should enter by land and by sea, and to what places direct his armies; but shall require them to keep this point absolutely secret. This he shall specially "inculce" to Glencarne apart, that he may perceive how thankfully his proceedings are accepted. To George Douglas he shall make good semblance, but give no knowledge by which he might hinder the King's enterprise. He shall charge the rest to keep "the very secrets of their hearts" from all persons other than such as they may entrust with their lives; and, if necessary, warn them of George Douglas. If Glencarne repeats his instance to have his son and Maxwell's, home, Sadler shall say that the King "could have been content therewith long since," but perceives that Maxwell's son is not of his father's disposition. He shall also tell Maxwell frankly to remain in Scotland and give no faith to his son, who has plainly said that if his father took the King's part "he should not have ten persons with him."

• If the Governor be not too far swerved from the King, Sadler shall repair to him and say "Sir, what will you do? Will you now wilfully cast yourself away? Can you think otherwise but that the clergy, knowing your opinion as they do, will seek all the ways they can possible for your destruction, though they give you now fair words to get their foot in the bushel? Or can you think that you shall continue a Governor when th'adverse party, that would have made themselves by a forged will regents with you, or rather excluded you, shall have authority, but you shall so be governed and compelled to do their wills as finally you shall, whether you will or no, work your own confusion?" And (words prescribed) remind him of the King's power to destroy or promote him.

Sadler shall of himself taste the Earl Bothwell and the lord Flemyng, to see whether now they are any faster to the King's party, giving them fair words; but nowise opening to them any secrets without advice of Anguise, Glencarne, Casselles, Maxwell and Somerville, who are to be told that, in case they need present aid, 5,000 or 6,000 shall within a month be landed at Edinburgh, so as they keep the town and foresee that they be masters of Lithe and provide some victual

*This portion to the end is an addition in Wriothesley's hand on a separate paper not endorsed.

Home. Things will not go just as well as we wish within a few days after the day when we have. Taylor shall not tell them that. I understand very well that there are a great many of the Americans in connection with the work. Taylor is not a man who is required to tell the world that he is a member of the Society within ten days. And for no present or future should have an article of their composition and have them as well as that of others.

~~7/1~~ 1, 30.1

2/20/2021
 10:10
 10:10

24 April.

11-11-54
11-11-54
11-11-54

Copy, p. 1.

1111 M 3
1111 1 1111
11 M

u. For the lord Par: A bill of the cost of a banner of his arms, armour and robes (for his installation?) concluding with a "fee given to Garter yearly in hand, 40s."

C. muller, p. 1.

am April.

Dallas, Texas
 August 1, 1960

Here has been much ado by the lords of the party adverse to Henry because they were forbidden to bring with them such force as they had assembled; which was the Governor's proclamation, who, although he was ready to revolt to the other party, is, "with fair means and also some threatnings," perswaded by Angus, Glencairn, Cassils, Maxwell, Somervail and Sir George Douglas to remain "at the east of England, as they call it"; in which case they trust that the King will relent so far as to defer the delivery of the child until she is of lawful age or within a year or two of it. Now Lennox and Argyle are come hither and an outward agreement taken between Angus and Lennox; and all things are treated peaceably. Huntley is still at home in the North, where he has much ado with lord Forbes, about land which the late King took from Forbes and gave to

1548.

Huntley and the Gordons. "And now the said lord Forbes intendeth, if he can, to recover his land with the sword; for other law or justice here hath little place, as far as I see." Murray is here and has been so wrought by Glencairn, Cassils and Somervail that, they say, he will leave the cast of France and agree to a good part of Henry's demands.

This morning the Governor sent for Sadler; Lennox being also appointed to make his agreement with Angus and declare his credence from the French King. The Governor prayed Sadler to write his excuse for the delay in answering Henry's demands, which was due to the slow coming in of the lords; and now all were come save the Cardinal and Huntley, for whom they would not tarry (the Cardinal, he said, durst not come for fear of being "eftsoons apprehended"), but would to-morrow devise such answer as, if Henry "were not too sharp or unreasonable," should content him. Answered praying God that they might devise a satisfactory answer to Henry's desires, which by this time he had, doubtless, digested and found both very reasonable and most necessary and beneficial. He swore a great oath that he thought them most unreasonable and such that every man, woman and child in Scotland would liever die in one day than accept them; nevertheless they would offer such reason as, he trusted, Henry would not refuse; and would despatch the answer within three days. With this came Lennox, whom the Governor welcomed and Sadler saluted "with an embracing after the French form." The Governor then said they would go to make the agreement between Angus and Lennox and then to Council to hear Lennox's credence; praying Sadler eftsoons to write the excuse for the delay and promising to send word of the credence.

At afternoon the Governor sent David Panter, who was lately with Henry, to say that Lennox's credence was that the French king required the Estates of the realm to observe their old leagues with France, as ho (Francis) would do; and if Henry should invade them he would aid them with men, money and munition; and if they agreed with Henry they should comprehend him in the league and treaty made. Learns otherwise that this really was the credence.

Has had sundry conferences with Cassils, Glencairn, Maxwell and Somervail, who have declared how much ado they have had to stay the Governor, who is now in a good towardness, and they trust, if the King relent somewhat, that all will be well. The Governor will agree to pledges for the child's deliverance when of lawful age, or within a year or two of it; which they think is to be accepted. Touching the peace they say that "the whole realm murmureth that they had rather die than break their old leagues with France" (as indeed there is a great rumor); but they will so join in amity that France shall have no benefit by them and every man here be at liberty to serve against France and all others. They think that, these two things being granted, such amity should grow between the realms that Henry should have his whole purpose. Henry's resolution touching the Governor to continue during the young Queen's minority, if he continues in his present devotion to the King and the wealth of both realms, foreseeing that he use the counsel of such persons as the King thinks best, is interpreted as intending to establish an English council here, which they will not admit. If it means that the Governor shall be advised by Councillors of this realm only, it shall be most acceptable. They think that Sir George Douglas or some other wise gentleman shall repair to the King with the answer which they shall now make; and then, if it appears that the King will agree with them, some noble personages will be sent to knit up matters. Sadler bears them still in hand that the King will not relent; in which case, they say, force must be used, and they lack silver to bear their charges; their present company is so chargeable that



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458. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

without help they cannot sustain it, and yet, if they had not had such force the Governor would have left them, and, perforce, "betrapped" some of them. Maxwell made a request apart for 800*l.*, for which, he said, as the King seemed to trust him when there more than the other prisoners, so he would do as good service as any, and in the event of war would deliver to the King's army the keys of the West Marches, where all the strongholds are in his custody. Sadler offered presently to write to Suffolk for 100*l.* for him; but he preferred to await the King's answer. Glencairn and Maxwell asked whether he had word about the changing of their pledges; and, on his negative, Maxwell swore a great oath that he thought the King had them in some suspicion, but they would be true men. And Glencairn begged that they might be encouraged, for here they were hated for the King's sake, being called the English lords, and ballads made of them "how the English angels had corrupted them." Men could not declare themselves more earnest than they do; yet, they labour, if it be possible, to succeed quietly. Angus, Glencairn, Cassils, Maxwell, Somervail and Sir George Douglas seem to adhere firmly together, and to have with them, in manner, the whole strength of the country on this side Forth. The sheriff of Ayr and laird of Brunstoun have been sundry times with Sadler since they came home, and "greatly pretend" services. Glencairn thinks the Sheriff (who is a man of good power) determined to take his part, and desires Henry to write to Cassils that (like as he has given the Sheriff truce till Lammas) he may be content to commit the matters between them to the determination of friends, so that they may the better join in the King's service. Which, Glencairn says, Cassils will gladly do.

This afternoon the bp. of Orkney came to tell Sadler that, coming out of his own country, he came by the Cardinal, who durst not come hither, but said that if Sadler would make an errand to St. Andrews to speak with him, he should have cause to think his journey "well bestowed." Answered, as he did to the Cardinal's chaplain, it was not meet for him to speak with the Cardinal, not knowing in what terms he stood. The Bishop said that the Cardinal was the sorrowfullest man alive to hear that Henry was displeased with him, and could prove that it was without cause; and, if he might safely come to this Council, he would declare his zeal for all Henry's reasonable desires. Will not speak with the Cardinal unless he comes to Court and cannot be avoided. The certainty of matters will be known within two days.

Understands, by his friend Mr. Wriothesley, that the King will disburden him of the office of secretary and, in recompense, give him the office which lord Windsor had in the Wardrobe, for which he gives humble and lowly thanks.

Headed: To the King's Majesty, 26th April 1548.

26 April.

459. GRANVELLE TO CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 131.]

Some days ago received his of the 2nd inst. and saw the copy of what he then wrote to the Queen in Flanders. Was greatly pleased to learn the King of England's determination to move war this year against France, and more and more thinks the season and opportunity the best that can ever happen. It is certain that the Emperor will not stop in Italy but pass hither, as he has written to Granvelle, where, besides that he will come well accompanied, Granvelle has provided horse and foot and a great band of artillery, more than a hundred great pieces fully equipped, and powder and bullets for it.

1543.

Chapuys will see by the answer of the Estates in this Diet to Granvelle, touching the king of France, what they think of him; and when they deliberate and write so freely in common estates, where they are very slow (*pesans*), what they say and think in private may be supposed. They say that they will do all that the Emperor wishes, provided that he comes; and there is no one who dares to say a word in the French king's favour or excuse. The said Estates have accorded the aid defensive against the Turk of 20,000 foot and 4,000 horse, to pay it in money to the King. True it is that the Lutherans protested, as in other Diets, on account of the differences between the Catholics and them; but they will contribute like the rest, as they have declared privately to the King and Granvelle, and already this town^o has paid its contingent, as also have Duke Maurice of Saxony and the Marquis of Brandenburg. The Estates have re-confirmed the peace and remitted the reformation of justice to the Emperor's order. The Protestants are preparing to send an embassy to the Emperor, to justify past proceedings against Bronswych and make great offers, especially against France. All remain at peace in great expectation of the Emperor's coming.

Chapuys should write often touching the King's aforesaid determination, the progress of preparations and the time when he will begin to march, "pour correspondre de la part de sad. Ma^{te} Imperiale a grever le commun ennemy." Hears from all sides that he is in the King's grace, as his works towards him merit, but trusts in God's keeping, since it is for His service. Will not be more prolix as he is occupied in despatching to the Emperor and the Queen; and will only add that he expects the Emperor to be at Genoa before the end of this month. Is glad the gout has left him and that he has made Granvelle's recommendations to all those lords. Will remember his private matter as their ancient and indissoluble amity requires.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS. endd.: Coppie des lettres du Sr. de Grantvelle a l'ambassadeur en Angleterre du xxvj^e d' Avril 1543.

27 April. **460. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 121.

Meeting at Westm., 27 April. Present: Audeley, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters written to Suffolk to send billet to Berwick, with advertisement that brewers, bakers and coopers should be sent from hence. The Companies of Brewers, Coopers and Bakers each ordered to present to the Council, on Monday next, six expert men to be sent to Berwick, and the Coopers also to certify what number of barrells and custrells they can furnish within six weeks.

27 April. **461. ORDER OF THE GARTER.**

Anstis,
Order of the
Garter, II. 426.

On 27 April [85 Hen. VIII], by the King's commission, lord Parre was introduced to his stall at Windsor, by the earl of Hertford as the King's deputy, and Sir Ant. Browne and Sir Ant. Wingfield as his assistants. In the morning, after the conclusion of the funeral mass, lord Parre hastened into the North of England.

1548.

27 April. **462. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARD. FARNESE.**

R.O.

Has written at length by the Count of Mirandula who is ready to start for Italy, and writes this by way of Lyons, so that, if it arrives before the other, Farnese may know that the King has resolved that he shall stay here until news comes of the reception in Scotland given to Mons. de Begnin^o, who was sent thither with 50 Scottish gentlemen of the Guard. If they are well received by the governors of that realm and can do that for which the King sent them, he will provide safe passage for the writer; but otherwise would not have him put himself in peril. Loisi, 27 April 1548. *Signed: Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.*

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS. p. 1. Headed: Del Patriarca d'Aquileja al R'mo Card. Farnese.

28 April. **463. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 122.

Meeting at Westm., 28 April. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Russell, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Wriothesley. Business:—Letters written to the President and Council of Wales to send up a quest who gave an unjust verdict at the late sessions at Salop; and to Wallop to dismiss 20 of the 40 Frenchmen lately taken prisoners. Three joiners named Hawtrell, Lucke and Lucas, who were, for an unlawful disguising, committed to the Tower, released. Contention between Blaynerhassatt and Jak a Musgrave referred to the duke of Norfolk.

28 April. **464. HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK.**

R.O.

Sending at this present the lord Parre as Warden of the Marches foranempst Scotland, has commanded him first to communicate his instructions to Suffolk. Suffolk will there see the order taken for sending horsemen into Scotland for relief of the King's friends and servants, if they desire it. A good sum of money for their wages and for other affairs will shortly be sent; but, if they are despatched before it arrives, shift must be made, with Sir George Lawson's money or otherwise, to give them one month's wages at their entry. Suffolk shall direct letters of attendance upon the said Warden to all lords, gentlemen, and others accustomed to have letters at the arrival of any new Warden.

P.S.—Having appointed Sir Robert Bowes to remain with lord Parr, as counsellor, with diets at 18s. 4d. and 20 men in wages, has given him, in prest for that "and for his post, of the money and treasure appointed to be sent thither," 100 mks. Suffolk shall direct Woodall to allow "the same to bringer, and reckon with the said Sir Robert Bowes upon the same from the time specified in our letters to the said — (*blank*), giving unto him also reasonable allowance for his posts down accordingly."

Further, Suffolk shall travail for the enlargement of the day of entry of the said Sir Robert, "in form specified," so as he may be able to reside upon the charge now committed to him; and also obtain like respite for the others named in the enclosed schedule. This should be the rather obtained of the Governor, because, as Suffolk saw by the letters to Sadler, the King has enlarged "the day of entry of the lords his prisoners specified in the same letters."

ii. The schedule above referred to, viz.:—Sir Robert Bowes, Sir Cuthb. Ratelif, Sir Rog. Lasselles, Sir John Withrington, Thomas Slingsby, John Tempest, Ric. Bowes, John Heron, Ninian Menvell, Thos. Sutthill.

* A misreading of "Legnix," for Lennox?

1548.

iii. [An alternative form of the above postscript ?].

"Signifying also unto you that we have appointed Sir Robert Bowes, knight, to remain with the said lord Parr as an assistant and one of our Council there. Requiring you to write for the prolonging of his day of entry till Midsummer, or to obtain that some pledge may be sent in for him, so he may continue with the said lord Parr for his better advice and the better knowledge of all things in those parts."

Draft, mainly in Wriothesley's hand or corrected by him, pp. 7. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., xxviii^o Aprilis a^o xxxv^o.

28 April

465. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 241.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 365.

Has received his of the 26th and will do his utmost; wherein he has so wrought that Murrey and Argyle, who were noted French, are now for the King. The Governor and the whole Council sat all yesterday; and, to-day or to-morrow, they will resolve upon their answer and send some wise personage to the King. Be assured they will not grant the deliverance of the child until of lawful age or within a year or two of it; but pledges all the noblemen will agree to deliver, "none against it but the Kirkmen, which would none agreement betwixt the two realms." Hears that Bothwell has declared against all the King's desires. As to the peace, trusts that the King will be satisfied, "and yet there is great sticking at the same." There is like to be strife between the Governor and Lenoux, who has clearly refused to set his hand and seal to the act for the establishment of the Governor; the cause Suffolk "may facilely conjecture." The Cardinal refused to come, although safe conduct was offered him, and so has displeased the Governor and all the lords. Edinburgh, 28 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxv^o.

29 April.

466. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 122.

Meeting at Westm., 29 April. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker. Business:—Commissions stamped to John Kingesmyll, John Mille and John Whight to take up wheat in Hants, Wilts and Dorsetshire, to Thos. Wodhows for wheat and malt in Norfolk and Suffolk, and to Waters and Reyes for the like in Norfolk, Suffolk, Hunts, Camb. and Lincolnshire. Warrants signed for Sir Edw. North to deliver 100*l.* to Wm. Honning for provision for the wars, and 2,000*l.* each to Wm. Wodhows and Thos. Waters for the above mentioned provisions. Letter written to Ric. Brooke, captain in the Narrow Seas, that the King takes ill his staying both friends and foes, and requiring him to look better to his instructions. Letter written to the Deputy and Council of Callais touching the order of Damlippe's execution and the declaration of his heresies, with command to arrest and send over "—— Butlar, his priest," and the butcher's wife of Canterbury.

[29 April.]

467. WRIOTHESLEY to [PARR].

R.O.

Thanks for my warrant. By this post your lordship shall receive your commission, your instructions, a letter to my lord of Suff. and a letter to Mr. Wodall for your and Mr. Bowes' diets who setteth forth towards to-morrow (*sic*) in the morning. There be also in the packet letters from my lord of Norff. and my lady Margaret Douglass which it may please you to deliver to my lord Lieutenant to be sent with the next letters that go into Scotland." Westm., in haste, this Sunday night.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

1543.

468. LORD PARR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

R.O. The King having, by commission "bearing date, etc.", appointed
St. P., v. 266. him Warden of all his Marches foranempst Scotland gives him these instructions:—

1. Taking his commission and the letters, instructions and writings prepared for his despatch, he shall go in post to the duke of Suffolk, lieutenant general in the North, with whom he shall participate these instructions and devise what to do. Then he shall repair to Morpeth or Alnewik, as the Duke shall think most convenient, these being thought the meetest places for the execution of his charge, and there summon the deputy wardens and the most witty and trusty gentlemen (whose names are in a schedule delivered to him by Viscount Lisle, High Admiral); and, upon their declaration of the state of the Borders and country, he shall muster the garrisons and see that they keep their watches, &c. That done he shall take musters of the whole country in his charge, to know how many horsemen he can make and which are the best, which may be easiest done by calling the gentlemen and head men to show what numbers they can furnish; in which also he has some instructions from the lord Admiral, and shall further take counsel of the trusty gentlemen.

2. The King having written to Sadler, in Scotland, that, if his servants and friends there demand aid, they shall have a convenient number of horsemen; if Sadler send for any such aid, Parr shall at once order the required number to be ready at an hour's warning and himself hasten in post to Suffolk, to whom the King has written for that purpose, to determine with him the certain number and who shall conduct them (lest by delay in referring hither the King's servants and friends should suffer lack or displeasure), remembering to see that the men carry some victuals, and that the King's servants and friends in Scotland are warned also to prepare victuals for them; and that their place on the Borders is supplied by inland men, so that the thieves and broken men of Scotland may attempt nothing.

3. In case the Scots at any time ride in and spoil, the lord Warden shall have them "distressed and taken into England"; or, if that miss, and the matter be small he shall seek redress, during the peace (which lasts till 1 June), by the law of the Borders. But if the Scots make any great raid and escape, and it appear to have been done with the consent of some of the rulers or head men, he shall "look through his fingers" and let slip such a number that they may be surely and sharply repaid, providing that the King's servants and their tenants take no hurt but only the offenders.

4. He shall advertise the King of the state of the Borders and intelligence out of Scotland.

5. He shall have diets at 4 mks. a day and 100 men in wages.

Draft, pp. 23. Endd.: My l. Parres instructions, appointed lord Warden of the Marches foranempst Scotland.

80 April.

469. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 124.

Meeting at Westm., 80 April. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter written to the mayor of Canterbury to set John Bellinger on the pillory for lewd words. The Brewers, Bakers and Coopers, according to their appointment made on the 27th, presented six of their several companies to repair to Berwick.

1548.

80 April. **470. WALLOP and OTHERS to the COUNCIL.**

R.O.

The 5,000*l.* received at two several times by Thos. Jeffrey is defrayed in payment of the crew and fortifications here and in the Marish, as ensues:—Arrears of Jan. 160*l.*, payment of Feb. 1,125*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, March 2,011*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* April 2,171*l.* 10*s.*; total 5,468*l.* 15*s.*, as the schedule enclosed more particularly shows. Put the deficit of 468*l.* 15*s.* in the estimate herewith for the three months ending 10 May, 7 June and 5 July, the total of which is 7,310*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; which they beg for soon, as “the next pay groweth near and men here not beforehand.” Castle of Guisnes, 30 April. *Signed*: John Wallop, Thom’s Palmere, Wm. Burgatte.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: “Mr. Wallop, Thos Palmer and the surveyor of Calays to the Counsail, ultimo Aprilis a^o xxxv^o.”

80 April. **471. BONNER to HENRY VIII.**R.O.
St. P., ix. 362.

On 9 April by way of St. Sebastian’s, on 11 April by way of Italy and Germany, and on 15 April by Henry’s servant, Mr. Chamberlayn, and also by Mr. Secretary’s servant, Edm. Atkynson, sent news of the ratification and oath by the Emperor. Sent the oath in cipher by St. Sebastian’s and Almayne, and the whole doings, doubled, by Chamberlayn, Edmund and Symons, Mons. Chapuys’ servant, on the 15th. For the Emperor’s passage, 45 galleys had then come to Roses, so that, with those provided here, he may now have 50 galleys and 30 ships with him. Horses are shipped and all ready to depart to-morrow; but, “as tomorrow is the exequies for th’Emperatrice,” some reckon that it will be Wednesday ere we depart, and that the Emperor will tarry at Roses for the new moon, and also go to Perpignan to leave the Almaines there. Alva is left captain general here. Covos, the Abp. of Toledo and Alva shall have the administration of the realm and governance of the Prince. Thinks the Emperor will be long absent in Flanders and Germany.

The Bishop of Rome laboured to have speech with the Emperor, and offered to come to Bononye and Pleasance, but it is thought the Emperor will not speak with him unless it be in his straight way and for more urgent matters than appear. It is bruited that the Abp. of St. James, who accompanies the Emperor to Italy, Trente, Germany and Flanders, shall be sent to England. He is a good and learned man whom the Emperor greatly favours. The ambassador of Portugal who came to Madrill and Barcelona has concluded the marriages, and returned with a chain worth 2,000 cr. “The chief of the great personages of Spain that go at this time with th’Emperor is the duke of Nagera; and the marquis of Aguillar who was ambassador at Rome and is returned from thence, reckoned that he should have been viceroy of Navarre in the place of Sor John de Vega, who now passeth with th’Emperor to be ambassador at Rome for his Majesty.” Some think the viceroy of Naples returns and shall be succeeded by the duke of Alburquerque. Barcelona, 30 April, 10 a.m. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

R.O.] 2. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

R.O. 8. Copy in Bonner’s own hand, also signed and addressed.

P. 1. *Headed*: The copy of my letters sent from Barcelona.

1543.

April.

472. JAMES EARL OF ARRAN TO CHRISTIAN KING OF DENMARK.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 59 b.
B.M.

" Jacobus Dei gratia Aranie comes, dominus Hammiltoun, regni Scotie gubernator, Illustrissimo atque invictissimo principi Christiano Danorum, Norvagicorum et Vandalorum Regi, salutem et rerum omnium successum optat ex animo. Illustrissime atque invictissime Rex, etsi nulla res accedere potuit Scotorum genti calamitosior sui Regis interitu facit (?) tamen inceptum ab Anglis, necdum finitum, bellum ut inopinatus [P]rincipis nostri casus sit longe gravior quam sperabamus; nam ad luctuosum fortissimi imperatoris interitum accedit etiam id mali quod hec nostra calamitas adeo insolentem reddit hostem ut plane de opprimendis Scotis deliberet, nec aliud cogitat quam qua potissimum ratione orbatos Rege in servitutem redigat. Sed Regis desiderium affecit provida consultaque Gubernatoris electio ut levius ferri posset, ut vero tam ferociter insultantem cervicibus nostris hostem depellere valeamus. Post invocatum Dominum primum [in] nostra propria virtute, deinde in sociorum atque amicorum arbitramur, e quorum grege quum te principem amus, nimirum tui non solum sancte observatum fedus sed nos conjunxit Non dubitam[us] reipublice nostre deficere in tanto periculo labor[antibus] copiamque tum com tiari Jacobo dig misimus ut * * * (five lines almost wholly illegible), Aprilis [anno]

Lat. Letter book copy, p. 1. Much faded.

473. FLANDERS.

R.O.
St. P. ix., 865.

Instructions given to Sir Thos. Seymour, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Dr. Wotton, dean of Canterbury, now^o sent "on ambassiate" into Flanders.

To go with all diligence to the Queen of Hungary, Regent in the Low Countries, and, delivering the King's letter of credence, say that, at request of Chapuis, the Emperor's ambassador (upon the late renovation of the amity, for the appointment of an ambassador to reside about her), the King has sent them to reside there as his ambassadors. 2. That, where Chapuis pressed him to assail the enemies this year, and not give them time to prepare the money which they lack, and the King declared himself willing to go in person or send a lieutenant, and thereupon put some things in order, the King marvels that he hears no more of it. 3. To demand where the King may obtain provision of hoys, carriages, lymoners, victuals and other necessaries in case he resolve to make any enterprise this year. 4. To learn all occurrents and report them with diligence.

Draft, pp. 16. Endd.

* Their diets were paid from 30 April.

1543.

474. GRANTS IN APRIL 1543, 34 HENRY VIII.

1. Geoffrey Fontayne. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) of (1) the site of the manor of Kymberworth, Yorks., with certain lands there (specified) now in tenure of Robt. Gylberthorp, and (2) a water mill there in tenure of John Yole, parcel of the lands of George duke of Clarence, attained; with reservations; for 21 years; at rents of (1) 4l. 3s. 6d. and (2) 4l., and 12d. increase. Westm., 13 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 9.

2. Sir Henry Isley. Enrolment of patent of 3 April 33 Hen. VIII. *See* Vol. XVII. No. 283 (18). *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 12, m. 11.

3. John Lelande, the King's chaplain and scholar. Grant of the canonry and prebend in the King's college at Oxford void by the death of Ric. Coren. Westm., 26 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 10.

4. Humph. Broun, justice of Common Pleas, and George Broun. Licence to alienate a third part of the manor of Drayton, Ntht., to Sir John Mordaunt. Westm., 4 April. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 24.

5. Ric. Freston of Mendham, Suff. Grant (for 400l. to be paid at certain days, specified) of the manor of Wykhamskey *alias* Wikehamskeyth, Suff., with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage there, all which came to the King by the attainder of John last abbot of St. John Baptist's of Colchester; with reservation of annuities of 23s. and 38s. due to the manor out of the manor of Cotton Bresworth and the college of Wingfield, Suff., respectively, which are now extinct because all are in the King's hands. To hold, with all rights, in fee simple as one tenth of a knight's fee, by rent of 50s. 11d.; free of all charges except a pension of 53s. 4d. to the vicar. With profits since Mich. 1540. Westm., 26 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 March.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 8.

6. Peter Vannes. Enrolment of patent of 6 April 33 Hen. VIII. *See* Vol. XVII., No. 283 (29). *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 3, m. 30.

7. Wm. Lambe. Licence to alienate lands in the parish of St. James at Garlickhithe, London (No. 346, Grant 66, §30), to Thos. Rowe, merchant tailor. Westm., 6 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 9, m. 24.

8. Thos. Waller. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) of (1) a messuage and certain closes of land, specified, in tenure of Ric. Duke, and (2) a fulling mill called "le laver walke myllne," in tenure of John Oke, parcel of the lordship of Kymberworth, Yorks., and of the

lands of George late duke of Clarence; with reservations; for 21 years; at rents of (1) 4l. 15s. and (2) 46s. 8d., and 12d. increase. *Signed by the Surveyors.* *Del.* Westm., 7 April 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 8.

9. Anne Danet, widow of Sir John Danet, dec. Licence to alienate the manor of Mawndebryan *alias* Marchmaund, Heref., to Ric. Gyllet, Thos. Davy and Thos. Travers, to be regranted before St. John's day next to the said Anne for life, with remainder to the right heirs male of Sir John Danet. Westm., 9 April. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 31. (*injured*).

10. Sir Geo. Cotton and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate two messuages and certain lands in Alsopp in le Dale, Tysyngton, Assheborne, l'erwyche, and Thorp, Derb., to Sir Thos. Pope and Eliz. his wife. Westm., 11 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 12, m. 7.

11. Sir Ric. Williams *alias* Crumwell. Licence to alienate the grange or farm of Skere in the parish of Newton, co. Glamorgan, to Chr. Turberville. Westm., 12 April. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 24.

12. Hen. Coppingyer. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Coppingyer, dec., without proof of age, in England, Wales and Calais. *Signed by St. John, Sewster and Parys.* *Del.* Westm. [13 April, 34 Hen. VIII.]—S.B. (*much injured*) *Pat.* p. 9, m. 1.

13. Thos. Cooke of Thorpscoke, Essex, mercer, *alias* of Calais, victualler. Protection: going in the retinue of Henry lord Mautravers, deputy of Calais. Westm., 3 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 21.

14. Thomas earl of Rutland and Eleanor, his wife. Licence to alienate lands in Barton, Askam, Paterdale, Martinda (*sic*) and Clifton, with the rectories of Barton and Askam and chapels of Paterdale and Martindale, the advowsons of the vicarages of Barton and Askam, and a pension of 13s. 4d. out of the rectory of Clyfton, Westmld.: to Lancelot Lancaster and Mich. Hudson. Westm., 13 April 33 Hen. VIII. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 11, m. 11.

15. John Marshe. Licence to alienate certain lands near Northampton, of the late monasteries of Delapree and St. Andrew's Northampton (No. 226, Grant 38) to Sir Ric. and Sir John Gresham, Wm. Gresham, mercer, and Wm. Hardyng, mercer, to the use of the said John Marshe and Alice Gresham daughter and heir apparent of the said William, and their heirs, and in default to the right heirs of the said John. Westm., 13 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 7, m. 14.

1548.

474.

GRANTS IN APRIL 1548—*cont.*

16. Ric. Norlegh. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) of the site of the manor or chief house of Woodhed, Rutl., with certain buildings and land specified, parcel of the possessions of John late lord Hussey, attainted, and of the jointure of Anne lady Hussey, dec., relict of the said John, and in the King's hands by the death of the said Anne; with reservations; for 21 years; at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent and 13*s.* 4*d.* increase. Westm., 11 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 25.

17. Ric. Capell of London, merchant. Protection for one year; going in the retinue of Henry lord Mautravers, deputy of Calais. St. James', 21 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Headed: per Regem.* *Del.* Westm., 14 April.—P.S.

18. Wm. Lambe, of London. Licence to alienate gardens near Mill Alley in the parish of St. Stephen in Colman Street, London, in tenure of Robt. Riche, which belonged to Rewley monastery, to the said Robt. Riche and Ric. Riche. Westm., 14 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 7, m. 14.

19. Francis earl of Shrewsbury. Licence to alienate the site of the late priory of Kynges Meades near Derby, to Thos. Sutton and Agnes his wife. Westm., 14 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 12, m. 5.

20. Bishopric of Chichester. *Congé d'élire* to the dean and chapter on the translation of Richard last bishop of Chichester. Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 2. Rymer, XIV. 780.

21. Sir John Russell, lord Russell, keeper of the Privy Seal. Letters of marque in the same form as No. 346 (58). Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 April.—P.S. *In English.*

22. John Bel. Letters of marque in the same form as No. 346 (58). Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 April.—P.S. *In English.*

23. John Reynold. Letters of marque in the same form as No. 346 (58). Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 April.—P.S. *In English.*

24. John Serle. Pardon (whereas by fine levied without the King's licence Edw. Bartlett and Jane his wife recognised the manors of Fayerthorn, Westederley, Waltham and Tychefelde to be the property of the said John) as regards the said manor of Westederley. Westm., 16 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 24.

25. John Marvys *alias* Maruis, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Denization. Westm., 12 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 6.

26. David Vincent, groom of the Wardrobe. Licence to buy and export 300 broadcloths, "unwrought, unshorne and unbarbed." Westm., 13 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 April.—P.S., *in English.* *Pat.* p. 12, m. 20.

27. Robt. Dacres. Grant of the reversions and rents reserved on the following leases:—(a) By Wm. Fauntleroy, S.T.D., the master, and the late college of Higham Ferrers, Ntht., 3 April 19 Hen. VIII., to Ric. Eddes, vintner, of London, of a tenement called "le Whyte Horse taverne" in Friday Street, then in his tenure, from Mich. 1528 for 28 years, at 5*l.* rent; (b) By the same, 19 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Colte, skinner, of London, of a tenement called "le Whyte-horse Inne" and a tenement adjoining it on the north side, in the parish of St. Margaret in Friday Street, ward of Breadstreet, for 21 years, at 8*l.* rent; (c) By the same, 16 June 20 Hen. VIII., to John Style of Higham Ferrers, the messuage and lands which John Pope then occupied (except "le Bury close") from Mich. 1529, for 21 years, and also the profits of the said "Bury close" if the said master and fellows should have the grant of it, rent 10*s.* for the said close and 28*s.* for the rest; (d) By the same, 18 Sept. 20 Hen. VIII., to Robt. Drewe of Chesterton, of the manor of Chesterton, with reservations, for 21 years, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and two capons rent; (e) By the same, 10 Nov. 26 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Cocke of Thynden, Ntht., of the messuage, &c., in Stanwyk, which John Haryson then occupied, for 21 years from Mich. 1535, at 30*s.* 3*d.* rent; (f) By the same, 12 April 23 Hen. VIII., to John Hill, merchant tailor of London, and Eliz. his wife and Thomas their son, of three tenements, two occupied by Thos. Speight and one by George Stourgeis, in St. Anthony's parish, London, for life, in survivorship, at rents of 6*l.* and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; (g) By the same 20 April 24 Hen. VIII., to Robt. Carter, sen., of Higham Ferrers, of the tenement called the Swan in the street called Newlonde in Higham, for 23 years, at 3*l.* rent; (h) By the same 6 July 26 Hen. VIII., to John Heykins of the parish of Denforde, Ntht., of all the lands of the said college in Denforde, with reservations, for 21 years, at 23*s.* 4*d.* rent; (i) By Ric. Chaunceller, the warden, and the said late college, 1 April 19 Hen. VII., to John Bett, of a messuage in Higham adjoining the house of the said John (position described) for 99 years, at 3*s.* 4*d.* rent; (k) By Robt. Goldson, warden, and the said late college, 20 March 27 Hen. VIII., to Thos. Smith of Thynden, Ntht., of a messuage, &c., in Addyngton, Ntht., for 21 years, at 20*s.* rent; (l) By the same, 1 April 28 Hen. VIII., at the request of Wm. Beyvyell of Chesterton, Hunts, Sir John Russell and Thomas abp. of Canterbury, the founder, to the said Beyvyell, of the manor of Chesterton, to him and the

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heirs of his body at 6*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* and two capons rent; (m) By the same, 1 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII., to John Gylforde of a tenement lying in "le Newlonde" in Higham between tenements of the said Gylforde and of Robt. Checheley, sen., for 31 years at 7*s.* rent and 8*d.* at Christmas for two capons to be bought; (n) By the same, 20 May 33 Hen. VIII., to John Myrphyn of London, "pasteler," of the tenement and shops in St. Antelen's parish, ward of Cordwainer-street, London, occupied by Wm. Todde, merchant tailor, for 30 years, at 46*s.* 8*d.* rent; (o) By the same, 31 Aug. 1541, to Thos. Kootes, of London, merchant tailor, of the tenement which Hugh Acton, tailor, lately occupied, in St. Anthonyne's parish between the tenements of Wm. Todde on the east and John Hyll on the west, for 31 years, at 40*s.*; (p) By the same, 30 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., to John Stele of Higham Ferrers of the messuage in Higham in "le North ende at the grene tree" then in his tenure, for 30 years, at 13*s.* 4*d.* rent; (q) By the same, 6 March 33 Hen. VIII., to Nich. Alday, grocer, of a tenement at "le Netherende" of Sloper Lane in St. Antelen's parish, London, lately occupied by John Hill and Eliz., his wife, then deceased, and Thos. Hill their son, for 60 years from the death of the said Thomas, at 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent.

Also grant of the church and vicarage of Higham Ferrers and the chapel of Jesu there, and the advowson of the said church; also all lands whatsoever in Higham Ferrers, Stapwyk, Russhden, Addyngton Parva, Denforde and Colthorpe, Ntht., and in the city of London, and in Chesterton, Hunts, which belonged to the said late college, with all the rights therein enjoyed by Robert Goldson, late warden, as warden, before 18 July 34 Hen. VIII.

Except only the chief mansion of the said college with the site and circuit of the same.

To hold in fee simple as one tenth of a knights' fee by rent of 36*s.*, on condition of maintaining two chaplains, of the Crown's nomination, in the parish church of Higham Ferrers, to be called chaplains of the Upper church and of the Lower church, at salaries of 10*l.* and 8*l.* a year respectively, and a competent schoolmaster, at the Crown's nomination, at 10*l.*; the said grantee shall also pay 24*l.* a year to one of the said two chaplains for the support of 13 poor persons called "bedemen" at Higham Ferrers to be nominated by the Crown, i.e. 7*d.* a week for salary and five yards of frieze cloth worth 8*d.* a yard, at Christmas, apiece, 8 cart-loads of fire-wood a year to be delivered at their houses, also 10*s.* at Easter for fire-wood, 5*s.* a year for their shaving, 5*s.* a year to maintain a lamp in their dormitory in the house they now inhabit in Higham Ferrers, which house

the said grantee shall keep in repair. Westm., 17 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 10.

28. Leonard Irby. To be clerk of the peace and of the Crown in parts of Holland and Kesteven, co. Linc. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 18 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 9.

29. Sir Henry Knevet, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Licence to export, within five years, 1,000 dicker of tanned leather backs and hides or else as many calfskins as shall amount in custom to the same value. Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 April.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 12, m. 19.

30. Thos. Edgar. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle), for 21 years, at 17*l.* rent and 8*d.* increase, of 40 qrs. of wheat and 40 qrs. of barley, annually reserved upon a 40 years' lease, dated Mich. 24 Hen. VIII., by Hugh abbot of Reading, now attained, and the convent, to John Sharpe of Henred, Berks, of the farm of Henred and meadow called Hardyngton Mede there, at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the said wheat and barley rent. Westm. 10 March, 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 18 April.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 12, m. 6.

31. Thos. Machyn. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) of a water mill at the south end of the borough (*burgagii*) of Barkeley, Glouc., with a meadow of 8 acres called Longhame and a pasture of $\frac{1}{2}$ acr. called Le Buttes, all parcel of the manor of Barkeley; for 21 years; at 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* rent and 20*d.* increase. *Del.* Westm., 18 April 34 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 12.

32. Leonard Chamberleyn and Ric. Andrewes. Licence to alienate the rectory and tithes of Waterperry, Oxon, which belonged to Osney monastery, and the messuage, &c., in copyhold tenure of Ric. Madsey in Wytham, Berks, which belonged to Rewley monastery, to Sir John Williams and Ric. Curson. Westm., 18 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII. p. 7, m. 15.

33. Wm. Cracrofte and Eliz. his wife. Licence to alienate a messuage, cottage and garden in Boston, Linc., to Robt. Stubbes, Ric. Grey, John Tonerd, Thos. Stykney, and Thos. Copleday, jun. Westm., 18 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 15.

34. Robert Goodwyn of Portebury, Soms. Grant (for 64*l.* 19*s.*) of the reversions and rents reserved upon (1) a lease by John Colchester, late abbot, and the convent of St. Osithe, 12 Nov. 27 Hen. VIII., to Simon Coke of Illega Combusta *alias* Brenteleghe, Suff., of the manor of Illega Combusta; with reservation

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GRANTS IN APRIL 1548—*cont.*

of woods, &c., and of the presentation to the vicarage; for 10 years; at 6*l.* rent; (2) a lease by John Harries, the prior, and the convent of Bremmere, Hants, 1 April 11 Hen. VIII., to John Morris, of Bristol, and Katharine, his wife, of the manor, grange or farm of Portbury Prioris in Portbury, Soms., with reservations, as Agnes Cruces previously held it; for 80 years; at 100*s.* rent.

Also grant of (1) the manor of Portbury Prior, which belonged to Bremner, with a wood of 5 acres there called Prior's Wood, and (2) the manor of Illega Combusta which belonged to St. Osithe with the advowson of the vicarage. With all rights; the lands in co. Soms. being worth 14*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.* a year. To hold, in fee simple, as one 20th of a knight's fee by rents of (1) 30*s.* ½*d.* and (2) 12*s.*; free of charges except 5*s.* a year to the bailiff of Portbury. Westm., 16 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 12.

35. James Courthop, M.A. Presentation to the perpetual rectory of St. Mary in Chester, Chester dioc., void by death. Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 April.—P.S.

36. Wm. Porteman, King's serjeant at law. Custody of the lands, in Northbower, Wenydon, Pery, Hilferauunce, Northpetherton, Duriye, Bridgewater, Myrlynche, Ashecote, Hunspill, Chelton, Lewelston Petherton, Canyngton, Cleyhill, Pillok, Chellon, Grove, Westrecholte, Walphill and Alverton, Soms., which belonged to Thos. Michell, dec., during the minority of Ric. Michell, s. and h. of the said Thomas. With wardship and marriage of the heir. Westm., 16 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 30.

37. Sir Ralph Sadler, one of the King's two principal secretaries. Lease (by advice of Daunce, Southwell and Moyle) of the chief messuage in Shakelwell, Hackney parish, Midd., with 80 acres of ground adjoining, now in his tenure, tenements there, with from 2 to 8 acres of ground attached, in tenure of John Lawrence, John Sterkey, John Brampston, Laur. Fynche, and John Fynke and a little tenement at Kyngys Lande with a close called Churchfelde in tenure of Randall Sterkey; in the King's hands by the attainder of Giles Heron; with reservations; for 21 years; at 16*l.* 12*s.* rent (details specified). Westm., 18 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 8.

38. Wm. Paslowe, of Brokhouse Grange, in the parish of Walles, Yorks., yeoman. Pardon for having, 14 Oct. last, killed Roger Morgan, of Aston, gentleman,

in self defence, upon Aston More, Yorks., as certified by John Swynhowe, coroner. Westm., 20 April. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 5.

39. Sir Ant. Browne, K.G. Grant for life of the lordships or manors of Purbright *alias* Pyrbryght, Warplesdon *alias* Wurpleston and Cleygate, Surr., paying rent of 17*l.* 12*s.* for Warplesdon and 11*l.* 14*d.* for Cleygate. Also to be keeper of the parks of Henley, Surr., and of Bagshott within Windsor Forest, with 6*d.* a day for Henley, and for Bagshott as much as was enjoyed by Wm. earl of Southampton, dec., receiving the 6*d.* a day out of the said 17*l.* 12*s.* and the fees for Bagshott out of the rent of certain tenements there and in Wynsham, Surr.; with the herbage and pannage of the said parks. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 8.

40. Sir Ant. Browne, K.G. To be master of the King's harriers *vice* Wm. earl of Southampton, dec., with fees of 12*d.* a day out of the counties of Bedford and Bucks., and also for the wages of a yeoman "barners" 4*d.* a day and 8½*d.* a day for the keep of a horse, of two yeomen "barners" and two yeomen "veautiers" at 2*d.* a day each, and two lads at 1½*d.* a day each, and the food of 36 running dogs and 9 greyhounds ½*d.* each, out of the issues of subsidy and ulnage of cloth in cos. Soms. and Dors. Westm., 23 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 9.

41. Nich. Randall. To be bailiff and receiver of the lordships and manors of Aylewarton and Pensance. Cornw., with the usual fees and profits as enjoyed by Martin Pendre or John Turner. Westm., 20 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 7.

42. George Windam, clk., King's chaplain. Presentation to the precentory and the prebend of Ovyng in Chichester Cathedral, void by the death of Wm. Horsey and at the King's presentation by the voidance of the See of Chichester. Westm., 18 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 21.

43. Anth. Rogers, late of Blanforth, Dors. General pardon. Westm., 18 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 12, m. 6.

44. Thos. Robynson, a groom of the Chamber. Life annuity of 8*d.* a day, from the Annunciation of Our Lady 33 Hen. VIII. Westm., 12 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 April.—P.S., in *English.* *Pat.* p. 12, m. 19.

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UNDATED GRANTS OF 34 HENRY VIII.

1. Ric. Andrewys and Leonard Chamberlain. Licence to alienate the priory of White Friars, Norwich, to John Spenser and Margery his wife. Westm.—(blank). *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 8.*

2. Fulk Blencowe. Pardon and grant of a messuage and two virgates of land, which had become forfeited to the Crown in the following way:—By inquisition taken before Thos. Mallorye, late escheator of Northamptonshire, it was found that Thos. Blencowe of Laurence Merston, Ntht., dec., was seised in *capite* of the manor of Laurence Merston *alias* Merston St. Laurence, which belonged to Shene Charterhouse, lately leased to the said Thos. Blencowe, with the tithes thereon and a windmill in Merston late in his tenure, by virtue of the King's letters patent. Being so seised he, long before his death, by his last will gave to Fulk Blencowe, one of his sons, the said messuage and land (which had been late in tenure of Wm. Baynard), in tail male, with remainder to the heirs and assigns of him, the said Thomas; and the said Fulk has, since the death of the said Thomas, occupied the said lands without licence. Westm., —(blank). *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 27.*

ii. Similar pardon and grant to Chr. Blencowe, another son of the said Thomas, as regards lands which had been late in tenure of John Modye. Westm., —(blank). *Ibid.*

3. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye and Robt. Turwytt of the King's Household. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., called Romehouse in Okeford Fytz Payne, Dors., in tenure of Hugh Harrys, which belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, with four closes there in the same tenure, and a messuage, &c., there, in tenure of Robt. Pulvertoft: to Robt. Pulvertoft of Yowerne Minster, Dors., senior. Westm., —(blank). *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 3.*

ii. Also to alienate the manor of Templecombe, Soms., parcel of the late preceptory there, and 12 acres of meadow in tenure of Edw. Vynyng in Wyncalton, Soms., which premises belonged to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: to Ric. Duke, of London. Westm., —(blank). *Ibid.*

4. Ric. Mayoo, *alias* Nichols, of Helmeden, Ntht. Licence to alienate lands in Helmeden in tenure of Ralph Pulton which belonged to Bytlesden mon., to Edw. Humfrey, of Sulgrave, Ntht. Westm. *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 24.*

5. The Mercers' Company of London. Licence to alienate their interest in two great messuages with gardens in le Barge, in Bucklersbury, London, parish of St. Stephen Walbroke, to Sir Ralph Waren,

alderman. Westm., —(blank). *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 30.*

6. Gregory Phyllyp and John Alleyn of Asshetefford, Kent, yeomen. Licence to collect money from charitable persons in cos. Kent and Sussex for the repair of the roads leading from Asshetefford to Charynge and to Charte Magna which are hurtful, perilous, deep and muddy and a danger to those using them. Licence to extend over two years. S.B. (*undated*).

7. Sir Wm. Pounder. Grant of all lands in Hertford and Ware, Herts, and . . . am, Notts, value not exceeding 45s. a year, in the King's hands by the attainder of Henry Bacon of Bengoe, Herts, clk., convicted 22 April 29 Henry VIII. S.B. (*faded, no date of delivery*).

8. The customers, comptrollers, and other Royal officers of the ports of Poole and Weymouth. Whereas in the Parliament holden at Westm., 28 April 31 Hen. VIII., and continued by prorogations until 24 July 32 Hen. VIII., it was enacted that if any stranger, whether denizen or not, did lade any foreign vessel to outward parts he should pay customs according to the ancient usages of the realm, anything in the King's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding, now the King by advice of his Council is determined to suspend the execution of the said Act as regards strangers born the Emperor's subjects, who are to enjoy the privileges of the said proclamation as long as it shall endure. Mandate to permit the same accordingly. *Signed at the head by the King. Endd.: Warrant for a proclamation to suspend the act made against strangers for ships. "At the suit of the lord Chancellor." In English. S.B. (undated). Pat. p. 1., m. 2.) (no date).*

9. Charles duke of Suffolk, Great Master of the Household. Licence to alienate the manor of Ossyngton *alias* Assyngton, Notts, with the rectory there and advowson of the vicarage, and the rectories of Gildesborough and Ravensthorp, Ntht., and tithes in Tekyng, Holwell, Cotton and Northtoft, Ntht., with the advowsons of the vicarages of Gildesborough and Ravensthorp aforesaid: to Ric. Andrewes. Westm., —(blank). *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 21.*

10. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer. Licence to alienate Westfield close in Stutesbury, Ntht. (No. 226 (79 §20)), to Robt. Pergeter or Pargeter of Gretworthe, Ntht. Westm., —(blank). *Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 25.*

ii. Similar licence for four mills and lands in Farley, Henton, Westwood and Freshford, Soms. and Wilts. (No. 226 (79 §32)) to Thos. Horton of Iford in Westwood parish, Wilts. *Ibid.*

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1. Bprio. of Rochester. 22 April. See under 29 April (No. 22).

2. Walter Compton, groom of the Chamber. To be keeper of the New Park of Barkely, Glouc., with fees of 40s. a year, and the usual profits and the herbage and pannage, as enjoyed by Sir Ant. and Sir Nic. Poyntz. On surrender by Sir Nic. Poyntz of pat., 8 March 22 Hen. VIII., granting the office to Sir Ant. Poyntz, now dec., and him, in survivorship, with fees out of the issues of the castle, hundred, lordship or manor of Barkeley, which belonged to Wm. Marquis Barkeley. Westm., 19 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 22 April.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 7.*

3. John Huddelston. Licence to alienate the manor of Reynham *alias* Ingaldesthorpe, Norf., to Sir Rog. Touneshend. Westm., 24 April. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 14.*

4. Robert Dyghton, of Stirton, Linc. Licences to alienate, viz:—i. Lands in tenure of Robt. Thurnbeke and John Mannyn in Walcote, Linc., which belonged to Catteley priory; to the said Robt. Thurnbeke. Westm., 24 April. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 15.*

ii. Lands in tenure of Walter Bate, Robt. Dekynson and the heirs of Robt. Herde in Byllynghey, Linc., which belonged to Catteley priory, and lands in tenure of Robt. Palfreman in Conesby, Linc., which belonged to Kyme priory; to Geo. Welles. Westm., 24 April. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

iii. Lands in tenure of Ric. Coke in Byllynghey, Linc., which belonged to Catteley priory; to the said Ric. Coke. Westm., 24 April. *Pat. p. 2, m. 18.*

iv. Lands in tenure of Robt. Jonson, Hugh Dykynson, Ric. Blakye, and John Robynson in Byllynghey, Walcote and Watersyde, Linc., which belonged to Catteley priory; to Thos. Dyconson. Westm., 24 April. *Pat. p. 2, m. 20.*

5. Roger Hurlton *alias* Hurston, of London, *alias* Rog. Hurlton of Chester. Pardon for the death of Ric. Whitehed, of London, clk., slain by him in self defence, as appears by the inquest taken in the parish of St. Mary Mount-hawte, London, 21 March last. Westm., 24 April. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 20.*

6. Sir John Wilyams, of Ricote, Oxon, and Ant. Stryngar of London. Licence to alienate Chytterne manor, Wilts., and the chapel of Chitterne, which belonged to Bradenstoke mon.; to Thos. Temmes, of Shortwell in the Isle of Wight, and Eliz. his wife, in fee to the said Thos. — (*place blank*) 24 April. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 36.*

7. John Turnor. Lease of (1) the demesnes of Bradwardyn, Heref., in

tenure of Jas. Scudamore, parcel of the earldom of March, and (2) a meadow called Goldwynstable, in tenure of Chr. Bendeles, within the manor of Berdfild, Essex, parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane; with reservations, for 21 years; rents (1) 33s. 4d. and 12d. increase, (2) 20s. *Del. Westm.*, 24 April 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by* Daunce, Southwell and Moyle). *Pat. p. 7, m. 27.*

8. Thos. Holleys. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Wm. Holleys, dec. *Del. Westm.*, 26 April 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by* lord St. John, John Sewster and Philip Parys). *Pat. p. 4, m. 1.*

9. Sir Thos. Jonys, the King's servant. To be surveyor and receiver of the castle, manor and lordship of Narbarte, co. Pemb., governor and keeper of the said castle and of the forests and chaces belonging to it, and governor and leader of the manrede or men of the lordship, with fees of 5l. 6s. 8d.; also to be constable of the castle of Tenbye and steward, receiver and surveyor of the manor or lordship of Coydrath, keeper of the woods, and governor and leader of the manrede there, with 4l. 12s. 3d. As amply as John Hughes, doctor of law, or any other held these offices. Westm., 18 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 April 35 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat., p. 4, m. 1.*

10. Sir John Williams of Ricote, Oxon, and Ant. Stryngar, of London. Licence to alienate a tenement, &c., in Thorpe Mondevyle, Ntht., which belonged to Chacombe priory, in tenure of John Halleys; to Wm. Gyffard and Alice his wife, in fee to the said Wm. Westm., 26 April. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 1.*

11. Robt. Goodwyn. Licence to alienate the manor of Illega Combusta *alias* Brentelegh, Suff., which belonged to St. Osith's mon., with the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church there; to John Spryng. Westm., 26 April. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 1.*

12. John Yole, Wm. Banke and Wm. Hartley. Lease of a piece of land called the Cocke Pyttes lying beside the bridge of Rotherham, parcel of the lordship of Kimberworth, Yorks., now in tenure of John Yole; and all coal mines called "the coledelfes or colepyttes" in the said lordship, with right, when the coal pits "already diggen shall be spent and consumed," to search and dig for others, provided that there be only one coledelf at a time; parcel of possessions of George duke of Clarence attainted; for 21 years; rent 6s. 8d. for the piece of ground, 66s. 8d. for the coal pits and 6s. 8d. increase; the King providing timber for repair of the Cocke Pit "and competent and sufficient punchewode and all other manner of wood for the said coal pits and

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for sowghes for the same." *Del.* Westm., 26 April. — S.B. (*Signed by* Daunce, Southwell and Moyle). *In English. Pat.* p. 7, m. 18.

13. Ric. Caundishe. Letters of marque in the same form as No. 346 (58). Westm., 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April "anno subscripto"—P.S. *In English. Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 6.

14. Thos. Wymbysshe. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Chr. Wymbysshe, dec., including reversion of those held by Mary, wife of the said Chr. *Del.* Westm., 27 April.—S.B. (*Signed by* lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster). *Pat.* p. 2, m. 28.

15. Sir John Williams and Ant. Stringer. Licence to alienate lands in Cotes Culworth *alias* Cotton besides Culworth, Ntht., in tenure of Ric. Stone, which belonged to Canons Assheby priory; to Wm. Davers *alias* Danvers. Westm., 28 April. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 20.

16. Thomas duke of Norfolk. Licence to alienate Kempston manor, Norf., with the advowson of Kempston church and appurtenances, in Kempsted (*sic*), Newton, Westlexham, and Magna and Parva Dunham, Norf., and all lands in Norfolk called Normansborowe; to Sir Rog. Touneshend. Westm., 28 April. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 1.

17. Roger Smyth, a sewer of the Chamber. Office of janitor and custody of all prisoners to be committed and delivered by the Council or Commissioners in cos. Glouc., Worc., Heref., Salop, Chesh. and Flint and in North and South Wales and the marches of the same; with the usual fees and profits. Westm., 26 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 15.

18. John Conowe, Piers Benet and Nic. Benet, merchants of Ireland. Licence to provide within the county of Somerset (where there is such plenty of beans that the owners must have utterance for the same) 60 weighs of beans, and export them to Ireland from the ports of Uphill and Bridgewater. Westm., 26 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* (*no place named*) 28 April.—P.S. *In English. Pat.* p. 7, m. 17.

19. Jerome and Vincent Micheli, merchants of Venice resident in London. Licence to send a crayer of 50 tons, manned by Venetians, and freighted here with any lawful merchandise, to bring hither certain merchandise which they have in the city of Roan. Westm., 26 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* (*no place named*) 28 April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 18.

20. Robert Renegar. Licence to export 100 qr. of wheat and 100 qr. of barley. Westm., 25 April.—P.S. *In English. Pat.* p. 7, m. 19.

21. Thos. Gye. Letter of marque in the same form as No. 346 (58). Westm., 25 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S. *In English. Pat.* p. 13, m. 10.

22. Bishopric of Rochester. Pardon to Nic. Hethe, bp. of Rochester, of all intrusions upon possessions which belonged to John Hylsey, late bp. of Rochester, his predecessor, in right of the bishopric, and came to the Crown by the voidance of the bishopric before 14 April 31 Hen. VIII., and grant of all the issues of these possessions from Mich. 31 Hen. VIII., to the said 14 April and of all fines incurred by him. Westm., 22 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 April 35 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 13, m. 12. (Dated 22 April). Rymer, XIV., 780.

23. Thos. Brakyn. Fiat for his appointment as collector of custom and subsidy of the port of Newcastle upon Tyne. *Del.* Westm., 29 April 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by* T. duke of Norfolk; with certificate of security given in the Exchequer signed 'Cristoferus More.')

24. Sir John lord Russell, keeper of the Privy Seal. Lease of (1) the agistment and pannage of the park of King's Langley, Herts., and the little hunt called the "small game" of coneyes within the same, and divers tenements, chambers, stable and barn in the outer court within the site of the manor, late in tenure of John Verney, parcel of possessions of the late Queen Jane; for 21 years; rents (1) 18l. 13s. 4d., (2) 27s. Westm., 25 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 (*sic*) April.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 18, m. 1.

1 May.

477. BISHOPRIC OF CHICHESTER.

See GRANTS in MAY Nos. 2, 39, and 44.

1 May.

478. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 124.

Meeting at Westm., 1 April (*sic*). Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to the

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478. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—cont.

President and Council of Wales in favour of — Horton, inhabitant of London and, yet, 'sessed for the Fifteenth in the Marches. Letter written to Suffolk for conveyance of Mr. Richardson, with letters, into Scotland. Roger Barlow delivered gold taken out of a ship lately driven into Milford Haven; a Welsh priest named — (*blank*) also brought a piece of gold weighing "xiiij or xv" taken from the said ship. Sir John Clere, Wm. Stafford and — Husey dismissed from attendance.

[1 May.] 479. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

R.O.
St. P., v. 280.

The King has received his of the 26th ult., of his conferences with the Governor, Angus, Glancarn, Casselles, Maxwell and Somervell and the probable answer to the King's articles lately delivered to the ambassadors here. He shall call the aforementioned and Sir George Douglas, if he think him sure, and say he has answer from the Council to his last letters, signifying their determination, if this matter come to force, to serve the King like true gentlemen, and is commanded, on the King's behalf, to thank them and assure them of assistance and reward. That the King intends to use their counsel in those matters and they shall lack neither money nor aid. That as to the answer likely to be made, the King marvels that the Governor should vary so far from his demands, but can be content to come to the points contained in the articles enclosed.* These articles Sadler shall, of himself, open to Angus and the rest named, and beg them to induce the Governor and others to agree to them; saying he thinks that, unless they condescend to them without further alteration, the King will follow his enterprise by force. He shall then tell them the King puts himself in order and desires their advice how to proceed if the matter come to force, and where the King should enter and where and with what force they will join him, &c.; which advice the King desires them to send him, subscribed with their hands, by the next post sent after receipt of this. Meanwhile they must keep watch that the Queen be not conveyed from Lythco, keep hold of Edinburgh and Leith (doing their best that the Governor start not from them), secure strongholds and procure friends.

Sadler shall require Somervell, who reports the earl of Murrey to be well inclined, to move the Earl to write to the King, whom he shall find to be a Prince of honor and liberality. In the above secret conference, Sadler shall, as of himself, say, with a great request of secrecy, that if Scotland "come to utterance" with the King, their trade with the Emperor will be stopped, for a new league is made between the King and Emperor, one article of which is that enemies of either prince shall be forbidden intercourse with the other's dominions.

Where you write that the Cardinal still desires to speak with you; if he come to Edinburgh you shall do so, and if not, when this business is done and you have leisure, you shall go to him at St. Andrews; and, after hearing him, shall, of yourself, remind him of the advantages of leaving France and uniting these two realms. If it is hard to persuade him to leave France because he has a bishopric † there, you may say that

* The last Clause is substituted for a cancelled passage to the effect that unless they "grow" to some nearer point the King must use force; for although, in consideration of the pledges and her education by English persons of his appointment, he might enlarge the time of her deliverance by two or three years, yet he would never condescend to any amity that would not permit them to serve him against France; which could not be done if the league were qualified as Sadler's letters purport. As to the government by advice and counsel, the King meant that the Governor should use the advice of such noblemen of Scotland as the King thought meet.

† Mirepoix.

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the King's kindness is such that, if he show more regard for the common weal than his own commodity, he may count on getting a better bishopric in England. The Governor must be induced to demand the castle of Dumbrityn in the Queen's name; so that it may be put in custody of Glencarne, or, if Lennox refuse, the Governor may see what he and others that stand for France mean.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 23. Altered throughout from the form of a letter from the King. Begins: Mr. Sadleyr.

R.O.
St. P., v. 281.

2. Articles enclosed in the preceding, headed as "thought so reasonable" that if the ambassadors of Scotland will not agree to the substance of them the King should follow his purpose by force.

The pledges to be three earls, three bishops and two barons, to be changed every six months if they desire it, &c., and to lie for these points:— 1. The performance of the marriage and deliverance of the daughter of Scotland before she be 10 years old and her keeping by such persons, English and Scotch, as the King thinks meet. 2. A perpetual peace, friend to friend and enemy to enemy, with the renunciation of the amity with France, and their promise to make no leagues without the King's consent (and his to include them in all leagues he makes) and to aid him, for reasonable wages, in all his wars. 3. The Governor to govern during the child's minority, if he continue well inclined to the King, as he pretends, and to use the counsel of such Scotchmen as the King appoints. The Governor to have the revenues of the realm, reserving a convenient portion for the Queen, &c.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2.

1 May. **480. DEVONSHIRE MUSTERS.**

R.O.

Certificate by Otys Gylberd of his servants and tenants able to serve in the King's wars, made by authority of the King's letters to John Gylberd dated 31 March, 34 Hen. VIII., and delivered to the said Otys on 1 May (because no man in Devonshire is called John Gylberd except John Gylberd, dec., whose heir the said Otys is).

Giving the names of 37 archers and billmen in his several lordships, with their harness.

Parchment.

1 May. **481. ARRAN TO HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 244.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 366.

Understanding that Henry has sent for lord Maxwell's eldest son, recommends him as a gentleman who will be found conformable and able to fulfil Henry's pleasure. As we cannot well forbear the counsel of his father, we pray you to take another of the said lord Maxwell's sons as hostage, and permit the eldest to return into Scotland to rule the country. Edinburgh, 1 May. *Signed: James Gownour.*

Broadsheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.: A^o xxxv.

1 May. **482. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 245.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 168.

Received Henry's letters of the 25th "of this month"^o yesterday, when the Governor and nobility were at the point of concluding their answer; which the writer cannot bring fully to the point desired, but, by communing apart with Murray, Argyle and the earl Marishal (with whom would be won all save the kirkmen) and promising largely to them, has brought Murray and

* Apparently this letter was begun in April, probably on the 30th; and "yesterday" may mean the 29th.

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482. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Argyle, who at first were against the delivery of pledges, to say that they heartily wish the marriage as "the thing that rightfully shall knit both these realms in one dominion, but until the same shall be so united, by the consummation of the marriage," they will spend their lives to preserve the liberty of this realm, which would be lost if the child were delivered. From that Sadler's persuasions and promises could not move them; they protesting that they covet no prince's amity so much as Henry's, and will serve him, saving their allegiance to their Sovereign and the freedom of the realm, and, as for France, they might not declare themselves enemy but would take no part with France against Henry. Cassils did much to bring Murray to this. The earl Marishal was more frank and said that, if Henry accepted the contract as offered and the pledges for the child's delivery "about the time of her lawful age," he would serve against France. Murray said that, if, at the first, Henry so embraced these things as to show he meant to win them by love, he might, when the noblemen of this realm had acquaintance of him, soon come by his whole purpose, although the prisoners had promised what they knew they could not perform.

The Governor is now wholly on Henry's side, and, yesterday^o at 4 p.m., sent for Sadler and told what ado he had to bring the nobility to Henry's desires: "the traitor bishops would grant to no part of the same:" but Murray and Argyle were now reasonable: on Bothwell Henry had ill bestowed liberality, for he opposed all, and "would forsake Scotland, France and England for ever rather than he would consent to lay pledges for the performance of the marriage" (which saying both Angus and Cassils affirm): he (the Governor) had brought all the nobility to resolve that it was better to lay pledges than have war, and the King should have earls and lords as pledges for the marriage "and deliverance of the young Queen within a year or two of her lawful age." As for the peace, said the Governor, they stuck so to their old leagues with France that he could not induce them to conclude to "be friend to friend and enemy to enemy," but they would take no part with France against Henry. He had argued, vainly, that they might as well "covenant expressly against France" as promise to take no part with France; for such a promise would offend France, and then, if France or Denmark worked them any cumber, they must come on their knees and beseech the King that they might be friend to friend and enemy to enemy. The Governor said that Angus, Maxwell and others could tell what he had done; and, with his cap in his hand, he pressed Sadler to write his good mind to the King, beseeching the same to "embrace these offers now at the first entry" and, the King supporting him, he would in time satisfy all the rest of the demands. He would send Maxwell and Sir George Douglas with these offers and to desire the marriage of Henry's daughter for his son, whom, afterwards, he would send to Henry's Court to be brought up; and if these matters were at a good point he would himself post to London, without safe conduct, to see the King. Cannot set this forth more earnestly with the pen than he declared it with words and countenance and great oaths, inculking ever that the kirkmen loved him not and made it impossible for him to satisfy all the King's desires, but he trusted that the King would embrace what might be had; for he should have pledges, and the Scots his assured friends, and the Governor's son, being in succession inheritable to this Crown, in his Court; and, afterwards with the King's aid, he doubted not "to be master of them which now be almost masters of all this realm." Assuredly the kirkmen seek war, "and have and do daily entertain the noblemen with money and rewards, yea and large offers, to sustain the wars," thinking that with peace and unity "they shall be reformed and

* See note on last page.

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lose their glory, which they had liever die, and put all this realm in hazard, than they would forego." Lennox offers to pledge liberty and life that the French king will give "money, men, munition, ships and all that they will desire, to resist therewithal their ancient enemies of England."

This morning at 5 o'clock Sir George Douglas came to say that the kirkmen (who had liever the world should sink than they lose their pomp and glory) made it impossible to satisfy the King, but, with such conclusions as were resolved by the majority of the temporality, Maxwell and he were to be sent to the King; and he desired counsel whether to go or not, alleging that if Sadler thought these conclusions would please he would "run" to it, being the rather content to go for two things, viz:—

1. That the King (besides pledges for the young Queen's deliverance within two years of her lawful age) should have the Governor's son (who if she fail shall be prince of this realm) in his Court for his daughter, the best possible pledge, and, with Englishmen and Scottishmen of his appointment about the Queen, he would doubtless, shortly, have all his desires, for the Governor must depend on him against Lennox and the clergy who will assuredly make a party; and it is impossible now to get more because of the clergy and the present offers of France.
2. That if the King refuse these offers he (Douglas) may "say his poor mind" how this country is to be conquered; and therefore he had liever have Glencairn with him than Maxwell, as a man of deeper judgment.

In reply, Sadler (reflecting that if war succeed the King's army could not be sent before July, and that, meanwhile, preparing for it as he understands the King does, an advantage will be won of these men "for here they make no manner of preparation for defence") advised Douglas to go, and thought best that Glencairn should go with him. Both are wise men, and if they be not assured to the King "there is no Scottish man to be trusted." Lately, Glencairn, much commending Douglas, said that although, undoubtedly, he would do as his brother and the rest did, it were not amiss to make him subscribe the same writings, so that all might be under one bond. Forbore to charge Douglas with his promises, according to the King's letters, fearing to discourage him too much now at his repair to the King. Douglas alone kept the Governor from the other party, "and it is not possible (as I am informed) for one man to do more than he hath done with wit" to bring the King's desires to pass, and alone he so disputed against all the clergy in Council that they would give 10,000*l.* to have him destroyed. Indeed, he lately escaped a hazard at St. Andrews; and the laird of Craggie (*Craigie in Sadler State Papers*), who is fled into England, should have been the "executer," with the consent of the Cardinal. Surely the clergy "hate him deadly." Explains that he never denied that he promised "service and subjection"; and highly commends his efforts now "at this busy time." Thought best therefore not to propone any displeasing matter to him, when he looks rather to have thanks.

Has also to-day spoken with Angus, Glencairn, Cassils, Maxwell and Somervail; and, although things have changed, thought best to confer with them upon the points of the King's "said letters." Declared that the King had prolonged their day of entry until midsummer, and why. Knowing that they had been at great charge abiding here and retaining men, told them that the King had "sent every of them a remembrance for their costs and charges now sustained," and would, God granting his purpose, give them and their posterity cause to confess that they served a gracious master. This they "took in marvellous good part"; and Sadler (although there is no such need of retaining force as if the Governor had revolted, yet, because they have been at charge and have complained of lack of silver, and are poor men, "and none rich here to speak of but kirkmen") thought best to bestow the King's liberality upon them, and so told each

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482. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

apart what the King had determined, viz.:—To Cassils and Glencairn each 300 mks. To Maxwell, who had required 300*l.*, said that the King had remembered him with 300 mks., which, coming unasked, was better than 300*l.*: but offered to write what he desired. He answered that he esteemed that 200*l.* better than 1,000*l.* bestowed otherwise, and prayed Sadler to speak nothing of his further demand. Told Somervail that the King sent him 200 mks. Thinks it not amiss to bestow 100*l.* on the earl Marishal, who if it come to force will take part with Angus. Also Cassils says that money will tempt Murray, who is no rich man; but it must be a greater sum than any of the rest have, and, for it, he would probably enter himself as one of the pledges. Debating how the King's army should enter, Angus and the rest wished that, if war succeeded, the army might be furnished with victuals and necessities to remain; and said it was their part to devise for the army's surety, for failure would be their undoing. They thought it should enter both by the East and West Marches, and the navy come into the Fryth to Lygh. They would send their opinions at length, and, meanwhile, such of them as came with Sir George Douglas would confer with the King in this. They shall now need no "present aid." Satisfied Glencairn and Maxwell touching their pledges; but Maxwell sware a great oath that he would send his son up to declare himself, and that "his son would do whatsoever he would have him do." Declared the King's prorogation of the day of entry of the lords and others assured to his part; but upon consideration that this should engender suspicion of them, it is resolved that none shall enter until "they go all together."

This afternoon, was again sent for by the Governor, who said the Council had sitten this day about an answer to Lennox, who brought large offers but nothing special; and, albeit the kirkmen spoke as much to-day for France as yesterday against England, yet, as Lennox brought only general matter, offering for its performance his life and heritage (which was not worth 10,000*l.* Scots), they gave him only a general answer and would not treat; although the kirkmen would have broken the conditions of the abstinence in that behalf, which he would never do. Here he began to declare his affection to the King and how much he had done to get the noblemen to agree to the pledges (showing Sadler a paper subscribed by some twenty of them) and to have the peace concluded as the King desired; and this he called Angus and Douglas to record, and the latter said plainly that he (the Governor) had indeed shown himself most addict to Henry, and if he minded it not sincerely he was "the most dissembling gentleman in the world"; whereto the Governor "answered with a great oath (as indeed he is a good swearer) that he minded no less to please your Majesty than he intended his own salvation." The Governor asked whether he should send Glencairn or Maxwell with Douglas. Sadler replied that "they were both very acceptable" to the King. The Governor then said he would send Glencairn, as of greater reputation and better experience than Maxwell; and when things were knit up, as he trusted in God (holding up his hands) the King would accept these offers, he would send Angus and Murray (for Huntley is not here) and such others as the King should wish. Sadler told him that the King had prolonged the day of entry of the prisoners until midsummer, so as not to disfurnish him of his most faithful friends; wherewith he was singularly well content, saying that if he durst he would himself have sued for it. He then prayed Sadler to speak with Cassils, Maxwell and Somervail to remain with him, as Angus and the earl Marishal would do.

Sadler had returned to his lodging when a gentleman of the Governor's chamber came with a request from the Governor that he would write to the

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King to change Maxwell's pledge, so that he might rule the Borders while Maxwell remained here about the Governor. Knows that this proceeded of Maxwell's suit; who came this evening to take his leave, "because he goeth now to Carlisle to relieve his son," and assured Sadler that, whatever had been told the King, his son "will do as he would have him, or else, he swore by all the oaths of God, he would hang him on a tree;" besides, he said, his son could do nothing but what he appointed, and he himself could not both attend here on the Governor and look to his offices. Somervail makes suit to have his son home, who is sick of the stone and, unless he may come home "to be cut of the stone (which disease he hath by kind)," he will be in great peril.

Glencairn and Douglas shall now with diligence repair to Henry. The Governor must adhere to Henry or he could not long enjoy his place, being only upheld by Angus and Henry's party. The band against him is great, but their power is on the other side of the water, so that here they prevail more in Council than with force. It was not possible at this assembly to do more than Henry's party have done; and the Governor himself offered, if any of the noblemen would take his office, to lie pledge in England for the marriage, whereby most of the nobility were induced to grant pledges; but Bothwell and divers others are against it, "with the whole rabble of the kirkmen." Henry will be able to confer with Glencairn and Douglas for the better attaining of his purpose, either by peace or war; whose journey the clergy have striven to impeach; for they desire rather utter wars than any agreement, and, even since this convention, have offered a war tax off the clergy, and to go themselves to battle, rather than Henry should have his desires as now granted. "This is the charity of those holy prelates and pastors, whom God amend!" Edinburgh, 1 May.

Pp. 17. Add. Endd: a° xxxv°.

* * The above is noted (with a list of corrigenda for the text as printed in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 367.

1 May.

483. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650 f. 254.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 368.

His letters to the King show how matters stand. Has just received Suffolk's of 29 April, with the news from Wodehouse and the King's pleasure touching Sir John a Wytherington. No ships of war are set forth from either Ligh or Aberdeen; and all Scotland could not furnish fourteen, so that what Wodehouse writes is utterly untrue. Here are three or four merchants, which are half men of war, going into the East Land, and other 8 or 10 merchants are now coming homewards, whom Wodehouse, if he look well about him, may meet withal. Suffolk's information by espial of the preparing of the ships at Ligh is untrue; as also, he thinks, the like at Aberdene. Touching Witherington, will travail with Angus.

Begs him to charge the Wardens of the Borders to keep good rule (for "they begin to break loose"), as the like is promised here. Lennox will presently despatch by the West seas into France. If the King have any ships there to intercept the messenger we should learn better how things stand secretly with France; albeit to accept these men's offers will surely draw them from France. While writing this, sent Henry Ray to Sir Geo. Douglas to ask what ships of war are being set forth, and is answered, as he expected, that there is none. Edinburgh 1 May.

Has sent to Master Wharton for the 1,000*l.*, "which is to be employed as know," and which Maxwell has promised to convey hither.

Hol. pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

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1 May. **484. LORD MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.**

R.O.

Wm. Knyght and Chr. at Well, young men, factors to their fathers who are merchants of this town, have escaped from prison in the castle of Crottoy and came hither on Sunday last. Knight declared to two of the Treasurer's clerks that, at Crottoy, he heard a Gascon named Ogiers speak detestable words. Examined Knight, who said he had, at Crottoy, shown the words to Cales pursuivant. Called Sir Ralph Ellerker and Sir Edw. Wotton, marshal and treasurer here, and examined At Well, who confirmed Knight's sayings, and Cales, who explained that he did not at once report the words because he was not told who had said them and trusted on his return to Crottoy to hear more. Have committed Cales to strait ward. Calais, 1 May, in the morning.

This Gascon was never here before last October. Cannot learn whether he has been in England.

Hol., pp. 8. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

ii. *Enclosure in the preceding:*—On 31 March, 1548, as I, Wm. Knight, and Chr. at Well were stayed at Crottoy in the mayor's house, at dinner, a Gascon named Ogier, fact[or] for Perotyn Devynnon, merchant of Bordeaux, said, in conversation, "Que parle vous tant de Cales? Si le Roy de France i vodroit mestre la siege je connoise seigneris en Engleterre quy vodroient incontinent livrer la ville de Calle et parailleme[nt] tuer vostre Roy aussi." *Signed by Knyght and At Well.*

P. 1. In Knyght's hand.

1 May. **485. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.**

R.O.

Did not receive until 29 April their letter of 20 April touching Thos. Fisher, of Loes, Kent, who has misdeemeaned himself. Examined the bills of the captains and spoke to Mr. Porynges to do the like with his 200 men; examined also the clerks of the masons, bricklayers and hard hewers, but can find no such name. The Surveyor says that one of the name was here last year, and trusts to find him if he is anywhere in the King's works on this side.

Has no news of the French camp but what he wrote on 29 April, in which he mentioned an overthrow of the French by the garrison of Aire. To verify this, feigned a letter this day to the captain of Andre, and encloses his answer thereto. Guisnes, 1 May. *Signed.*

P. 1 Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

1 May. **486. J. DE SEVICOURT to WALLOP.**

R.O.

I have received your letters "lesquelles font mention que aucuns Bourguignons ont prins quelzques bestes d'Anthoiniers^o appartenans a ung des gens du pays du Roy mon maistre. Je nentends point que lesdits privileges soyent rompus; neantmoins, pour cause que lesdits Bourguignons ont pillie aucuns des nostres, et jusques ad ce quilz ayent rendu premier, enquoy faisant sommes prestz a faire rendre, vous porres le tout faire apprecier et rendre a l'Anthoinier a bonne et seurre cauxion en actendant quil en soit ordonne."

As to the bruit with you that those of St. Omer and Aire have defeated our men near Therouanne, we have no news of it; but on Wednesday last, St. Mark's Day, Mons. d'Aubemalle, son of Mons. de Guise, with eight or ten gentlemen of the King's house and of the garrison of Therouanne, defeated 400 Burgundian horse between Therouanne and Aire and took 120

* See No. 359.

1548.

prisoners. The Burgundians have not informed you of two overthrows which the duke of Cleves has given them, which number 20,000 men. Ardre, 1 May, 1548. *Signed.*

French p. 1. Add.: Mons. de Wallot, gouverneur de Guisnes.

1 May.

487. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY TO CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II., No.
132.]

Was pleased to learn occurrences there so amply by his letters of the 18th inst. (*sic*), although she finds it strange that the King, who knows how Frenchmen can disguise affairs, doubts her news of the battle before Zittart, which agrees with what she wrote to the Emperor. Deferred doing it until she knew the certainty; and the strangers who were in the enemy's service feel it too much to disguise it, and the servants who have returned without masters bear witness of it. The King leaves out of account that the duke of Cleves, since he returned from France, surpasses the French in enriching his tales. This need not be mentioned to the King unless he speaks of it.

As to the particulars of the enterprise, he did well not to press the King so far as to repel him; but she must know his intention, together with the particulars contained in Granvelle's memoir, in order to provide in time. Chapuys must again write plainly whether he holds it certain that the King will make the enterprise at the time mentioned, and what she is to furnish either of men of war, victuals, powder or other munitions and carriage. As for men of war, if the Emperor likewise makes enterprise against France or Cleves he will want horsemen of Flanders, and it would be difficult to furnish two armies with horsemen sufficient to abide battle if the French gave it; and, since the King makes no sign of retaining foreign horsemen, it is to be known if he intends to make a separate army, as Granvelle thinks expedient, or join with the Emperor's army. Also it is to be noted that if the King alone should make enterprise with the number of men capitulated by the 22nd article, he would have to be reinforced with 2,000 Almaines and 2,000 horse, unless, beforehand, the Emperor made enterprise on the other side, in which case the Emperor would not be bound to assist with the said number. As to victuals and carriage, it must be understood that if the Emperor makes simultaneous enterprise he must first be assured of them, and that the most fertile frontiers here are destroyed by war. Still, she will do her best that the King's army may be well served; but, as for powder from Almain, it is obtained with great difficulty. Will willingly permit its being bought here, for the enterprise, but fears that it will be ill to get.

Writes the above, not that he may press the King and Council more than he sees convenient, but that he may write plainly what seems best for her to do to satisfy the King. Has deferred equipping ships of war because not bound by the treaty to send them out until after the King has defied the king of France. By his speech to the French ambassador, he does not yet consider himself enemy of France, although the treaty is plain that all are his enemies who invade this country (as is now done by the French king who has his army within Arthois, the duke of Cleves, who has invaded Limbourg, and the duke of Holstein who has sent men to the duke of Cleves) according to the sixth article. Also since the French have entered Arthois with more than 10,000 men she has ground to require the King's assistance in accordance with the seventh article, but would first have Chapuys's advice what to do without giving the King occasion for resentment, and whether she ought to wait for the Emperor's ratification before demanding assistance (which seems unnecessary, as the treaty is binding before the ratification, which neither prince is bound to give except within fifteen days after requisition) or can demand it at once, seeing that the

1543.

487. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

King is only bound to send it 40 days after requisition, and, if in money, at the end of the month after the 40 days, and if, meanwhile, the enemies retire he could deny obligation to furnish the said assistance, so that, if he is now requested to give the assistance, she must abide long before being able to get it. The treaty seems to permit of its being made before the enemies enter, inasmuch as it provides against such as demand it unduly. Desires likewise to be advertised whether it would not be expedient that the King should now declare himself enemy of the French, Clevois and Danes, in pursuance of the 6th article, and expel their subjects from his realm; which would suit the Emperor's affairs and perhaps give cause of reflection to many (*donneroit a penser a plusieurs*); also to what equipment of ships of war she is bound by the treaty.

Chapuys must give her thanks to the King for his information about the equipment of the French ships which might surprise Dunkirk or succour their army if it should enter Base Flanders, which it could not do for ten or twelve days yet on account of the continual rains here. The French in Arthois have made no important exploit as yet, and she cannot learn what they intend. The Clevois had made a bridge at Reuremunde, in order to cross the Meuze and make courses in Brabant, but the floods have carried it away. They fortify themselves daily, but what they will do is not yet known.

Requires him, by all means, to persuade the King's Council not to oppose the *centiesme* which the Estates have imposed upon exports from hence. It is no great matter to the English, who bring more merchandise hither (for which they do not pay it) than they carry out; and since it is only temporary, for the war, they ought not to make account of it. She will order that they shall be graciously treated, without unusual searching of their merchandise, and merchandise shall be taxed at the merchants' declaration and common estimate, and the English specially favoured. If, perchance, the Council will not be satisfied, Chapuys shall take heed to satisfy the King. The Courtmaster, some time ago, made a protest to recover what the English merchants pay for the *centiesme*. As to the passport for the wines, thinks it a little unreasonable that her subjects may not bring from France the merchandise she needs, and that the King would order what might be brought hither, when his own subjects trade freely in France. Until he has declared against France he ought not to hinder the said ships: after he is at war with France she will not seek to enfranchise French ships without his consent. Chapuys should gently insist that the King should not hinder these ships any more than she does his that go into France. The man^o detained at Utrecht was arrested because he was taking the direct road towards Gelders and his manner made the men of war suspect him to be a spy. As to the order for men of war upon the sea the Sieur de Beures will be here to-day or to-morrow and she will communicate to him the writing last sent and advertise Chapuys what to answer, although she hopes that there will be no difficulty in its observance.

• French, pp. 7. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS., headed: "A l'ambassadeur Chapuys, du premier jour de May 1543, tout en cyffre commune."

1 May.

488. CHARLES V.

Egerton MS.
284.
B. M.

Codicil made by the Emperor Charles V., at Barcelona, 1 May 1543, to his original will made in Madrid the last day of February 1535, to which there are already two codicils, the one dated in Madrid, 5 Nov. 1539, and the

• Watson.

1543.

other in Brussels, 12 Oct. 1540. *Signed*: Yo el Rey.

Signed also on the back: Yo el Rey: Covos, com'r m'jor: Joachinde Rye: Jn^o de Figuerro[a]: Don Luys de Cuñyga: J. Dandelot: Fran^{co} de le desma (?): Anthoine de Canos (?), and the secretaries, Alonso de Idiaquez and Joos Bave, as witnesses. *Seals lost*.

Parchment, pp. 5.

2 May.

489. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 125.

Meeting at Westm., 2 April (*sic*). Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—The King's pleasure declared touching the dismissing out of the Tower of Thos. Wiatt, — Pickering and Thos. Clere, and of Grafton and Whitechurch out of the Fleet.

2 May.

490. PRICE OF SUGAR.

Harl. MS.
442, f. 191.
B. M.

Proclamation made 2 May 35 Hen. VIII. limiting the price of sugar to 7d. a lb. The preamble states that although a great quantity of sugar has lately come to the port of London those who have it have conspired together to enhance the price far above what has been accustomed.

Modern copy, pp. 3.

2 May.

491. HENRY VIII. to PRESIDENT SCHORE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 133.]

Knowing, by the Emperor's ambassador here, the good offices he has done for the establishment of this closer amity, requests that he will assist and advise Sir Thos. Sayntmour, of his Chamber, and Dr. Nicholas Wotton, dean of Canterbury, whom he now sends on matters connected therewith to the Queen of Hungary. Westm., 2 May.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

2 May.

492. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 135.]

Although he might be excused from writing in recommendation of M. Semel, the bearer, both because of the King who sends him and his own honesty, yet, for the King's satisfaction and Chapuys's obligation towards Semel and the Comte d' Arfort, grand chamberlain, his brother, he begs her to let Semel know that he has done it. By bearer and his colleague*, a very worthy man, she will learn occurrents, which his indisposition gives him no leisure to write. London, 2 May 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

2 May.

493. CHAPUYS to PRESIDENT SCHORE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 134.]

Promises help in the affair of a certain Florentine; and recommends the bearers.

French. Modern note (appended to No. 284) of a MS. at Vienna. Headed: 2 May.

2 May.

494. CARDINAL BETOUN to PAUL III.

Theiner, 614.

The brief summoning him to the General Council at Trent at Christmas last did not reach him until the 18th of April following and even if it had come in time he could not, because of the King's death and the English invasion, have been absent without great risk to the State. While defending the liberty of the Church and striving to expel the

* Wotton.

1548.

494. CARDINAL BÉTOUN TO PAUL III.—*cont.*

contagion of English impiety. he was treacherously seized and kept in captivity for three months and a half. at the instigation of the English king. Although not free from hatred of enemies he is restored to his former liberty in spite of his adversaries. Leaves these and other things to the relation of David Vonar. his servant. Will strive with all his strength for the safety of the Church. St. Andrews. 2 May 1548.

*Lat.***2 May. 495. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARD. FARNESE.**

R. O.

The Cardinal of Tournon, this morning, told the writer's secretary that last night he had letters from England by Claudio Dei, Florentine, his servant, that the ambassadors of Scotland had been with the King of England, to whose chief demands, viz., that they should change their religion and recognise him as their superior, they replied proudly that, with God's help, they hoped to live as their fathers had lived, both with regard to religion and to the liberty of the realm; and with this resolution they were to return into Scotland. Tournon could say nothing of the writer's despatch, having no news of what Mons. di Obignin^o has effected there. Here is arrived a Venetian gentleman, who left England eight days ago and has confirmed the above report about the ambassadors, and says that the Scots were able to go at their pleasure in England and were well received by all, but, nevertheless, "stavano in buon proposito e su la sua." Wrote diffusely by the count of Mirandola who ought now to be in Italy. Awaits that blessed news from Scotland. Loisi, 2 May 1548. *Signed*: Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.

Italian. Modern extract from a Vatican MS. pp. 2. Headed: De Patriarca d'Aquileja al R'mo Card. Farnese.

2 May. 496. EDMOND HARYVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix
367.

Wrote on 22 April; on which day, the Bishop was received in Ferrara with great pomp. He was appointed to tarry 7 or 8 days, but departed suddenly to Bononye on the 25th, moved, it is thought, by the league between Henry and the Emperor, which is a matter of public fame and a grievous wound to the Roman Bishop and clergy, "fearing thereby the ruin of their temporal state." The Bishop has sent Cardinal Farnese to Geane to invite the Emperor to a parliament at Luke; but it is thought the Emperor, whose arrival is expected hourly, will hasten straight to Germany. The Emperor is agreed with the Protestants by means of the Count Palatin. Venetians esteem this league passing fearful to the French king and all other adversaries. On the 6th inst. the Venetian general shall depart with 60 galleys. The Turkish navy shall not be puissant, for the Turk makes his uttermost effort by land. Vienna shall be defended by 20,000 footmen and 4,000 horse under the duke of Baviera, and extreme need shall arm all Germany for defence. The Frenchmen begin to engross in Piemont, 7,000 men having passed the Mountains. Guasto is gone to Aste intending to take the field. Don Ferrante Consaga is arrived in Mantua, and shall go to Flanders with Paulo Lusasco, captain of the Emperor's light horse in Milan, "a man of the best name living for th'experience of light horses." The French divulge the departure of Barbarossa from Constantinople on 6 April. Venice, 2 May 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: Haryvel.

* Meaning Lennox, who was nephew to Maréchal d'Aubigny.

1548.

3 May. 497. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 125.

Meeting at Westm., 8 April (*sic*). Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Thos. Wiatt and Wm. Pikering sent for out of the Tower and, acknowledging their offences, released upon recognizances (*cited*). Letter written to Suffolk to cause copies of Sir George Lawson's books to be delivered to the executors; also declaring the appointment of the treasurership of Berwick to Sir Wm. Malory.

3 May. 498. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to [SUFFOLK].

R. O.

In perusing the bill of Sir George Lawson's offices the King has named Sir William Malory to the office of treasurer of Barwik, if he will take it, and requires your lordship either to speak with him, if he be near, or write to know his mind therein. Westm., 8 May. *Signed by* Canterbury, Chancellor Audeley, Russell, Lisle, Winchester, St. John, Browne, Wyngfeld and Wriothesley.

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

3 May. 499. MARY QUEEN of SCOTS to the CARDINAL of CARPI.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 153.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc. ii., 156.

The Cistercian abbey of Dere will shortly be void by the resignation of the present abbot John; and the nomination pertains to James earl of Arran to whom the rule of the realm is committed until the Queen's majority (*adultam aetatem*), who will choose Robert Keith, brother of the earl Marshal. Begs him to move the Pope to [confer] the said abbey upon the said Robert *in commendam*. Ex palacio nostro Sancte Crucis, 8 May 1548.

Lat., p. 1.

4 May. 500. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 126.

Meeting at Westm., 4 May. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—It was thought, if the King should so please, "that a general commission should be sent into Kent, with certain special articles, and generally all abuses and enormities of religion to be examined." Determined that Doctors Peter, Tregonwell, Oliver and Bellows should examine Cobbe and Sir William of Honny Lane, etc.; also that the bps. of Ely, Sarum, Rochester and Westminster should examine Dr. Haynes.

4 May. 501. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32, 650, f. 257.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 369.

After conclusion taken in Parliament, we have answered the articles which your Majesty opened to our ambassadors; and now send with them, for final ending of the marriage between the Prince of England and the Queen and a perpetual peace between these realms, "William earl of Glencarne, lord Kilmawris, and Schir George Dowglas brothir germane to the noble and mychti erle of Angus and lord Dowglas." Begs credence for them. Edinburgh, "the ferd day of the moneth of Maii." *Signed*: James Governour.

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Emld.: iiiij^o Maii 1548.

1543.

4 May. 502. ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

R. O.
Rymer, xiv.,
781.

Commission of Mary Queen of Scots, with the consent of Arran, to Wm. earl of Glencarne, lord Kilmawris, George Douglas brother of Archibald, earl of Angus lord Douglas, Wm. Hammiltoun of Sanquhare, and James Leirmonth of Balcomy, knights, and Mr. Henry Balnavis, the Queen's secretary; appointing them plenipotentiaries to treat and conclude a peace and league with England. Edinburgh, 4 May 1543, 1 Mary. *Signed and sealed by Arran.*

Lat. Parchment.

R.O.
Ib. 783.

2. Similar commission to treat and conclude her marriage with Prince Edward of England. Edinburgh, 4 May 1543, 1 Mary. *Signature and seal lost.*

Lat. Parchment much mutilated.

5 May. 503. SADLER to SUFFOLK, DURHAM and PARR.

Add. MS.
32, 650, f. 258.
B. M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 184.

Received yesterday theirs of 2 May; and conferred thereupon with the Governor, who forthwith addressed strait commandments to Bothwell and all other wardens to keep their days of truce. Any default will be against the will of the Governor but Bothwell, who has the rule of Liddersdale, is "the most vain and insolent man in the world, full of pride and folly," and the Governor prays that his answer may be weighed accordingly. Thinks that if lord Parr come to the Borders he should quickly call upon Bothwell to meet and make redress; and if he refuse, or the Liddersdalers make incursions, see them "truly paid home again."

Yesterday the Governor rode towards his house of Hamilton, with Angus, Cassils, Marishal and Somervail; telling Sadler, before leaving, how Lennox while here promised to sign and seal the act for his establishment as Governor, and yet departed suddenly without doing so; wherefore, within eight days, Lennox should either confess his title and subscribe the act, or else be imprisoned or driven out of the realm; and he trusted to get from Lennox the castle of Dumbarton. Expects that Lennox, who can make no party against the Governor and Angus, will be chased again into France; and hopes (as the Governor also does) that the King's ships may meet with him. He has but two ships, one of "two hundreth" well appointed for war, in which he came, and the other a small boat which the abbot of Paisley hired to convey his baggage out of France. The Governor threatens to send the laird of Brunstoun to the French king to declare Lennox's misbehaviour, who was here three weeks, within 40 miles of the Court, without declaring his charge and commission from the French king, and has tried to stir up sedition in the realm. If Brunstoun is sent the Governor will notify the King of it, and of his commission. Four or five merchant ships at Leith are preparing to sail within six days, together with a Frenchman who lately came in with wines. They go strongly furnished with men and artillery. Woodhouse and his fellows may be warned to look upon them. On Monday next Glencairn and Douglas depart towards the King, and intend to "ride it in eight days." Edinburgh, 5 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxv.

* * * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text printed in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 370.

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5 May. 504. ARRAN to the [CARDINAL OF CARPI].

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 153.
B. M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., ii., 155.

Has already written to him to obtain commendation of the monastery of Monymusk, upon the resignation of the possessor, to Arran's servant John Elphinstoun, canon of Aberdeen. Not knowing whether the letters have been received, writes again; and commissions him to tell the Pope that Arran, as Governor, consents to the resignation. Edinburgh, 5 May 1548.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

5 May. 505. EDWARD RALIGH AND JOHN BRENDE to the COUNCIL.^o

R. O.

Departing from Venice to see the wars of Piemount, were at Milan, 29 April, when there came thither George Dudley, son of the lord Dudley that sold his lands.† Suspected him because he was accompanied by four Frenchmen and eschewed the writers' company; and, upon enquiry, learnt that he was going to Bononia to Poole, having fled out of England, that he was taken in France and escaped from Mr. Pachett, that the King had written letters for his taking, that he named himself cousin of Cardinal Poole, that he was sent from the Court of France to the Bishop of Rome's legate, who sent him to the legate of Avinyon,‡ sometime a bishop in England, who gave him a goodly mule and men to conduct him, by this, to Trent, and that he carried letters superscribed to Poole. Considered that they must either kill him or get him detained. The first course seemed perilous (and unprofitable, since they would lose his letters and confession) and the second difficult in a free country where Papists bear much rule. However, as the marquis of Gwast, governor here, knew of them (they having made suit to go to the wars) they sent him a petition to detain Dudley until the coming of the King's ambassador with the Emperor. This he willingly granted, they having said that Dudley came out of France laden with letters, some of which might make for the Emperor's purpose; but before the commission came Dudley left suddenly, on 2 May towards the Pope's lands. The writers thereupon posted to Pavia, to the Marquis, for the commission, and thence, 30 miles, to Casane, near the passing of the Poo towards Placentia, where they put Dudley and his company in prison, and returned to the Marquis with the letters. The Marquis committed Dudley to Milan castle and gave the writers the letters, which, with the commission, they enclose herewith. At the Emperor's coming to Pavia, in 12 days' time, my Lord of London shall hear the matter. The "terror that is stricken into the Papists with the bruit thereof" is something gained. Myllayn, 5 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: "Edward Rayleigh and John Brend to the Consail, v^o Maii 1548."

6 May. 506. SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 29.

* Extracts from this letter are printed in St. P., ix. 403.

† John Sutton, 7th lord Dudley. See references in Vols. V.—VII.

‡ Alexander Campeggio, bishop of Bologna, is meant. His proper title was vice-legate of Avignon, Cardinal Farnese, the bp. of Avignon, being also legate. But the statement that he was a bishop in England is inaccurate. It was his father, Cardinal Campeggio, who was bishop of Salisbury. See *Gallia Christiana*, i. 847.

1548.

6 May. 507. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 127.

Note that at Westm., 5 May, "the Booke of Religion^o was read in the Council chamber before the nobility of the realm."

Meeting at Westm., 6 April (*sic*). Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wriothesley, Paget, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—Warrant stamped to Thos. Palmer, treasurer of Guisnes, to pay Barnardine, master gunner, and thirty other gunners appointed there by the King, wages from 29 April last.

6 May. 508. FISHERY of the BANN, IRELAND.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 43.
St. P., III.,
407.

Indenture tripartite, 6 May, 35 Hen. VIII., between Sir Ant. Sentleger, lord Deputy, Rory McCuyllen, captain of Rowte, and Manus O'Cahan, captain of Oroghtecane; relative to the fishery of the Banne.

I. at. Copy, p. 1.

6 May. 509. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., v. 284.

Thanks for the overture made by his ambassador for the marriage of the lady Elizabeth with the writer's son. Has instructed the earl of Glencarne and Sir George Douglas to perfect the contract, and begs credence for them, assuring him that, unless he had known it was Henry's pleasure, he would not have been so bold as to pursue this marriage. Edinburgh, 6 May. *Signed*: James Governor.

Hol., pp. 2. Endd. Add.

R. O.
St. P., v. 285.

2. "Article given to our trusty cousins and counsellors, W. earl of Glencarne and Sir George Douglas, to treat privily with the King's Majesty and his Council.

Upon the overture made by the King's Ambassador, they are humbly to desire the King to accomplish the contract of marriage betwixt the lady Elizabeth and James lord Hammyltoun, son and heir apparent to us, James earl of Arrane, governor and second person of Scotland; not doubting but the King shall provide for "the said lady and hir parte" according to the estate of such a princess. *Signed*: James G.

P. 1.

6 May. 510. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 261.
B. M.
Sadler
State Papers,
I. 187.

Yesterday, received theirs of 1 May, the assembly here being already dissolved, and Glencairn and Douglas despatched with the answer written in Sadler's last letters, with which they depart to-morrow, intending to be with the King within ten or twelve days. It was impossible to do more than has been done for the King's satisfaction; and, the Governor being so well minded, there is great appearance that, if the King embrace what is now obtained, he will shortly be able to work what he will in this realm. Meanwhile nothing can be done, as the nobility are gone home, and the Governor himself gone to his house of Hamilton with Angus, Cassils and Marishal. Somervail went home saying he would follow the Governor "if there were any cause." Maxwell is either at Carlisle or Lochmaben. Cannot therefore confer with them upon the Council's letters, but conferred yesterday with Glencairn and Douglas, who had come to take leave and were at dinner with him when the letters arrived. The Governor, who would fain

* The book entitled "A necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man," which was printed by Berthelet on the 29 May.

1548.

have had the peace as the King requires, says "that if there be such a league betwixt his Majesty and the French king, if he might have the copy of the same to be showed here he doubteth not but, thereby, all the nobility of this realm would the rather be induced to condescend to the making of a like league with the King's Majesty." Thinks Douglas has further commission touching the marriage betwixt the King's daughter and the Governor's son than Glencairn knows of. The Governor, at his departure on Friday last, said he was resolved to command Lennox in the Queen's name to deliver Donbrytten castle; and also would have Lennox subscribe the act for his establishment as Governor and second person, or else, if he refuse (as it is thought he will), either get him into his hands or chase him out of the realm, and wishes that the King's ships might meet him on the sea. The Governor said also that he would send Brunstoun into France for the purpose of which the writer has lately advertised Suffolk.

Perceives it is the King's pleasure that he should repair to St. Andrews to speak with the Cardinal, but defers doing so for these reasons, viz., that the Cardinal and bishops have now called a convocation of the clergy at St. Andrews which will endure these seven or eight days, wherein they will no doubt devise to impeach an agreement between the realms, that the Governor is as far out with the Cardinal as ever and might conceive suspicion of Sadler's repair to St. Andrews without his licence (who is not now here to grant it) and that the country is not very free for Englishmen to travel in, specially now when "there is like to grow some garboil" betwixt the Governor and Lennox. Begs shortly to know the King's pleasure in this. Edinburgh, 6 May.

Pp. 4. Add. Scaled. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

* * The above is noted (with a list of corrigenda for the text printed in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 371.

7 May. **511.** THE QUEEN of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 136.]

Sends herewith for his instruction, the letters and power which she has received from the Emperor. Has deferred sending Toison d'Or to him because Grantvelle has written that he will consider what Toison d'Or ought to do. Meanwhile Chapuys may require the King of England's ratification and oath, and answer her preceding letters. Grantvelle, on leaving Nuremberg, at the request of the Estates of the Empire and suit of the deputies of Cleves, accorded a truce with Cleves until the Emperor's coming to Germany and for two months after, copy herewith. The King is to be advertised of it; and if Cleves sends his ratification, she will also notify him of it. He will see that the truce is to the Emperor's reputation. The duke of Holsten, who long ago consented to a communication for the appeasing of the differences between these countries and him, but would not send deputies into the Emperor's country, has finally consented to send them to Campen, in the Count de Buren's government, and she has sent hers thither. Chapuys shall be advertised of what they do, in order that he may let the King know it.

The French army in Arthois has overthrown some churches and little forts and finally taken Lillers but abandoned it because it is not fortifiable. Does not yet know what way they will take.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. headed; A Chapuys, du vij° de May, 1548.

1543.

7 May.

512. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P., ix.
368.

Yesterday, the captain of Gravellyne, Mons. de Vendevile, met and welcomed them with a company of horsemen. Upon receiving the King's letters "concerning the piece of silver that was taken from Gundelfinger," he answered that he had written to the Queen, and looked hourly for answer, but would deliver it again to Hierome Browne, who was come for that matter. He described how Vendosme, after revictualling Terwyn, surprised 700 Burgundian footmen in a little deserted unfortified town of Artois called Lylers; who yielded it on condition to depart as they came, with ensigns displayed. The captain also said that the Dolfine and French king would join the army and invade Flanders; for the Frenchmen made so much of the victory of the Clevois at Syttart that the French king had changed his purpose of sending an army over the Mountains.

Came the same day to Dunkirk, where the captain and gunners of the town and the captain of the garrison entertained them. At supper, the gentleman appointed by De Reux to conduct them to Court showed them a letter reporting that the French had withdrawn from the frontiers of Artois and reckoned upon peace before Midsummer.

This day, between Dunkirk and Newport, an Englishman that came from Venice, through Germany and Gulyke, showed them that the Clevois had destroyed the duchy of Lymbourg and entered the duchy of Luxemburg with 15,000 footmen and 4,000 horsemen. This day, at Newport, were met by Jehan de Lamney, sieur de Zoeteland, with a letter of welcome from the Queen. Trust to be at the Court on Friday or Saturday morning. Newport, 7 May 1543. *Signed*: T. Seymour; Nicholas Wotton.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

8 May.

513. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 127.

Meeting at Westm., 7 May. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Winchester, Westminster, Cheyney, Wriothesley, Paget, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—[Letter written to Suffolk declaring the King's appointment of the treasurership of Berwick to Sir Wm. Malory.]^o

Meeting at Westm., 8 May. Present, as above. Business:—Commission stamped to John Barlow, clk., Hen. Wirriott, esq., Roger Barlow, John Sutton and John Rastall to enquire who had embezzled gold out of a Spanish ship, taken by Frenchmen and driven by weather into Milford Haven, and to despatch the Frenchmen, except three or four of the best, who should remain for ransom "in case we should grow to war." Warrant to Tuke to repay Roger Barlow 11l. 6s. 8d. disbursed about the affair of the said ship.

8 May.

514. SADLER to SUFFOLK, PARR and DURHAM.Sadler
State Papers,
i. 194.

This morning, received theirs of 5 May and perceives Bothwell's refusal to meet at the places accustomed, and appointment of places "where no true man will come to demand redress," and also the attemptates by the Armstrongs of Liddisdale and in the East Marches. As he wrote, the Governor at departing to Hamilton, gave strait charge to Bothwell and the other wardens to keep the days of truce; and if they will needs be doing they should be paid "truly again with siklike." Angus came hither yesterday, and told Sadler, this morning, that the Governor and he had been at Linlithgow and taken order for the sure

* Cancelled.

1548.

keeping of the young Queen (whom the Dowager would fain have removed to Stirling); and now they will prepare to "go upon" Lennox, if he refuse to deliver Dumbarton castle and subscribe the act for the establishment of the Governor, and Angus is here to assemble friends, intending on Wednesday night to join the Governor at Hamilton. Reminded him that, if they got the castle, it should be put in sure hands for Glencairn, and he himself should take charge of it meanwhile. Told him how Bothwell uses himself on the Borders, and of the attemptes; and he promised to declare it to the Governor, saying there would be no good rule in Liddisdale until Bothwell was shut up and an honest man appointed to his charge.

Told Angus the cause of the stay of his cart horses; who prayed Sadler to write that he had the King's licence in that behalf, as his brother, Sir George, shall declare, and is the King's servant or he "would not have been so bold as to have sent for horses." Their lordships may use discretion, "considering my lord of Angus is not every man." Finally he prayed that money might be sent to Berwick, to Mr. Shelley, for his wages and his brother's, lest sending so far as Darlington should arouse suspicion; and that his wages might be doubled for a little time, as he is at charge to maintain a force against Lennox. Begs instruction how to answer this. "It is but 100*l.* more, which you have authority to help by your Grace's discretion."

Headed: To my lords of Suffolk, Parr and Durham, 8th May 1548.

9 May.

515. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 128.

Meeting at Westm., 9 May. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Cheyney, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letters sent to two yeomen of the Guard dwelling about Walden to send certain Egyptians over sea; and to Suffolk to fell and send birch and other wood to Berwick. Warrant to Tuke to pay Thos. Treffrye 20*l.* by way of reward. Dr. Peter and Dr. Tregonwell appointed to examine Reede, late curate of Honney Lane, and Cobbes.

9 May.

516. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

A man he sent to the French camp returned to-day, saying the camp is separated, and 9 ensigns of lanceknights, 3 of Frenchmen, 200 men of arms and 800 Italian light horse repair towards Lucenbarga to aid Mons. de Guyse on that border, and so let the Clevoiez the better do their exploits, while the rest of the camp retire into garrison. Also that Count Guillam, who should have come to serve the French King, is returned to the Emperor with a great sum of money he had received from the French king. Has like news from another source; and also that the noblemen in the camp went to Court in post and there was signification of a peace; but the man from the camp heard no bruit of this. Guysnes, 9 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: A° xxxv°.

9 May.

517. MELANTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Corpus
Reform.,
v. 105.

* * * Commendations to Ziglerus, Bornerus, Rheticus
and Scotus.* Bonn, 9 May.
Latin.

* Alesius.

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10 May. 518. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. F. C., 129.

Meeting at Westm., 10 May. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Warrant to Tuke to pay Sir Arthur Darcy 20*l.* as reward. Letter written to Matth. Bradbury and Jas. Fletcher, coroners of Cambridge, to appear.

10 May. 519. MONT TO HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 370.

The Diet of Nurnberg is finished, after four months' treating; but the conclusion is not unanimous, for all the counts, the Imperial towns and the Protestants have protested against this recess, of which the authors are King Ferdinand, the Emperor's commissaries, the dukes of Bavaria and the bishops (except Cologne and Treves who have not subscribed to all). Nothing is likely to come of it. Many think the Emperor avoids these contentions, who if here might effect as much as he did at Ratisbon. Sends the chapters of the recess. A truce (copy herewith) is made, by the States, between the Emperor, Queen Mary and the duke of Cleves. Count Wm. a Furstenberg is raising men to avenge himself on the duke of Guise for seizing, on Easter Day, the abbey of Gosa near Metz, which the French King had given him and where he suffered the Gospel to be preached and Communion in two kinds given. The Landgrave and duke of Wirtemberg, with the cities of Strasburg and Francfort, send commissioners to Metz the day after Pentecost to arbitrate between Guise and Furstenberg. Met Furstenberg in Spire a few days ago, who desired to be commended to Henry. Spire, 10 May 1543.

Lat., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

R. O.

2. [The decrees of the Diet of Nuremberg.]

First, 20,000 foot and 4,000 horse are decreed for the defence of Hungary against the Turk, paid for six months. The King of the Romans will conscribe and command the soldiers, and the States have fixed these terms for their pay, viz., for the first two months 15 May, at Frankfort or Nuremberg or Ratisbon; and the 2nd payment to be on 15 July and the third on 15 Sept. Meanwhile the States will await the Emperor's coming into Germany, with the hope that the Diet then to be indicted will consult both for the war against the Turks and for the composing of all the other troubles of the Empire. To preserve peace, all states, orders and persons are enjoined upon their oath to the Empire not to raise war upon any pretext whatsoever, in accordance with the decree of the Diet of Spire. The visitation and reformation of the Imperial Chamber shall, without further delay, begin on the 3rd of July. For this the Emperor will choose commissioners, and the States have named the Electors of Saxony and Mayence, who were their delegates at Spire. The Bp. of Wurzburg (*Herbipolensis*) will be there in person, Margrave George of Brandenburg will send a visitor, and the abbot Campidunensis, Martin Count of Oetingen, and the city of Augsburg will each designate a fit man for reforming things. Meanwhile all process is suspended, except against such as fail in their contributions for the Turkish expedition; and the Emperor or the King of the Romans will appoint judges for urgent cases. And, since the allies of the Brunswick war, have, in the past and present Diets, offered to stand to justice against the duke of Brunswick, praying that the cause may be deferred until the Emperor's coming, it has seemed good to us, the King of the Romans and the Imperial Commissioners, to command Duke Henry to suffer patiently that his cause is thus suspended in the Chamber, and to await the Emperor's

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coming. It is also decreed that when the Brunswick case is treated the right and interest of the bishop^o (*praesul*) and chapter of Hildesheim, of Duke George of Brunswick and of the provost of Cologne, which are annexed thereto, shall be decided.

Lat. Copy in Chr. Mont's hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Copia recessus Nurnbergensis.

10 May. **520.** GERARD VELTWYK to QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY.

R. O.

Arrived at Gennes on 7 May. A brigantine has arrived at Ville Franche with news that the Emperor was embarked at Rozas, "et quil a embarquie mille chevaulx dedens 40 naves et 50 corsupins, mais le temps a cours sy meschant que l'on ne peust trouver pis. Toutesfois la bonnaze a commence dresser le soir." Sends this in haste with his despatch to the Marquist. Expect the Emperor in 5 days. Genne, 9 May. *French.*

ii. AGUSTINO DE FABIANO to FRANCESCO DE TAXIS master of the Emperor's posts in Flanders, at Brussels.

A man has come from Monacho reporting that a brigantine at Villa Franca, which left Cano di Creo in Spain, on the 5th, brings word that the Emperor was embarked at Rozes on the 4th, and was going first to Perpignan; so that he may be expected daily. Genova, 10 May 1543. *Italian.*

Copies in Wotton's hand, pp. 2. Endd.

11 May. **521.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 129.

Meeting at Westm., 11 May. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Recognisances (cited) of John Turcke, stationer, and of Roger Rogerson and John Shippey.

At another meeting on the same day, with the same presence, no business recorded.

11 May. **522.** SIR RIC. SOUTHWELL to SIR HUGH POWLET.

R. O.

Mr. Watking desires to purchase possessions of Glast[onbury], with which I would not have the King depart without knowing from you their value and which may be best forborne. 11 May 85 Hen. VIII.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

ii. *Note at the foot (in Poulet's hand!)*—"Merkesbury and Hunstert are most meet to be departed withal, and so is Camelegh lying near to the same. The other lordships within his 'valie' lie joining together so that I know not which of them may be most conveniently departed withal."

11 May. **523.** SUFFOLK to [PARR].

R. O.

I send your Lordship three warrants, one for yourself to the master of the Ordnance, to deliver artillery for the garrisons, another to Mr. Uvedale for payment of the petty captain and 50 men to Sir Ralph Eure, and the third to Mr. Uvedale to pay my lord of Anguisshe 100*l*. Pray deliver these two latter to Mr. Uvedale, and send the other to the master of Ordnance at Berwick with your letter declaring what artillery you now wish. Darnton, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

* Valentin von Teutleben.

† Of Guasto.

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11 May.

524. MALTRAVERS and WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Touching the first part of the Council's letters of the 7th, received on the 9th, order is taken to put corn, forage and chattels not in daily use out of danger, and the rest can be put in safety upon five hours' warning. To advertise how they are furnished in case the French attempt any sudden exploit; Calais is slenderly stored with victuals, because the great number of labourers here, and in Newnham Bridge and St. Peter's, consume the provision, and must do so unless order is taken as at Guisnes. Coal and wood were not, for many years, more scant. Mr. Palmer, who has charge of the King's provision, has wheat for 1,000 men for six months and other victuals for one month, and has provision in England for which he looks daily. The number and ability of the labourers appears in a bill enclosed presented to the Deputy by the Surveyor. Bows, arrows, strings, bills and pikes in the King's storehouses at Calais are as in the enclosed bill. Beg for more, especially pikes. Of other artillery is good store, save that they desire "this other bill" enclosed to be allowed for Calais and Guisnes. Mr. Caro, lieutenant at Rysbank, has desired the deputy to write again of the munitions he requires. The soldiers and labourers could defend any attack on these fortresses without an army; but against an army of enemies many more should be required, and the more as these fortresses are enlarged. Joining Mons. de Reulx, and having 1,000 soldiers and 400 horsemen sent over, they could upon opportunity "overrun any part of the Bolonoyse and destroy the borough towns and small pyles." To do any exploit apart (other than Wallop has before described) would require 2,000 footmen and 600 horsemen sent over. Could, with such a number, beard the French to the gates of Bolen and other fortresses and hinder their revictualling of Arde. The men might serve in the King's works and in casting ditches at Guisnes, where those now "working on the Castle ditch before the gate shall scanty finish the same this summer." As to where the King might with most advantage give the first buffet; the Bolonoyse is "so baranid and betyn" with men of war and enemies, that they see nothing better than is above expressed. Mons. de Reulx thinks that if the King sent an army to join him they might take Montrell; "any other notable thing so easily to be done we know not." Calais, 11 May 1548. *Signed.*

In Maltravers' hand, pp. 7. Add. Endd.

R. O.

2. "Mr. Wallop's provision of grain."

Wheat at Guisnes Castle, 10 May, 35 Hen. VIII, 311 qr. 4 bu.; malt 331 qr. 5 bu.; oats 54 qr. 3 bu.; "pessen" (peasen) 16 qr.

P. 1.

R. O.

8. "The report of the Surveyor, of the labourers and workmen."

In the works at Newneham and in the Maris 1,900 men, whereof one thousand . . . hundred ("m' . . . c", *mutilated*) are able persons. At Guisnes 1,100 whereof 900 are able men.

P. 1. *Mutilated.*

R. O.

4. "Store of certain ordnance remaining in the King's Majesty's store house at Calais."

Bows of yew 2,450, whereof 543 be too weak. Livery arrows 3,880 sheaves. Bow strings 6 barrels. Bills black 2,900. Pikes 500.

P. 1.

R. O.

5. "Necessaries to be provided for Calais and Guisnes."

For Calais and Guisnes:—3,000 pikes.

For Calais:—10 iron slings, 4 barrels of bowstrings, 29 [tons] of elm timber for stocks for mortars.

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For Guisnes:—20 tons elm timber, 30 pair of wheels of divers sorts, 6,000 "cringles for cresset light," 150 lb. "plate for ladelles of diverse sorts."

P. 1.

11 May. **525. THE QUEEN of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.**

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 138.]

Advertised him on the 7th of the truce concluded between Grantvelle and the deputies of Cleves, at Nuremberg, on the 28th ult., which Cleves was to ratify before the 10th inst. Although sealed with the seal of the Duke and of the deputies of the Estates of the Empire and signed by the Duke's deputies *i.e.* five of his principal counsellors, the Duke has refused it, as appears by his deputies' letters to her (translation herewith) sent to Maistricht on the 10th inst. about 8 p.m. This disregard to the Imperial dignity and to the Estates of the Empire and to his own honour ought to be resented by the Estates, and will, she hopes, suit the Emperor's affairs in Germany. Since being in France the Duke has so well learnt from the French school that he will soon surpass the French in deceits, calumnies and faithlessness; and the King of England will no longer have occasion to believe those who persuaded him that the Duke desired an appointment with the Emperor but was offered unreasonable conditions. Has long felt that no trust was to be placed in the Duke's promises; and now Chapuys shall take opportunity to remove the King's impression that he could not obtain reasonable conditions and declare that if she had not foreseen what is now manifest she might have been more inclined to appoint with him.

Requires answer to her letters of the 1st. Hears that the King's ambassadors have crossed; but they are not yet arrived with her and she has sent the Sieur de Zoetelande to meet them.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript of a minute at Vienna headed: A l' ambassadeur Chapuys en Engleterre, del xj^e de May 1548.

11 May. **526. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

It is noised here that truces are taken between the Emperor and the Duke of Cleves from the 28th ult. until two months after the Emperor's entry into the first town of the Empire in Germany. All here rejoice thereat; and chiefly our merchantmen, who have made great sale of their cloths these two days, and whose honest receiving of us is much commended. Came yesterday to Andwerpe and found Mr. Belyngham, returned out of Hungary, who says that, as he passed Spyre, 24,000 lanzknechtes were mustering for the Emperor, to enter France through Lorayne; that Count Palatine Frederic is coming down hither. King Ferdinand has failed at Noramberghe and gone towards Boesme, while Granvela is also gone thence to meet the Emperor at Genua. Andwerpe, 11 May 1548. *Signed: T. Seymour: Nicholas Wotton.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*11 May. **527. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.

Wrote, as commanded, to Gemeleke and Lanchaw "for the horsemen to be stayed for your Highness by them," but the merchant of Collen to whom he sent the letter reports that it has been taken by the Gelderes. Has sent again to the merchant for answer. As for small

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527. SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR to HENRY VIII.—cont.

ordnance, the best workman in these parts is said to dwell in Makkelen, where my fellow and I shall lie this night, and I trust, in next letter, to write "of what prices ye may be served." Andwarp, 11 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

11 May. 528. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R.O.

Hearing yesterday morning that there were news from England and Scotland and desiring to know about my despatch (*expeditione*), I sent my secretary to St. Germain's, to Cardinal Tournon, who said that the count of Linx, friend and servant of his King, had assembled 25,000 or 30,000 Scots and gone to the town in which the Queen and her daughter and the Cardinal of St. Andrew's were in captivity, and all were delivered, because the Governor abandoned everything and fled. Linx, who seems to have the favor of all that realm, would try to capture the Governor, whom he judged to be more English and heretic than Scottish and good Catholic; and things are there going very well. The Cardinal of Ferrara said the same; and added that he had spoken to the King about me, and the King said he expected that the Scots would send him ambassadors to certify that they would continue their former friendship and loyalty to him, and I would be able to pass with these ambassadors into Scotland.

I afterwards sent again to Card. Tournon to know if, upon these good news, I should go to the King and solicit my despatch; and, this morning, the Cardinal has sent me word that the King would await news from Linx himself, because they have this by way of England, and he thinks that within five or six days I shall be resolved, and that the King puts this delay in order that I may pass the more safely. Having, therefore, nothing to do at Court or at Loissi I am come to Paris for three or four days' pastime. For news, refers to his last of the 2nd and 6th inst. sent in duplicate by Lyons and Venice. Paris, 11 May 1548.

P.S.—Thinks that his despatch may be put off for some time, but in any case will do as the King commands. *Signed:* Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 3. *Headed:* Di Marco Grimano, Nuntio in Francia, al Card. Farnese, 27 Aprile (*sic*) 1548, da Parigi.

529. MELANCTHON to JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.*

Corpus
Reform.
v. 110.

* * * I send a letter about the Scottish realm, which you will show to Alesius. There was a Scott† with me at Bonn, a nobleman, ambassador to France, who spoke piously enough about our opinions. "Mirum ni Alesius jam sibi Dædaleas pennas faciet, ut in patriam mox revolet."

Latin.

12 May. 530. PARLIAMENT.

Journals of
the House of
Lords,
i. 199.

Account of daily business and attendance of peers in the Parliament, 22 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. to 12 May 35 Hen. VIII., with list of acts passed. Prorogued to 8 Nov.

Lat.

* The Editor of the Corpus Reformatum places this letter between the 11th and the 14th May 1543, dating it vaguely "his diebus."

† Probably Alexander Gordon who was apprehended next month in Belgium, having come from Denmark.

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12 May. **531. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 137.]

Lately received her letters of the 1st inst., and since, on the 11th, those of the 6th; but could not communicate with the King, who was busy about the conclusion of his Estates and put him off until these holidays^o when he would desire to see him and lodge him at Hampton Court, and meanwhile required him to write effectually to her for the exemption of his subjects from the impost of the *centiesme denier*. Made difficulty about doing this until he had declared the affair to the King and Council, but the man who came from the King made such instance that he could not refuse; saying that she would not object, seeing that the English in Flanders (? "ceulx de pardela") would give of their liberality more than the impost would amount to, and she would thereby gratify the King and all who frequent Flanders, who offer to do her service by loans or otherwise. Hopes in two or three days to write amply. London, 12 May 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

12 May. **532. SIR RALPH SADLER, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.**

See GRANTS IN MAY, No. 61.

12 May. **533. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 130.

Meeting at Westm., 12 May. Present: Canterbury, Audeley, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Ant. Draycott, clk., discharged from attendance. John Champneis released from the Counter in the Poultry upon his recognisance (cited) to fulfil the order to be taken by the bp. of Bath, Sir Hugh Poullett and Sir John Saintclow. Arnold Butlar, under-sheriff of Pembroke, released from the Fleet upon his recognisance (cited).

18 May. **534. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.**

R. O.

It appears by his late letters that he desires to know the occurrents here. Would have written them long since "but that all things have remained for a time in such suspense and stay as we could not certainly write of any matter of importance." Now that some points are resolved, the King commands us to write as follows:—

†The confirmation of the treaty is come from the Emperor duly signed, and this week the Emperor's ambassador comes hither to require the like of the King; but this matter is not yet openly divulged here.

†The Emperor has taken an honorable truce (copy enclosed) with the Duke of Cleves, and is by this time in Italy, minding to pass straight into Germany and thence to his Low Countries. The Emperor's ambassador declares (and it is otherwise confirmed) that he has made great preparations in Germany of men, munition, ordnance, money and other necessities to annoy the French king, of whom he will have a great advantage if he come this present year. Meanwhile "We wink at the Frenchmen and they at us;" and the Frenchmen furnish their holds and have made a camp of 8,000 or 10,000 men, who have revictualled Turwan and done some hurt in the Emperor's country, but of no importance.

†The Turk, as we hear from Venice, makes great preparations; against

* Whitsunday fell this year on the 13 May.

† These paragraphs are printed in St. P., ix. p. 363; and the first two are again printed at p. 891 of the same volume.

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534. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK—cont.

whom the Germans have granted the King of Romans 20,000 footmen and 4,000 horsemen.

The King has sent Sir Thos. Seymour and Mr. Wotton, dean of Canterbury, to reside with the Regent of Flanders, and to know what hoys, carriages, lymoners and necessities he may have there if he agree with the Emperor to send any men this year against the common enemy.

Of the matters of Scotland your Lordship knows better than we. "If the Scots come on with good faith, we think his Majesty will, for this time, take the conditions offered, if better cannot be gotten; and yet his Majesty ceaseth nothing in his preparations."

As to our own things, the King has "set forth a true and perfect doctrine for all his people," so as to avoid diversity of opinions, and confirmed it by a law made (among other good laws) in this session of his Parliament, which is prorogued till 8 Nov. next.

Draft, pp. 9, of which the last three are in Wriothesley's hand. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., etc., xiiij^o Maii a^o xxxv^o.

18 May. 535. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

R.O.
St. P., v. 285.

The King has received his letters of the 1st, 5th and 6th. He marvels to hear nothing of the arrival in England of Glencarne and Sir George Douglas, who were to start on Monday last; but, ascribing their slackness to some necessary "lett" rather than to lack of goodwill in the Governor and them, thinks well to advertise such things as, being foreseen, may benefit the Governor, or, being neglected, ruin him and all his party. The bp. of Rome, at the French king's procurement, is sending a legate called Marco Gremayne into Scotland, to join the Cardinal of St. Andrews, and advance the desires of the Cardinal, Lynoux, and the Governor's adversaries. The Governor should, therefore, show himself a man of courage, call to him such as he can trust and provide for the sure keeping of Stirling castle (so that if the Legate escape the King's ships on the West he may keep this side of the water) and also, secretly, apprehend the Cardinal, Lynokes, and the rest now as they sit in their convocation, the calling of which without his licence, as Governor, is to his dishonour. As Lynoux had a special secret charge from the French king to get possession of as many holds as possible, the Governor must get Dumbritayn into his hands and make all other strongholds sure, and try to take the ship which the Earl has prepared for his conveyance to France. Sadler shall declare these things to the Governor, wherein if he be slack or timorous, the Cardinal, Lynoux and the bishops, who thirst his destruction, will put it out of his power to save himself.

Like advice is to be given to Angus, Casselles, Maxwell and Somerville.

Finally you shall say to the Governor, as of yourself, that you trust, when this peace is concluded (which you hope will not be long), he will send ships to join those the King has abroad, to keep the seas so that the Legate, unless he pass in the mean season, shall not escape.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: "Minute to Mr. Sadleyr xiiij^o Maii a^o xxxv^o."

R.O. 2. The chief points of the preceding.
In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

18 May. 536. SUFFOLK to [PARR].

R.O. Received this morning his letters of yesternight, with a letter of news from Wharton. I enclose a warrant for Mr. Uvedale to pay all the

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garrisons upon bills of your hand. Yesterday the earl of Glencarne and Sir George Douglas dined here and departed to Northallerton. They trust that their message shall please the King. Where it appears that your espial certifies you of business like to be in Scotland; the garrisons and frontiers should be on their guard lest this countenance of enmity among the Scots turn to our displeasure; "and if any of the Scots, in this ruffle among themselves, shall intend to our noysaunce, it shall be well done they be paid home again." Darnton, 13 May. *Signed.*

P.S.—Intends to be at the hospital of Gretham to-morrow sevensnight with his "grewhondes," and will be glad to see Parr there with his "grewhondes," if business permits. Begs him to forward this letter directed to Mr. Sadler, and likewise Mr. Eure's letter for its conveyance from Berwik to Edinburgh.

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

14 May.

537. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 131.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 13 May. Present: Norfolk, Privy Seal, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. No business recorded.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 14 May. Present: the same. Business:—Letter written to the President of the Marches of Wales to see Mr. Mytton admitted as one of the Commissioners. The King's pleasure declared touching rewards to Jack a Musgrave, Thos. Dacres, Eglanbye, Blanerhasett and the Greymes. Letter written to the President at York for the expedition of Hungate's process; and to Suffolk for payment of fees due to Thos. Bower for the surveyorship of Barwyke and receivership of Sheref Hutton, Myddleham, and Barnard Castell, with allowance for portage of treasure thither, and for the office he exercised in Sir George Lawson's days until Easter last.

[14 May.]

538. RECANTATIONS.

Foxe, v. Appx.
xii.

Recantations by Wisdome, Beacon and Singleton, each ending with the words "And to th'intent no man should misreport what I have said, I have signed divers copies of that I now rehearse with mine own hand, whereof each man may have the copy that will," viz. :—

Robert Wysdome.—I am placed in the midst of these two penitents as one who professes himself earnestly sorry that he has, under pretence of God's Word, slandered the true doctrine of our religion and defamed the charity of the ministers of justice. Has preached against Free Will (and so derogated the Grace of God and encouraged naughty men to flatter themselves in their unfruitful living) and against venerating and praying to saints, saying that we might not say "Saint Peter, pray for me." Declares plainly what he is, and wishes those he followed would all do the like; and then should ignorant people be soon pacified to yield to the perfect Christian doctrine now set forth by the King. Has preached against public ministers, saying that men cannot live in Christ but they are persecuted for the truth; and thus has untruly slandered justice, for he knows no man to have been persecuted for the truth. Has known some that were justly executed for their false doctrine, as Fryeth and Lambartt for sacramentaries, and Barnes, Garret and Jherome for their untrue doctrine. "This is a realm of justice and of no persecution of them that be good" and he and his fellows are most mercifully handled in being suffered to recant. What his companion Thomas Becon says in his "book of Davys harpe," that persecution is a token of the true Gospel, is false;

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538. RECANTATIONS—*cont.*

for although "among Jewes and Jentiles Chryste be persecuted" yet in the Church of Christ, where the head and governor professes Christ, the punishment of monstrous sects is not persecution, for then shall Anabaptists, Sacramentaries, Adamites, Arrienes and Sabellianists, all which are now risen up again (as well as they of a lower sort who deny praying to saints), be noted to say truth because they are punished for it.

Thomas Becon.—Is here to penitently testify of his unfeigned conversion from error to truth, whereupon he has remission of further punishment; and prays the audience to credit what he says. Was christened Thomas Becon, and in that name took the order of priesthood; and in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk acknowledged in open sermons, three years past, that he had taught evil and false doctrine, which recantation, as made, "is contained at length in this book." After that recantation he repaired into Kent and has lurked there ever since like a layman, calling himself Theodore Basile and writing untruly such books as he has caused to be set forth in print. Acknowledges his pride in assuming such a name as Theodore Basile, and his ignorance of Greek, and then goes through the chief errors in his various books (tearing up the books in presence of the audience), viz., his books called "the Newes owte of Hevyn" (and, speaking of this book, he marvels that his companion, Robert Wysdome, preaching at Aldermary in Lent last, called him "the man of God" who has continually laboured in the Devil's service, preaching untruly as Thomas Becon and writing untruly as Theodore Basile, and he enumerates errors which he has preached), "Of Pollycye of Warre," "A Chrystmasse Banket," "A Newe Cathecisme," "Of Davyes Harpe," "The Invectyve againste Swearinge," "The Potation," "The Golden Booke of Christen Matrymony," "A Pleasaunte Newe Nosegay," "A Newe Path way to Prayer" and "A Newe Yeres Gyfte." The good words in his books, which (well placed and ordered) might be spoken, are so set forth as to maintain naughty and pestiferous opinions; and therefore he wishes all his books destroyed according to the King's proclamations.

Robert Syngleton.—His companions here have spoken many words for their declaration. Will himself conclude in few, viz. "I am an unlearned fantastical fool. Such hath been my preaching and such hath been my writing, which I here before you all tear in pieces."

ii. Recognisance by Wm. Larkett, scrivener, Hen. Brinkelowe, mercer, and John Wysdome, stainer, of London, made to Ric. Cloney, apparitor to the bp. of London, in 40*l.*, 14 May 85 Henry VIII., for Robert Wysdome, clk., now prisoner in custody of the said Ric. Cloney by command of the King's Council, to remain true prisoner and pay for his meat, lodging, &c., until discharged by the Council.

From Bonner's register, ff. 48-44b.

539. ROBERT WISDOME, Prisoner in the Lollard's Tower.

Harl. MS.
425 f. 4.
B.M.
Strype, Eccl.
Mem.
i. ii. No. 115.

It is no new thing for preachers to be laid by the heels, nor is it strange for bishops and priests to be persecutors of God's word. Refers to the examples of Helyas, Micheas, &c., of old, and John Baptist, Peter in chains, and Paul the prisoner of Jesus Christ. Would that examples were as rare now as in the Apostles' time! But as the world grows older, iniquity increases. These are our holy fathers who have forbidden the scripture among the people, blind leaders of the blind! As many wonder what is laid to his charge* declares as follows:—First, before the Council

* Thirteen articles appear to have been laid against him.

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certain texts in a little book of the Ten Commandments were laid against him, viz., "Babes, keep yourselves from images," which, they said, argued that he would destroy all images. Thinks images not to be worshipped and that they give occasion of slander to Jews and Turks, &c. Another article, taken from his preaching on St. Stephen's Day was not directed against the necessity of good works, although it sounded so in the ears of one Hoggard who has swinishly accused him. Inveighs against the hypocrisy of those who make their boast of good works and yet slander and backbite their neighbours. Another article objected against him by Hoggard was that he said all men's traditions should be plucked up by the root, which, said the bp. of Sarum, is anabaptistical. Explains that he spoke of traditions which were contrary to God's law and Christian doctrine, for Christ himself said that every plant not planted by His Father shall be plucked up; and we have seen examples in our day. "The abolishing of the Roman Bishop, the throwing down of abbeys, the destruction of sects, the putting away of pelting pardons and the rooting out of famous idols teach plainly that heaven and earth may pass but the Word of God shall not pass." Papists will set to their shoulders to underprop their impostures till they burst, but the day will come when the root of all Popery, "even your masses," shall be plucked up and the world know how shamefully you abuse the Supper of the Lord, and how like tyrants you be in persecuting and burning poor men.* In that day it will be evangelical to preach that every plant that the Heavenly Father has not planted shall be plucked up, and not, as the bishop of Sarum says, anabaptistical; and the world shall wonder at the sudden destruction of Babylon and the fall of the shameless idol Baal and his shaven chaplains. In that day the Lord will show mercy to the Church of England and give them preachers who will teach them the Scriptures and not forbid it. "Then shall your unpure chastity be known to be a filthy and detestable kind of Sodomitical buggery and an whole sea of whoredom and uncleanness. Then shall wedlock be honorable," &c. They have a saying *malum bene collocatum non est dimorendum*; which seems to be the saying of such as said to Paul, Let us do evil that good may come thereof. This shows that they themselves think naught, yet it may not be touched.

Then came in one Sir John Massy and testified, but the writer knows not what. Besides, were sought out of the bp. of London's register accusations laid to his charge two years ago, although "the bishop of London then swore by his baptism I should never more hear of it." (*A note in the margin here is "Yet I heard of it now. Royston and Vicar Gale of Howsted in Essex"*). Gives the articles, viz. that he spoke against free will, invocation of saints, ceremonies (censing in churches and playing on organs) and trental masses, with his vindication.

There was sent for into Essex one Mr. Leswell, who heard him preach on Easter Tuesday was two years, exhorting his parishioners to take the Scripture in their hands "when they met together on the Sundays and holidays at the alehouse, and to talk and commune and reason of it." The bp. of London said that when they were drunken men might irreverently handle the Scripture, but the writer answers that it would restrain them from excess and drunkenness.

Gives five other articles against him and his defence against each, viz. 9. He had said he trusted to see the day that maids would sing the Scripture at their wheels; which he admits, saying he has seen that day and there are now husbandmen better seen in the Scriptures than many priests. 10. He had said "We have a living Christ and not a Christ of clouts," which he upholds. 11. "That souls departed do not come again and walk and play bopeep with us," and 12, "That one of us ought to bear another's burden"; which he also upholds. 13. That there was

* In margin: "Note this, for it will come to pass, and that shortly."

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539. ROBERT WISDOME, Prisoner in the Lollard's Tower—cont.

no difference of meats, but that a man may eat "all meats at all times"; in defending which he says some are so superstitious that they will not taste an egg for 100*l.* on a Friday or in Lent, "no, though the King by proclamation licence his subjects so to do."

The envy of his adversaries was that he had so great a following when he preached, and the bp. of Hereford said that since better learned preachers had not half the audience it was evident that he preached some private doctrine. It grieved them to see the people so drawn after him and so the Council concluded that he must "lie by the heels." Asks for the prayers of his readers. "Sent from the Lollard's Tower by Robert Wisdome, prisoner of Jesu Christ."

Pp. 8. With marginal annotations in a different hand, one of which is noted in p. 815 note. But most of them only refer to the texts quoted, and the numbers of the Articles, which the binding now conceals in some cases. Leaf 5 has been turned, so that it begins on the obverse side.

14 May. 540. JAMES EARL of ORMOND and OSSORY to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., III. 448.

Had by letters patent the office of constable of Dungarvan, and his interest was confirmed by a proviso in the Act as certified thither. The Act was returned hither with the proviso omitted, and Parliament would have stayed passing it till the writer could declare his title, in right of his wife, as heir general of the earldom of Desmond, and the charges he had sustained in recovering it to the King; but he replied to the Lords and Commons that all he had was at the King's pleasure and he was content the Act should pass without the proviso. Begs confirmation of the "said rather grant," diminishing if necessary the fee of 100*l.*, and sends by bearer a bill to be signed and addressed to the Chancellor here to issue letters patent to that effect. Had the grant with remainder to his son and heir; but, as the office requires a man of ability, has not mentioned it in this bill, his son being an infant within age. Dublin, 14 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

14 May. 541. DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., III. 450

After the despatch of the lord Obryen, Fizwilliam, and others with letters to the King, Sheda Mc Ne Marro, lord of Cloncullen in Thomond, who would also repair to the King, asked them to write in his favour to be baron of Cloncullen, &c. As his ancestors have always borne a great swing and he is himself of good conformity and his lands lie wholly beyond the Shenan, they recommend him. Desire the King to grant the suit of Dr. Nelan (Obrien's servant who travailed much to bring him to obedience) for the house of Observant Friars of Enys, when it is suppressed. Whatever grant the King makes to any of that sort should expressly exclude them from any claim to lands on this side the Shenan. Dublin, 14 May, 85 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Edw. bp. of Meath, Travers, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake, Justice Houth, Brabazon and Basnet.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

14 May. 542. ARRAN to PAUL III.

Epp. Reg.
Sc., II. 157.
Theiner, 614.

When, on the Ides of December, their King James was carried off by sudden illness, the Scottish nation fell into incredible trouble. On the one hand was grief for a Prince dead in his prime, leaving an only daughter and heir; on the other hand the English King, with a numerous

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army, was threatening again to invade Scotland whence during our King's life he had been bravely driven out. To meet the danger Arran was appointed Governor, both by consent of all and as next of kin, and intended forthwith to send ambassadors to the Pope, but has hitherto been prevented from doing so by troubles which threaten the liberty of the realm. Meanwhile, to show his devotion to the Holy See, commits the kingdom to the protection of his Holiness, whom he begs to undertake the defence of its liberty and privileges, as the one is attacked by its enemies and the other so severely tried by its own citizens that there are some who openly dare both to resign and to obtain the bishopric of Dunkeld without consulting Arran. This he desires the Pope by public edict to forbid. Begs, in order that hostile attacks may be more easily endured, that the monasteries which were commended to the Royal children may be so ceded to him, until their legitimate age of 22 years, that he may, if necessary, appoint new administrators and convert the surplus fruits to public uses. The Cardinal Promoter will explain matters more fully. *Ex arce nostra Hamiltoniæ, 14^o Maii, 1548.*

Lat.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 154
153 b.
B.M.

2. Letter book copy of the above, undated.
Lat., pp. 2.

543. ARRAN to the CARDINAL of CARPI.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi., 154
B.M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., ii. 159.

Writes to the Pope at this time, first to take in good part that he did not, upon obtaining the government of this realm, send to salute the Holy See, the cause being stress of business consequent on his entering office in time of war. Secondly that, as this war was caused by refusal to join the English King against the Pope's authority, His Holiness may join him in the defence of the realm, that is, assist him with money and defend the privileges of the realm, for there are some who, in this troubled time, without Arran's consent, have not hesitated to resign and seek at Rome the bishopric of Dunkeld, which, he thinks, the Pope will not permit—and he himself will not suffer. Lastly, as he exercises the King's office, he desires the monasteries commended to the Royal children to be at his disposition, until their legitimate age, to appoint administrators, when necessary, and to convert the surplus fruits to public uses and the defence of the realm.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

14 May.

544. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 372.

On Whitsun Even, 4 English miles from Brussels, were met and accompanied to their lodging by Mons. de Corrieres, captain of the Emperor's guard, "of late ambassador by your Highness"; who offered to get them audience the same evening, but they declined, as not in order to go to the Court. On Whitsunday morning, De Currieres and the Guard fetched them to the Queen, near whom stood President Score and others of her Council. Upon hearing their instructions, she thanked God that her long desire was come to pass and the Emperor and Henry, England and these parts, were, by this renewed league, so knit together as should be "for the common wealth of Christendom and augmentation of the Christian Faith." She bade them welcome and promised to participate the Emperor's affairs to them; and would shortly declare why the overture made by Chapuis for wars against France had been no more

* Dated the 10th according to Theiner.

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544. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.—cont.

spoken of, and also the other matters of which the writers spoke. She then desired them to accompany her to the great church to high mass, and rode thither and back between them, talking with them.

Frederic the Countie Palatine was here when they arrived; and also the bp. of Breme, brother to Duke Henry of Bruynswyke. Wrote how merchantmen rejoiced at the truces betwixt the Emperor and the duke of Cleves; but their joy was short, for although truces were agreed upon between Granvelle and the Duke's ambassador at Nurenberg, by means of the Princes of Germany, at the Duke's suit, and sealed by the ambassador and seventeen of the Princes, the Duke refused to stand to it and straightway laid siege to Heynsbergh with an army reinforced with lanzknechts taken up in Germany for the French king. Chassigny, captain of the town, has written to the Queen that he will defend it, and the garrison of 1,500 footmen has driven out all the inhabitants, save bakers, brewers and such necessary craftsmen. The Queen says she has found the Duke "very inconstant and unsteadfast of his word" and "that for the short while that he was in France he was a very good scholar, for he learned their fashions and conditions very well." She trusts that this act will alienate the Princes of Germany from him.

Have as yet had "no answer to the principal matters." Bruxelles, 14 May 1548. *Signed*: T. Seymour: Nicholas Wotton.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.

14 May.

545. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 374

Wrote by way of Bilbao, 30 April, the day before the Emperor left Barcelona. Details of the Emperor's progress and news from various places; which may be summarised as follows:—On 1 May the Emperor, after mass for the Empress, left Barcelona, and next morning came to Blans and next day to Palamosa, where he tarried from Ascension Day to Whitsun Even, and then came to Rosas on Whitsunday.* Meanwhile he sent out galleys towards Majorca, Minorca and Evica, and there were reports that French galleys had gone from Marseilles and Tolone towards Barbaria. This night or to-morrow the Emperor departs for Geane. Letters from Ragusia of 22 March report that the Sophy was at Bagadet with 40,000 horse and had stayed the voyage of Solyman Baxa against him; that the Turk gave Polin, the French King's agent, 2,000 ducats, &c. (detailed). By letters from Constantinople of 4 March, the galleys could not come forth before the end of April (nor before June, according to news from Adrianople) and number only 70 or 80 galleys. News from Venice of 7 April reported word from Adrianople of 7 March that the Turk in person would make a great enterprise against Hungary and Vienna, reckoning upon the discord in Almayne. The Venetians (although at truce with the Turk) have appointed a general for the war and prepared galleys (numbers given). The Turk's army will only make the usual excourses in Apulia.

Advice by way of Geanes of the conflict between the dukes of Ascot and Geldres on Easter Even troubled the Emperor at Palamous, but he came hither very merry. The Duke of Camerine is much made of in this passage to Italy, to gratify the Bishop of Rome; but there is little love between them since the Bishop favours the French king and the Emperor is knit with Henry. The duke of Nagera passes with the Emperor, and also the abp. of St. James and bp. of Jaen, who aspire to be cardinals if there be any meeting between the Bishop of Rome and the Emperor.

* 13 May.

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Has shipped a "goodly beast" for Henry, if God send good passage; but this long tarrying at sea has hurt the Emperor's jennets.

Had written thus far when command came to be this night in the galleys. Rosas, 14 May, 5 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Encl. : 1548. Headed in Bonner's hand: The copy of my letters sent from Rosas.

15 May.

546. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 131.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 15 May. Present: Chancellor, Norfolk, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letters written to Suffolk to sequester Scottish men's goods out of the ship of Norway lately taken at Barwyke, and restore the rest with gentle words; to Wotton, treasurer of Calais, to receive of Mr. Geoffrey, one of the clerks of the Privy Seal, 6,000*l.* for the garrisons; and to Thos. Palmer, treasurer of Guisnes, to receive the like. Recognisance (cited) of Matth. Bradburye and Jas. Fletcher to appear on Friday fortnight.

15 May.

547. SHIPS and MARINERS.

R.O.

"The certificate of Hugh Pawlett touching the ships and mariners within the precinct of his commission, viz. for Somerset and Dorset shere, with his letter rec. xv^o Maii a^o xxxv^{to} R. H. viij^{vi}."

[A book, with the above endorsement, giving, under towns, the names of ship-owners with the size, &c., of their ships, followed by a list of names of "mariners" or "mariners and fishers."]

Somers.—Mynyhed: Wm. Hyll has a ship of 70 tons "wyth iiiij^{or} Portyngall pesys otherwyse callyd synggyll versys," Robert Qyrke has one of 60 tons, my lady Lutterell one of 100 tons now in London, and Dennis Marrane one of 60 tons now in Ireland; mariners, 37 named, besides whom there are 40 not now at home. "There is no other ship nor balinger belonging" to Somersetshire, but at Comage, pertaining to Brygewater, are 13 mariners, named.

Dorset.—Lyme Regis: Nic. Perott and 5 others own ships of 72, 66, 24, 40, 36 and 38 tons respectively; 13 mariners named. Charmouth: a balinger of 14 tons and 19 mariners and fishers. Chydyoke: a boat of 14 tons and 10 mariners. Symmysborow, Watton and Hope, 17 names. Burton: Thos. Wade has a ship of 120 tons lying at Thopsham, and a balinger of 15 tons; 7 mariners and fishers. Burtporte, a ballinger of 18 tons, and 14 names: Baunton, Adlyngton and Swyre, 13 names; Abbotes Bery, Langbrydy, and Langton, 18; Sutton, 10. Waymouth and Melcomb: balingers of 60 and 52 tons and 18 names of mariners and fishers. Wyke, 5 names. Portelond: a balinger of 16 tons and 22 names. Lulworth 12 names; Waram and Caresworth, 12; Arne, Ower and Kyngston, 16; Purbuke, Swannewych, Studlond and Stypull, 32; Lychett, 7. Poole: ships of 70, 36 and 30 tons, and 10 names of mariners.

Book of 16 long pages, of which 7 are blank.

15 May.

548. SUFFOLK and DURHAM to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Received their letters of the 13th inst., containing much good news; and beg them to thank the King for sending it. Sir Reynold Carnabye who is "in great jeopardy of life, not like to escape," has all the offices and farms most meet for a governor of Tyndale, such as the stewardship of Hexham, in the abp. of York's gift, the rule of the King's lordship of Langley, the farm of the demesnes of Hexham, &c. The King

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548. SUFFOLK and DURHAM to the COUNCIL—cont.

might obtain the stewardship by writing to the Abp.; and, by giving it and the rest to him whom his Grace thinks meet to be governor of Tyndale, would both alleviate the charges and have better service done. Friends of Suffolk's have moved him to write for these offices, but he has forborne, knowing them to be so meet for the King's service. Darnton, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

15 May. **549. SUFFOLK to [PARR].**

R.O.

Where you wrote that you had bound John Heron to be forthcoming, and his son also, but mentioned not that you had bound him with sureties, I forgot in my last to remind you that, for your discharge, it were well to make him and his son find surety in 1,000 mks. at least, binding many sureties in small amounts if he cannot find two or three sufficient for the whole. Darnton, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost. Endd.: My lord Lieutenant.

15 May. **550. DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND to HENRY VIII.**R.O.
St. P., III. 451.

Obrien is now repairing to the King to show his submission. Send copy of the order they took heretofore with him and his kinsmen and beg the King to grant him the title of earl of Thomond and the lands named in a schedule^o herewith, &c. He is to be the more favored as he submitted without compulsion.

Orwirke who marches upon lord Fizwilliam and Odonell, repaired hither upon summons and made submission and granted 100 marks "for knowledge of his obedience." He is now repaired to Dublin, and, as he is "somewhat gross" and not "trayned" to repair to the King, much desires the King's letters. Think that some apparel would be well bestowed upon him.

Highly recommend Mr. Brereton, son to Sir Wm. Brereton who died here, who accompanies Obrien. Dublin, 15 May 95 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Edw. bp. of Meath, Travers, Brabazon, Aylmer, Luttrell, Bathe, Cusake, Justice Houth and Basnet.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

15 May. **551. THE SAME to the SAME.**R.O.
St. P., III. 453.

Sir Donnogh Obryen repairs with his uncle, lord Obryen, to do his duty. Beg favour for him on account of his hardy courage and faithful service. By the submission of the Brenys it is agreed (lest he should be excluded from the *seigneurie* of Thomond which he challenges after Obryen) that he shall succeed Obryen in that dignity. One Oshaghenes repairs with him only to see and take his lands of the King. Have licensed the King's servant, James Sherlocke, who can speak the language, to accompany Sir Donough. Dublin, 15 May 95 Hen. VIII. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Bathe, Cusake, Justice Houth, Travers and Basnet.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

* Note by Paget at the head: "The schedule mentioned in this letter wanting."

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552. THE SAME to the SAME.

R.O.
St. P., III. 455. As heretofore they wrote in favour of lord Fizwilliam *alias* McWilliam of Clanrycarde, so now he has required them to petition the King to give him a name of honour (as his ancestors have had) and his lands in tail male, with remainder to his brother, William Burke; with further request for certain rents, customs and profits in Galway and Clanrycarde and elsewhere in Connaught, as appears by bill signed by them (copy enclosed). At that time, to allure him to obedience, they granted most of his request, but now they think it not meet to grant him more than he has in his possession. Seeing his purpose now to visit the King and that he has improved the savage quarters under his rule, beg the King to grant him his lands and the title of earl of Clanrycarde. If he make suit to be earl of Connaught it is not to be granted. Francis Harbarde, the King's servant, who did good service in the rebellion, goes with him as interpreter. Beg favour for him, as he has never burdened the King with any suit for reward.* Dublin, 15 May 85 Henry VIII. Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake, Justice Houth, Brabazon, Travers and Basnet.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

15 May.

553. THE SAME to the SAME.

R.O.
St. P., III. 456. Received his letters of 5 March, from Westminster, by his servant George Carewe. Have diligently weighed the view of the revenues and send it, signed by the Vice-treasurer and Chief Baron. Have received the 2,461*l.* 12*s.* in harp groats; but as, with all the revenues yet due, it will not suffice to pay the army's arrears of wages, and those tumults of other realms warn them not to be unprovided now when the time of service approaches, they have not paid out any. Press again for a whole year's wages beforehand; for, this summer, they mean to set to the reformation of Laynster. Ormond's offer to do it should not be accepted. The country is fifty miles in length and all the castles and fortresses would have to be taken, victualled and garrisoned; for if they had to be afterwards abandoned, the inhabitants would undoubtedly raze them and make the future recovery of the country much more difficult. Beg that the Deputy may have licence to make provision in England for this.

As Nele Connelagh has not followed his suit for Claneboy, they have, meanwhile, let it to John Travers, "from three years to three," at 20*l.* As to the port towns, enclose a plan showing the names, and which of them be good and which barred, and what strangers resort to them, and in whose possession they are. It is devised by John Travers, who could inform the King better than they can write, but, as he is needed for the service to be done in Leinster, they beg the King to forbear until Michaelmas and then to license his coming over. Have received the Statutes for the Subsidy and Dungarvan Castle. Beg the King to stay any suit for Dungarvan till Ormond's repair to him. Meanwhile, they have appointed the King's servant, Mr. Wyse, to the custody of it. The Great Seal and the Seal of the Exchequer are received and delivered according to the King's instructions. Thanks for the ships of war appointed to Lambay; which did great good, for, before their coming, Frenchmen and Scots had done divers hurts on the coast. Since their departure divers ships are come to Lambay, and to-day it is reported that a Frenchman and a Scot and divers Scottish galleys ride off Carrickfergus. Beg him to authorise the Chancellor and Vice-treasurer to make leases of abbeys in Munster and Connaught, now lying waste because no man will take them according to the survey. Young Tirrelagh Othole who, the

* This seems hardly correct. See Vol. XVI. No. 393, which cannot be so late as this year.

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553. DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

King wrote, should have the lands given to his father, was slain before the King's pleasure took effect. Beg that Bryan Othole, the next eldest son (and bastard like the rest), "a right toward young man," may have the lands.

As sterling money cannot be had here, loans of 100*l.* to Obryen and 100 mks. to Donogh Obryen were paid to the Treasurer, which they beg may be repaid there on production of the said Treasurer's receipt. Dublin, 15 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* St. Leger, Alen, Ormond, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Brabazon, Lutrell, Travers, Cusake, Bathe, Justice Houth and Basnet.

Pp. 5. *Add.* *Endd.*

R.O.

2. "An estimate of the King's revenues in his Majesty's realm of Ireland."

The King's lands yearly "at this presentes leviable" 6,069*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.** Customs of Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Trim and the Naas, 319*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Fee farms of Dublin and Drogheda, 200*l.* Petty farms, proffers and homages, 11*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The 20th of the spirituality, 287*l.* 2*s.* 1*½d.* The King's subsidy spiritual and temporal, 668*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*—Total 7,555*l.* 4*s.* 10*½d.*

Charges:—Annuities and proxies perpetual, 182*l.* 13*s.* 9*½d.* Fees and rewards ordinary of the judges and clerks of the King's courts, customers, controllers, constables, soldiers of Dublin castle, with the chief serjeant of the county of Dublin and officers of the county and liberty of Wexford, 1,131*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Pension of the late prior of St. John's, 500*l.* Pensions of governors and others of the late religious houses, 759*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*—Total 2,573*l.* 9*s.* 7*½d.*

Yearly remainder, 4,981*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

"Casualties of the Kings Majesty's revenues yearly uncertain, as hath been these three years past":—Giving amounts for each of the years 30, 31 and 32† received from the Hamper, First Fruits, Ward lands, felons' goods, estreats, and fines of liveries and other petty fines.

Charges out of the casualties given in the same way, viz. rewards to sheriffs and "to jurors enquiring for the King, messengers, purses for the Great Seal, parchment, ink, wax and paper, &c."

Yearly charges extraordinary:—Ordnance, 40*l.*, repair of castles, 300*l.*, assignments by the Deputy and Council upon urgent causes, 100*l.*

"Reversions of lands accrued unto the King's Majesty by way of attainder and given by act of Parliament, not yet in his Grace's possession," viz. after the death of lady Jane Talbotte late wife to Robt. Burnell, father to John Burnell, attainted, 45*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, Ric. Burnell, 21*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, Eliz. Barnewall, late wife of Chr. Eustace, attained, 28*l.*, Sir Walter Delahide, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Wm. Parres of Aghir, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Signed:* Will'm Brabazon, subthes.: James Bathe, baron.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

15 May.

554. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to the COUNCIL.R.O.
St. P., III, 461.

Has received theirs of 12 Feb., together with a letter sent by Ormond to the duke of Norfolk concerning his offer for the reformation of Leinster. Deferred answering until now that Ormond could repair here. Debating the matter with the Council and with Ormond, they find the offer most honourable and zealous, but the enterprise more chargeable

* These amounts stated to be "Irish" money.

† In the case of the Hamper these figures are given as 31, 32 and 33, but all the rest are as above.

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than if done by the retinue, and also not so honourable to the King. Explains the necessity of sending money for it, and advises keeping the revenues here in treasure against any other emergency. Intends to commence as soon as the grass is grown, and will not muster the retinue till then, so that the money last sent may not be all spent before anything is done. Begs credence for bearer, who has hitherto acted as the writer's secretary and has been privy to proceedings here, and favour for him in his suit. Dublin, 15 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: A° xxxv°.

15 May.

555. SADLER to ANGUS and CASSILS.

Sadler State
Papers, i. 198.

Yesterday, received their letters, with a letter from the Governor and the copy of the charge directed to Bothwell to make redress for Liddisdale. Forwards letters received this day from Glencairn and Douglas. Has no occurrences of importance out of England since their departure. Desires to know how things proceed against Lennox; and what has been done at the late convention of the clergy at St. Andrews.

Headed: To the earls of Angus and Cassils, 15th May 1548.

15 May.

556. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650, f. 264.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 197.

Perceives by his of the 11th that Suffolk has licensed Angus's cart horses and their keeper to repair into Scotland, and directed a warrant to Mr. Uvedale * for payment to Angus of 100*l.* above his month's wages due this day sevensnight. Will notify this to Angus, who departed on Wednesday to Hamilton, to the Governor, who is now at Paisley near Dumbarton and (as Sadler wrote) has sent a herald summoning Lennox to deliver Dumbarton castle within 48 hours. Lennox's reply was that he himself was willing, but the captain of the castle, named Sterling, refused the deliverance, because he had a "tack and assedation," that is a lease or grant of its keeping, for seven years to come, by the late King's gift. This is thought a device to make Lennox innocent, although he is within the castle; and, therefore, the Governor will, by order of law, first "summon and appeach him of treason" and then "put him to the horn" (that is proclaim him traitor) and enter upon his lands, and either execute him or drive him out of the realm. The Governor has sent a special charge to Bothwell to execute his office of Liddisdale (copy enclosed, received yesterday), and "remaineth ever the longer the better minded towards the King's Majesty."

Sends herewith a letter from Cassils to Glencairn and Douglas; and also letters to his (Sadler's) friends at London, which he begs Suffolk to forward. Edinburgh, 15 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 372.

15 May.

557. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Learnt yesternight that Mons. de Beez and Mons. de Kerkey with their bands, and Mons. de Carres with his 600 light Italian horse, and 1,500 footmen of Boullonoiez are assembled for some enterprise, and now hears that furriers are appointing them lodgings at Fyennez. Their enterprise is said to be for the churches of Bredenarde, for which they will take from Arde 3 cannon and 300 hackbuttiars of Mons. Dampont's band,

* Misread "Windale" in Sadler State Papers.

1548.

557. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—*cont*

leaving at Arde on their return 800 of their Italians. That band is well known to the Italian whom Wallop lately sent over, and did best at the overthrow of the Burgundians beside Ayre. Will provide for Guisnes as though the enterprise was against it.

The bulwark beside Claez wood is almost finished. Asks whether the men of the country shall keep it, or else (if the King will have a captain there as at the other) that he may appoint the captain. It is now kept by the labourers, to whom he has delivered hackbuts, pikes and bills. Guisnes, 15 May.

P.S.—Reports these and like advertisements to the Great Master of Flanders. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd. : a° xxxv°.

16 May.

558. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 132.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 16 May. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John (lord Chamberlain), Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Commission sent to Sir Wm. Estsex and Alex. Umpton to enquire into alleged unlawful exactions by Chr. Assheton, of Berkshire, at the musters. Letters written to Mr. Stanhope to keep four or five of the best Frenchmen at Hull and dismiss the rest; and to Suffolk in favour of Jas. Wierstrop, sent by merchants of the Steelyard into Scotland to recover a ship taken by Frenchmen and conveyed thither.

16 May.

559. [THE PRIVY COUNCIL] to SEYMOUR AND WOTTON.

R.O.
St P., ix. 377.

The lady Regent of Flanders has made an imposition of 1 *per cent.* on all merchandise exported, and has made suit, through the Emperor's ambassador, that, although contrary to the leagues, our merchants may be charged with it, lest their exemption should cause others to grudge, and considering that it is only imposed during the war. Albeit the Ambassador was precisely answered that the King would nowise suffer any precedent so expressly contrary to the leagues, she has stayed the merchants' goods and eftsoons written to the Ambassador to renew the suit. He has had as precise answer as before; with the addition, in general words, that, as the imposition is for defence of Andwarpe, wherein our merchants have great substance, they will do some gratuity, but refuse the imposition as an example prejudicial to the leagues. What the merchants will offer has not been said.

Now upon the complaint of our merchants of the distraining of their goods and returning of their ships void, which engenders pernicious rumours, conferring first with the governor of our merchants, who is appointed to repair to you, you shall declare to the Queen their complaint (with the causes which move the King not to suffer the imposition) and how it "might alienate the minds of our merchants, who have been ever of good devotion to those countries"; inducing her with good words to release the imposition speedily.

Draft in Gardiner's hand with corrections by others, pp. 5. Endd. : Mynute to Mr. Seymour and Mr. Wotton, xvj° Maii a° xxxv°.

1548.

560. [THE PRIVY COUNCIL] to SEYMOUR and WOTTON.*

R.O.

The Governor and Merchants Adventurers complain to the King that the Queen Regent of Flanders charges them with a new imposition of 1 *per cent.* on merchandise exported, and has stayed their ships. The said Governor is appointed to inform you of the circumstances; and you shall then declare to the Regent how, by a former treaty between the King and the Emperor, no new impositions are to be set upon subjects of either; and that now, when the said treaty has been "very lately" confirmed and a straiter bond of amity knit, the King marvels that, "at the first entry," she would suffer anything to be passed there to the injury of his subjects, derogation of the treaties, and "defacing before all the world" of the special amity just concluded. You shall desire her "to discharge incontinently our said merchants of the said unjust imposition" and forbear hereafter to minister such matters of *pique* and quarrel; the King requiring you to handle this matter so that our merchants may enjoy their liberty, and to show gently, that although the King "thinketh some unkindness in this her strange proceeding" it will be forgotten. The Emperor's ambassador has been spoken with in this, and writes letters to her which you may deliver.

Corrected draft, with commencement and corrections by Paget, pp. 4. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Seymour and Mr. Wotton touching the Merchants Adventurers.

16 May.

561. RICHARD BROKE, of Broxtowe.

R.O.

Bill of receipt 16 May, 35 Hen. VIII., by Ric. Broke of Brokke-stowe, Notts, from Sir Nic. Strelley of Strelley, of 4l. 5s. 8d. for all past rents of his closes in Brokkestowe. *Signed with a mark.*

P. 1. *Sealed:* W.F.

16 May.

562. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Wrote yesterday how De Beez, De Kerkey and De Carres with their bands and 1,500 footmen of Boullonoyes were coming to Fynes for an enterprise in Bredenerd. Sent an espial to Daverne to learn particulars, who was there when the Burgundians beset the town, wherein the said 1,500 footmen were that night lying, most of whom are killed or taken, the town burnt and the castle taken by assault. The Burgundians number 18 ensigns of foot and 1,500 or 1,600 horse, the Great Master being there in person with divers great pieces of ordnance. De Carres who lay at Waist, 2 or 3 miles off, repaired to the rescue and took some scatterers or (according to another report) lost some of his own band. From thence the Great Master went to Werwyn and burned it, and also Wast and other villages. They of Chamer de Boiez sent a trumpet to compound with him. To-day he is returning towards Liskes, intending to destroy the fortress of the abbey and the castle of Allombomme, having laid his ordnance by the way before a church called Zellez. Thinks he will afterwards come to the peels before Arde. These doings leave little hurt to be done to the Boullonoiez, unless beyond the river of Marguyson towards Bullen and the sea side. De Beez "was glad, the same night he should have lain at Fyennes, to lie at Bullen," to which most dwellers in Base Bullen repaired. Guysnez, 16 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.*

* An alternative draft, probably set aside in favour of the preceding.

1543.
16 May.

563. BETWEEN AND BETWEEN TO HENRY VIII.

R.O.
N.P. 11 57.

On Monday evening after Wednesday President Score came to them and upon receiving Henry's letters gave thanks for them, but said they were unnecessary, saying that the army with the Emperor bound him to Henry's service. He said that though the Queen had submitted with them the day before of the truce between the Emperor and Duke of Cleves and had sent a copy to Chapuis, she wished them to see the original: and he had a copy before them. The first seal hanging at it was Granvele's, the second the Duke's signed with by his commissioners: and it was also sealed by the commissioners of the electors of Cologne, Menize, Saxony, Palatine, and Brandenburg and of the duke of Wertenbergh and town of Brixenburgh. The truces seemed honorable for the Emperor, who was to continue to possess what he withheld from the Duke and receive the town of Strutt in pledge: and the term was from the 10th inst. until the Emperor's arrival in the first town of Germany and for two months after, or longer unless the Emperor declared to the contrary. The Duke's commissioners have advertised the Queen that the Duke thinks the truces not "commensurate for him" and will not observe them. Score then said that the Queen had been hindered, by the feast and by an attack of gout, from answering the matters of which they spoke in declaring their credence.

Next day, Tuesday, Score and Mons. de Currieres came from the Queen to say that she was glad to see Henry so willing to go through with the war against France this year, and that, if they would declare what number of boys, carts and limoners he required, she would appoint them (having already sent to all officers to certify what number could be made) and make the prices of them and of victuals reasonable. Seeing that they omitted important matter, the writers repeated the whole to them, viz. that Henry consented to the main invasion this year, provided that Chapuis were shortly commissioned to conclude upon the places of entry, &c., and that, as much time had passed, Henry required her opinion whether these things were feasible this year. They said that they must learn the Queen's pleasure; and, this afternoon, returned with her answer, viz., that the bp. of London had moved the same things to the Emperor in Spain, who had answered that, when he arrived in Italy and heard from Granvele the state of affairs in Germany and Italy, he would determine what to do; and she could make no answer yet for she had no certain news of the Emperor's arrival in Italy.

The siege of Hensbergh continues. A gentleman in Gylderland, named Here van Welle, who last year served the French with Marten van Rossheyms, has promised the Prince of Orange to sit still and meddle no more. Wrote that the captain of Gravelynes said that he would redeliver the piece of silver taken from Guindelfinger. The captain afterwards wrote that he had letters from the Queen not to deliver it without her command; and the writers thereupon moved her, and she is content to write to the captain to redeliver it, as it is for Henry. Brussels, 16 May 1543, 11 p.m. Signed.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

16 May.

564. SEYMOUR TO HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Has spoken with a gunfounder in Makelen, who asks for the making of small pieces 6 fl. (which is 15s.) the cwt., and says that the cwt. of metal will make two pieces and cost 14 fl., that he cannot begin before Midsummer, when he will have finished pieces which he has in

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hand for the Emperor, and can make about 500 by Michaelmas. Requires, if he is to deal further, that one of the pieces that Peter Bawde made may be sent to Adwarpe. Brysselles, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1 Add. Fndd.: a^o xxxv^o.

17 May.

565. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C.,
133.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 17 May. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Two commissions stamped for Ant. Auchar to take up wood for Calais in all places nigh the water side in Kent and Essex. Letters sent to the abp. of York to stay disposing of the stewardship of Hexham, and grant it to the King's assignment; to Auchar touching the said wood; to the mayor of Cambridge to repair hither on Friday fortnight; to the Deputy and Council at Calais for restitution of Sir Thos. Palmer's goods, remaining with Sir Ant. Knevett and others since his apprehension; and to Wallop, to know what forage and horsemeat he could furnish if the King sent over 600 horsemen.

17 May.

566. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 139.]

On the 11th inst. received hers of the 1st, and, two or three days earlier, those of the 7th. As this King was busy about the conclusion of his Estates and other affairs, could not communicate these letters to him or his Council; the King praying him to defer until these holidays last past, when he would have more leisure and would lodge him at Anthon-court. Was thinking to go thither when taken with a flux, which has kept him these four days from going. Would go to-day but thinks that the King would be more pleased with his coming on the Sunday. Expects in two hours to know the King's wish, and will thereupon either depart at once or defer till Sunday. Writes this in order that she may not be annoyed with his slowness, and that he may send back one of the two couriers, who may be needed there.

As to the first article of her letter of the 1st inst., concerning the battle before Zitart, will fulfil her command.

As to the second, the King should make his meaning plainer in divers particulars, and he has had the opportunity; but at his last declaration about it he let it be known that he did not like being sought therein, and Chapuys refrained from pressing him, considering that he might be annoyed and that it would be better to leave the said particulars until he had put himself to some notable expense in making his preparations. On the two principal points he has declared openly, viz., that he wishes to make the enterprise at the time written, and to make it separately, as Chapuys has twice written. True it is, since she asks his advice, he thinks the English do not go hotly enough to the provision for such an enterprise, although the Council tell him that they are sending victuals and men over sea, and prayed him twelve days ago to write to Dunkerke for four or five hoys to carry munitions and artillery to Calais. Another thing which might put aside the enterprise is that the King will want to have an enterprise against the Scots, who will not accord him their daughter within two years as he demands (but only when she shall be ten years old) and will not confederate absolutely against France, although condescending to renounce their alliances and treaties with France and to remain neutral, with power to serve either prince; and the King would rather move war now than give them leisure to provide themselves with friends and munitions. As it will be difficult to furnish men for both enterprises, will suggest the King's contributing half the expense which the Emperor makes; and will do his best to

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566. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY—cont.

learn the important particulars, and especially to satisfy her as to the third article of her said letters. The assistance of the 2,000 horse and 2,000 foot is capitulated so clearly in case of the common invasion that he is astonished that any doubt should be put therein, especially when the Emperor is bound to the said assistance in no other case; besides which, the King wished absolutely for a promise of the assistance defensive at the same time against the Scots, in recompense of the promise made him by the treaty of Windsor touching his pensions. As to victuals, has written how the King intended to send them to Calais and, keeping near the sea, to be refreshed by his ships. There is no danger in the delay of equipping the ships, provided that they are ready at the time capitulated. She may require the King's assistance, by virtue of the treaty, when she pleases, seeing that by Sunday next he will have sworn and ratified the treaty, being very much pleased at the news of the Emperor's ratification of it received on Ascension Day by one of his messengers (but of the other and of Chapuys' man nothing is yet known). Will not omit, meanwhile, to speak of the said assistance and of his declaring the duke of Cleres and his subjects enemies, to which he will be more inclined in view of the Duke's refusal to observe the truce, of which she writes. Has prepared arguments for the impost of the centiesme and will do his best to sustain it. The King's pretext for refusing passport for the wines was that he supposed the licence to have been obtained by false suggestion, and that so much money should not go to the French, and that his subjects whom he has licensed to recoup themselves upon the French would be dissatisfied; and he does not mean to hinder French merchandise going into Flanders in other vessels than French. For example, his ships lately took three or four Portuguese going into France on behalf of the Guichardines for the said wines and woad, and he at once ordered them to be released. Since war is on the point of being declared and the merchants will have provided other ships, there will be no need to make too great instance for it.

Of the three Scottish ambassadors who were here two are returned, and an earl* and the brother of the earl Douglaz are hourly expected as ambassadors from the Estates of Scotland. The Cardinal there is liberated, and remains on his benefice without coming to Court. He has several times desired to speak with this King's ambassador there, to justify himself towards the King, but, not to incur the suspicion of the Governor and his party, the King would not permit it. Hears that certain French ambassadors are arrived in Scotland, with the nephew of the late Mons. de Aubigny, who has charge in France of 400 lances and calls himself of the house of Stuarde. With the favour of the Cardinal and the ecclesiastical faction, which is very active (*vire*), he should be able to trouble the Governor, who, to diminish the authority of the ecclesiastics and animate the people against them, permits these new sects to preach.

Duke Philp of Bavaria has been here these ten or twelve days. The King and Council are surprised at his coming, and especially at his having been here about eight days before the King was informed of it. He spoke to the King on Tuesday last after mass, at some length, and was well received, as also was a count whom he brings with him, besides whom he has only four or five servants. Here are also arrived two Italian captains, one of them the count of Sainet Boniface, who have quitted the French service and come to present themselves to this King's.

* Glencairn. The report that two of the other ambassadors had returned home is not confirmed elsewhere, and all three were in London at the signing of the treaty six weeks after this.

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Eight days ago two of the King's ships took a French ship going to Scotland with wines. It was well that the English were two, for the Frenchman would have carried off the first that boarded her. For a long time no ship has made better defence. Not until eight men out of thirty were killed and the rest all mortally wounded would the Frenchmen surrender. The ambassador of France is greatly displeased, and, if he had not been unwell would have gone to make great complaints to the King. London, 17 May (*corrected from April*) 1548.

French, pp. 7. Modern transcript from Vienna.

17 May.

567. SUFFOLK to [PARR].

R.O.

Has received his letter dated yesterday, at Newcastle, with copy of the Governor's command to Bothwell "for making redress of Lyddisdale according to the truce." Returns the copy, with advice to send it to his deputy on the Middle Marches, to be declared "to the warden on the Middle Marches or his deputy," and a day of truce appointed. As for redress for the rest of the Middle Marches, seeing that "there is more harm received by us than done," it is best to make full redress and receive the like, not stopping for Lyddisdale. As to the sureties bound for John Heron and his son, you have taken a good order. Pray show Mr. Uvedale that, now, I discharge him of the keeping of John Heron. Since the outlaws have refused to speak with Jerry Charlton, let him make no further practice with them; for if all proceed well betwixt the two realms they will shortly repent their proud refusal. I "much allow" the answer Mr. Eure made, by your advice, to the Nycsons, Elwoodes and Crosiers; for thereby they shall not avoid answering according to the truce. The Northumberland men who complain against Tyndale and Redisdale should be shown that, having been so slow to rise for each other's defence, the King has been fain to lay garrisons for their safeguard; and, as the King's pleasure for punishment of evil-doers has been written for, they should take patience till the answer come. It should be laid sore to their charge that, in case they do not rise better to their neighbours' defence, the King will look otherwise upon them; and, where they would have their offenders punished, it seems that they are weary of ease and would stir evil doers to harm them. Darnton, 17 May.

P.S.—Had appointed to be at Gretham on Monday next, but has now deferred it till Tuesday come sevensnight "when the horse running shalbe."

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost.

18 May.

568. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C.,
134.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 18 May. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letter sent to John Fletcher of Rye to dismiss three Flemish ships with wines from France and henceforth to stay none of the Emperor's subjects; to Mr. Sadlair to agree the earl of Casseilles and sheriff of Ayre; to the President of the Marches of Wales, &c., touching the contention between the earl of Worcester and lord Ferrers about musters. Recognisance (cited) of Arnold Butlar, of Pembrokehire, to restore gold taken out of a French prize in Myldeforde Haven.

18 May.

569. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Wrote on the 16th, of De Beez and De Kerkey coming to Fyennes for an enterprise in Bredenerd, and how, the same morning, the Great

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569. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

Master took Daverne, &c., and would probably come to the peels before Arde. He is now before one of them called Cresaker, where, in answer to his summons, those within say "they will not give it over as long as any man is alive." Sent bearer Guisnes (with a "letter of justice" to be shown if he should meet with Frenchmen) to the Great Master, who told him what he had done and intended to do, as he will report. Arde is in great fear, "insomuch as Mons. de Foxall came in this last there (*sic*) with 50 men of arms, and incontinent sent away his horses. The same morning came thither 300 footmen, and this afternoon 50 men of arms of Mons. de Rochepot's band." Guysnes, 18 May. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add. Fudd.*: a^o [x]xxv^o.

20 May.

570. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 141.]

Yesterday in coming hither, met the King, near the house, who made him a marvellous good reception; and this morning in going to mass the King treated him with the greatest possible cordiality, showing pleasure at the good reception everywhere made to his ambassadors. As it was past 11 o'clock before he went out to mass and he had to speak to the two Scottish ambassadors, of whom Chapuys wrote, who were just arrived, Chapuys began with the most substantial matter, viz., the rupture of the truce by the duke of Cleves. The King said it was folly in the Duke thus to lose all honor and credit; and, when Chapuys said that he might soon make the Duke repent it by declaring him enemy, he answered quickly that, if Chapuys liked, he would send for the Duke's agent and declare his master's error, and that if it was not remedied he would be declared enemy; and, moreover, if Chapuys thought good, he would send an express to the Duke to do this. *Doubting that the Emperor might like things better in their present terms and that, after conducting affairs so far, the King would be grieved not to have the arbitrament of the rest, Chapuys excused himself by saying that he would communicate with the Council therein. After dinner was visited by the abp. of Canterbury, the Chancellor, Norfolk, Winchester and Wriothesley, to whom he said that it would be well to speak to the agent, but as for the said envoy he thought it advisable first to know the Queen's pleasure.* The said personages also declared more expressly than the King did this morning his desire to send the heralds at once into France, to intimate the war before Mons. de Roenlx abandoned the campaign, so that the captain of Guisnes might join him with 2,500 archers and all his horse, without those which shall leave under the Sieur de Chenay, and if the French, as was probable, after the retreat of De Roenlx, invaded Arthois his men would be ready to assist the Emperor's; for which, and to hasten Thoisson d'Or, they prayed Chapuys to despatch with all diligence, begging the Queen to answer at once without waiting for Grand-velle's instruction (*memorial*), as it was a thing in which there could be no great error, and the King is content to have the summons augmented and reformed as the Emperor pleases. They said that their affairs in Scotland prospered, and the French ambassadors^o were ill received and the Governor would hardly speak to them. The Governor held all the fortresses except one† which is in the haven where the French landed; but, at the departure of the ambassadors‡ who came last, the Governor had commanded the keeper to deliver it within 24 hours on pain of treason.

Because of the absence of the secretary who had the papers, the oath

* Apparently meaning Lennox and his Company.

† Dumbarton.

‡ Glencairn and Sir George Douglas. See last page.

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and ratification are deferred to the solemnity of Thursday next. Winchester and Wriothesley have just come to intimate on the King's behalf that he was despatching to the captain of Guisnes to hold himself ready, and to assist De Roeulx if the French invaded, even though the heralds had not yet done their exploit. Anthoncourt, 20 May 1548.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

20 May. **571.** SIR RALPH EURE to SUFFOLK.

R.O.
St. P., v. 289.

This Sunday, at 10 o'clock, came Lydersdall men named Wilcokes Ellwood, Hobbe Hellwodd, Dandy Elwodd, Willie Hellwodd, Edde Crosyer, Ector Crosyer and Felpe Crosyer, "in the name of iij^{xx} of their surname, all horsed men, which is within Ledersdall, and of another grain than those are which I do write unto your Grace of in my last letter," offering (if Eure would assure them) to be partaker with England against all other Scots, and to lay pledges on condition that, if driven out of Scotland, they may dwell in the waste ground of England. Answered that he had no authority to take their offer, but would advertise Suffolk and the lord Warden of it, and meanwhile not hurt them without giving a day's warning. Chipchays, 20 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: ao xxxv° .

20 May. **572.** SADLER to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
Sadler State
Papers,
i. 199.

On the receipt of their letters, dated Whitsunday at night and received the Thursday after, Sadler repaired to the Governor, at Glasco, 40 miles from Edinburgh, and declared the King's advice touching the legate that is to repair hither, called Marco Gremayn, the Cardinal and Lenoux. The Governor "took in marvellous good part" that the King should so admonish him of dangers and advise him how to eschew them, answering that if the French king did them no more harm than procure the sending of a legate to curse them he cared little; for, if the Legate raised any garboil with his fulminations, or advanced things which might stir division here, "he should surely never go home again"; but glad he would be, according to the King's advice, to impeach the Legate's coming, and only waited to know whether he should have peace or war with the King, for, if all things were established and peace concluded, he would, with the King's advice, soon reduce the realm to obedience, reform the Church and advance God's word, "maugre the Legate, the Cardinal and all the bishops and priests of this realm, with all their parttakers." Sadler said he had good hope of the peace, shortly; and the Governor reiterated his desire for it, saying he would then, forthwith, set upon the Cardinal at St. Andrews, who was the only man he hated (and that with just cause, for he wrote the humblest possible letters and yet privily wrought to set division betwixt him and the noblemen), but, until sure of peace, he was loth to stir any garboil. The Governor said he sent a herald to Lynoux, commanding him in the Queen's name to deliver Donbrytten castle; to which Lynoux agreed; but the captain, Sterling, who claims the keeping of the castle for seven years yet to come, by the late King's grant, utterly refuses delivery. This, the Governor says, is Lynoux's doing, who put 100 men into the castle and himself remained in the town with 1,200, until he heard that the Governor, Angus, Cassells, Somerville and the sheriff of Ayre were coming with 4,000; when he wrote a kind letter to Angus, desiring to speak with him and offering to be ruled by him. Whereupon they spake together on Wednesday last, and Lynoux promised to come the next day and both render the castle and confess the Governor to be governor

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572. SADLER to the COUNCIL—cont.

and second person of the realm; but, instead, fled next day into the Highland and hid in rocks and mountains. All his company scaled and broke; and the gentlemen of it offered their service to the Governor with the excuse that they supposed Lynoux "had been a true gentleman and would have done the semblable." The captain of Donbryttayne castle proudly set out banners and prepared for defence; but the castle (the Governor says) is so strongly situate on a high rock as to be impregnable otherwise than by famine, and, therefore, making proclamation against aiding the said captain and finding the country obedient, the Governor returned to Glasgow, intending within these 5 or 6 days to repair to Edinburgh and deliberate how to proceed against Lynoux. Lynoux is apparently guided by the Cardinal; for, on Wednesday night, after his promise to Angus, he received a letter and message from the Cardinal which caused him next morning to privily flee into the Highland. Thus far, the Governor said, he had proceeded against Lynoux; and if peace were concluded he would pursue both the Cardinal and Lynoux, but, until he saw how things stood between the two realms, he must suspend his proceedings. Sadler warned him so to do it that his enemies took no courage by his stay; but he made nothing of it, saying they could not oppose him, and, as for Lynoux, he would be taken if he went to his own country of Lenoux or showed himself, and, peace once concluded ("which string he always harped on"), he would soon bring the realm to perfect obedience. Although he much desired to have Stirling castle into his hands, and would (as the King advised) try to get it from lord Erskyn, he thought that would be difficile, it being the Queen's jointure; but he could be master of the bridge, for he and Angus, Cassells and Glencarn had more friends on the other side of the water than any of their adversaries, and the castle had no ordnance nor artillery to keep the bridge. The Convocation at St. Andrews was with his licence, in order that the clergy should determine what money they would give to sustain the war if it ensued; and although a great many bishops assembled they prorogued their convention until 1 June next, when the whole clergy intend to meet; and meanwhile resolved "that they will, for the maintenance of the war, give all the money they have, and also their own plate and their churches' plate, as chalices, crosses, censers and all, leaving nothing unspent in that quarrel, and fight themselves if need require." If peace succeed, the Governor will stop their meeting on 1 June. The ship Lenoux came in departed within these six days for France with one Stuard, whom Lennox despatched to the French king. If some of the King's ships might meet with her Lennox's practices might be surely known. The Governor purposed to take her, but she kept aloof in the seas and, being well furnished with ordnance, could not be approached. She departed very suddenly; and is yet scanty off the coast, for the wind has not served. Sadler said he trusted that, when peace was concluded (which he hoped would be ere long), the Governor would make some ships to keep the seas, so that the Legate might not escape. He answered that he would gladly send as many as he could to join the King's ships for that purpose.

Has participated the effect of the Council's said letters to Angus, Casselles and Somervile (Maxwell remains upon the Borders); and finds them agree with the Governor, fearing neither the Legate's coming nor any party of their adversaries if the peace succeed. Angus, whose power Lenoux only fleeth from, is of a "jolly courage" to win Dumbarton castle by assault, and would have essayed it at this time had they had any ordnance, and thinks it could be won. Angus, Casselles and Somervile assert that the Governor desires nothing more than this peace and the

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King's favour; and indeed the Governor showed Sadler that he was heartily welcome, and, to-day, has appointed gentlemen to accompany him to Sterling, 24 miles hence, and not much out of his way to Edinburgh, to let him see the castle and the country. The Governor goes himself to Hamilton, for three or four days, and then to Edinburgh against the time when he thinks to hear from Glencairn and Douglas.

P.S.—The Governor said that the Cardinal sent him a message, by the laird of Brunstoun, that, since the King (whom he never offended) was so displeased with him that his demore here might impede the unity of the two realms and the Governor would not use his services, which he most willingly offered, he humbly desired licence to go live quietly in France, and have the profits of his bishopric and other revenues sent to him there. In this the Governor said he would use Sadler's advice. Told him it would be evil counsel to advise him to license the Cardinal to go into France, where he might freely work mischief against this realm; and hereupon "made him an example of our cardinal Poole, the marquis of Exceter and the lord Montague with the circumstances of that matter"; and advised him rather so to proceed against the Cardinal as to be "sure to keep him from such liberty." The Governor thereupon said he would proceed against the Cardinal and all the rest by the King's counsel, and, if peace were agreed on to-day, he would to-morrow go upon the Cardinal and pull him out of his castle of St. Andrews, which was of no strength. Glasco, 20 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *Add.* *Endd.*: a° xxxv°.

20 May. **573.** SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
St P., v. 288. Refers him to the letters herewith to the Privy Council for the state of all things here. Begs his lordship, when he has perused the letters, to seal them up and address the packet to my lord of Suffolk to peruse and forward to Court. The letters directed to Glencarn and Mr. Douglas should not be opened as they are Scottish letters. Glasco, 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Fly leaf with address lost.*

20 May. **574.** MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
Mons. de Vandosme is come to Montrell, whither Mons. de Byes yesterday rode from Bolen, leaving Bolen so slenderly furnished that the people murmur. Thither are come also the lansknecchts who were in the last French camp and the bands of the Constable and Mons. de Vandosme, and more are coming.

Mons. de Reulx has overthrown Cresacre. He told a servant of the writer's that in Daverne he found a letter written to a Frenchman declaring that the French have such practices with the Scots that no doubt "they would [r]emain to the French as before they [h]ave done." He had sent the letter to the Regent of Flanders. [Ca]les, 20 May. *Signature lost.*

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.* *Endd.*: My l. Deputy of Calais.

20 May. **575.** HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix., 382. Wrote on the 5th. The Signory's letters from Andronopoli of 19 April state that the Turk should depart for Hungary on the 24th; and French letters, "more fresh," mention his departure. His host is 800,000 men of war and 80,000 labourers. His navy should be abroad "by all

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575. HARVEL to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

April," numbering 120 galleys and 40 or 50 fustes. There is a rumor that Barbarossa accompanies the Turk, to command the navy on the Danubio, and Lutefy Bassa is general upon the seas; also that Polin should accompany this navy with authority to direct it. It is too mean for any great invasion, and the Imperial navy can defend the sea coast. In all Italy is fame of the league between Henry and the Emperor, to the inestimable fear of the Roman bishop and Frenchmen. The Bishop lies in Bononye and makes men for his defence. He will give his niece Signora Constancia to the duke of Orleans, with Parma and Plaisance; and all the world notes him French. Pole is in Bononye, but the other two cardinals^o remain in Trent until the Emperor comes, whose delay is marvelled at. The King of Tonis is come to Geane with 150 horses of Barbary and other presents for the Emperor. Guasto makes men in Lombardy for Hungary, but many think it is because of the Bishop "tending to arms." There is ruinous discord among the Hungarians. The Almaines are constrained to unite against the Turk. The Venetian general departs to-morrow, but will not go out of the Gulf with his 60 galleys. "These days past, this Signory hath been in great and secret council for matters much important which hereto is not opened abroad." Venice, 20 May 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

20 May.

576. EDMOND HARVEL to ANT. DENNY.

R.O.

Thanks him effusively for letters of 13 April and for cramp rings sent by Mr. Bucler. Denny's nephew "esforsith himself" to increase his virtuous qualities, but, "being weak and delicate of nature, it is not to lade him with greater burden than he may well sustain." The Turk was departed towards Hungary with 300,000 men of war and 80,000 labourers. His navy, numbering 120 galleys and 40 or 50 fustes, should by this time be abroad. The fame of the league of our master and the Emperor is constant in all Italy and tormenteth the Bishop and our adversaries; and the Bishop makes men "for the presidy of his towns and person." The Emperor's coming, which is hourly expected, shall clear all. "The Bishop's authority in religion seemeth to diminish more and more, as well in this city as in all the rest of Italy, for the Scripture beginneth to reign universally." Venice, 20 May 1543.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Al molto mageo Sor, il Sor Antonio Denny, amicho mio ossermo, alla Chorte. Endd: Mr. Harvelles letters to Mr. Denny.

577. SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

R.O.
St. P., v. 302

"A memorial for Sir George Douglas, who now repaireth into Scotland, to obtain commission and instructions to conclude these articles following."

The marriage of the daughter of Scotland with my lord Prince with these conditions:—(1) Her person to be delivered to the King or the Prince at her age of 8, or 10 years at furthest. (2) Hostages, viz., six earls and barons or their heirs, such as the King approves, and two bishops, to be laid for her delivery as above. (3) Meanwhile she to be in custody of the Scottish lords already appointed by Parliament, except Erskyn and Seton; and, "for her education, instruction, safe and wholesome nurriture," the King may appoint English folk about her. (4) After her delivery here, the marriage to be solemnised at her age of 12 years at furthest. (5) When in England she attains the state of queen,

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she shall enjoy as great a dower as queens of England commonly have had.

The perpetual peace to be like last peace with Scotland, with the exception of the French king pretermitted; and with this provision, That whomsoever either party shall comprehend shall not enjoy the benefit of that comprehension if the same detain any land, possession or pension from the King or from Scotland, and neither party shall aid or favour or suffer their subjects to have traffic with such comprehense, and either party shall be at liberty to aid the other for wages against such comprehense. If it may be obtained, the hostages for the delivery of the Daughter shall also be bound for the observance of the peace until that delivery.

The King is well content that (the aforesaid treaties once passed) the Governor, continuing his devotion to the King and using the Counsel of such noblemen of Scotland as hitherto, shall enjoy the governorship during the Daughter's nonage, with the King's support and the use, for affairs of the realm, of all revenues except a convenient portion for the Daughter's maintenance.

Touching delivery of the prisoners and their pledges, the treaties being ratified as above and the hostages delivered, they shall be so used as to have cause to confess the King's great humanity, liberality and goodness.

Sir George must obtain a revocation of the former commission and instructions given to Hamylton, Leyrmonth and the secretary; and return so authorised that Glencarne and he, and the other three, may pass over these matters without respect of any other commission or instructions than such as shall be newly sent with Sir George in his return, which shall contain no other matter or qualification than is in this memorial.

Pp. 3.

Add. MS.
32,650 f. 268.
B.M.

2. Draft of the above corrected by Wriothesley.

Pp. 4.

Ib. f. 270.

3. Fair copy of the preceding.

Pp. 8.

21 May.

578. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 135.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 19 May. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. No business recorded.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 20 May. Present: all the above (except Cheyney and Wingfield), and also Dacres. No business recorded.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 21 May. Present: as on the 20th. Business:—Letters sent to Wallop, Bray and Poyninges to prepare themselves in case the Frenchmen should continue in the field; and to Sir Edw. Montacut, &c., to determine a contention between—(*entry unfinished*). Letters written to the bp. of Bath, Sir Hugh Pallett and Nic. Fitz James, to examine an information exhibited by John Champneys and "proceed to the reformation of the same;" and to Sir Thos. Pope and Sir Edw. North "to remove certain Frenchmen out of the Countours, being infected with the plague," to other prisons.

21 May.

579. DEVONSHIRE MUSTERS.

R.O.

Certificate of Sir Philip Champernon of able men by him mustered in pursuance of the King's letter to him of 31 March 34 Hen. VIII.

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579. DEVONSHIRE MUSTERS—cont.

Has no stewardship or office under the King. Most of his tenants are mariners, and tanners who are under the lord warden of the stannary in co. Devon. Able men: 6, with good geldings able to carry a javelin or a spear, 10 archers, 14 billmen, all furnished; of whom not more than 6 are picked men. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. at the head: "To the King's most honorable Council attendant upon his Majesty." *Endd.*

Similar certificates of:—

- R.O. 2. Nicholas Aysheford of Devonshire. (He has prepared six men, but "being by the visitation of God dark and deprived from his sight," cannot serve himself as he has done in times past.) *P. 1.*
- R.O. 3. Thos. Gifforde of Hallsburye, Devon. (Names, 17 men.) 1 May. *Pp. 2.*
- R.O. 4. John Whiddon. (Has 20 men, of whom 18 and himself have already mustered under lord Russell, they being tanners.) 21 May, 35 Henry VIII. *P. 1.*
- R.O. 5. John Amadas, serjeant at arms. (All his tenants are tanners and bound to muster under the lord Privy Seal, but he names two household servants.) *P. 1.*

21 May. 580. SUFFOLK and DURHAM to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., v. 289.

Of late certain Liddisdale surnames, as Elwoodes, Nycsons and Crosiers, desired Sir Ralph Eure, keeper of Tynedale, to assure them from hurt and they would be bound to take part with England. Eure's answer, by advice of the lord Warden, was that, while the truce lasted, "he would not hurt them if they hurted not England and kept the truce." Now other surnames of another grain have come to Eure, as his letter herewith shows. Whether these unruly persons come of themselves, or their new governor, Bothwell, thinks (if their offers are accepted) to deny redress because we break the truce by taking their subjects, your Lordships can consider.

Sir Wm. Eure has reported that, on Thursday last, he met the lord of Cesforthe, Warden on the East Marches of Scotland, at Ridenburne, filed certain bills and appointed to meet on Tuesday come sevensnight for deliverance; but, whereas Cesforthe had before appointed to remain with Eure two or three days, to make due redress, he made haste to depart, saying he had appointed to meet Sir Cuthb. Ratclif, upon the Saturday following, on the Middle Marches. Moreover, lord Hume has disappointed a day of truce prefixed between Sir Wm. and him, on Wednesday last, and adjourned it until Friday next, and is passed over the Forthe to the Cardinal. Gathers from these delays that the Scottish wardens tarry to see the end of the proceedings of their ambassadors.

Mr. Sadleyr, after the Governor's departure from Edinburgh to Hamylton received the writers' letters to obtain prorogation of the entry of Sir Robt. Bowes and other English prisoners until Midsummer. Sadleyr wrote that he broke the matter to Glencarne, the abbot of Pastley, the Governor's brother, and Sir George Douglas, who were dining with him, and they undertook to have it ordered as the King desired. Eftsoons Sadleyr wrote that he had reminded Sir George Douglas; who undertook that the matter should be sped, as he would at his repair hither declare. Upon this assurance, the prisoners tarried in England; and

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now, since Whitsuntide, their takers claim forfeiture of their bond. Have written to Sadleir to speak to the Governor to stop this; and desire that Glencarne and Douglas may be shown what has ensued by lack of performing that promise, and moved to write to the Governor therein. Sir George, when here, spoke nothing of it, which peradventure he forgot. Darnton, 21 May. *Signed*.

P.S.—Suffolk has written to Sir Ralph Eure to make like answer to the surnames mentioned in his last letter as he did to the rest.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

22 May.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 136.

581. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 22 May. Present, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Recognisance (cited) of Steph. Bryce, of Kent. Letters written to Suffolk to enquire into the contentions between Edw. Eglanbye and one Forster about the taking of lord Maxwell, and between — Greme and — Briskoo about the taking of lord Somerville.

22 May.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 143].

582. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

Encloses a *memoire* from Granvelle as to the instruction to be given to the kings of arms of Flanders and England who go into France to require and defy the French king in pursuance of the treaty of closer amity and of the Emperor's letters to Chapuys of the 12th ult. Sends also a minute of the instruction to be shown to the king of England, to whom she writes with her own hand as will be seen by the copy, herewith, of the letters, which letters he shall present. Has drawn the instruction as much in accordance with the treaty as possible, and it contains two demands as required by the 18th and 20th articles. Chapuys shall require the King to give like instruction* to his king of arms and get him to hasten his despatch; for the King's declaration against France at this season cannot but suit the Emperor. If the King or his Council make any difficulty about the instruction, Chapuys shall explain that she has only given what concerns the Emperor and that the King may instruct his herald as he pleases, only each herald must refer to what the other says in order to show that the thing is done by common accord. For the same cause it seems best that each of the kings of arms should declare his charge apart. As Granvelle doubts that the King may decline to admit some points, because they were not declared to the English ambassadors when the Emperor made his ratification, if the King should make great difficulty about them they should not be pressed.

The King's ambassadors† arrived on Whitsun Eve, and she finds them very honest personages and desires him to thank the King for the honor he does her in sending them. They presented their letters of credence on Whitsunday‡ and after declaring their King's affection to the treaty, showed that, at Chapuys' instance, the King had long ago consented to make war this season against France, upon Chapuys' assurance that the Emperor likewise would make enterprise this year against France in such a place as should seem good to the King (repeating this twice or thrice); and, because the season was passing fast, the King desired to know if she thought the season still convenient for the said enterprises, and if she could furnish his army with ships for their passage and carriage for their gear, and serve it with victuals. Being asked to specify what ships and carriage, they required first to know if the Emperor this season would make enterprise in such place as would seem good to the King. She answered as

* For the instructions see No. 622.

† Seymour and Wotten.

‡ 13 May.

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582. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

the Emperor did to the English ambassador with him, as written in his letters to Chapuys of the 12th ult., and they were satisfied and made no reply; whereby she presumes that the King has no great desire to make enterprise against France this year.

As the ambassadors repeated so often that Chapuys assured the King that the Emperor would make enterprise against France in such place as the King thought good (and she would not dispute it, although she finds nothing of it in his letters) she requires him to advertise her how the thing passed, and whether the ambassadors have exceeded his intention. Has just received his letters of the 17th inst., to which she will reply after communicating the instruction to the English ambassadors. Asks whether the English communicate to him all orders sent to their ambassadors; that she may act reciprocally towards the ambassadors, to whom hitherto she has imparted all news here. Is sure that the captain of Guisnes will have informed his King of De Roelx's exploit in overthrowing some castles about Boulogne. The captain has sent De Roelx word that he expects the King soon to join some force with his,—which would be very convenient.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. headed: A l'ambassadeur Chapuys, du xxij^e de May 1548.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 144.]

2. *Memoire* by Granvelle upon the summons to the king of France, on behalf of the Emperor and king of England, in pursuance of the treaty last past.

By the treaty it is to be made as soon as possible, and, as the Emperor is already at open war, it will suit him well to have England the declared enemy of France, which will be perplexed thereby and damaged by loss of trade. Made for the causes expressed in the treaty, this summons will defame the French king, alienate Christendom from him and give occasion to the foreign soldiers in his service to quit it, and to his own subjects (yea his own children) to oppose him; whereas it will give reputation to the Emperor and the king of the Romans in Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries. True, it is not requisite on the Emperor's side, as France has broken the last truce without notice given beforehand; and therefore the Emperor's summons should be differentiated from that of England by a suitable preamble founded chiefly upon the public interest of Christendom, with intimation of the confederacy made on that account. Also the taking of Castelnovo was not with the assistance of the French galleys, as expressed, for the galleys were not there; but it may well be said that that misfortune happened through the intelligence between the French king and the Turk.

As the summons will certainly be met by refusal or delay, and the intimation of war will follow, it is to be seen what the Emperor ought to demand, which the King of England, in honor and good faith, will not contradict, although it may be after the ratification, seeing what great demands he himself makes. There are two points, viz., (1) touching the Imperial dignity and the affinity and alliance with Savoy and (2) the Emperor's private rights. With regard to the first, the intimation, and also the summons, should mention the surrender of Provence, Dauphiné, and other pieces usurped by France from the Empire and the seizure of the country of the duke of Savoy, the French king's own uncle and a vassal of the Empire, and the capture and ill treatment of the Sieur de Valence, an archbishop and prince of the Empire (taking care in this not to irritate the French king further in case Valence should not yet be set at liberty).

1548.

As to the other point in particularising the restitution of Abbeville, Corbier and Peronne, explains that care must be taken not to prejudice the treaty of Cambray, and consequently that of Madrid. It will be well also to mention Hesdin, which has been occupied since the treaty of Cambray, and Astenay, occupied during the last truce although it is a fief of the Emperor; also the violent taking and long detention of gentlemen and servants, couriers and messengers of the Emperor during last truce.

As to making the summons and intimation, it is the business of heralds rather than of ambassadors, especially as, the Emperor being already at war, no other person could go safely from him on such a charge, and the relations between England and France are so embittered that no suitable audience would be given except to heralds.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS. endd.: "Advis du Sr de Grantville sur la sommation et inthimation que se fera de la part de l'Empereur et du roy d'Engleterre au roy de France."

28 May.

583. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C.,
137.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 23 May. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Letter written "to the dean of Carleisle, etc." The Commissary and Mayor of Oxford appeared; and the mayor, being found to have been "a great stirrer of this garboil" and to have delayed the commissioners appointed to determine it, the clerk of the Council was ordered to form a decree in accordance with King Edward III.'s charter to the University, to which the University should be restored until the town disproved it by law; and the mayor, Wm. Frenes, was bound by recognisance (cited) to attend the Council until dismissed.

23 May.

584. SADLER TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,650 f. 266.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 207.

Received Suffolk's letters of 20 May, with the King's letters to Cassils and others to himself. Perceives by Suffolk's letters and Sir Wm. Evers', with the copy of the Scottish letter, how certain takers of English prisoners demand forfeiture of the bonds for their entry at Whitsunday. Being lately with the Governor in the West, from whence he returned yesterday night (and having with him the letter sent by Thomas Slynghbie's* taker, Alex. Mackdowell*, to the captain of Berwick, which is like in effect to that of Ric. Bowes's taker) Sadler moved the Governor in that behalf; who undertook to stand between all English prisoners and their harms for that matter. The abbot of Paisley said that Mackdowell and John Dickson, Bowes's taker, had no commandment not to call for the entry of their persons until midsummer, only by an oversight. A commandment is now addressed to Mackdowell, and the like shall be to Dickson when the Governor (who is now at his own house at Hamilton) comes. Edinburgh, 23 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 378.

* In Sadler State Papers the names are "Eglynby" and Macdowal.

1543.

28 May.

585. SADLER to [PARR.]*R.O.
St.P., v. 291.

Perceives by his letters of the 20th inst. the delay of justice by Bothwell, notwithstanding the Governor's commandment, and how it is deferred by the wardens of Scotland to the end of the abstinence. Will declare it to the Governor when he comes to this town, in four or five days. Had Parr's letters come while Sadler was in the West he might have had good opportunity to cummune therein. Assures him that the fault is not in the Governor; and thinks he should keep good rule, and yet see the Scots "always acquitted and paid." It will be hard to get wine for him here where it is scarce and dear, 8*l.* and 9*l.* st. the tun. Pays 40*s.* a hogshead for his own. Could procure the Governor's safe-conduct for Parr to send a boat hither, or else Parr might send safe-conduct for some fisherman to convey it to Berwick, if any can be got. Thanks his Lordship for the good news sent from the Court; "and also for my[ne] advowson." Edinburgh, 28 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost.

May.

586. MALTRAVERS and WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Upon the Council's letter in February last, they brought into Calais and Guisnes all grain and forage in these marches which remained in danger of enemies, so narrowly that the owners had to resort to them for fodder for their cattle. Now, upon Wallop's receipt on the 19th inst. of the Council's letters of the 17th, they have viewed the remainder. Find the country destitute of forage. In Guisnes the cattle, the 100 horses in Wallop's charge and the 350 horses of tumbrels and carts have left only 20 days' grain and forage for the said 100 horses. In Calais and the Low Country is in store forage for 400 horses for 14 days, and grain for 8 months, the rest being consumed by cattle and in the King's works. Much of last year's growing was unwholesome and naught. There is grazing at Guisnes for 200 geldings more and the time is now at hand for new provision. Calais the — (*blank*) of May 1543. *Signed.*

P.S.—In their last letter, requested 3,000 pikes and other provision that they have not yet received. Beg them to consider this and their declaration, sent at the same time, of things to be renewed, and the rather for the execution of the Council's letters received by Guisnes pursuivant.

P.S. in Wallop's hand.—Where the Council signify that Wallop shall declare to Count de Reulx the aid of 300 horsemen "in case, &c."; only 60 horsemen out of Calais and 100 out of Guisnes are to be had in these parts.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

28 May.

587. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Since coming hither learns from his espials that Mons. de Vandosme should be this night at Boullen, leaving his company at Mounstrel, where a great camp shall be kept all this summer. This morning Mons. de Foxall and the captain of Mons. de Rocheporte's band went from Arde to Bullen. The Great Master brake up his camp on Monday last, having destroyed all the peels about Arde save Owtinges. Callaiz, 28 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

* Headed erroneously, in the State Papers as addressed to Suffolk.

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28 May.

588. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

St. P., ix. 383.
R.O.

This day the Queen Regent sent for them and said that, according to the league, a herald should shortly be sent to the French King in the Emperor's name, and she would show them his instructions and send a copy to Chapuis to be "reformed" by Henry's advice if faulty. When the instructions were read, the writers pointed out that the restitution of Castello Novo was not mentioned. The Queen answered that "the French king's ships were not at the taking of it," and the French king would "make a great matter of it" if such manifest lies were laid to his charge. Said also that the treaty made no mention of restitution of Ivois and other damages in Luxemburg. President Schore answered that the Emperor "declared that at the time of the ratification;" and also that Charolois, Auxerre and Masconnois (to which the writers also took exception) were part of Burgundie. Said also that the abp. of Valences and other matters were not mentioned in the treaty; and were answered that it was thought that Henry would not object to them, but his advice would be followed, and their herald sent to meet his at Callis.

The siege of Heynsbergh continues. To prevent the French joining the Clevois about Luxemburg or Luike, the Prince of Orange lies at Maestricht. Enclose copies of two letters^o showing the news of the Emperor's coming to Italy: and also copy of a letter taken by Mons. de Reux's company in Picardy. The Queen said the Switzers were loth to serve the French King, and she trusted that, at the Emperor's coming into Germany, they would "be the lother." Told her it was likely, as they had been often beaten in the French king's wars and not best paid. She said she might have the lantzknights that serve France, but would not maintain them that so broke the ordinance of the Empire, and she also feared infection from the plague among them. Bruxelles, 28 May 1548.

Signed.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

28 May.

589. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

On the 20th, received their letter dated Hampton Court on the 16th; and, accordingly, spoke with the Governor of the Merchants. This day, delivered the Emperor's ambassador's letters; and the Queen said that she would instruct President Schore to declare her answer, and what she had written to the Ambassador, and what answer he sent. Told her that "the merchants lay greatly to their charges," and desired that they might depart. She only answered as before. Bruscelles, 28 May.

Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: a^o xxxv^o.

28 May.

590. MELANCTHON to GASPER CRUCIGER

Corpus
Reform.,
v. 114.

Sends a copy of the Pope's letters to the college of Cologne.
* * * Johannes Anglus will show you the writing of Cologne.
Bonn, 28 May.

Lat. Add.: at Wittenberg.

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24 May.

591. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
83,531, f. 13.
B.M.

On the decease of our nephew the late King of Scots, companion of our Order, you sent us by bearer, Sir David Lynsay, *alias* Lyon principal king of arms of Scotland, the statutes, collar and garter of the said order, which we have received by the hands of the bp. of Winchester, prelate of the said order. Writes to signify this and that Lyon has fulfilled his office "right discreetly." Hampton Court, 24 May 85 Henry VIII. *Signed at the head.*

P. 1. *Add.*

R.O.

2. Draft of the above in Wriothesley's hand.

P. 1.

R.O.

3. Modern copy of the preceding.

P. 1.

24 May.

592. PARR to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., v. 292.

On arriving at Newcastle upon Tyne, for an entry to the office of Wardenry, wrote to the three deputy wardens to continue their offices under him and to resort to him to report the state of the Marches.

First, Sir Cuthb. Ratclif, deputy Warden of the Middle Marches, says that the Scots have, since the taking of this abstinence, done more hurt in England than has been done by Englishmen in Scotland, and for that done by Ledisdale men no redress can be had. The Warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, after disappointing three days of truce on the ground that he would have an officer under Earl Bothewell to relieve him for Ledisdale, at their convention, on the 19th inst., refused to answer for Ledisdale; and Bothewell sent no one, notwithstanding that (as Mr. Sadleyr reported) the Governor had sent a strait precept therefor. Has advertised Sadleyr to charge Bothewell with this neglect. As the attemptates by the Tevidale men, over and above the acts of the Ledisdales, were much greater than those chargeable to Englishmen, Parr caused Ratclif, after the said denial for Ledisdale, to demand justice for the residue, and divers bills were filed; but, when it came to deliverance, "which is th'execution of the thing," the Warden of Scotland deferred it (without reasonable cause) to next convention on 31 May, being the last day but one of this abstinence. Apparently the intention is to make no redress if the truce break.

Sir Ralph Eure, keeper of Tyndale and Redisdale, certified that since his burning of Mangerston and other places in Ledisdale, in "counter-venging" fire raised by the Ledisdales, many surnames, as Elwoldes, Nycsones, Crosiers, &c., of the head, "or higher part," of Ledisdale have sued for assurance from Parr, offering to serve the King, if they may have relief in England when pursued by the Scots. Refused to speak with them, but caused Eure to promise them assurance until 31 May (if they would keep good rule towards England and redress what they had done during this abstinence) and a further answer before that day. They have since done no harm. Begs to know the King's pleasure concerning their offer; for, if there shall be war, they might be used to annoy Scotland. Explains that the inhabitants of Tyndale and Redisdale have kept good rule since Sir Ralph Eure's entry into those offices, but that they are charged with robberies committed previously which all their goods are not sufficient to amend, so that, if compelled to make redress, they must return to thieving in order to live; if any of them are executed all the rest, knowing themselves semblably culpable, will become fugitives from

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justice; and if they go unpunished the true people spoiled by them will exclaim that Parr favours the thieves. Asks what to do in this dilemma.

Both Ratclif and Eure have certified that Harbottell castle, being the key of Redisdale, is in such decay that the garrison now there cannot lodge in it without great peril. Both timber and walls are rotten, so that most part of it must shortly fall, and it will not then be re-edified without great charges. The heir of the lord Tailboys is the owner, and no repair has been done to it for a long time.

Sir Wm. Eure, deputy-warden of the East Marches, says that no notable attemptates have been done on either part; and for such as chance to be done by Scottishmen no answer is made by lord Hume, Warden of the East Marches of Scotland, "who is a man of a precise, obstinate and froward nature," devoted to the Cardinal and very unmeet for his office, if the truce continue. Although Sadleyr certified my lord Lieutenant that Glencarne and the abbot of Passelowe, the Governor's brother, undertook, in the Governor's absence, to respite till Midsummer the English gentlemen who should have made their entry into Scotland at Whitsuntide, and my lord Lieutenant thereupon stayed them, their takers have warned divers of them to enter or pay forfeit; which shows the disobedience of the Scots borderers to the Governor and his Council. Has written to Sadleyr therein; and desires the Council also to speak of it to Glencarne.

Sir Thos. Wharton, deputy-warden of the West Marches, says that those Marches are quiet, the inhabitants able to defend themselves and the Scottish officers much more friendly than heretofore; but that there is great disdain lately arisen amongst the most active Borderers upon very slender occasion. The cause is that certain gentlemen are informed that a few Borderers have taken to themselves all the credit of the late overthrow of the Scots at Hartred church, whereas they think that every Englishman in the field that day should share the praise and thanks for it. To appease this dissension, has caused Wharton to declare that, before the end of this summer, Parr will repair thither and examine the whole order of that journey and indifferently report it to the King and Council.

Since the death of Sir George Lawson who had commission to pay the pensioners of the Marches, it is not known who is appointed thereto. Makes suit, on behalf of the pensioners, that before Midsummer, when there is a half payment, some honest man may be appointed; also, on behalf of Sir Thos. Wharton, that Ant. Duket, of Westmoreland, whose father was a pensioner and died three or four years past, and who has since attended days of truce and done other services like a pensioner, may have his father's pension.

Was instructed to take musters of all the inhabitants within his wardenry, but learnt from my lord Lieutenant, at Darnton, that, upon the King's late letters to the gentlemen here, a book was made of all their several powers. Took a copy of the book and has examined all gentlemen who repaired to him, and finds that they have certified fully or as much or more than they can perform. Has admonished them to have their numbers always ready, and refrained from taking musters, which might cause the Borderers to conjecture that the truce would not continue, and so to fall to misrule.

Viewed the castles of Alnwick and Morpeth, where he was instructed to make his demore. Morpeth is so out of repair and so unwholesomely kept that he could not lodge there without danger; and Alnwick is, for these two months past, infected with a hot and dangerous ague, so that it would be perilous to draw the country thither. Has chosen the King's

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592. PARR to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

castle of Warkworth, four miles from Alnwick as the most wholesome place to abide in and goes thither in eight days, to abide there until the infections at Alnwick cease. Has practised with espials, both Englishmen and Scots, and trusts to know the inclination and motion of the Borderers; but of secret affairs of the Council of Scotland it will be impossible to get notice so soon as Sadleyr and the King's friends there. Of the Borderers he has learnt that lord Hume is much affected to the Cardinal, and has a son in his service, and is now with him at the convention at St. Andrews. The laird of Weddirbourne, his two uncles John and Patrick Hume, and other mean lairds of the Marse favour Angwishe. The laird of Sesfurthe, Mark Carre, his uncle, and all the Carres of Tivdale, the lord of Bukclough, the sheriff of Tivdale, the lairds of Bune Gedworthe, Hunt Hill, and Hundwell Lee and all other mean lairds of Tivdale (Fernyhirst except) depend upon the Governor and Angwishe; but some think that such of them as were delivered out of ward at their King's death favour the Cardinal, as the cause of their deliverance. The laird of Fernihirst "is so crafty an old fox and beareth himself so uprightly that it is hard to know unto what party he bendeth," but he is so superstitious and Popish that it is thought he leans to the clergy and religious.

Since Whitsuntide the Scottish merchants are busy setting forth their ships to pass beyond sea. The master of Hales, chief officer or deputy to Earl Bothewell in Ledisdale, animates the Ledisdales to attempt displeasures to England, and dissuades them from taking any bond with England. A Scottishman called Wm. Cokborne, laird of Cokborne, belonging to Angwishe, repairing upon assurance to Norham castle, in the presence of Brian Layton, the captain, and others, spake very malicious and spiteful words, calling the King tyrant. Has willed the captain to call the said Scot to enter, being his prisoner, and send him to Parr, who will commit him to strait ward until the King's pleasure for his further punishment comes. Has not written sooner to the King and Council because he wished first to learn the state of his office.

As the truce ends the last of this month, and as, towards the end of a peace, wild people will attempt displeasures, begs to know soon the King's pleasure for its continuance, so that it may be published in time upon both Borders; or else, if war shall open, begs them to remember the furniture of the Borders with garrisons, and to advertise him in time, so that the English "may rather have the foreholde than suffer the first injuries as they have been oftentimes accustomed to do," so crafty be the Scots to take the first advantage. Newcastle upon Tyne, 24 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 13. Add. Endd: a°xxxv°.

24 May.

593. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R. O.

Has received his letter with the good news, and hopes to serve the King his master well. If he will appoint some house in his country near Gravelinghen or Saint Mariequerque, the writer will sup with him there to-morrow and devise about affairs, and return to sleep on his own side, for he must be the day after at Bettune. Thanks for Wallop's offer of assistance of which he will inform the Queen. Has his frontier well provided against the enemy. St. Oumer, 24 May.

French. Hol., p. 1. Add.: "Mons. le gouverneur et capitaine de Guisnes." Endd.: The Great Master of Flanders to Mr. Wallop, xxiiiij° Maii 1543.

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25 May.

594. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C.
138.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 25 May. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Browne, Wriothesley, Riche. Business:—Decree presented by the clerk of the Council drawn according to the charter of King Edward III., which, being examined by Lord St. John and approved, was ordained to be sent to the town of Oxford, signed by the Commissioners, with a letter from the whole Council for its observance.

25 May.

595. SUFFOLK to [PARR].

R. O.

I have received this morning a letter from Mr. Sadleyr, which I have sent up to the Court, showing that the Governor has prorogued the entry of the English prisoners till Midsummer, and that letters were directed to such takers as they knew the names of, and will likewise now be directed to those who have demanded entry of their prisoners. The letter of Gilbert Swynewe which your lordship sent me this morning I have sent to Court, and not back to you, because it contains matter for the King somewhat more than Mr. Sadleyr has hitherto written of that matter. I have perused your long letter of yesternight, "and sealed it and send it forth." Darnton, 25 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

25 May.

596. GARRISONS and SHIPS.

R. O.

Newcastle upon Tyne, 25 May 35 Hen. VIII:—Brief declaration by John Uvedale, treasurer, for payment of the lord Warden and garrisons on the Borders and for charges of ships, since 21 April last, of which a signed copy is delivered to Charles duke of Suffolk, lieutenant in the North.

Showing that he had on 21 April (part in broken and refuse gold and light crowns) 1,013*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; and has received of Thos. Gower, 17 May (with a bill of prest of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* delivered by Gower, at London, to Sir Robt. Bowes, by command of Sir Thos. Wriothesley, chief secretary), 6,000*l.*

Whereof he has paid, upon Suffolk's warrants: Wages of 459 men on the Borders, 475*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the earl of Anguise, in prest, to be monthly deducted from his wages, 307*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; to Wm. Bowman, in prest, for felling and hewing firewood in Byker lordship which was sent by water to Berwick 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; to Thos. Gower, for bringing the 6,000*l.* from London to Newcastle, 34*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; to John Rouse, for conveying one Leche, a prisoner from Newcastle to London, and for 50*s.* given in divers rewards, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*

By my lord Admiral's warrants: To Robt. Thomsone, for tonnage of his ship the *John Evangelist*, 21*l.*; to Hen. Aundirson, for tonnage of his ship the *Antonye*, 31*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; to William Wodhous, Dunstan Newdigate, Laur. Folberie, and Geo. Riveley, captains of four ships appointed to keep the North seas, wages of themselves and retinue for two months ending 26 April, 94*l.* 16*s.*

Paid to lord Parre, now lord Warden of the Marches, diets at 53*s.* 4*d.*, conduct money, coats and wages of one captain, one petty captain, one trumpet at 18*d.* a day and 100 soldiers for one month, 248*l.* 8*s.*; to Sir Robt. Bowes, wages and diets at 18*s.* 4*d.*, and wages of 20 soldiers in his retinue, 87*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Remainder, 5,748*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*

Mem. the lord Warden's diets, with his retinue of 100 men and one

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596. GARRISONS and SHIPS—cont.

trumpet, the wages of Angwishe and Douglas with their petty captains and 200 men, and of 459 men with captains and petty captains now in garrisons, consumes monthly (besides the charge of ships, which is uncertain) 898*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* *Signed:* Jo. Vuedale.

Large paper, p. 1.

25 May.

597. MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Will execute his pleasure, directed to Mr. Walopp and the writer, for putting the crew and the principal labourers ready at the calling of the Count de Reulx. Begs, if the number of men here is to be increased for an invasion of the enemy's country, that he may be one of the gentlemen appointed to serve; and he will be glad, for the sake of gaining experience and knowledge, to hazard his life "and all the rest." *Calcs, 25 May.*

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd: a° [x]xxv°.

26 May.

598. The PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
188.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 26 May. Present: Norfolk, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to Sir Thos. Pope and Sir Edw. North to set all Frenchmen in prison in London at large on sureties.

26 May.

599. MALTRAVERS to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

Heard for truth this morning that the French King prepares to march in person with a great army about 11 June, "and hath sworn an unadvised oath saying that he will have all Artoysse or else it shall cost him his life." 15,000 Swysses are come to serve him. They bruit at Arde that the French king has written to their lieutenant to make much of the Englishmen. The Constable of France rises again in favour. On Thursday the Burgundians and certain horsemen of Turwan met. The French took one Burgundian horseman, and the Burgundians took 22 Frenchmen and slew 4 or 5 of their horsemen. *Calais, 26 May. Signed.*

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: a° xxxv°.

26 May.

600. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Wrote on the 24th of receipt of a letter from the Great Master, in answer to his, intimating the King's pleasure as contained in theirs of the 21st. Accordingly, met the Great Master yesterday at St. Mary Kerque adjoining Bredenarde, where 2,000 Almaines lie and a reinforcement of Burgundian footmen and 200 horsemen is appointed, to guard that way to Flanders. The Great Master rejoiced at Wallop's commission and thanked the King for his gentle offer to assist the Emperor, saying that if the Frenchmen should enter upon those parts he would be glad to have the number now granted sent to where the Almaines are, not requiring assistance except from the English pale to St. Omer's. He was advertised of the "conformation" of the treaty, before Wallop's coming, both by the Regent and Mons. de Chapuys, the ambassador. Wallop said he should have as many men as might safely be spared from the King's fortresses, viz. 2,000 footmen and 200 horsemen. He liked that well, and began to devise about some notable exploit, saying that if he had 8,000 foot and

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600 horse, Englishmen, with two double cannons, 2 demicannons and 2 fawcons, he could burn the rest of Bullonoyes, towns, village, peels and strong churches, unto the sea side, and, if the time were well chosen, might peradventure take Mounstrell, whence at his last course most of the inhabitants fled away. But that enterprise must be shortly, for whenever war shall be published the French will lie there with their whole power. Has written before how commodious that town should be both for the King and the Emperor. For secrecy, the Great Master thinks that horses for drawing the ordnance might be sent over to serve in the mean time in the works here.

"The said Great Master goeth this (*sic*) towards Hennoway, being sent for by the duke of Arsekott, intending upon that border to make a course if the Frenchmen do not impeach them in these parties: and doubting the same the said Allemaigne shall remain where they are; which Frenchmen the Great Master is advertised they be encamped besides Mounstrell, who reckoneth they will not stir much abroad before Midsummer." He thinks the Emperor now in Italy, but his letters from the Regent that day did not mention it. The duke of Clevez army lies still before Hensbroughe and has lost two great pieces of ordnance. The Prince of Orange is encamped within a league or two of them. Callaiz, 26 May, at night.

P.S.—Trusts they received his letters of the 24th, enclosing letters of the Great Master to himself and to the ambassador there.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: s^o xxxv^o.

26 May.

601. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix.,
385.

Wrote on the 20th of the Turk's departure from Andrinopoli, 23 April, with a puissant host against Ferdinando; and the issuing from Constantinople of 120 galleys and 40 or 50 fustes. To-day, letters from Geane, of the 23rd, report the Emperor's arrival at Le Spongie in Provence, 150 miles from Geane. Guasto and his wife and the principal nobility of Milan are gone to Geane to honour the Emperor and his daughter, "who by the vulgar bruit is designed wife to Ferdinando's son with the duchy of Milan." The Bishop revoked Pole from Trent to Bononye, to send him to France and Scotland with 4,000 Almaines and as many Frenchmen to stir the Scots against England. "It is incredible how the said Bishop and the Roman clergy is inflamed against the same, fearing beyond opinion th'amplification of your Majesty's empire which tendeth to their ruin." The practices between the Bishop and the French king are hotter than ever before, and doubtless they machinate against Henry. Letters from Vienna of the 17th speak of small provision against the Turks, and doubt the Turk's coming this year; but Ferdinando has sent his wife and children to Boheme. There is small accord in the Diet of Noremberg, even in this extreme peril. Venice, 26 May, 1548.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

27 May.

602. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
189.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 27 May. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Riche. Business:—Letter sent to Mr. Palmer, treasurer of Guisnes, to allow Clement Harleston, having charge of 100 horsemen, a captain's wages. Robt. Gouche, merchant, being bound not to leave London, was licensed to be away for six weeks; and — Morres, Wm. Locke, Chr. Litcott, and — Watkins made sureties for him. Letters written to the mayor and officers of Dover and to the lord Warden, to suffer no man to pass within the next six days without passport signed by the King or the Council.

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27 May.

R.O.
(R. T.
142.)**603. HENRY VIII. and CHARLES V.**

Notarial instrument witnessing the oath (recited) given by Henry VIII., at Hampton Court, 27 May 1543, 35 Hen. VIII, in presence of the ambassador Chapuys, to the treaty with Charles V., dated 11 Feb. last. In the presence of lord chancellor Audeley, the duke of Norfolk, earls of Hertford and Surrey, Stephen bp. of Winchester, Thos. bp. of Westminster, Nic. bp. of Rochester, Arthur bp. of Bangor, Geo. bp. of Chichester, John viscount Lisle, Great Admiral, Wm. lord St. John, Chamberlain, Wm. lord Wyndesore, lord Wm. Howarde, Sir John Gage, Comptroller, Sir Ant. Wyngfelde, Sir Ant. Browne, captain of the Pensioners, Sir Thos. Wrythesley and Wm. Paget, prime secretaries, John Redman and Edw. Leighton, professors of theology, and many others (not named).

Notarial certificates appended of Ric. Watkins, LL.B., the King's prothonotary, and of Thos. Argall, of Winchester diocese, notary public.

Lat., pp. 10. Modern transcript from the Archives at Ghent.

27 May.

604. THE QUEEN of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 145.]

By her letters of the 22nd and the papers therewith, satisfied the chief point of his letters of the 17th and 20th inst.; and she is accordingly despatching the king of arms, Toison d'Or, towards Calais to await him of England and (upon Chapuys's writing to him) to fulfil his charge.~ Was pleased to hear of the King's good will to the accomplishment of the treaty, who rightly considers that the sooner he declares himself the more perplexed the French will be. Although de Roelx has, since Chapuys wrote, retired, so as not to weary his men now, when no great exploit is possible for want of forage, she hopes that the King will still order his captain of Guisnes to have intelligence with De Roelx and devise with him for the damaging of the common enemy. Is writing conformably to De Roelx; and, if the captain (who will obey the command to the letter) has only been written to to join with De Roelx in the field, Chapuys shall help to get him ordered to assist De Roelx in any case when required. Since the King is so willing to send men over sea, she will not press for the defensive assistance, under the treaty, until the French approach nearer, although she has news that the King of France assembles on this side Paris and will throw all his strength upon the countries of her government.

Chapuys did well to impress the King with the unreasonableness of the Duke of Cleves, who should incur the indignation of all Princes by so absolutely refusing what his Commissioners so solemnly promised: but, as she wrote before, the Duke has so well learnt the school of France that he uses more wilfulness than reason. It was also prudent to excuse the declaration which the King wished to make to the Duke's agent under condition of declaring himself enemy; which would not be to the reputation either of the Emperor or the King, as the Duke would almost certainly persist in his refusal and the French and Clevois would attribute the declaration to some request made from hence. Thinks it better that the King should declare himself the Duke's enemy according to the 6th article of the treaty, and dismiss his agent in such a manner that the cause of it may not be disguised, for the Clevois always persuade their friends that the King will not be their enemy. Chapuys shall use dexterity to get the King to declare against Cleves, whose favour in Germany is already much diminished by his refusal of the truce, which the Estates of the Empire made sure of on his side.

Wrote in her last that the King's ambassadors would know what the

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Emperor will do this season before concluding particulars of the enterprise, which they do not consider to be settled. Cannot answer this until news comes of the Emperor's arrival in Italy and subsequent decision, which she expects daily and will at once report to the King. As the season advances, and the Emperor and King could hardly be ready for any great exploit at the day named, Chapuys shall do well to persuade the King that, if unable to make enterprise against France, he may assist the Emperor to continue the war either with money or men.

Cleves continues to besiege Heynsberge, where he has lost many men; and she is sending the Prince of Orenge with 3,000 horse and a good number of foot to encamp between the enemies and Maistricht and harass their camp.

The English ambassadors have presented Chapuys's letters of the 12th inst. and required the exemption of English merchants from the impost of the *centiesme*. To induce them to give up their suit, she said that she would not dispute whether it was in accordance with the intercourse but hoped that the King would not prejudice the Emperor by stopping it (for if the English were exempt all other strangers must also be so) especially as the proceeds were to be used against the common enemy and she was content to give his subjects letters of *non prejudice*. The ambassadors answered that the tenor of the intercourse was clear, and the intercourse was confirmed by the treaty of closer amity and the King had absolutely declared that he would not consent. Replied only that she had no notice of this from Chapuys. Requires him again to pray the King, for her sake, to consent to it, at least for one year; and meanwhile she has decided to levy the impost, and therefore requires to know with diligence if it causes any irritation. If the King persists in stopping the impost he ought to stop all imposts made by himself and his predecessors since the year 1445, because the intercourse of the year '20, confirmed by the treaty of closer alliance, says that Flemish subjects should pay no other *gabelles* than those due by the intercourse of 1495, which says that the imposts paid are to be such as were taken before 1445, since which time the English have imposed several. Before insisting upon this, waits to see what the King will finally do about the *centiesme*.

While writing, has received letters from De Roelx enclosing one to him from the Captain of Guisnes, to the effect that, after the 2,500 archers and 200 horse which the King is to send hither arrive, he is charged to assist De Roelx against the French if they invade Flanders on the frontiers adjoining the English in case De Roelx will complete the destruction of the castles and villages of Boulognois. The Captain's orders are therefore entirely conditional; and Chapuys must see if he can obtain others.

French, pp. 6. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. headed: 27 May, 1548.

28 May.

605. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
140.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 28 May. Present: Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, Browne, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—On the French ambassador's writing that, notwithstanding the letter to North and Pope to set Frenchmen at large, one Estienne de Val remained in the Marshalsea, a letter was written to North and Pope to dismiss him like the rest. Letters sent to Sir Chr. Morres to deliver to Nic. Gainsforth, deputy of lord Gray, captain of Hampnes castle, certain powder, &c. (detailed); and to the mayor of Wykham to apprehend and send hither one Laurence who had accused the curate there of treason.

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606. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SEYMOUR and WOTTON.

R. O.

The King has received your sundry letters, accepts your proceedings, and has willed us to signify that, yesterday, at high mass, in presence of the Ambassador, Council, gentlemen of the Privy Chamber and a great number of other gentlemen and chaplains, he ratified and swore to the treaty with the Emperor; reading the oath himself, bareheaded. This day Garter, the principal herald, is despatched to Calais to attend the coming of the herald from the Regent and accompany him to the French Court. This you shall signify to the Regent and require her to take order (as the treaty covenants) for men to be sent to the sea within a month after the intimation of war.

Draft in Paget's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Seymour and Mr. Wotton, xxviii^o Maii 1543.

R. O.

2. Copy of the preceding.

P. 1. Endd.

28 May.

607. SADLER to ARRAN.

Sadler
State Papers,
I., 209.

Forwards two letters received this morning from the ambassadors in England. Understands that they are for prorogation of the truce to 1 July, and to signify the repair hither of Sir George Douglas with diligence; and begs to know on what day the prorogation shall be proclaimed, that he may warn Suffolk, the King's lieutenant on the Borders, to make like proclamation.

Headed: To the Governor, 28th May, 1543.

28 May.

608. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. II.
396.

This day the Queen sent for them, to participate news from her ambassador in England; which was that Henry purposed to ratify the league on Corpus Christi Day and would that the defiance to the enemy should go forth with speed (and therefore she sends a herald to Calais to-morrow, to await the coming of Henry's and carry out the instructions already sent to Henry), and that, although the defiance be not yet executed, Henry would let the captain of Guisnes with 2,500 archers and 800 (*sic*) horsemen join Mons. de Reux in following his enterprise in Boulognois. De Reux has retired, after doing much hurt, but his men shall be soon ready if necessary; and she thanks Henry for his forwardness. The Ambassador also signified that the French ambassadors* in Scotland had *maigre chere* of the Governor, who had all the realm at his command save one castle or port † which is to come in by a certain day. She said the French boasted that Henry was offering them friendship; which she thought was "but a French tale." She hears nothing of the Emperor's arrival in Italy.

The siege of Heynsborgh continues. De Corrieres, to-day, says that the Prince of Orange, with 24 ensigns of lantzknights, besides horsemen, shall encamp over the Mase to levy it. The French king comes himself, with a great power, and they here would prevent his joining the Clevoys. Bruxelles, 28 May, 1543. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

* Lennox and his company. See No 570

† Dumbarton.

1548.

609. "THE KING'S BOOK."*

Cranmer's
Misc. Wr.,
88.
(Parker Soc.).

The Institution of a Christian Man, with amendments in the text suggested by Henry VIII., and annotations on the King's amendments by Cranmer.

Extracts from this are also printed in Strype's *Cranmer* pp. 187, 757-768.

R. O.

2. "Confirmation agreed upon, *communi consensu*."

The article on Confirmation, as it appears in the *Necessary Doctrine*, with a few verbal differences.

Pp. 7. *With several corrections in the King's hand, only one of which was finally adopted.*

Cleop. E. v.

5.

B. M.

8. An explanation of the Creed, article by article, with corrections in the King's own hand. Nearly the same as that contained in the *Necessary Doctrine*.

Pp. 62.

610. THEOLOGY.

R. O.

Chapter I. of a treatise† fairly written, and evidently by one of the new learning, entitled "The Three Manners of Priesthood," consisting of eight chapters, of the titles of which a list is premised, as follows:—

"1. Of the Creation of Man, of the three Tabernacles, of the Word of the Covenant, and of three maner (*sic*) of priesthood.

"2. How to know God and how water is turned into wine.

"3. How obedience is the spirit and sanctifying of all flesh.

"4. How that obedience is the manifest and sanctified name of Christ, as concerning the flesh, and when he is so considered the mysteries of Scripture be opened.

"5. Of two maner (*sic*) of mortifying of the flesh, one unto life eternal, which sanctifyeth, th'other unto damnation unremissible.

"6. What is meant by these words, 'Under the law,' 'Under grace,' and 'In Christ Jesu.'

"7. Of the bosom of Habraham, of Free Will, Liberty and of Bandage (*sic*).

"8. An interpretation of all the Cithean (*sic*) words, otherwise called Trojans, that be in Scripture, upon which words lyeth the key and understanding of all the true meaning, and overcoming of the adversaries, as appeareth *Numeri* xxiiiij D, *Isaii* xxiiij AB."

Pp. 18. *In Derby's hand. Begins: It may appear unto us.*

R. O.

2. Chapters 2 to 8 of the above treatise. But the title of Chapter 5 is "Of justification, of faith, obedience and good works;" and Chapters 6 to 8 correspond to the titles 5 to 7 in the list of contents.

Pp. 88. *In the same hand as the preceding.*

R. O.

8. A mystical discourse on "the Scythian language" and its importance for the interpretation of the Scriptures. Evidently intended for Chapter 8 of the same treatise, according to list of contents.

Pp. 18. *In the same hand. Begins: "By the texts of Scripture and the interpretation of certain words in the Cythians tongue."*

The title on a blank flyleaf at the beginning is in a later hand.

* The Book entitled "A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man," published by Authority in 1543, and commonly called "The King's Book," was a revision of "The Bishop's Book" entitled "The Institution of a Christian Man," published in 1537. See *Formularies of Faith* (Oxford 1856), p. 226.

† This treatise is of uncertain date, possibly some years earlier than 1548.

1548.

R. O. 4. Miscellaneous extracts from the Gospel of St. Matthew, arranged in the order of the chapters.

Pp. 12. In the same hand.

611. THEOLOGICAL.*

R. O.

On The Lord's Supper.

"An exposition upon this place of Mark xiv., *Manducantibus illis accepit Jesus panem, etc.*"

Pp. 12. Headed in another hand "Duodecimus."

Begins :—"The men of the Old Testament had a sacrament, which was the Paschal Lamb."

Ends :—"he shall find no lack in me."

R. O.

2. A discourse on the Fall, the promised Seed, and the Life, Death, and Resurrection of Christ.

Pp. 28. Begins :—"In the beginning God created Heaven and Earth, sea and land, and all things contained in them."

Ends :—"More present I say is Christ with us by his Spirit as touching our doctrine and instruction for our soul health than ever he was by his bodily presence."

R. O.

8. A treatise on Justification by Faith, under the following marginal heading, viz.: "Faith what? Hope. How Faith doth justify. Merits what? Purgatory. What harm do ensue of the opinion of purgatory."

Begins :—"Then said Jesus, Daughter be of good comfort, thy faith hath made thee safe," &c.

Pp. 7. The last article in a different hand from the rest.

R. O.

4. Minute of a sermon on Predestination, Free Will and Foreknowledge.

Begins :—"At that time Jesus answered and said, I praise thee O Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth, because thou hast hid these things," &c.

"Here Christ answereth to a privy question that might be moved, why the Jews remained in infidelity when the Gentiles received the Faith at first preaching. The answer is because a great number of the Jews, as the Scribes and Pharasees, were proud, thinking them to have all wisdom."

Pp. 2.

R. O.

5. An exposition of St. James ii. 14, showing that St. James is in agreement with St. Paul on justification by faith.

Pp. 10. Headed :—"I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh," &c. Joel ii.

R. O.

6 A Treatise on the Necessity of Penance and Confession.

Pp. 7. Begins : As by the disobedience of one man sin entered, &c.

At the end is a form of absolution in Latin in a different hand from the text, and a translation of it in English.

R. O.

7. Remarks upon Ezek. xviii. 20-24, in refutation of the "Sophysters," who uphold purgatory and maintain that forgiveness does not remit punishment.

Begins : "Ezechiell, capit. decimo octavo. The son shall not bear the father's offence," &c.

Ends : their household and children should live.

Pp. 2.

R. O.

8. Miscellaneous extracts from the Pentateuch and Joshua—arranged consecutively.

* The following papers are probably of various dates but are placed here for convenience.

1543.

Begins :—"Genes., cap. ii., D. And clave to his wife, and they two were both naked, the man and the wife, and were not ashamed."

"Cap. iii., B. And he etc; then were the ees (eyes) of them both," &c. *Pp.* 19.

R. O.

9. On the Dignity of the Priesthood.

Begins :—"Dices Episcopi et sacerdotes indigni sunt qui verbum predicent aut administrent sacramenta.—Respondeo &c."

Ends :—"Item Ambrosius de Dignitate Sacerdotali ca. 5. Homo (inquit) imponit manus; Deus largitur gratiam. Sacerdos imponit supplicem dexteram; et Deus benedicit potenti dextera. Episcopus initiat ordinem; et Deus tribuit dignitatem."

Lat. Pp. 2. *At the end is written in another hand*: "Wherefore we must think."

10. Fragment of a Paraphrase of St. Matthew, ch.x and xi.

Lat., Pp. 32. *Beginning* :—"Si viderint vos ingratos esse cum ijs qui nobis ante erant charissimi, quis charitatem ullam impendet nobis? Sed neque istud vos perterreat. Ego ita vobis multorum gratiam conciliabo ut non deerint vobis amici spirituales, qui abunde que sunt necessaria vobis ministrabunt. Faciam ut sperent se mercedem pietatis quam vobis exhibebunt, accepturos in celis."

R. O

11. Translation of "The treatise of the [differ]ences or stryffes, of scysmes and dyvyssions, and of the concy'es of the Holy Church Gallycan, composed by M. John le Mayre, of Belges, hystoryogra[pher] of Dame Margaret august quene of Spayne."*

Fragment, badly mutilated, pp. 8.

R. O.

1'. Paper entitled "Rationes moventes me ut non temere ab ecclesia desciscam."

Giving numerous brief reasons arranged under two heads, viz. :—

1. Because it has been under the guidance of Christ's Holy Spirit.
2. Because the rule of faith is not entirely to be found in Scripture.

Lat., pp. 5. *Begins* : "Quamquam Scriptura Sacra non omnia semper plane expresserit."

R. O.

13. Sermon "pro feriis Rogationum," on James, v. [16].

Pp. 15.

ii. Another on James, i. [27].

Pp. 18.

iii. A number of theological common places. Written apparently by an opponent of the Reformation.

Lat. p. 1.

All three in the same hand.

R. O.

14. An exposition on the words *In principio erat Verbum*.

Begins : "Istud in primis expendendum est quid sibi velit."

Lat., pp. 46.

29 May.

612. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI., II.,
No. 140.]

Received by way of Flanders the Emperor's letters of 12 April, and afterwards, by his man, the duplicate of them and the power mentioned therein, in virtue of which the ratification and oath were, the day before yesterday, made with the same solemnities; as appears by documents which he will forthwith send to the Queen Regent, as commanded, together with the treaty signed by the Emperor with the great seal which

* Meaning Margaret of Savoy, who however, was never Queen of Spain. Her first husband was John Infant of Castile who died before he came to the throne. Le Maire wrote this book about the time of the Council of Tours in the year 1510.—*Moreri*.

1543.

612. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.—*cont.*

his man brought. As to the specification of claims (*pretences*) and other quarrels, besides those mentioned in the treaty, the King admitted those contained in the Emperor's said letters and also those added since by Grandvelle, as appears by the copy (herewith) of the instructions of the king of arms. The King agrees that the Emperor's king of arms should rather protest to continue the war than to make a new defiance. *Touching the obtaining of the King's express declaration of Holstein and Cleres for common enemies the Council have advised Chapuys to defer urging it until the defiance is made to France and things are hotter, when the King would do it much more willingly. Besides they affirmed that it was unnecessary, being comprised in the generality. The King seems to intend first to send privately to the said Dukes to warn them to desist from troubling the Emperor. With regard to the common invasion the Emperor will have already learnt the King's inclination, by what Chapuys has written to Grandvelle, and at present he can add nothing therein to his letters (copy herewith) to the Queen Regent. The Emperor will likewise have learnt the release of the Cardinal of Scotland and events there. Thanks for acceptance of his services in achieving the treaty. London, 29 May 1543.*

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. endorsed: receues a Cremona, le xv^e de Juing 1543.

29 May.

613. CHAPUYS TO THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI, II.,
No. 146.]

Since his last, of the 20th inst., has received hers of the 22nd, with the instructions, which are approved by the King and Council. The only alterations made appear by the copy herewith and seem immaterial, although the English have omitted in the said copy a certain clause which they put in the article "Si le roy de France vouloit furnir aux choses dessusdits en dedans dix jours," viz., the addition "ou donner pleges suffisantes pour ce faire." The King was pleased with her concurrence in his opinion that the kings of arms ought to refer to one another. Thinks that Thoyson d'Or will be already at Calais. If he were late it would much displease the King, who has sent thither in haste Garter, his first king of arms.

Where she desires to know what passed between the King and him touching the enterprise for this year against France; has not gone beyond what Grandvelle wrote, and never said what the Ambassadors reported to her, although he has said (as of himself, like all the rest) that he believed that the Emperor would take counsel and advice of the King touching the place of entry. All that he has said has been as of himself and on the supposition that the Emperor should have the opportunity, and she knows the occasion, viz., a little want of willingness to listen to the enterprise this year, as he wrote on the 18th, although these ministers always give out that they are ready. When shown that they had not provided victuals, they have answered that they had already put 1,000 qr. of wheat in barrel and 4,000 to make beer, and as for flesh they expected to get some from the enemies, and that, touching carriage, ships for passage and assistance of victuals, the ambassadors with her were specially charged to learn what aid the King could have; but when Chapuys came to speak of the horse they were perplexed and could not answer, especially when he said that they could not get those of Flanders as the Emperor would need them. In the end they said that that did not matter and they would always be able to get some. Believes that the principal thing with which he cooled them is the lateness of the Emperor's passage.

1548.

Because Chapuys was unwell on the day of the Holy Sacrament,* the oath was put off till Sunday last, when all passed in the requisite fashion, as she will see by the documents (*pieces*), which he will send as soon as possible, some of which are still in the hands of the secretaries. After the oath Chapuys presented her letters and declared his credence; which the King took well, saying with a sigh that it was marvellous that nothing was yet heard of the Emperor's passage, and that the season was already so advanced that the proposed enterprise would be difficult, and that the other matter, of Montreul (of which Chapuys spoke), was more feasible and very important, and ought to be kept in view, and he for his part would not sleep. Afterwards he said that he was advertised that Vendosme was at Montreul with a good company of men of war, waiting for the rest; and that the king of France had sworn not to desist from war in Harthois till its entire conquest, an obstinacy which might prove his ruin, for it would be easy to defend that quarter if the Emperor's troops were not occupied elsewhere, with whom he may join as many of his as seems good. And here he prayed Chapuys to write again to suggest reinstating the truce with Cleves, as when Cleves, like Scotland was detached from France, the enemy would be stripped of every intelligence.

Has heard divers times from those of the Council that their affair with Scotland stands well. The four ambassadors are still here and well treated. The fifth, viz., George Douglaz, brother of the earl, is returned in haste to Scotland and will be here shortly with some good resolution. Duke Philip, under colour of offering himself and men of war to the King's service in case of necessity, came to resume the old question of the marriage with the Princess, giving out among other things that he had promise of the Lutheran League that in case of the death of the Elector Palatine he would be preferred to his uncle Duke Frederic and Otto Henry his elder brother. But all availed him little, and he has gone with a present worth 2,000 cr. Has failed to persuade the Council to take the imposts in good part, and they have finally prayed him earnestly to supplicate her to accept the present which their merchants wish to make her instead. By what he writes and what the ambassadors tell her she will recognise whether the despatches to them are communicated to him, and can act accordingly. London, 29 May 1548.

French. Modern transcript from Vienna, pp. 5.

29 May

614. SADLER to [PARR.]

R O

My lord of Suffolk, by his last letters, as your Lordship knows, required me to advertise you what day the proclamations were made in Scotland for prorogation of the truce to 1 July, that you might cause the semblable to be done within your office. This morning, the Governor says that yesterday he sent command to Maxwell to make the proclamations within his office on the West Marches, and that this morning like command is sent to all the wardens of the East and Middle marches; so that this day and to-morrow the proclamations shall be made all along the Borders. Edinburgh, 29 May.

P.S.—"Yesternight arrived here Sir George Douglas, and, a little before him, came to this town the Governor, out of the West parts."

Hol., p. 1. Flyleaf with address lost. Endorsement pasted on: Mr. Sadleyr l're.

* That is to say, the feast of Corpus Christi, the 24 May in 1548, when the King's oath to the treaty was to have been taken.

1543.
29 May.

R. O.
St P. ix.
393.

615. BONNER to HENRY VIII.

On Friday the 25th, the Emperor came hither from Savone with all his galleys of Spain, Geane, Naples, Sicily and Monaco; and all his ships, for conducting of which he stayed at Marseilles, the Isles of Eres, and divers places in the Ryver of Geane. Describes manœuvres at Marseilles, where two French galleys shot at the Emperor's galley, but were driven off by Ant. Dorea. The Emperor appeared right welcome here and was saluted with gun shot. The same morning the Nuncio departed hence to the Bishop of Rome at Bononye, on whose return it will be known whether there shall be a meeting; which in any case would be merely "for a visage that th' Emperor doth not contemn." The duke of Castro, the Bishop's son, was here to receive the Emperor, and departed on the 29th with the duke of Cameryne, either to arrange for the meeting to be at Plaisance or Mantua, or else to reconcile the duchess of Cameryne with the Duke. Guasto, with 200 horse and his guard came hither to meet the Emperor, as did the duke of Florence. Mons. de Boysie, Master of the Horses, lately returned hither; and from Sicily returned the Viceroy, to accompany the Emperor to Flanders, while Aguilar remains viceroy of Sicily. Some marvel that the Emperor comes so feeble, considering the doing of the Frenchmen and the Turk's coming to Hungary, but it is thought he intends to do his feats in Flanders.

Before leaving Spain, besides letters by Mr. Chamberlayne and Atkynson, wrote from Barcelone 30 April, and from Rosas 14 May, by way of Bilbao and St. Sebastian's. Sends copies of these letters herewith. From hence, or from Pavia, will write other occurrents. Geanes, 29 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1513.

R. O.

2. Duplicate of the preceding, headed in Bonner's hand. The copy of my letter sent from Geanes upon the Emperor's arrival there out of Spain." *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

29 May.

616. BONNER to WRIOTHESLEY.

R. O.

Before leaving Spain, besides letters by Mr. Chamberlayne and your servant Edm. Atkinson, I sent from Barcelone, by way of Bilbao, and from Rosas, by way of St. Sebastian's, letters both to the King and yourself. Coming to Geanes, advertises the King of the Emperor's arrival here, in letters now sent which he desires W. to deliver. Geanes, 29 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: "chief secretary to the King's most excellent majesty." Endd.: 1543.

30 May.

617. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 145*]

On landing here received his letters of the 2nd, 9th and 18th ult. This is only to advertise his arrival, which was on the 20th, after being at sea 25 days because of contrary wind, without any other inconvenience. Will leave this on Saturday next, 2nd inst. (*sic*) and go straight to Mantua without sojourning anywhere unless with the Pope, two or three days only, and thence proceed towards Trent. Granvelle meets him at Mantua in order that the final determination may be the sooner taken concerning the Emperor's passage to the Low Countries. Will then send particular instructions. Gennes, 30 May 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

1548.
31 May.

618. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.,
140.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 29 May. Present: Privy Seal, Browne, Wingfield, Paget. Business:—Commission directed to the lord Chief Justice, Dr. Peter and Dr. Tregonwell to hear a dispute between the bp. of Bangor and John Gueneth, clk.

Of meetings at Hampton Court on the 30th and Westminster on the 31st, with the same presence. No business is recorded.

Another meeting at Westm., 31 May. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Norfolk, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Paget, Dacres. No business recorded.

31 May.

619. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

This morning at 5 o'clock, received their letters of the 28th, and will speak again with De Rieulx who is now on the borders of Hennoway with Mons. Darscott besieging a castle called Guy in Terras, probably the new castle which the French began to build two years past. Will write him the King's pleasure, so that he may either come himself or send his opinion. As to the taking of Mounstrell with the aid of 3,000 footmen and 600 horse, De Rieulx did not speak of the keeping of it, "because it was doubtful whether it should be taken or not, as shall appear unto your Lordships by a memory of his own hand which I required of him." He said, if the King should send over his great power, he was sure to take it or force the French to battle and then take it; victuals might always be conveyed thither by the river that comes from St. Omez, on which stand many peels and strong castles of the Emperor's; he had to go towards Hennoway, but would be glad, when the King's power came, to resort to Calais and consult for the taking and keeping of Mounstrell and other things to be done this year. Asked him, for the course to be made with the 3,000 foot and 600 horse, what number he would bring; and he said the number he had last in Boullonoyez, viz. 6,000 foot, 1,400 horse, 2 cannons and 4 fawconetts. Has no other news than he wrote yesterday to Mr. Wriothesley, herewith enclosed. Guisnes, 31 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Fndd.: 1548.

ii. Memorandum (enclosed in the preceding) to the effect that if the King furnishes a succour of 2,000 foot and 200 horse it should, upon the writer's notice to the captain of Guisnes, be sent straight to this place of Munequebrughe; but if the King will make a course with 3,000 English and 600 horse Montreul might be taken by surprise or the Boulenois wasted; and if the King will make a great army Montreul could be taken or the enemy forced to give battle. For the aforesaid course 2 cannons, 2 demicannons and 2 sight pieces are necessary and should have horses belonging to them.

French, p. 1. In De Rieulx's hand.

31 May.

620. HENRY MICHELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Has received his letter showing that he is informed that goods and money of Thos. Garnettes are "restrained in my hands by the customer's deputy of Weymouth." Explains that the goods were entrusted to him by Thos. [Ga]rnet and Gregory Saltford to be sold for Sir Wm. Baily, alderman of London, in repayment of money lent upon the ship and goods, at Burduose, by John Towler, Baily's deputy. The customer took nothing but the King's custom and prisage. Melcome, 31 May.

Hol., p. 1. Add: "[To the] right honorable [the lord] Lysley, admiral [of Englan]d be this delivered."

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" "

That the Emperor (considering the present troubles of Christendom, chiefly due to the king of France, by reason of this war, contrary to his treaties and promises, and without preliminary defiance, recommenced) and that the Turk daily advances in invading the lands of the Christians), with the advice of the king of England, his ally, has sent him (De Phalaris) to require France, in the first place, to consider that the Turk for years past has striven to subdue the countries of the Christians, and therefore the Emperor requires him as a king bearing the title of "res Christianorum" to leave all intelligence with the Turk and withdraw his ambassadors and agents, and also to indemnify the King of the Romans and states of the Empire for the damage they have received from the

1543.

Turk at his solicitation, restore Maran to the King of the Romans, pay the King of France and England all that is owing by virtue of past treaties (as that King's king of arms will declare),* cease making war on the Emperor, and pay all expenses caused thereby, restore all lands which he and his predecessors have usurped from the Empire, and reinstate the duke of Savoy.† Doing this, the Emperor, with the consent of the King of France and England, will be content to make peace with him. Then, after the king of arms of England has likewise declared his charge,‡ if the French king demands the proposition in writing, De Phalaix shall give it, desiring answer within ten days. If asked whether he has charge to accord conditions of peace, De Phalaix shall say that, if the above points are satisfied within ten days, the Emperor will depute commissioners, with those of England, to accord the peace. If the French king refuse the request, or make excuses (as is probable), or defer answer beyond the ten days, or will not give any answer, De Phalaix shall say that if he will not agree to such reasonable requests, the Emperor summons him to accomplish them all, and also to restore to the Emperor and his successors the duchy of Burgundy, counties of Charlois, Auxerrois and Masconnois, vicomté of Auxone, "seigneuries de Chastel Synon, Bar sur Seine et resort de St. Laurens, Amyens, Abbeville, Corbye, Peronne, et St. Quentin"§ with recompense of fruits levied during their occupation, also to restore to the King of France and England all detained from him (as his king of arms will declare); likewise to restore to the Emperor the towns, &c. of Hesdin, Astenay, Ivoix and Dampvilliers and to the Empire, the countries of Provence, Dauphiné and others adjacent; moreover to fulfil the treaties of Madrid and Cambray; and also to restore to the abp. of Valence the 25,000 cr. which he was constrained to pay, together with damages for his long and unjust captivity. Otherwise the Emperor will, with the aid of God and assistance of the King of France and England, pursue the war which the French king has so unreasonably commenced, and will not listen to truce or amity without the knowledge and consent of the King of France and England.

De Phalaix shall then wait while the king of arms of England declares his charge; and shall note all that is said to him, so as to be able to write it at his return. In going and returning he shall avoid speaking of the war or of the Emperor and King.

French. Draft, pp. 6. Endd.: Th'instruccion of the herald.

Add. MS.
28,591, f. 79.

B.M.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.
No. 142.]

3. Modern copy of the above instructions from a Brussels MS, which contains the following additional matter at the end, viz.:—

In going and returning, &c. (as in § 2), so as to give no occasion of jealousy, he shall speak with no one except in presence of the English herald. [In margin: That is, if he shall speak to the Queen of France, and it seems not.] The Council has debated whether the Emperor's king of arms could not speak for both princes, especially if the English should so require, and have thought best that each should speak for his own prince, as well to avoid debate if the King of England wished to use words which could not be entirely avouched, such as supreme head of the English Church, as also to demonstrate that each prince takes the affair to heart.

French. Modern copy from Brussels, pp. 6.

Add. MS.
28,173 f. 174.
B.M.

4. Another, and rather faulty, modern copy apparently from the same MS. at Brussels, which is stated to be a draft.

Fr. Pp. 12.

*Marginal note that this article is put in general terms, as the King can best instruct his king of arms therein.

† At these two points are the words in English "A good space," as if intended as directions for a copy.

‡ In § 3 this passage reads "seigneuries de Noyers, Chastelchinson, Bar sur Saine et resort de St. Leurent, Amiens," etc. In § 4 the reading is "seigneuries de Noyers, Chastelchnoy, Bar sur Aube, et resort de Amiens," etc.

1543.

May.

GRANTS.

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GRANTS in MAY 1548.

1. Robt. Baxster. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., formerly in tenure of Geoff. Hoke and afterwards of Wm. Bekam and Joan his wife, in the parish of St. Martin in le Vyntr, London, which belonged to the hospital of St. Mary without Bysshoppesgate, London; to Thos. Hargrave and Oliver Hall, to the use of the said Robt. and Joan his wife and the heirs of the said Robt. Westm., 1 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 18.*

2. Bishopric of Chichester. Mandate to the abp. of Canterbury to confirm and consecrate George Day, King's chaplain, who has been duly elected bp. of Chichester since Richard, the last bishop, translated to Cov. and Lichfield. Westm., 29 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 1 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 2, m. 28. Rymer, XIV., 741.*

3. Wm. Jezequel *alias* Jesequall, native of Brittany. Denization. Westm., 25 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. (no place named) 1 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 26 (dated 8 May).*

4. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye, and Robt. Turwitt, of the Household. Grant, in fee to the said Edw., for 877l. 14s. 2d., of a windmill in Cambryngnam, Linc., which belonged to Hulton priory, Staff.; lands in Fleckney, Leic., parcel of Wystowe rectory, Leic., which belonged to Sulby mon., Ntht.; Northrawceby grange and the grange in Northrawceby, Rutl. and Linc., in tenure of Edw. Sapcottes, which belonged to Swynneshed mon.: a toft and lands in tenure of Wm. Mounson in Herwyk, Torkesey and Fenton, Linc., which belonged to Catley priory; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Thorney, Notts., which belonged to Brodholme mon.; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Bamburgh, Linc., which belonged to Bridlington priory; Templecombe manor, Som., which belonged to Templecombe preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem, and all possessions of that preceptory in Templecombe; a messuage called Romehowse in Okeford Fitzpayne, Dors., and other lands (specified and tenants named) there and in Wynculton, Soms., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; Wyken manor, Leic., which belonged to Nonne Eton mon., Warw.; lands in tenure of Robt. Mower in Kneton, Notts., which belonged to Welbeck mon.; the manor of Lardough Este, and advowson of the vicarage of Llandough and Leekwythe, co. Glam., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon.; tithes of Perfyttes lands and of all other lands in Lee and Cleverdon, Wilts., which belonged to Malmesbury; and Hampen manor, Glouc., which belonged to Quenington preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem. Westm., 30 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 1 May.—P.S. (slightly mutilated and stained). Pat. p. 10, m. 10.*

5. Sir Arthur Darcy and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate the house &c. of the late priory of Clementhorpe and lands in Clementhorp, Bishopthorp, Knavysmyer, Busterthorp, and Middelthorp, in co. city of York, and in Sandehoton and Sandehoton Carre, Yorks.; to Ric. Goldthorp and Joan his wife, and the heirs of the said Ric. Westm., 2 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 14.*

6. Sir John Mordaunt. Licence to alienate a third part of Drayton manor, Ntht.; to John Lynne and Ric. Morgan to be regranted to the said Sir John and his heirs. Westm., 2 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 31.; also on p. 7, m. 4.*

7. Sir Robt. Southwell, M.R. Licence to alienate the manors of Litell Pecham *alias* West Pecham and Swanton, Kent, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, with appurtenances in Litell Pecham *alias* West Pecham, Estpecham, Hadlowe, Mereworth and Pepynbury; to Sir Edm. Walsyngham, lieutenant of the Tower, and Anne Greye his wife, in fee to the said Sir Edm. Westm., 2 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. 4.*

8. Yorks. Commission to Jas. Craythorne and Wm. Tankerd to make inq. p m. on the lands and heir of John Conyers, dec. Westm., 2 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. 12d.*

9. John Baptist and Lawrence Guyciardini and their fellowship, Florentine merchants resident in Antwerp. Licence (at the contemplation of the Lady Regent of the Emperor's Low Countries) to bring by sea out of France 600 tons of Gascon or French wine and Thoulouse wood into Flanders and the Low Countries, without hindrance. Westm., 28 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 2 May.—P.S. In English. Pat. p. 7, m. 19.*

10. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye, the King's servant, and Robt. Turwitt, of the Household. Licence to alienate tithes of Profyttes (or Perfyttes) Londres in Lee and Cleverdon, Wilts., which belonged to Malmesbury mon., and all tithes which belonged to Malmesbury in Lee and Cleverdon; to Ric. Modye. Westm., 2 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 4, m. 5; also p. 12, m. 8.*

11. Wm. Pynnock, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber. To be general receiver of the lands of Eleanor late countess of Somerset called the Copercionars Lands and of rents in the city of London belonging to a certain hospice of the King's called Warrewyckesinne; with 13l. 6s. 8d. a year; for life; as John Turnor or any other held the office; with fees from Mich. 33 Hen. VIII. since which he has exercised the office. Westm., 25 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm. 2 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 13, m. 12. (dated 25 April). Cancelled on resignation 30 June 1 Edw. VI.*

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12. Wm Crane, of Saxstede, Suff. Fiat for his custody of 5 ac. of land in Tatington, Suff., which Ricardus de Canefelde, formerly rector of Tatington, appropriated to his church without licence, which church the bp. of Rochester holds to his own use; for 21 years; at 2s. 6d. rent. *Del.* Westm. 2 May 35 Hen. VIII. S.B. (signed by Norfolk; and docketed: By mainprise of John Corbett and John Gibbes of London).

13. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye and Robt. Tyrwhitt or Turwhytt. Licences to alienate, viz.—

i. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Bawmburgh, Linc., which belonged to Brydlington priory; to Robt. Dyghton of Parva Stirton, Linc., and his heirs. Westm., 3 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 16.

ii. Northerawceby grange and their grange in Northerawceby, Rutl. and Linc., in tenure of Edw. Sapeottes, which belonged to Swynneshed mon.; a toft in tenure of Wm. Mounson in Herwyke, Torkesey and Fenton, Linc., which belonged to Catley priory; and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Thorney, Notts., which belonged to Brodeholme priory; to Wm. Mounson of Carleton Paynell, Linc., and his heirs. Westm., 3 May. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 16.

iii. A messuage and lands in Wykyn, Leic., in tenure of John Byrchley, to the said John Byrchley and the heirs of his body. Westm., 3 May. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 17.

iv. A messuage and lands in Wykyn, Leic., in tenure of Ric. Pynchbek; to Wm. Baker, of Wykyn, and the heirs of his body. Westm., 3 May. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 17.

v. Two messuages and lands in Wykyn, Leic., in tenures of Wm. Wyghtman and Robt. Byrchley; to Wm. Wyghtman and the heirs of his body. Westm., 3 May. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 18.

14. Ant. Ellys. Licence to alienate Stoke manor, Linc., and lands in tenure of Ric. Raskell, and lands late in tenure of John Langar, late rector of Kyrkestone, in Northstoke and Southstoke, Linc.; to Hen. Fyssher. Westm., 4 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 6.

15. John Bened ap Res, of Dynlley, co. Caern. Pardon for the death of John ap William ap Hoell, of Pennarth, co. Caern., who attacked him at a place called Hoell Llanliffny, co. Caern., on Sunday after St. Matthew's Day last. Westm., 4 May. *Pat.* 35 Henry VIII., p. 2, m. 20.

16. Guy Babthorpe. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Hen. Babthorpe. dec. *Del.* Westm., 4 May.—S.B. (signed by lord St John, J. Hyde, and John Seurster). *Pat.* p. 2, m. 29.

17. Ph. Hobbye. Licence to alienate meadows and pastures (named and ten-

ants named) beside Evesham, Worc.; to Ric. Sheldon for life, with remainder to Robt. Welshe, clk., and his heirs. Westm., 4 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 1.

18. Robt. Traps and John Chaundeler and Joan his wife. Licence to alienate the manors of Craultons and Monkyn, with lands (extent given) in Parva Marlowe, Magna Marlove, Chepyngwycombe and Hamulden, which manor of Monken and lands (extent given) Wm. Lovejoye holds for a term of years after which they revert to the inheritance of the said John Chaundeler; to Sir John Baldewyn and Alice Baldewyn his daughter and the heirs of the said Sir John. Westm., 4 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 25.

19. John Vandernot, denizen, native of the Emperor's dominions, physician and surgeon sworn unto the duke of Suffolk, free of the Company of Surgeons in London. Licence, solely or jointly with other expert persons, to practise the arts and sciences of physic and surgery, both within the liberties of London and other privileged places and elsewhere in England; and discharge for any penalties incurred by practising heretofore, and from being empannelled upon inquests and juries. Westm., 27 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 May.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 7, m. 18.

20. John Guylmyn, serjeant of the Woodyard. Lease of the prise wines within the port of Bristol, viz. in the Kingrode, Hungrode, le Bak, and le Keye within the liberties of the town; for 41 years from the expiration of a 21 years' lease to Thos. White, of Coventry, and Henry White, of Bristol, merchants, dated 19 Nov. 16 Hen. VIII.; at 4l. rent. Westm., 27 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 25. (Cancelled as Vacated 4 March 13 Eliz. on surrender by John Younge, who had acquired the interest thereof.)

21. Wm. Auston. Lease of the King's fourth part of the lordship or manor of Leyham, Suff., parcel of possessions of the late Queen Jane; with reservations; for 21 years; at 11l. 13s. 4d. rent and 3s. 4d. increase. Westm., 30 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 27.

22. John Fletcher. Letters of marque in the same form as No. 346-58. Westm. 14 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 May 35 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 20.

23. Sir Edw. Chamberleyn, Leonard Chamberleyn and Dorothy his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Barton Seynt John and lands in Great Barton, Middle Barton, Standford and Ledwell, Oxon; to John Nudgate and Ric. Cripps

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GRANTS in MAY 1548—cont.

and the heirs of the said John, to be granted to the said Leonard and his heirs. Westm., 5 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 14.*

24. *Cheshire.* Commission to Sir Hen. Delves, Ralph Maynwarving and Hugh Starkye to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Wm. Clayton. Westm., 5 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 12d.*

25. Thos. Horseman, the King's servant. Lease of a house, barn and lands in Quarington, Olde Slefford and Kyrkeby, late pertaining to 'le Slory et Illyngton,' and closes called Walnutgarth and Rycroft in Old Slefford manor, Linc., now in his tenure, parcel of the possessions of John lord Hussey, attainted; with reservations; for 21 years; at 9*l.* rent and 10*s.* increase. Westm., 26 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 5 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 15.*

26. Sir Robert Bowes, King's servant. To be master forester and [master] of the hunt of deer within the lordship of Barnardes Castell, and steward of the lordship and constable and janitor of the castle; as Sir Wm. Conyers formerly lord Conyers, Wm. late earl of Southampton or Sir Chr. Conyers late lord Conyers held these offices. Westm., 1 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 5 "mens. subscript."—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 24.*

27. Edw. Blounte. Lease of meadows called Pyttesfeld and Sevarne Mede within the lordship of Ernwoode, Salop, parcel of the earldom of March; for 21 years; at 56*s.* 8*d.* rent and 12*d.* increase. *Del. Westm., 5 May. S.B. signed by Sir John Daunce and Sir Ric. Southwell). Pat. p. 7, m. 27.*

28. Thos. Gildon and Wm. Sandon, late of Aschby next Partney, Linc., and Ric. Cracroft, late of Leighburn, Linc., gentlemen. Pardon of all felonies committed before 1 May 35 Hen. VIII.: the said Thos. and Wm., with Edw. Gilby, late of Westrandell, Linc., gent., being indicted for burglary committed 6 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII. at the house of Wm. Turner, clk., at Scremby, Linc., when they took away 10*l.* in money; and John Hargrave of Bollingbroke, Linc., gent., the said Ric., and Robt. Hatter, late of Stikiswold, yeoman, having, 18 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., burglariously broken into the house of John Almondson and Eliz. his wife at Skerbek, Linc., whom they wounded, and carried off 61*l.* 15*s.* in money; and also the said Gildon, and Edw. Gilby, late of Louth, Linc., gent., and Stephen Abraham, late of Skyrbek, yeoman, having, 12 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., at Boston, procured and comforted the said Hargrave, Cracroft and Hatter to do the said burglary. Westm., 4 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 6 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 1, m. 7.*

29. Sale of Crown Lands. Commission to Sir Ric. Riche, chanc. of Augmentations, Sir Ric. Southwell, one of the General Surveyors, Sir Edw. Northe, treas. of Augmentations, Sir John Williams, master of the Jewels, Sir Thos. Moyle, another of the General Surveyors, Wm. Whorwode, General Attorney, Walter Hendle, attorney general of Augmentations, Hen. Bradshaw, General Solicitor, and Wm. Staunforde, attorney general of the Court of General Surveyors, (for the relief of the King's great charges presently in hand for defence of his realm and subjects), to sell lands within the survey of the Augmentations and General Surveyors to the yearly value of 10,000*l.*; selling no manors, &c., above the yearly value of 40*l.* or parcels of such, except houses to which no lands belong in London or elsewhere, and except lands now granted for term of life or lives without rent paid; sales to be at 20 years' purchase, woods to be valued by the officers of the same, houses to which no lands pertain to be at 10 years' purchase, and other specified conditions. Westm., 3 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 6 May.—P.S. In English. Pat. p. 18, m. 19.*

30. Chr. Smyth. Lease of the court, hall, chamber and orchard of Markesburye, Soms., and a house called Longstable at Hunstert, Soms., with appurtenances in various places (named) which belonged to Glastonbury mon.; for 21 years; at 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* rent. Westm., 5 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 6 May.—P.S.*

31. Felicia Herford, widow, late wife of Hen. Herford, dec. Lease of 3 tenements in Plymmouthe, Devon, worth 5 mks. a year; 3 messuages &c. in Benston and Eynesham Tylgatesley, Oxon, worth 4*l.* 4*s.* a year; and a messuage and 2 shops &c. in Eynesham, Oxon, worth 10*s.* a year; seized for the debt of John Herford and the said Henry, his son, collector of customs and subsidies of Plymouth and Fowey; for life or 50 years from Mich. 33 Hen. VIII.; at 8*l.* 8*d.* rent. Westm., 3 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. (no place named) 7 May.—P.S. Pat. p. 7, m. 15.*

32. John Veale (Weale in *Pat. Roll*), S.T.B., King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of All Saints *ad Fenum* commonly called Allhallowes, void by the promotion of George Daye, S.T.P., to the bpric. of Chichester. Westm., 20 April 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 7 May 35 Hen. VIII.—P.S. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 21.*

33. John Feld, of West Depyng, Linc., fuller. Lease of a fulling mill called Feldenyll in the lordship of Baugham Stowe and Depyng, Linc., parcel of Warwickes Landes, late in tenure of John

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Nauseglos; for 21 years; at 53s. 4d. rent. *Del.* Westm., 8 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat.* p. 7, m. 22.

34. Wm. Bapthorp, Robt. Chaloner, Leonard Beckwith, and Tristram Tesshe, and John Hogeson and Geo. Gaole, aldermen of York. Lease of the whole fishery, fishing and hawking, in the water called Fossedyke near the city of York, parcel of the duchy of York; for 21 years; at 3l. 6s. 8d. rent and 3s. 4d. increase. *Del.* Westm., 8 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat.* p. 7, m. 25.

35. Will. Jezequell (8 May). *See* § 3.

36. Moricius de Marinis and Hen. Salvago, merchants of Genoa. Licence to export 300 sacks of wool from the ports of London, Southampton or Sandwich, to be carried through the straits of Maroke. Westm., 30 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 26.

37. Wm. Armer, yeoman of the King's boys called "henchemen." To be bailiff of the lordship of Shereborne and Knapton in Hartfordeth, Yorks., *vice* Sir Geo. Lawson, dec.; with 4l. a year. Westm., 7 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm. 8 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 18, m. 17.

38. Sir Thos. Butler. Release of the bond dated 3 July 16 Hen. VIII. whereby he (by the name of Thos. Butler, of Busey, Lanc.) and Lawrence Bonvix, merchant of Luke, are bound in 4,000l. to the keeping of certain covenants, enrolled in Chancery, between Thomas late abp. of York, Sir Hen. Wyatt, Sir Andrew late lord Wyndesore and Sir John Daunce on the one part, and the said Sir Thos. and Lawrence on the other. Westm., 8 May 35 Hen. VIII. (Addressed to Sir Robt. Southwell, master of the Rolls). *No date of delivery*.—P.S. (*signed by the King at the head and by Sir Ric. Ryche and Wm. Whorwood at the foot*).

39. Bishopric of Chichester. Grant of the custody of the temporalities to George now bp. of Chichester, which see was void by the translation of Richard the late bp. to be bp. of Coventry and Lichfield. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 28. Rymer, XIV., 785.

40. Henry earl of Cumberland, lord of Westmoreland and Vesci and of the honor of Skipton in Craven. Livery of lands as son and heir of Hen. earl of Cumberland, &c., dec. *Del.* Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Wm. lord St John, J. Hynde and John Sewster*). *Pat.* p. 4, m. 2.

41. Wm. Honning, one of the clerks of the Signet. To be one of the clerks of the Privy Council for life, and have an

annuity of 10l. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery*.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 4 (*undated*).

42. Sir Thos. Seymour, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Licences to export:—

i. 20,000 billet, 100 load of talwood and 400 qr. of oats. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery*.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 4, m. 22 (*undated*).

ii. 30 tuns of beer. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *No date of delivery*.—P.S. *In English.* *Pat.* p. 4, m. 27 (*undated*).

43. Hugh Losse, of London, and Thos. Bocher. Grant, in fee to the said Hugh, for 765l. 18s. 1½d. paid by Losse, of a capital messuage called the Bere in tenure of Edw. Whitwell, "fabri lignarii," a messuage or hospice called the Bell in tenure of Hen. Warde and Agnes his wife, a tenement called le Ferrers House in tenure of Wm. Bodley, "ferroure," at the corner of Longe Lane, and two stables in tenure of the said Bodley on the north and south sides of Longe Lane, all in West Smythfeld in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, which belonged to St. Bartholomew's mon.; also the tenement late of John Shanks and afterwards of John Boggones in Charterhouse Lane in the said parish which belonged to the late Charterhouse near London, an aqueduct or water course from the aqueduct called the Grete Condytt of the said Charterhouse to the said tenement and a leaden pipe through which the water is brought; many tenements &c. (tenants named) in the said parish, the parish of St. Giles without Crepulgate, the ward of Baynerds Castle, and the parish of St. Botolph without Busshoppes Gate including one with a cellar under le Brodegate) and in the parish of St. Sepulchre, which belonged to the Charterhouse; also 2 tenements (tenants named) in the parish of St. Botolph without Algate, one of them (dimensions given) abutting upon the highway in Est Smythfeld leading from Towrehill towards Ratclyffe, and shops &c. (tenants named) in the parishes of St. Botolph without Algate including one called the Fyrkyn in tenure of Hugh Losse, another called le George, and a meadow, dimensions given, called Crasshemyll Medowe abutting upon Nightingale lane on the east, and a parcel of land beside Duggynges Ponde, and St. Brigitte in Fletestrete, which belonged to St. Mary Graces mon. next the Tower; also tenements in Philiplane in the ward of Crepulgate and in the parishes of St. Michael at Basshingshawe and All-hallows the Greater (abutting on the highway on the north, the tenement of Mr. Vampage on the south, the Styllyard on the east and Cosyn Lane on the west), which belonged to Elsyng Spittel priory; lands called Groffeld Vaughan and Groffeld Vaure in tenure of David ap Morgan

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May.

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ap Gwiliam in Aburgeveny parish, co. Monm., which belonged to Talley mon.; co. Carm., a mill called Maester in Mavgh'n parish, co. Monm., in tenure of Morgun Ll'n, which belonged to Lanternam mon., co. Monm.; a mansion, etc., in Llanvellen parish, co. Monm., in tenure of Thos. Clase, clk., a meadow called Gwirlode y Pryour and a piece of land in Monks street (*in vico monachorum*) in Aburgeveny, in tenure of Walter Gunter, which belonged to Aburgeveny priory; also a mansion and garden in the parish of St. Mary Mattfelon, Midd., between the churchyard of St. Mary Mattfelon and a footway leading towards Stepheneth church, and abutting on the garden of John Hadley on the east and the highway leading towards lez Lymostes on the west, dimensions given, certain acres of meadow at Stratforde att Bowe in Stepheneth parish called Lathamme *alias* Little Hamme within a meadow called Brodemedede, and tenements leased to the churchwardens (named) of St. Mary Mattfelon, which belonged to St. Osithes mon., Essex; also a tenement called le Abbottes Inne in the parish of St. Clement in Clementes Lane, London, which belonged to Stratford Langthorne mon., Essex, in tenure of Eliz. Symson, widow; also certain lands specified in the parish of Hendon, Midd. which belonged to Elsynge Spittel mon.

Also grant to Hugh Losse and Agnes his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the said Hugh, of the chief messuage of the manor of Cannons, Midd., which belonged to St. Bartholomew's mon. in West Smythfeld, with its lands (named) in the parish of Whitechurch, Midd., late in tenure Wm. Daunce and now of Hugh Losse; with certain tithes thereon. Westm., 4 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 2.*

44. Bishopric of Chichester. Restitution of temporalities to the King's chaplain, George Daye, who has been duly elected bp. of Chichester upon the translation of Richard the last bp. to be bp. of Coventry and Lichfield. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 28.* Rymer, XIV., 785.

45. Miles Brathwet, A. M. Presentation to the rectory of Sutton, Surr., Winton dioc., void by death. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 27.*

46. Thomas de Noguy, servant to the lord Dorte, ambassador of France, and Robert Atkinson, master of the *Marye Flourre* of London. Licence to take the said ship, with 18 mariners, out of the realm to provide and bring hither 60 tons of wine and other necessities for the ambassador's use. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May.—P.S. *In English. Pat. p. 13, m. 11.*

47. Cuthb. Gardlyner. Fiat for his appointment as collector of custom and subsidy of Berwick upon Tweed. *Del. Westm.*, 10 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Norfolk; with certificate of security given in the Exchequer signed by Chr. More.*)

48. Hen. Audeley and Anne Curthop, widow. Licence to alienate the manor of Graundesden Magna and lands in Graundesden Magna, Hardewyke and Leycote, Hunts; to Ric. and Geo. Alen and Thos. Snappe, and the heirs of the said Ric., to be regranted to the said Henry and Anne and the heirs of the said Henry. Westm., 11 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 15.*

49. Arthur Coole, A.M. Grant of the canonry or prebend in the royal collegiate church or free chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle, void by the forfeiture of Jas. Malet, attainted. Westm., 10 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 13.*

50. Wm. Grey. Lease of two mills in Gilgarran, co. Pemb., called Gilgarran Mylle and Combe Mylle, with the weir and the fishery of three nets called "le Dragge Nettes" there; for 21 years; at 46s. 8d. rent for the mills, and 20l. 6s. 8d. for the weir and fishery. Westm., 7 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 13.*

51. Hen. Hutton and Ric. Hemmyng. Lease of two grain mills, a fulling mill and a windmill in the manor of Woodhall, Suff., and a parcel of land called le Border extending from Woodhall Mill to the bridge of Sudbury, parcel of lands of Queen Katharine, attainted; for 21 years; at 12l. rent; with timber for repairs out of Hunden park. Westm., 8 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 13.*

52. Hen. Dere. Lease of 6 ac. of land called "the Castell Dyches" and Wytherhill, in Bonyarton, co. Glam.: parcel of possessions of Jasper duke of Bedford; for 21 years; at 16d. rent and 4d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 11 May.—S.B. (*signed by Daunce, Southwell and Mogle.*) *Pat. p. 7, m. 24.*

53. Hugh Losse and Thos. Bocher. Licences to alienate:—

i. A tenement &c. in tenure of Wm. Bodley, farrier, at the corner of Long Lane in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, which belonged to St. Bartholomew's mon.; to the said Wm. Bodley *alias* Bodeley. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 19.*

ii. A messuage late in tenure of Peter Hanforde, and now of Peter Sampson, in the parish of St. Brigitte in Fleetstreet, London, which belonged to St. Mary de Graciis mon.; to Hen. Brickank, brewer, of London. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 19.*

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iii. A messuage, &c., in the ward of Baynerdes Castell, London, which belonged to the London Charterhouse and is in tenure of Thos. Gittons; to Robt. Cosyn. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 14.

iv. A messuage, &c., in the parish of St. Mary Matfelon, Midd., position described, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow called Lathamme *alias* Littlehamme in Brode-meade at Stratford at Bowe in Stepheneth parish, leased with it to Hugh Saunders, rector, and Ric. Wilkynson, John Wright and Chr. Hall, churchwardens of St. Mary Matfelon, which belonged to St. Osithes mon.; also the messuage called le Abbots Inne in St. Clement's parish in Clementes Lane, London, which belonged to Stratford Langthorne mon., in tenure of Eliz. Symson, widow; to Wm. Glascok. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 14.

v. Lands called Groffeld Vaugh and Groffelde Vaure in Aburgevenny parish, which belonged to Talley mon., a mill in Mnaughan parish, Monm., which belonged to Lanthernam mon., and a mansion and lands called Crofte Baugh and Crofte Agnes in Llanvellen parish, a meadow called Gwirlode and a piece of land in Monks Street in Aburgevenny parish, which belonged to Aburgevenny priory (tenants named); to Jas. Gunter. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. p. 2, m. 16.*

54. Sir Arthur Darcy and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate lands in Nonne Burneholme, Yorks.; to Roger Sotheby. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 17.

55. John Pyke and Agnes his wife and Edm. Bendowe and Sibilla his wife. Licence to alienate Geynez manor and lands in Upmister and Horne Church, Essex; to Ralph Latham, goldsmith, of London. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 18.

56. *Cumb.* Commission to Sir John Lampleugh, Cuthb. Hutton, Ric. Sawkeld and Thos. Fallofeld to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Sir Edw. Musgrave. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 12d.

57. *Essex.* Commission to John Brame, Chr. Benlos, John Maxye and Fras. Barneys to enquire whether Alice Wood, widow, late wife of Ric. Wood, dec., be a lunatic. Westm., 12 May. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 12d.

58. Fras. Southwell and Walter Myldemaye. To be jointly and severally, in survivorship, auditor of accounts of the King's works, of the King's ships and of all money expended in the King's affairs, with 40*l.* a year. Westm., 10 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 12.*

59. Ric. Dowe and Nich. Mynne. (12 May). See below, § 83.

60. Will. Temple and Thos. Smythe. To have the office of making and keeping the arrows within the Tower of London, with the usual fees; on surrender of pat. 15 Sept. 10 Hen. VIII. granting the office (formerly held by Wm. Hende) to Temple alone. Assher 13 July 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May.—P.S. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 10, m. 23.

61. Sir Ralph Salleir, the King's councillor. To be keeper of the Great Wardrobe, *vice* Sir Andrew lord Windesore, dec. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 12 May.—P.S. *Pat. p. 15, m. 2. Vacated 11 Oct. 1 Mary.*

62. Eliz. Asshton. Warrant for a livery of lands as d. and h. of John Asshton, who died 14 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. seized of the manor or messuage called Heydon, Essex, worth 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a year, leaving her of the age of 15 years and upwards. Dated 25 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Signed by St. John, Hynde and Sewster. In English.*

63. Peter Lilly. Grant, in fee, of a messuage, a garden, a cottage and 37 ac. of land, 3 ac. of pasture, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. of meadow in Odiham, Hants, in occupation of Ric. Suter *alias* Mercer, of Odiham, and four closes of pasture and a wood in Ratherwike, Hants, in occupation of Chr. Hanmer, which belonged to George Lilly, late of Southwerke, *alias* of London, outlawed for high treason, and all lands of the said George; with issues from Mich. last. Westm., 3 March 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 May "anno subscripto."—P.S. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 26.

64. Ant. Bonvix, of London, merchant stranger. Licence to freight a ship of 50 tons, belonging to any port in England, Portugal, the Emperor's dominions or Italy, with any merchandise not prohibited, and convey the same beyond seas; and to bring hither in the said ship 30 [tuns] of French or Gascon wines and 20 tuns of any other "cask wares or other merchandises of any outward parts." Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. 14 May.*—P.S. *Pat. p. 13, m. 11.*

65. John Mason, the King's secretary for the French tongue. To be one of the clerks of the Privy Council, for life, and have an annuity of 20*l.* Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 14 May.—P.S.

63. Wm. Stafford and Mary his wife, kinswoman and heir of lady Marg. Bolleyn, widow, dec., viz. daughter of Thos. late earl of Wiltshire and Ormund, son of the said Margaret. Livery of lands of the said Thomas and Margaret and of those held by Joan late wife of Sir George Bulleyn lord Rocheford, dec., by way of jointure. *Del. Westm.*, 15 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Wm. lord St. John and Phylip Parys*). *Pat. p. 13, m. 15.*

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GRANTS in MAY 1543—*cont.*

67. Edward abp. of York. Grant to him and his successors of the advowsons of the churches of Leithe *alias* Lithe and Barwick in Elmet, with licence to appropriate them at their next vacancy. Hampton Court, 16 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westminster, 17 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 22.

68. Martin Balcasky, a native of Scotland, *alias* Martin Balcaskey, late of Edinburgh, merchant. General pardon for offences; and restoration of goods forfeited. Hampton Court, 17 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 13.

69. Chr. Hales, clk., rector of Fladbury, Worc. Licence to travel abroad for the sake of study for seven years and take with him one servant and two horses. Hampton Court, 17 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 14.

70. John Peykyns, clk., King's chaplain (*capellano*). Grant of the sixth prebend or canonry in St. Peter's Cathedral, Westminster, void by death of Dionisius Dolyon. Hampton Court, 16 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 14.

71. Wm. Herbert, the King's servant. To be captain and keeper of Aburstwith castle in South Wales, with twelve archers under him, and keeper of Karmerdeyn castle, S. Wales, and of all prisoners in the same; with 12*d.* a day as captain and 4*d.* a day for each archer, and 20*l.* a year as keeper of Kermorden castle; as amply as Sir Wm. Thomas enjoyed these offices. Hampton Court, 17 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 25.

72. Griffin Lloyd, one of the grooms of the Chamber. To be master of the Bridge and of the Meason Dieu of the town of Berwick, with all profits which the captain, officers and soldiers there have been accustomed to pay to the said Bridge; also grant of the nomination of one of the soldiers there at 6*l.* a year; *vice* Sir George Lawson, dec. Hampton Court, 17 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 25.

73. Cuthb. Strother, the King's servant. To be one of the clerks of the watch in the town of Berwick upon Tweed and comptroller of subsidies in the port there; *vice* Chr. Kempe, dec.; for life, with profits accustomed. Hampton Court, 16 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 26.

74. Ric. Lee, surveyor of works and fortifications of Callys and Guysnes. Commission to the General Surveyors and the auditors assigned to take his accounts, to peruse his said accounts and allow such

as are signed by the Comptroller of Calais and accept Lee's corporal oath to all (such as prebts to workmen taken up in England) whereto the Comptroller could not certify. Hampton Court, 16 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westminster, 18 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 11.

75. Emerius Tukfeld, clerk, King's chaplain. Presentation to the vicarage of Northe Petherton, Soms., Bath and Wells dioc, *vice* John Bolcom, dec. Hampton Court, 17 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 19 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 13.

76. Thos. Dey, clk. Grant of the prebend and canonry in the collegiate church of St. Stephen in Westminster Palace, void by the promotion of Geo. Deye, the King's chaplain, to be bp. of Chichester. Hampton Court, 18 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 19 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 14.

77. Wm. Paget, esq., one of the King's two first secretaries, and Thomas Knight, one of the clerks of the Signet. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of clerk of the Parliaments, with 40*l.* a year, as amply as Sir Brian Tuke, Edw. Northe, or Thos. Soulemount held it; on surrender of pat. 16 July 33 Hen. VIII. granting the office to Paget alone. Westminster, 10 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westminster, 19 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 25.

78. John Berkeley, the King's servant. Lease of the messuage of the rectory of Shapwick, Soms., with barn, dovecot, 2 orchards, tithes in Chelton, Edingdon, Catcott, Shapwick, Sutton, Stowill, Murilinch and Aysshecote, and other specified appurtenances, which came to the King by attainder of Ric. last abbot of Glastonbury; for 50 years; at 58*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* rent. On surrender of a 21 years' Crown lease to him dated 23 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. Westminster, 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westminster, 20 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 9.

79. Ric. Crimibilhome, of Dutton, Lanc. Grant, in fee, for 231*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* of a tenement in Huntynghden and Baylie in the township of Dutton lately leased to him by copy of court roll, and four other tenements (tenants named) in Huntynghden; and lands (described and tenants named) in Ribchester and Preston in Amounderness, Lanc., all which belonged to the commandry of Newland, Yorks., and hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England; lands (tenants named) in Marsden, Lanc., parcel of the manor of Barnesett in the parish of Colne, Lanc., which belonged to Pontefract mon.; the house of the late Graye Friars in Lichfield, Staff., and certain of its lands described there, except the church, dorter, frayter, cloyster, chapterhouse, and all the lead, bells, glass and iron, save the leaden gutters upon the buildings.

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Also, for 168*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, certain lands (described and tenants named) in Wiswold in the parish of Whalley, Lanc., which were lately leased to John Keehin and belonged to Whalley mon., and other lands in Wiswold and Witton in Blackborne parish, Lanc., which belonged to Whalley. Westm., 14 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 May "anno subscripto."—P.S.

80. Sir John Gage, comptroller of the Household, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Licence to retain 40 persons in his service, besides household servants and servants in his offices, and give them his livery, badge or cognizance. Hampton Court, 14 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 22 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 10.

81. Sir Wm. Musgrave. Licence to alienate lands in Raughton, Gaytskaylles, Brakentwayth and Stokylwaygh and Sebreham, Cumb.; to John Musgrave of Bewcastell, Cumb., for life, with remainder to Adam Musgrave, son of the said John, and the heirs male of his body, with like contingent remainders, successively, to John and Ingram, other sons of the said John, with contingent remainder to heirs male of the body of the said John Musgrave, the father. Westm., 22 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 18, m. 3.

82. Augustine Palmer, clk. Grant of the pension that he who is now bp. of Chichester is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination until appointed (by the bp.) to a benefice. Hampton Court, 18 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hampton Court, 22 May.—P.S. *Pat.* 34 Hen. VIII., p. 10, m. 26.

83. Ric. Dowe and Nic. Mynne. To be jointly and severally, in survivorship, auditor of accounts of the King's lands which were purchased by King Henry VII. or have come to the Crown by attainder, and of possessions of the late mon. of Lenton forfeited by attainder of Nicholas late prior there, and of Sir Jas. Fitzgarret and Sir Thos. More and Hen. Norres, attainted, and the late mon. of St. John Baptist beside Colchester, forfeited by attainder of Thomas late abbot there; with fees of 20*l.* and profits as enjoyed by auditors of the lands called Richemondes lands, Warwykes lands, and Spencers lands, or the auditor of the principality of North Wales. On surrender by Dowe of pat. 23 April 30 Hen. VIII. granting the office to John Assheton, now dec., and him (which pat., as cited, does not specify the lands of Lenton, &c.). Hampton Court, 12 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 29, (dated 12 May).

84. Sir John Daunce. Lease of Whalley rectory with its annexed chapels of Padeham, Clyderhowe, Downham,

Clone, Brumley, Churchc, Altham, Aslyngden, Bowland, Penhull, Trawden and Rossendale and the chapel of Clyderhowe castle, which belonged to Whalley mon., for 40 years from Mich. 1558, or sooner upon the expiry of a 21 years' lease 8 July 30 Hen. VIII. to Sir Wm. Pikerling, at 237*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* rent. Hampton Court, 12 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 8.

85. Wm. Grey and Agnes his wife. Licence to alienate the manor of Withefeld *alias* Withfeldes and lands in Ilford, Barkyng and Wanstede, Essex; to Ric. Stansfelde. Westm., 24 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 12.

86. Sir John Haryngton, King's servant. To be keeper of Beawmanor park, Leic., with herbage and pannage and game, in the King's hands by the death of Leonard Gray lord Gray, dec.; also to be chief steward, receiver and surveyor of the manor and keeper of the woods and of the chief messuage. Westm., 5 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 18, m. 1.

87. John Boule, clk., S.T.B., King's chaplain (*sacellanus*), rector of Wythersfelde, Norwich dioc. Licence of non-residence. Hampton Court, 16 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 18, m. 2.

88. Sir William lord Parre. To be chief steward of the manor or lordship, receiver and bailiff, and keeper of the park (with the herbage and pannage) of Writtle, Essex, chief steward of the honor of Beaulieu, Essex, keeper of the New Park of Beaulieu within the lordship or manor of Newehall, Essex, master of the game (*magistri sive deduct' ferarum*) within the said honor, keeper of the palace and mansion of Beaulieu *alias* Newehall, gardener of the orchard, keeper of the wardrobe, bailiff of the manors of Beaulieu *alias* Newehall, Boreham, Walkefarehall, and Powers; *the* Robert earl of Sussex, dec.; with certain stated fees and 60 loads of firewood yearly at Beaulieu. Westm., 28 April 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 9.

89. John Wollett. Pardon for the death of Thos. Rygdon, labourer, slain by him in self defence, 6 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII., in a lane called Knole at Elham, Kent. Westm., 25 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 20.

90. Hen. Milles. Fiat for his custody of 6 ac. of land in Hunton, Kent, which belonged to John Mundy, of Hunton, who was hanged for treason and felony; for 21 years; at 2*s.* rent and 2*d.* increase. *Del.* Westm., 26 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Norfolk and docketed*): By mainprise of Thos. Strykland, grocer, and John Milles, mercer, of London.

1543.

May
—
GRANTS

623.

GRANTS in MAY 1543—*cont.*

91. Sir Wm. Sydney, the King's servant and Dame Agnes his wife. Grant, r tail male, in consideration of the latter's services to Prince Edward, of the reversion and rent reserved on leases by Wm. Basyng, late prior, and the convent of St. Swithin's cathedral, Winchester, viz. (1) 12 Aug. 30 Hen. VIII., to John Bacon, of Mychelmers, Hants, and Anne his wife, of le Owtwarde Maner Place of Mychelmers manor, as held by Master Tristram Faunteleroye, late farmer there, for 56 years, at 7l. 12s. 4d. rent; (2) 20 Dec. 31 Hen. VIII., to John Salte, of Romsey, Hants, of a messuage in Abridge, in the tithing of Muchelmershe, formerly in tenure of Robt. Knight and allocated to John Estgate "hordarius" of the said cathedral, for 61 years, at 10s. 6d. rent; (3) Mich. 30 Hen. VIII., to John Bacon, farmer of Michelmers, of two meadows called Newbridge meades, of 33 ac., within Michelmers lordship, for 41 years, at 20s. rent and four loads of hay; (4) 1 Sept. 30 Hen. VIII., to Wm. lord Sandes, King's chamberlain, of the site of the lodge and enclosure of the park of Muchelmershe, with herbage and pannage and warren of small game, &c., for 31 years at 4l. rent and 100 pairs of coneyes. Also grant of the premises and all appurtenances in Muchelmershe *alias* Michelmeers, Romsey, Abridge *alias* Abridge Ende and Brachefelde, Hants. Hampton Court, 20 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 10.

92. Sir Geoffrey Poole, the King's servant, and Constance his wife. Grant, in fee, of the manor of Grandsomys *alias* Grandisones, Kent, and the rent called Grandsomys Rent (which belonged to Margaret late countess of Sarum, attainted) out of lands in Dertford, Stone, Wylmyngton, Crayford *alias* Eard, Chesylhurst and Sutton at Howe, Kent, and all possessions of the said Margaret in these places; free of all charges; with issues from Mich. 29 Hen. VIII. Hampton Court 16 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 May.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 20 (*dated* 28 March).

93. Leonard Chamberlayne and Ric. Andrewes. Licence to alienate the chief messuage and lands called "lez demeane landes" in Thomley, Oxon, tithes in Thomley, and a messuage and lands in Dracote, Oxon, in tenure of Wm. Birte, all which belonged to Osney mon.; to Sir John Browne. Westm., 28 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 6.

94. Sir John Williams, of Ricote, Oxon., and Ant. Stringer, of London.

Licence to alienate a tenement and lands in Ruggie, Warw., in tenure of Wm. Malbye, which belonged to Chacombe priory; to John Fawkes. Westm., 28 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 12.

95. *Cumb.* Commission to Sir Thos. Wharton and Sir John Lampleugh to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Chr. Curwen. Westm., 28 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 12d.

96. Geoff. Colville. Licence to alienate the site of the manor of Strete, Kent, and 127 ac. of land and 100 ac. of marsh in Lympne, Kent, parcel of the same manor; to Edw. Thwaytes and Eliz. his wife, in fee to the said Edw. And to alienate the residue of the said manor to the said Edw. Thwaytes. Westm., 28 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 18, m. 4.

97. John Sewster, sheriff of Essex and Herts. Certificate that he has given security in the Exchequer. 28 May 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Chr. More*).

98. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye and Robt. Turwytt. Licence to alienate Hampen manor, Glouc.; to Maurice Denys and Thos. Lane. Westm., 30 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 13, m. 17.

99. *Cornw.* Commission to Sir Wm. Guidolphin, Thos. Trefrie and John Kylligre to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Wm. Pentyre. Westm., 31 May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 12d.

100. Sir Arthur Darcy, the King's servant. Licence to alienate a mansion at the east side of the churchyard of the Charterhouse and gardens, &c., in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldergate, with an aqueduct and pipe from "le great conduyte" of the Charterhouse, in tenure of Sir John Nevill and (*sic*) — (*blank*); Latymer, which belonged to the Charterhouse; to Sir George Darcy. — (*place and day blank*) May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 20.

101. Robt. Whyte. Licence to alienate a messuage called "le Harpe," of old called "a Brewehouse," in Tower Strete in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London, which belonged to the Crosse Freres of London, boundaries given, which messuage is in tenure of Joan Mylbourne, widow, late wife of Sir John Mylbourne, formerly wife of John Chester, and was granted to the said Robt. by pat. of 23 Feb. last; to Wm. Chester, merchant of the Staple of Calais. — (*place and day blank*) May. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 21.

1543.

1 June.

624. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A.P.C., 141.

Meeting at Westm., 1 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Paget, Riche, Baker, Dacres. Business:—The mayor and coroners of Cambridge appeared; but, as the Council "had no time to hear them," they were dismissed home again until 1 July.

1 June.

625. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

The Frenchmen make a very great assembly, at which the King will be in person; at least he is coming to Compiennes if not there already. He expects 4,000 Almaines besides those about Monstroeul. If that be so, the enterprise we have so often talked of would be both honourable and profitable to our masters. "Jay sceu quelque chose de Ardre plus avant que je ne feis jamais, que je vous diray quelque jour sil plait a Dieu que soions ensamble." Commendations to his wife. For her sake has granted Peronnelle his life, whom he will send back to her in 3 or 4 days. Lens, 1 June '48. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.

1 June.

626. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to [WALLOP].

R.O.

After he had finished his first letter he received Wallop's reporting answer from the King upon the subject they discussed. Is always at the King's service and the Emperor's. The more he thinks of the project they discussed, the more he finds it honorable, reasonable and profitable, if done secretly and soon. Quite understands that the King desires to guard his honor; but they must be ready to act immediately upon the defiance made, and therefore the English should by working at their bulwarks make a show of meaning to defend rather than attack and bring over little troops of men secretly. As to the men and artillery he can bring; will at once despatch to know the Queen Regent's pleasure, "et, sa response oye, vous en advertiray a diligence; et si mestier est me trouveray vers vous pour conclure ce qui sera de fere. Jespere avoir nouvelles de la Roineend edens aprez demain le soir." As to the revictualling of Monstroeul, gave him long ago the plan^o in writing. Thinks he could only bring the artillery he had last with him, for there is none on these frontiers except for the towns.

The duke of Arschot and he have no enterprise about Hainault, but he is come hither to join the Duke as the French threaten Hainault. Had he had any other enterprise he would have told Wallop when he spoke with him last. Wallop will have news of him as soon as he has the Queen's answer. Lens, 1 June '48. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Not addressed.

2 June.

627. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PARR.

R.O.

Received his letters of 30 May with a letter to him from Wharton, and "the copy of an article of a letter" sent out of Scotland to the deputy customer of Carlisle. The King will grant the safe conduct to the laird of Dunlanerik, the sheriff of Ayre and John Hamilton, bastard brother to the Governor, with 20 servants, to come to Carlisle, not doubting but that Wharton will use his accustomed dexterity with them to advance his Majesty's affairs in Scotland. Westm., 2 June. *Signed by* Chancellor Audeley, Norfolk, Russell, Westminster, St. John, Browne, and Wy[ngfeld].

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., the lord Parr, lord warden of the Marches foranempst Scotland.

1543.

2 June.

628. CHARLES V. and the GERMAN PRINCES.

Arundel MS.
151. f. 199.
B.M.

Proclamation of Charles V. to the Princes of Germany to cease all strife among themselves until the general Imperial diet which he has appointed, and at which he will be present. Genoa, 2 June 1543, imp. 23, reg. 28.

Lat., pp. 3. Headed: Interpretation pene de verbo ad verbum.

2 June.

629. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 395.

On 31 May at night, received the Council's letters dated at Hampton Court, 28 May; the effect of which they yesterday declared to the Queen. She rejoiced to see the King so ready to perform the treaty, trusted her herald would shortly meet Garter, and (although much busied with these wars otherwise) would make ready to send to the sea at the time appointed. She was glad to hear that there is such likelihood that the Scots will grow to a good conclusion, and thanks his Majesty for informing her. She said that the French noised that a league was made between the King and the French King, and showed a copy (copy enclosed) "whereat was meetly good laughing." She persists that the French prepare to invade the Low Countries this year; but she cannot perceive whether by Artois, Haynaulte or Luxenborgh. She said that the Clevois under the lord Welles lately planned to sack the city of Coleyn.

Have received their letter concerning Mr. Formen's^a matter, and will move the Regent in it. Bruxelles, 2 June 1543. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

3 June.

630. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 141.

Meeting at Westm., 2 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Paget, Riche, Baker, Dacres. No business recorded.

Meeting at Westm., 3 June. Present: the above named and also Norfolk. Business:—Commission stamped for Peter Mewtes to levy 100 hacquebutiers. "O'Brien with a great number of Irishmen made this day their submission to the King's Highness."

3 June.

631. CHAPUYS to PAGET.

R.O.

Mons. le Secretaire, I send you a letter from Mons. de Granvuelle and another from Mons. du Praet to be declared to the King. By the Queen's letters of the 27th ult., the Clevois, in spite of their losses before Hainsberghes, continue the siege; and she has sent the Prince of Orange thither with 3,000 horse and many footmen, who give them continual alarms. She writes to me to beg the King to take in good part the impost here of one per cent.; for if his subjects are exempt the whole impost must be abated, a marvellous hurt to the Emperor and no great advantage to the King's subjects; and she cannot think that he would cause such hurt when the surety of these countries is as important to his subjects as to the natives. Since his subjects enjoy more privileges there than the natives themselves, they should not, for so little a matter, spoil all, especially as the Emperor has now exempted them from the impost of 2½ per cent. at Calix. They need not fear the taxation and examination of their merchandise, for all courtesy will be used. Although the Queen has been persuaded that no treaty or convention can extend to such an unexpected and extreme case (in which any means, lawful or unlawful, might be used) and, contrary to the form of the intercourse, many imposts have been here

^a Sir John Forman—see Vol. XVI., No. 940. In State Papers the name is misread "Formes" and indexed among references to M. de Formes, Marillac's cousin.

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put upon the Emperor's subjects which should first be revoked, the Queen will not dispute with the King, but beg him to regard it as above. I beg you, as it is not possible for me to go to the King, to make the necessary representations to Messieurs of the Council. It grieves me that these affairs go not otherwise; and, as they write from thence, the Queen, for the indemnity of the Emperor and the country, and also that of the subjects of this country, will not be able to do otherwise than continue the impost and ultimately restore that which shall be levied upon the English. *Not signed.*

French, pp. 2. Seal broken. Endd.. "From th' Emperor's ambassador to Mr. Paget, the iijde of June 1548."

3 June.

632. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 147.]

The fault of a courier who after four days (not being able to pass at Dover) has returned the packet which Chapuys sent to Thoison d'Or constrains him to despatch bearer in such haste that he refrains from now answering her letters of the 27th ult. as amply as he could wish. *As to getting this King to declare expressly against Cleves, the Council, lately, at Antoncourt, said it was better to wait until defiance was made to the king of France and affairs were a little hotter; and then would be the time to solicit that article and the two others which he mentioned, viz. the declaration against Holstein and aid against the Turk. Took that advice, especially because, by the 6th article of the treaty, the King is not bound to declare against the aforesaid unless they invade, or favour those who invade, the countries named therein. The agent of Cleves is not despatched to his master to solicit the truce. The King has, by the Council, only shown him the folly of his master's not observing the truce, and that if he continue the Emperor's enemy the King must be his. As to persuading the King to assist the Emperor with men or money in case he could not make the general enterprise, it is not yet time to speak of it without spoiling all; but he might be persuaded to the enterprise of Monstreul. The captain of Guisnes may have added the condition which she mentions, to know whether De Roeulx would listen to it, but those here say that he is absolutely commanded to assist in case of defence. Did not make other instance because, when the defiance is made, the King's men will be ready to join him for defence and offence.*

As to the impost of one per cent., has made one more remonstrance, that no treaty could forbid it in a case of such necessity, and that the Emperor lately exempted the English nation at Calix from the impost of 2½ per cent. And, because those here show that they are not so averse to paying as to being held liable to display and value (manifestar et taxar) their merchandise, to show them that in the end they would have to do that I told them that your Majesty, for your own indemnity and that of the English nation, could not but continue the impost indifferently and at the end of the year return to the English what they have paid, reserving the sum which they wish to offer. Advises continuing in this strain. An answer is to be made him to-morrow which, with the sequel, he will advertise her of as soon as possible.

Here is no other news save that the French ambassador was yesterday in Court, to complain that his couriers were stopped at Dover, and had no other answer but that he must have patience for fifteen days. Four or five of the principal lords of Ireland have arrived accompanied by some bishops, who this morning made homage and fealty to the King. London, 3 June 1548.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

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633. IRISH CHIEFS.R.O.
St. P., III. 463.

Paper endorsed "An abridgement of the Irishmen's requests" [made, apparently upon their arrival in England].

Of Obrien:—To have his lands in tail male and the rule of the King's subjects there, under the laws; gift of bishoprics and other royalties except. To have the suppressed abbeys the Council of Ireland gave him. That English laws be executed in Tomond and the naughty laws and customs of the country put away. That bastards may not inherit. That Irishmen educated in Oxford and Cambridge may be sent thither to preach. To have some small place near Dublin and such name as the King shall assign him.

Of the lord Fitzwilliams:—For a general pardon. (*In margin "Agreed."*) To be captain in Connaught and have the leading of his cousins and kinsmen. (*In margin "No capytayne."*) To be created earl of Connaught in tail male with lands sufficient to maintain the name. (*In margin "Erle of Clanrykarde."*) Ratification of his covenants with the Deputy and Council of Ireland. To have the town and castle of Sligo with rents detained, many years, from him by Odonell, Orowrke and others, especially in Claymewilliam; and that the King will write to Ormond and Desmond not to aid the said Claymewilliams, and to the deputy of Clayn Awley to allow him certain rents in Tire Awley.

Of the lord Fitzpatrick:—To have court leet and hundred in the lordship of Upper Osserey which the King granted him by letters patent, with a Thursday market at Haghevoo. (*In margin "To be granted."*) Restitution of the town of Glashare seized from him by Kildare and now confiscated to the King. (*In margin, but cancelled, "To be granted."*) To have the house of friars called Haghevoo and the monastery of Haghmackart. (*In margin "To be granted."*) To have Leyes abbey and all the premises to him and his heirs by two knights' fees and rent of 3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* To have Leyslipp or Fountesland near Dublin. (*In margin "A convenient porcion to be appoynted by the Deputie."*)

Of Sir Donought Obriene:—To have the seigneurie or captainship of Thomond after his uncle, and his lands in fee simple, with some name of honor whereby he may come to Parliaments. To have lands in lieu of his annuity of 20*l.* To have the lands and captainship of Onaght on this side the water of Shyniayn, of his inheritance and in the King's hands by his means.

Obrienne:—Also desires that the establishment of the Friars of Limerick as a college may be confirmed by the King's broad seal.

Of the bishop of Gloserten:—To have the bpric. of Elphinen united to his see, and the White Friars of Locriac, the chief town of Fitzwilliams, made the parish church.

Pp. 4. Marginal notes in Norfolk's hand. Endd.

634. IRISH NOBLEMEN.

R.O.

Paper headed, "A note of th'expedition of the noble men of Ireland."

Obreen:—To be earl of Thomond for life, and his son after him to be baron of Enchewyn, and to enjoy his lands beyond the Shenon in tail male; with gift of all benefices (except bprics. and "liberties regalites"), the abbeys suppressed in his country and a piece of land near Dublin.

The lord Makwylyam:—To be made earl of Clenrykard in tail male, with annuity of 25*l.* Irish in lieu of the profits of cockets of Galway, and to have his lands in the county of ——— (*blank*) in tail male. To have liberty to give parsonages and vicarages of the King's gift within his country and

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take the third part of the first fruits. To have the abbey called De Via Nova, Clonfert dioc., now in his son's possession, in tail male. To have a piece of land beside Develen by grant to be passed here, at the Deputy's appointment.

The bp. of Clonfert:—To be confirmed by the King in possession of his bishopric with "the deanery of Clonfert", the vicarage of Kyllacmaro, of Lyicmolasy, of Theacneac, de Baleloecriac (?), Clonforten' diocesis, and the vicarage and parsonage of Uran More and the vicarage of Ballenacurthy, Enacdumen' diocesis," which he now possesses. The monastery "De Portu Puro Clonforten civitatis" to be united to the bishopric.

Donough Obrien:—To be made baron of Donnobregan in tail male. To have his annuity of 20*l.* in money or in lands within the English pale. To have a piece of land near Dublin, to set his horse in when he comes to Parliaments, in recompense for Onagh. To be earl, after his uncle's death, for term of life. To have his lands beyond Shenon in tail male. To have the moiety of the abbeys of Clare and Ellanegrave.

The lord of Upper Ossery:—To have court leet and hundred and a Thursday market at Haghevo, the Friars of Haghevo, monastery of Haghmakart and a convenient portion of land to be appointed about Dublin.

Maknymarry, &c.:—"Md. to write to the Deputy for Macknimara, Ashaftnes, Dennys Grady, to have their lands of the King."

Doctor Naylond:—The Friars of Wennys in Tomond or some other reward.

"Md. Ashaftnes to have a bishopric or some other spiritual dignity for his kinsman Malachi Doncho, and the bishopric of Kilmacoudg for his son, William Ashaftnes."

Pp. 4. The first three pages in Gardiner's hand. Endd.

635. McWILLIAM to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., III., 290.

"To your most excellent Highness I, William de Burgo, otherwise called MacWilliam or lord Fitz William, your true and faithful subject, most humbly submit me, my land, life and goods, and desire your most gracious pardon."

He and his ancestors, brought up in a rude country, through ignorance neglected their allegiance. Now, hearing of the King's renown, has submitted to the Deputy and Council of Ireland, and yet not satisfied therewith, but desirous to see the King, has "hither resorted to see the same; whereunto nature did procure me, remembering that I and mine ancestors were descended of English blood, and in time past a baron of the Parliament." Submits all he has to the King, willing only to take what the King may give him.

1^{p.} 2. Endd. : Copy of submissions of Irishmen.

3 June.

636. McWILLIAM and McGILPATRICK.

R.O.

Submission* of William Bourke *alias* MacWilliam made before the King, asking pardon and to have such title and lands as the King will give him. 8 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed*: W. B.

Parchment.

R.O.

2. Modern copy of the preceding.

Pp. 2.

R.O.

3. Articles which McWilliam Clanricard promised to observe when he made his submission to the King.

* Worded exactly like that made by O'Neil. See Vol. XVII. No. 831, or St. P., III., 421.

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636. McWILLIAM and McGILPATRICK—cont.

[Eight articles identical with those subscribed by O'Neil (*see* Vol. XVII. No. 832) substituting the name of McWilliam for that of O'Neil.]

To take such name as the King may give him, introduce English habit and manners, keep his lands in tillage, make no exactions on the King's subjects nor keep galloglas or kerne except at the Deputy and Council's order, obey the laws, assist at hostings, not harbour rebels, and hold his lands by one knight's fee. *Signed* : W. B.

Ip. 2. Endd. : Certain articles whereunto McWilliam hath subscribed.

R.O.
St. P., III. 291.

4. The like signed (with a cross) by McGilpatrick.

Ip. 2. Endd. : Certain articles whereunto McGilpatrick hath subscribed.

Irish
Pat. Roll,
33-35 Hen.
VIII. m. 4d.

5. Enrolment of the like articles as promised by O'Brene, signed by Sir Ant. St. Leger, John Alen, chancellor, James earl of Ormond and Ossory, Edw. bp. of Meath, Wm. Brabazon and Edw. Basnet, dean.

See Morrin's Calendar, p. 87.

3 June.

637. T. PASTON to his Brother in Law, the EARL OF RUTLAND.

Rutland
Papers (Hist.
MSS. Com.)
I. 31.

"June 3. Westminster.—The King has sent his chief herald of arms to Calais to meet the Emperor's chief herald. They are to ride together to the French king, not, I think, to make a defiance for the King, but to bring him to such a peace as they shall require. If the French king come to that peace, I think they will put all their powers against the Turk. The Emperor is not yet arrived in Almain. The King is advertised from Venice that the Turk is coming, with his army by sea, to one of the French king's ports called Toulon, which is one of the goodliest ports in the whole world. 'The French king—like the most Christened Prince—has for truth made a great preparation for the Turk's coming both with wine and biscuit and other great pr[o]visions sent, and he hath sent Munser Vandom's brother.' *Torn.*"

3 June.

638. SADLER to SUFFOLK, PARR and DURHAM.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 2.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
I. 209.

Having no great matters to write, but being required by their last letters to report the reception of the matters now brought hither by Sir George Douglas, signifies that he has gone to the Governor for the speedy sending forth of the proclamations proroging the abstinence to 1 July, and, again, to present Sir Robert Richardson, priest (whom for the King's sake the Governor has well received), and has taken occasion to feel the Governor's inclination towards the articles brought by Sir George. Finds him most willing to pass them; but, lest it should be said that he concluded them privately by himself, he has written to sundry lords to be here to-morrow for that purpose; and expects no sticking at the articles, "unless it be at the delivery of the daughter of Scotland at ten years old, which, nevertheless, he trusteth easily to bring them unto." If the said lords come not, they cannot say they were not called, and he will, with the advice of those here, conclude matters and despatch Sir George to the King. Has talked also with Angus, Cassils, Somervail and Sir George, who expect no difficulty and approve the sending for the lords, as numbers will lend authority to the conclusion. The Governor also said that he had put off the convention which the clergy prorogued to the 4th of June, and, if once sure of peace, he would prosecute the Cardinal. Told him he might now perceive how to be sure of peace, which was by performing the King's requests; and he answered that he would do as the Council here thought expedient,

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and for himself fully agreed with those last articles, and trusted that the lords who assemble here to-morrow would likewise agree.

Begs them to advertise these things to Court, and to forward private letters, herewith, to Mr. Wriothesley and other friends. Edinburgh, 8 June.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd. : 1548.

°° The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text as given in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 375.

3 June. **639.** SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 304.

This day, when with the Governor, received Parr's letters of the 1st and showed the contents to the Governor, who alleged that he had sent for Bothwell, to answer for his proceedings on the Borders and for other causes, and will, with the advice of the Council here, proceed to his "punition," and forthwith order justice to be ministered on the Borders. You should do as they do, making redress if they make it, and letting them have always one shrewd turn for another; as your Lordship, with the advice of my lord Lieutenant, can well consider. Herewith are letters to my said lord Lieutenant and my lord of Duresme, showing what I know of the matters which Sir George Douglas has here in treaty; also letters to Mr. Wriothesley and other friends at London, containing only my private affairs. Pray address these to my said lords to despatch to Court. Edinburgh, 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

3 June. **640.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Yesterday and to-day hears that the French King is, or will be to-morrow night, in camp at Amyaz with 42,000 footmen, 20,000 being Allemaynes and Swyches. Compeyne and Amyaz are each to provide 30,000 doz. loaves of bread daily to the camp. Many great pieces of ordnance are coming from Paris. Mons. de Reulx wrote of this assembly two days ago; and Wallop sent him news, and the contents of the Council's letters of 28 May. He will not shortly be on these borders; as he doubts the Frenchmen's coming down to Bapham and Arras.

As the French king's meaning is doubtful, will certify the state of this place. The great ditch before the castle, and the bulwark that responds to the Myll tower and Pourtons bulwark, will not be finished till Michaelmas, unless more masons are sent. The Surveyor has sent for 80 more. The ditches from the said bulwark to the Myll tower and thence to the Three Corner bulwark, both lie dry and unmade. The 300 men working in the town ditch might be better employed there, for the surety of the castle is most important.

Reminds them to send pikes, matches, touch boxes and horns. Encloses two letters for Sir George Dowglas, from two gentlemen of Scotland, sometime his (Dowglas's) servants, who are in the garrison of Therwanne. Guysnes, 8 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd. : 1548.

3 June. **641.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

The bruit still runs of the great "amasse" of Frenchmen, the King's coming this day to Amyaz and the coming of many Allemaynes and Swychez. This morning the captain of Gravellings wrote (letter enclosed) that 16 ensigns of Allemaynes and Denmarquoiz, sent by the duke of Cleves, have passed by Lembourgh doing much hurt, that the Duke's army

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4 June.

647. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

Wrote the contents of his letter touching the enterprise of Monstroeuil to the Queen; who thanks him for his affection to the Emperor and, approving the enterprise, commands the writer to join him upon his intimation that the King's 3,000 foot and 600 horse are ready. Would do so, with a greater number, if it were not that the enemy entered in such force here that he must use his men for defence, and for that ask the assistance which Wallop has offered on the King's behalf. The King of France is at Coussey and will be to-morrow at Laffere with 8,000 or 10,000 lansquenets, 24,000 or 25,000 French foot, from 7,000 to 8,000 horse, and 46 pieces of artillery, with much munition and many pioneers. If he lay siege to any town, Wallop and the writer have only to give him battle, which if he loses he and his realm are lost, and if he retire he is dishonored and risks losing his frontier towns. Meanwhile, by the enterprise of Monstroeuil he is constrained to divide his force; or, if he turn the whole towards Monstroeuil, they can give him battle more advantageously than here.

Has sent for one of the two ensigns of Almaines at Ste Marie Querke, leaving the other with orders to the Sieur de Vendeville, captain of Gravelinghes, for it to assist Wallop if required. The ensign contains 1,500 foot and 300 horse. If Wallop requires more for defence, will do his best to supply them. As to guarding Monstroeuil, it will be time to look to that when they are within it. Bouchain, 4 June. *Signed.*

French, pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "The Great Master of Flanders. . . . 1548."

5 June.

648. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 142.

Meeting at Westm., 5 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Passport signed for certain Scottishmen dismissed into Scotland. The Irish matters viewed, and Parker, secretary to the lord Deputy, instructed therein. Letters received from the mayor of Dertmowthe together with a certain Breton^o who desired to speak with the King or Council; and who was desired to put his matters in writing and committed to the dean of Westminster.

5 June.

649. SIR HENRY SAYVYLLE and ROBT. CHALONER to SIR RICHARD RICHE.

R.O.

On Sunday, 3 June, received his letters to my lord President and others of the Council here, for the examination of witnesses concerning the parsonages of Owstone and Axsey, Linc. As the President was already in his journey towards London, and the rest of the Council employed elsewhere, the writers took the examinations enclosed; but could not examine Chr. Lepton, who was departed to London. Palace at York, 5 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add.: Chancellor of Augmentations.

ii. Interrogatories, detailed, for Chr. Lepton, gent., the vicar of Buge-with, Yorks., and Ric. Johnson, of Owston, as to the ownership of the parsonages of Owston and Haxsey and payment of the rent corn.

Pp. 2.

iii. Palacium Ebor. quinto die Junii a^o xxxv^{to} H. viij^{vi}:—Depositions taken by Sir Henry Savell and Robert Challoner by virtue of a letter from Sir Ric. Riche, &c., of Thos. Caldbek, vicar of Bubwith, and Ric. Johnson, as to rent corn of the above parsonages in dispute between Chr. Lasselles and Sir John Cavendish. *Signed: Henry Sayvyll: Robt. Chaloner.*

Pp. 4.

1548.

5 June.

650. DEPUTY and COUNCIL of IRELAND to the COUNCIL.R.O.
St. P., III. 470.

Are informed that James Delahyde, a traitor, has come out of Scotland with a gentleman of the earl of Argyles, and that they were with Odonell, at Loghfoyle, three or four days; also that Odonell retains galloglas. Although for that, and for breaking all his promises to come to Parliament, Odonell deserves to be scourged, yet, considering the bruit of war with Scotland and France and the intended reformation of Laynster as soon as money comes, they dare not ruffle with him without express command. The army on the sea now here would, with a land force, soon bring him low. Has sent to him again to repair hither and release his brethren, and he has again promised to do it at Midsummer. Thinks he is in doubt because his chaplain^o, to whom the King granted a bishopric more than a year past, has never received the King's confirmation. Would have it to deliver to him under the Great Seal if he repair hither. There is no profit from the bishopric, and meanwhile provision may be had from Rome; for the bishop of Rome grants all things free, to allure them.

The King commanded them to advertise him of such of his servants as here diligently "mylited" in his service, to the intent to reward them with lands or the keeping of fortresses. Highly commend John Travers who is meet, for his services, office and knowledge of the language, to be planted in some place to be surely kept. Dublin, 5 June 35 Hen. VIII.

P.S.—Lord Power and the baron of Dunboyne have come hither with letters from Ormond requiring licence for them to repair to the King for a year or two, and, as they are young men of small living, to be admitted as pensioners. Ask the Council to learn the King's pleasure in this. *Signed by St. Leger, Alen, Abp. Browne, Aylmer, Brabazon, Lutrell, Bathe, Cusake and Justice Houth.*

l'p. 3. Add. Endd.

5 June.

651. SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.

Commends to his Lordship the bearer William Ryvan, laird of Ballanden, uncle to the lord Ryvan, who desires to see the King and realm, and has the Governor's licence to pass into England. Has written by him to Suffolk to give him passport and safe conduct to Court. Has found him "of a very honest mind and affection towards Christian religion." Edinburgh, 5 June.

Hol., p. 1. l'y leaf with address lost.

5 June.

652. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARD. FARNESE.

R.O.

Here are arrived certain Scots, amongst others an agent† of the Cardinal of St. Andrews, a person of intelligence and experience in Rome, who dined with the writer this morning. He came from Scotland with two ships, in company with a manⁱ sent by the Queen of Scotland and the count of Linnox to the French king, in danger from the English who guard that sea, and they were bound to pass between England and Ireland. He says the Queen is at liberty but cannot govern; and is in her palace with her daughter, and cannot depart thence. Likewise the Cardinal does nothing (*non negotia*) but remains in St. Andrews waiting for better fortune. The barons of the realm are at discord and will shortly come to blows; and, although the greater part of Scotland sides with the Queen and Linnox, it is doubted that that Governor may seek the aid of England; in which case there would be no remedy, but they would occupy that realm. Their chief fear is that the Governor appears to hold to the part of England and is considered little catholic and favours bad churchmen (*tristi ecclesiastici*), of

* Conaught O Siagail. See Vol. XVII. No. 924.

† David Vonar. † James Stewart.

1543.

652. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, TO CARD. FARNESE—*cont.*

whom there are abundance. This agent says that the man sent by the Queen and Linco, immediately upon arriving at Dieppe, went in post to the French king to seek ships, artillery, munitions and money.

Asked these Scots whether he (the writer) would be welcome in Scotland, and what he could do; but all concluded that he could do little, seeing the discord there and the hatred which part of them bear to the Church. Protests his own readiness to go. In Scotland they did not know [of his coming], although he has been here nigh two months; but the King of England knows it well and, as Venetians report, threatens to do him little pleasure if he catches him. Has in his time escaped from so many perils that he trusts in God to escape this also. * * * Paris, 5 June, 1543. *Signed*: Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.

Italian. Modern extract from a Vatican MS., pp. 3. Headed: Di Marco Grimano, nuntio in Francia, al R'mo Card. Farnese.

5 June.

653. CRUCIGER TO JOACHIM CAMERARIUS.

Corpus
Reform.,
v. 116.

When I had come hither John Anglus who passed some years in our University brought me letters from D. Philip [Melancthon] * * * Halæ Saxonum, 5 June.

Latin.

6 June.

654. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 143.

Meeting at Westm., 6 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—O'Brien and the other Irishmen brought in their petitions. Answer written to Mr. Treasurer that in case he sent over more men than appointed to him they should enter into wages.

6 June.

655. THE COUNCIL IN LONDON TO [the COUNCIL AT COURT].

R.O.
St. P., i. 742.

Yesternight we received your Lordships' letters; and accordingly, to-day, had before us 6 or 8 of the best Merchant Adventurers of London, whom we persuaded to condescend to the Queen the Regent's request to grant her "one of the hundrethe." They replied that, to the Regent's allegation that if we should deny payment other nations would do the like, the answer was that all others have already paid, and that no other nation save ours has occasion to stick, for none have "such liberties ne freedom of intercourse." They say further that like attempts at new impositions have cost them in defence 40,000*l.*; but, thanks to the King and his father, they have hitherto been defended; they will, however, submit to the King's pleasure, although of themselves they would never agree willingly. After long debate they agreed to give the Queen a benevolence of 1,000*l.* Flemish which is 750*l.* st. As, by your letters, the King requires our opinion herein; for the premises and other reasons too tedious to prescribe, we think it not convenient to grant "one of the hundrethe," but that she should content herself with the said benevolence.

As to the transportation of such as shall shortly be sent to Guisnes, we would know whether we shall write to the ports to pass them, and receive therefor allowance as has been accustomed, or whether that allowance shall be made to the soldiers, like their allowance for coats and conduct. Have this day received letters from Mr. Treasurer desiring that Thos. Kemp, his

* Marginal note to this by Paget "For the King."

1543.

son-in-law, the King's servant, may go over with such as he shall now send, to gain experience; and also whether he may send such of the King's servants in Kent as are neither ordinaries nor have any fee of the King, divers of whom have lately been his servants. Should here have the books of the 1,500 men shortly to be sent over, so as to know what persons levy them and where; and therefore we desire you, Mr. Secretary, to send a note of them "with the places of their transportation." This day Sir Wm. Musgrave repaired to us to declare that, where he is appointed to serve with 150 spears, he cannot furnish above 30 without disfurnishing his rule of Bewcastle; and that he never sued to go over, and would rather tarry and send his cousin Richard, except the King should go in person. As it will not be much out of his way to pass by you we required him to do so. Sir Ralph Bulmer can furnish but 50 men.

Send herewith letters touching the matter of the impost which they have received from the ambassadors in Flanders. Westm., 6 June. *Signed by Cranmer, Norfolk, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Ryche and Bakere.*

Pp. 4. Faded. Address illegible. Endd: 1543.

6 June.

656. J. D'ESTOUMEL to WALLOP.

R.O.

I this morning received letters from the Comte de Reulx, written near Douay, the 3rd inst., that he is more and more assured of the great musters of the French about Corbie and Ribemont, to march into Arthois and Hainault. He orders me to write that he is sending one of the ensigns of Almains at Ste Marie Querke to Bestunne, and the other remains to guard the bulwark we are making, but the departure of the said ensign will not delay the enterprise you know of if the King and Queen approve it. Graveliges, 6 June.

French. Hol., p. 1. Add. Sealed.

6 June.

657. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 399.

Is constrained, by the great muster of the French about Noyon, to require the assistance of England, under the 7th article of the treaty of closer alliance. The French king, who is about La Fere and Couissy, has ready 30,000 foot, 8,000 horse, 40 great pieces of artillery, &c., and means to invade these countries in person before the Emperor comes. Intended to make no haste to demand assistance; but this necessity makes her change her mind. Chapuys is to inform the King of this coming of the French with much more than 10,000 men, and to require his succour; adding suitable persuasions, and especially the gratification to the Emperor, who is on his way hither. Might by the treaty demand money instead of men; but wishes for men, mostly foot, for two reasons (1) to please the King and his subjects, and (2) because, by the treaty, men are to be sent sooner than money. If the King consents, Chapuys shall pray him to hasten as much as possible, since the enemy is ready, without keeping to the time expressed by the treaty, the four months mentioned therein to begin when the men arrive here. The 700 cr. of 40 *sous Tournois* per day should pay 7,000 foot or 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, including captains and double pays. Chapuys shall report if any other calculation is used. Seeing her necessity and the enemy so near, she trusts the King will not delay, especially as the Emperor is absent, and they are bound to pay the cost of preparing the same succour if they demand it without cause.

Has no news of Thoyson d'Or, who should arrive at Calais before him of England. Is glad the King approved the instruction,—which she delivered

1543.

657. QUEEN MARY OF HUNGARY TO CHAPUYS—*cont.*

to Thoyson d'Or without halting at the alteration^o made in it, which is of no effect. Desires to know what instruction the King has given to Garter, of which there is no mention in Chapuys' letters of the 29th ult. just received.

The King rightly considers that to resist France a peace or truce should be had with Cleves; but the duke of Cleves is so obstinate that she cannot in honor treat with or trust him, and therefore it is requisite, by the treaty, that the King declare him his enemy. Granvelle writes that the Pope much resents the treaty. Brussels, 6 June 1543.

French. Copy in the hand of Chapuys' clerk, pp. 3. Endd. in the same hand: "Coppie des lettres de la Royne Regent en Flandres a l'Ambassadeur de la Majesté Imperiale vers le Roy d'Angleterre."

R.O.

2. Modern transcript of the original draft of the above at Vienna, containing additional passages, as follows:—

i. *Before the last paragraph*: As to what the ambassadors here say, that the King understood from Chapuys that the Emperor would attack France wherever Henry thought best; it seems that the King took as an engagement what was meant only as politeness. This must be corrected when opportunity offers. Cannot yet hear from the ambassadors that their King is ready to invade France this season.

ii. *Before the last sentence*: Wrote on the 27th ult. of the instance made by the English ambassadors to exempt the English merchants from the impost of the *centiesme*, without mentioning any offer of the merchants. Requires him to ask the King's consent to his subjects paying the impost, in accordance with what she wrote on the 27th ult.

iii. *P.S. in her own hand*: Pray make every effort that we may be assisted soon, for certainly there is need, since we are so strongly assailed, and let me know at once what I can hope for there and in what time I may expect succour.

French, pp. 4. The draft at Vienna is headed: "A l'ambassadeur Chapuys en Engleterre, du v^e de Juing 1543, dois Bruxelles."

6 June.

658. SEYMOUR AND WOTTON TO HENRY VIII.

R.O.

St. P., ix. 396.

Yester even, late, the Queen sent for them and said that the French king continued to approach nearer, and was now at Coussy with an army which the French bruited to number 50,000, and she believed to be 80,000; and she was sure he meant to do some feat before the Emperor's coming. Hearing no certainty of the Emperor's arrival in Italy, she had no one to help her but Henry, who had always showed such good will to her and this country that she trusted he would not at any time leave her destitute, and much less now upon this league. Although, by the league, she can require no aid unless invaded, yet, the invasion being so nigh and she forced to divide her soldiers, she begs Henry for the aid which he should send her if invaded; for she thinks that he would rather stop the enemies before they have done hurt, and also that his men and hers should become acquainted. She desires not the money, but the number of footmen assigned by the treaty; and if the invasion takes no effect (howbeit she doubts not but it will) she will pay all charges. This she desired with "words of humble suit and petition."

She has news from Chassigni, captain of Heynsborgh, that he will still defend the town, into which the enemies have thrown fire and burnt some houses. She daily sends men towards Maystrycht to the camp, which numbers 18,000 footmen and 4,000 or 5,000 horse. The Clevois boast that they will step between them and home and give them battle. Enclose letters from Peter de Boes.† Bruxelles, 6 June 1543. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

* See No. 613.

† No. 621.

1543.
6 June.

659. KING FERDINAND to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Begs credence and favour for his secretary, Tranquillus Andronicus, in asking for aid against the Turks. Prague, 6 June 1543, "regnorum nostrorum Romani xiiij., aliorum vero xvij." *Signed.*

Latin. Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI, ii.,
No. 148.]

2. Instructions given by Ferdinand king of the Romans to Tranquillus Andronicus, his secretary, and envoy to Henry VIII.

To proceed with speed to England, communicate his charge to the Emperor's ambassador, with or without whom (as shall seem expedient), he shall obtain audience of the King and beg help against the Turk. Gives reasons to be urged for this, viz., the imminent danger of a Turkish invasion, and Henry VIII.'s grandeur and liberality, and his new friendship and league with the Emperor. Having obtained a subsidy in money, the envoy is to send it by exchange to some city of Germany without delay. Prague, 6 June 1543.

Lat., pp. 4. Modern transcript from Vienna.

7 June.

660. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 143.

Meeting at Westm., 7 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters received from the earl of Shrewsbury together with [H]all, a Scot, taken for a spy.

7 June.

661. THE COUNCIL AT LONDON to the COUNCIL AT COURT.

R.O.
St. P., i. 744.

As commanded, have made books of all the shires on this side Trent; and perusing the names of the gentlemen, have allotted every of them to make a convenient number; without naming any lord or other of the King's council or chamber, or ordinary of household, which shall be able to bring no small number. Omitted to name any of Wales, or to name any captains to be leaders; that the King may, on seeing the books, augment or diminish the numbers and appoint chieftains and captains. Westminster, 7 June.

P.S.—"The number by us appointed doth extend unto xij^m" (12,000). *Signed by* Cranmer, Norfolk, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage and Bakere.

P. 1. Add. To, etc., the King's highness' Privy Council attending upon his royal [person]. *Endd.*: From the lords at London, vij^o Junii, 1543.

7 June.

662. R. D'APREMONT to FRANCIS I.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 184.
B.M.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI, ii.,
150-1.]

Being unable to obtain the opening of the passages, is constrained to hazard the packets in the hands of strangers who even bear the name of Francis's enemies. There has fallen into his hands a design of that unhappy Lartigue to give the English means of hurting Francis, of which he sends copy in order that it may be provided against. Makes the more haste, doubting ("mectant en double," qu. "doubte"?) the receipt of this, because he is sure that the English will hasten the enterprise, trusting rather to succeed by surprise than by industry or force, although they have a better opinion of themselves than any men he ever saw,—without meriting it. The King left on Monday^o last for Harwict, one of his ports, where all his army by sea is to assemble to receive his commands. Afterwards he will return hither. Duke Philip of Bavaria left three days ago ill satisfied. Count Bernardino de Saint Bonifacio and another Italian captain are

1543.

662. R. D'APREMONT to FRANCIS I.—cont.

dismissed not to return (*ont eu congé sans retourner*) having received from the King 200 cr. and 100 cr. respectively. London, 7 June 1543.

ii. Design for an invasion and conquest of Brittany, or else an invasion of France by way of La Rochelle. Giving an account of the state of these places. It begins "Il me semble quil sera for bon d'aller tout droict a la Rade du Conquest."——

French. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 10. Headed: "Copia de una carta del ambaxador Frances in Anglatierra a su amo que fue intercepta."

663. L'ARTIGUE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., p. 373.]

"Des noms des capitenes des hommes darmes des ordenances de France presentes a la bonne grace de la Mageste du Roy par l'Artigue."

Giving the names of 45 princes and nobles of France, with the number of men of arms in the leading of each, and of the six captains of the French king's body guard, with a note that in a company of 100 men of arms there are at least 600 horse.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

2. Names of strong places in France with their captains. [Apparently forming part of the preceding paper.]

See Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 152 (pp. 371-8).

7 June.

664. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 4.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 212.

Letters being addressed to all the noblemen of the realm to assemble and advise upon the articles now brought by Sir George Douglas, here arrived on Tuesday last the earls of Montrose and Caithness, lords Areskine, Fleming, Seton, Oliphant and others, besides those already with the Governor, as Angus, Cassils and Somervail. Yesterday they sat all day very busily, and great sticking was made at the delivery of the daughter of Scotland at 10 years old unless the King would lay pledges for her marriage to the Prince at 12 years at the furthest. But it is now agreed:—

1. That she shall be delivered at 10 years, provided the marriage is, before that, contracted by procurators, that six suitable earls and barons shall be laid as pledges, and that her custody meanwhile shall be as in the said articles. 2. The peace is agreed according to the articles, saving a little alteration touching intercourse of merchandise with subjects of such "comprehense" as, under the said articles, shall lose the benefit of comprehension; for without that intercourse merchants here cannot live. The peace will be like last peace, with the exception of France pretermitted, and a provision that whomsoever the King or they "comprehend generally" shall be comprehended, and if the same comprehension withhold "land, possession or pension" from the King, or from Scotland, he shall not enjoy the benefit of comprehension, and the parties may, for wages of the requirant, assist each other against such comprehension. 3. They add a new article, that if the Prince die without issue their daughter may return hither unmarried if she list.

The rest is agreed as the King requires. They desire much that the prisoners may be freed, by ransom or otherwise, before they lay the pledges; for at first they would lay some of the prisoners as pledges, not knowing how otherwise to supply the whole six. Murray, Huntley and Argyle were not at this convention; Murray being sick, Argyle having much ado in the Highland with the Irishmen who rebel against him, and Huntley being also occupied in the North. The Governor is glad they came not, as (especially Murray and Huntley,) they would have done more hurt than good. The

1543.

Governor seems wholly dedicate to the King, and, aided by Angus, Cassils, Somervail and Douglas, has, with great difficulty, passed these articles, with which Douglas will to-day be fully despatched, and will leave to-morrow or next day in post. Lennox is returned into his own country of Lennox, joining near the Highland, and gathers force; but looks for men and money from France. The Governor stays proceedings against the Cardinal till the conclusion of the peace, and will not listen to the Cardinal's suits for favour or else licence to pass to France. The convention at St. Andrews, which (as Sadler wrote before) the clergy before Whitsunday porogued to 4 June, is put off by the Governor. The prisoners would know whether to keep their day of entry at Midsummer. Edinburgh, 7 June.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

*** The above is noted (with a list of corrigenda for the text printed in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 376.

7 June. **665.** SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.

By my letters to the King herewith, "your Lordship shall know how all things go here, which from the beginning have gone very frowardly." Now there is some alteration made of the articles brought by Sir George Douglas, which it was thought would pass here "without great difficulty"; but not such, I trust, as to impede a good conclusion. Please despatch them to my lord of Suffolk to address to the Court. Edinburgh, 7 June.

Hol., p. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

7 June. **666.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Sent, yesternight, letters from the Great Master, of the assembly of the Frenchmen and their intent. This morning, received news (enclosed), from one he sent to Abbeville, that their camp is prolonged 15 days.

The 300 footmen that wrought in the town ditch the Surveyor has set a-work about the castle. Desires a letter from the Council to persuade the soldiers to work in the town ditch 4 hours a day. Thinks 1,000 men could not finish the work begun there in 8 months, for although the distance is only "from the West Gate unto the corner of the same next the Park" it is broad and very deep to dig to the water. Reminds them of pikes and other necessities already written for. Callaiz, 7 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

ii. "The sayings of Mathias of Ballingan the vij. day of June."

The French king and Dolphin (*altered from* Duke of Orleans) are at Noyon, and Mons. de Vendosme at Amyens, and the camp "prolonged 15 days." Most of the Almaines lie between Amiens and Abeville, the French horse in Abeville, the Italian light horse about Crottoye and St. Valerye. They have 60 great pieces of battery, and will go to Arras and Tournay.

P. 1. Enclosed in the preceding.

7 June. **667.** WALLOP to NORFOLK.

R.O.

This morning received news from the Great Master, through the captain of Gravelines, that the Frenchmen daily assemble beside Corbey and Ribemont, intending to march toward Artoyez or Henewey. The Great Master has caused two ensigns of Allemaynes, who were at St. Mary Kerque when Wallop spoke with him, to repair, the one to Bettune and the other to the bulwark he is making at the great river's side at a passage out of Bredenerde into Flanders. That the going of the Almaines will not

1548.

667. WALLOP to NORFOLK—cont.

hinder the enterprise before communed of, Norfolk will see by the captain's letters. Mons. de Beez, who assembled the horse and foot of Boullonoyez on Saturday last, as Wallop thought, for "a course upon us," sent them to the Camp, and remains at Boullen, "which he hath not been wont to do." Now there is no stirring in Boullonoyez and they this day repair hither with victuals as accustomed.

Begs him, if not at Court, to send this letter thither with the other; and to favour Mr. Dawtres' suit, his old servant. Guisnes, 7 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*: 1548.

8 June.

668. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C.
143.

Meeting at Westm., 8 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters written to Court declaring the merchants' resolution not to consent to the new imposition of 1 per cent. in Flanders. Wm. Barlow, clk., sent home with letters of thanks to the commissioners, and with three Frenchmen, out of the Marshalsea and the Porter's Lodge, to show the place where the gold was hid. Calfhill, who had long lain in the Fleet, was, with a good exhortation, dismissed. Passport signed for certain Spaniards to pass by Plymouth to Spain.

8 June.

669. CHAPUYS to RUSSELL and BROWNE.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
399.

The Queen Regent orders him, by her letters just received, to wait on the King for the matter shown by the copy herewith. Is grieved that he cannot do so; and would be more grieved but that he hopes they will aid the accomplishment of this. Begs them to report it to the King and (since it is most important to the Queen to know the King's pleasure early) let him know the King's determination by bearer. Stapenay, 8^o June 1548. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*: "A messieurs, Messieurs du Priveseel et Antoyne Brun, grand escuyer du Roy." *Sealed. Endd.*: "vij Junii 1548."

8 June.

670. WILLIAM LORD PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. M.S.
32,651, f. 14.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 379.

To-day, received a letter from Sir Thos. Wharton enclosing two letters to him from the laird Dumlanerik and a Scottish espial.

Wharton writes that he learns by espials the (*sic, qu.* these?) Scots be firmly addict to the Cardinal on this side the water of Furth, viz., Earl Bothwell, lord Hume, the Carres and the Scottes; and that Lennox, Argile, Hunteleye and Morreye govern all beyond Furthe and are against Angwishe and "th'English lords." "What the Governor will do there is great argument." Bothwell is very inconstant.

Dumlanerik writes that George Duglasse came to Edinburgh, 29 May, and the Governor forthwith summoned the lords to answer the things he brought, but they are not yet convened. Duglasse's answer differs little from the offers sent to England, save that where they offered the Queen at 12 years the King would have her at 10. He will notify what occurs when the lords meet. His letter bears date 1 June, and Wharton thinks that George Duglasse was privy to it.

The espial's letter mentions that he can get no knowledge of George Duglasse's despatch or news, and that peace is expected. From a question made at St. Andrews, by the spiritual lords and some of the temporal, it is thought that division will arise. That band is very stark, for the whole north country and Lennox, Argile, Bothwell and Hume are seduced by the Cardinal and only await word out of France; and if they have peace with

* "vij" altered from "vij" misread "9" in State Papers.

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the King "the weaker side shall have the worst." Last week Bothwell passed to Hathington and took part of the abbey's possessions and profits to his own use. The espial thinks "that they shall have the worse if they rule it not the better, for there is no doubted men there but my lord of Angwishe and his friends." The Cardinal keeps a great house and gives great fees, such a house as was never in Scotland under a king. Seyton is out of favour at Court, for his part towards the Cardinal; but how George Duglasse excused himself at London the espial wots not. This letter bears date Edinburgh 1 June.

These occurments are discrepant from Mr. Sadleyr's letters which Parr forwarded this day. Sends copy of sayings of Sir Ralph Eure's espial touching an intended enterprise by the two outlaws^o and the Ledisdales. Eure thinks that if the Ledisdales make any exploit in England it will be about Cokedale, nigh to Warkewourthe; and advises Parr to take heed to himself. Has charged Eure and Sir Cuthbert Ratclif to have the garrisons and pensioners ready, and to keep watch, specially on the water of Tyne, the "brede of Northumbrelande," and the head of the water of Coket. Yesterday Sir Robt. Bowes, who had the writer's safe-conduct for certain Scottishmen, takers of him and Sir Cuthb. Ratcliff, to come to Alnwick, departed thither to treat for ransoms. Moved him to get news of affairs of Scotland. Encloses a letter from Wharton addressed to Suffolk. Musgrave and the two others whom Parr was to send to Suffolk are warned by the sheriff, and one of them is come and is now sent. Will send the others when they come. Newcastle, 8 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

8 June.

671. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Acts of the
P. of Sc.
II. 425.

At Edinburgh, 8 June 1543:—*Sederunt*: The Chancellor, bp. of Galloway, earls of Angus and Cassillis; abbots of Paisley, Dumfermling and Culross; lords Erskyn, Fleming, Somervell, Crechtoun of Sanguhare, St. Johnis, and Methven; Mr. David Panther, secretary, Mr. Jas. Foulis, clerk of Register, Mr. Adam Otterburne, Mr. Thos. Ballenden, justice clerk advocate (*clericus justiciarii advocatus*), Hew Campbell of Lowdown, Drumlanrik, Lochinver, Wauchtoun, Restalrig. Business:—

"The anseris maid be ws, James erle of Arrane, tutour to the Quenis grace," etc., with the advice of our Council, to the memorial brought by Sir George Dowglace from the King of England.

(1) Our Sovereign lady shall be delivered to the King or the Prince, his son, at her age of 10 years, providing that the marriage be made by proxy ere she leave the realm. (2) Six reasonable hostages, earls or barons and their heirs, shall meanwhile be laid as pledges, to be changed every six months. (3) The lords devised in Parliament to have custody of the Queen; and the King may send a man of worship of England and a lady, with a company not exceeding 20 persons, to attend upon her, at his expense. (4) As to the Queen's dower; as she is queen of Scotland, we think her dower should be specified in the contract. (5) The perpetual peace to be like the last peace, with the exception of France (*viz.* the proviso) pretermitted; and with this provision, that whomsoever either party shall comprehend shall not enjoy the benefit of that comprehension if the same detain any land, possession or pension from the King or from Scotland, and neither party shall aid or favour such comprehension, or suffer their subjects to do anything prejudicial to either realm.†

^o Charltons.

† The following clause is here added in § 2: "Reservyng alsua unto the princes be speciale convene, libertie for eche of thame to ayde and assist to utheris for the wageis and stipend[is] of the requirment, againis those personis so comprehendit."

1543.

671. PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND—cont.

(6) As to delivering the prisoners; when all things are ended concerning the marriage and peace, it may please the King to put the prisoners of Scotland to a reasonable ransom, or to liberty otherwise; as no prisoners should remain in either realm, "but show all gentleness and love."

(7) After the marriage, if the Prince die first, without heirs gotten of her, our Sovereign lady shall, if she so pleases, be delivered into Scotland free of any bond of marriage.

(8) It is to be asked by my lord Governor that, "at the Queen's perfect age and at her delivering into England," the King, Prince Edward and she shall give my lord Governor a discharge for all his dealing with the revenues of Scotland.

(9) Item, "we, with advice of the Council," are content that all the articles passed with Sir Wm. Hammliton, Sir Jas. Lermonth and the Secretary, and also with my lord of Glencarne and Sir George Dowglace, "be expirit, excepad ther (*i.e.* these) forsaidis artiklis."

(10) Memorandum, it is to be asked that, if the marriage be completed, Scotland shall enjoy its name and ancient liberties and be governed by a governor of the realm itself and by its own laws, "conforme to the article passed thereupon before"; (11) and the contract is not to be concluded unless the King agree that the prisoners of Scotland be released, at reasonable ransom or otherwise.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 7.
B.M.

2. Copy of the preceding articles in a slightly different order; also with verbal differences and the above-noted addition to the 5th article, the date Edinburgh, 8th June, being inserted at the end of the 8th article.

In a Scottish hand, pp. 3. Endd.: Certain articles touching the matters of Scotland.

Ib. f. 9.

3. Another copy of § 2.

In English handwriting and spelling, pp. 4.

* * The above (§ § 2, 3) are noted in Hamilton Papers, No. 377.

8 June.

672. ARRAN to LISLE.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 12.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 378.

Thanks for favour shown to himself and his friends, as reported by his "traist cousing and counsaloure, Schir George Dowglas." Edinburgh, 8 June. *Signed: James G.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.: 1543.*

8 June.

673. HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 398.

Wrote last on the 3rd. That day the Emperor left Geane, arrived at Saravalle on the 5th and was to reach Pavia on the 7th. This day the Signory sent four ambassadors to do him reverence, "not without honorable presents." Dorias is gone to Sicily with 54 galleys, the ships return to Spain. Not past 3,000 foot came with the Emperor, and few horsemen; and many horses perished by the evil weather at sea. In Italy 16,000 foot and 4,000 horse are made for him, under Ferrante Gonzaga, who is in great credit among Italians and Spaniards. Piero Luigi, the Bishop's son, went to Geane and returned to Bononye. Men think there will follow no parliament, as the Bishop will not come to Mantua. The Bishop practises with the Emperor to give Milan to Signor Octavio. The Emperor's daughter went to Pavia to meet the said Octavio, her husband. The Turk's navy of 150 sail was at Galipoli, 300 miles from Constantinople, and will invade Sicily and Corsica, and join the French against Geane.

1548.

Learns from Ragusa that the Turk rested 15 days at Sophia, perhaps "to give grass to the horses after the Turkes custom," and then departed in great journeys towards Hungary. In Vienna they begin to make provision. God grant that the sects and dissensions of the Almains cause not the ruin of that famous nation! Venice, 8 June 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Fndd.

9 June.

674. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 144.

Meeting at Westm., 9 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter written to my lord Warden enclosing a schedule of horsemen and footmen to be presently sent over by him and others, with order to meddle with none of the King's servants. Letters sent to Court declaring the Council's "allotting of all the shires of England to certain numbers of men."

9 June.

675. THE COUNCIL AT COURT to the COUNCIL IN LONDON.

R.O.
St. P., i. 745.

The King has seen your lordships' letters dated yesterday, with the others you sent; and has also received letters from his ambassadors in Flanders of the 6th inst., and from my lord Deputy, Mr. Wallop, and the Council at Calais of the 7th; "the special points whereof, with the King's Majesty's pleasure for your proceedings with some part of the same, it may like you to conceive as hereafter ensueth."

It appears that the Regent, on Wednesday last, sent for the ambassadors and declared the French king's preparations and her request for aid in men before the actual invasion (detailed as in No. 658). In this the King has resolved to satisfy the Regent's desire; and requires your Lordships to determine what number he is bound, by the treaty, to furnish in such a case, "and to joine in y[our rec]kenning for the furniture of the nombre requisite by the [said] treatye [as well] the nombre [of] horsemen and fotemen that be nowe alrede appoynted to be sent over, as also the horsemen and so many of the soldyours and able labourers at Calais and Guisnez as may be spared from thens without disfournishing of his Majesty's peces there of sufficient garnyson"; requiring you also to consider what artillery is necessary, and whether the charge of it is comprised in the 700 cr. a day specified in the treaty. [*Substituted for*: Requires you to speak with the Emperor's ambassador there, not disclosing the King's resolution, which he minds to discover through his ambassadors with the Regent, but only relating the Regent's request.] As Mr. Treasurer is to be chieftain of the said army, you shall warn him to take order for the transportation, and require him to repair to you to hear what is discoursed, and to conclude for discreet personages to go over with him as his counsellors. That you may expedite matters the King commands me, the lord Privy Seal, to send you the Stamp, and me, the Secretary, to send to you, my lord Chamberlain, his Signet, to be returned soon by a trusty messenger because it is "here necessary, both for his Majesty's causes and also for the private suits and matters of his Signet."

As soon as you are "somewhat armed in the knowledge of the treaty," you shall speak with the Emperor's ambassador there, not disclosing the King's resolution, which he means to discover to the Regent through his ambassadors, but enquiring what number of men the Regent would join with his, if sent; for you may say that if the King did send them he would not have his men put in garrison, which have ever been used to seek their enemies, and therefore would have them in battle so well accompanied as not to overcharge their "hardiesse" and courage. You shall confer also with the Ambassador touching provision of carriage and victuals and the

1548.

675. THE COUNCIL AT COURT to the COUNCIL IN LONDON—cont.

place where the armies shall join. We have this day despatched to Woodhouse and Waters of Lynne to send to Calais such provision as they have already, and to provide the proportion hereinlosed within 10 days; "and Byeston and Belingham be appointed to waft the provision to be sent f[rom] Waters and Woodhouse to [Cal]ais, a[n]d in l[ike] manner we have a[lso] di[spech]ed unto my [lord] Deputy [an]d Counsail at Calais for provision of iiij^m shepe" (as shown by the enclosed copy of the letters, which you shall forward, with others to Mr. Wallopp "to enduce the souldyers at Guisnez to work iiij howres in the day"). Finally we have written to Mr. Stanhop to prepare transportation for the horsemen out of the North by the last of this month, "as was appointed." Mr. Wallopp desires in every letter to have pikes and munitions, whereby the King "taketh occasion to note us of slackness." You shall see him satisfied with the proportion enclosed. Harwich, 9 June.

Draft, pp. 10. Injured by damp.

9 June.

676. THE COUNCIL AT COURT to MR. STANHOPE.

R.O.

The King, minding to send men to Calais and Guisnes for defence of his pieces there and annoyance of his enemies, has appointed these gentlemen of the North whose names are enclosed to furnish 300 horsemen to take shipping on the 30th inst. at Hull. Stanhope shall provide vessels sufficient for the transportation of the said gentlemen and horsemen, at the allowance heretofore accustomed; and shall see that there is no delay in their despatch. Harwich, 9 Junii 1548.

Draft, pp. 2. Endd.: Minute to Mr. Stannop.

9 June.

677. SADLER to SUFFOLK, PARR and DURHAM.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 17.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 215.

This morning, received theirs of 7 June with the news from Sir Thos. Wharton, which he thinks utterly untrue. If the Governor be a Christian man and have any spot of honor, he is wholly dedicate to the King, as he showed himself to be both at the convention of the lords, when Glencairn and Douglas were despatched, and now at this convention; telling Sadler that he would gladly accomplish the King's desires, but, if he acted without the consent of the greater part of the nobility and Council, they would set the realm against him, and that all the malice borne him is for God's cause and the King's. Indeed it is universally murmured "that he is an heretic and a good Englishman and hath sold this realm to the King's Majesty, and, they say, he must needs be a good Englishman, for his ancestors were Englishmen" (he himself says he is come of the house of the Hamptons and is the King's poor kinsman). Cannot think that, if the lords mentioned by Wharton make such a party, the Governor would join them, or that they can make any party against him. It is hard to judge what will follow; for fear of our wars has made them agree, but when peace is concluded it is not unlike that war will begin among themselves. There is one party called heretics and English lords, viz., the Governor and his partakers; another party "which be called Scribes and Pharisees, and of the cast of France, which is the clergy and their partakers;" and a third party which seems to be neuter and will take the stronger side in any business. Touching James de la Hide,* Sadler communed with the Governor, who promised to deliver him and wrote

* Misread "Hile" in Sadler State Papers.

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instantly to Argyle in that behalf, but, yesterday, the Governor told him that, on enquiry, he finds that the said James is dead. To-morrow night Sir George Douglas will be at Berwick in his journey towards the King. Wonders that they have not heard of the proclamations of the truce on the borders of this realm; for they were despatched hence nine days ago, and here men say they have been proclaimed and marvel that "your lordships" hear not of it. Edinburgh, 9 June.

P.S. (not in Sadler State Papers).—Begg them to forward enclosed letters from Cassils to the King and to Glencairn, and from himself to Wriothesley. Cassils' letters are for the matter betwixt him and the sheriff of Ayre. Signed.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1548.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 880

9 June. **678. SADLER to [PARR].**

R.O.

This morning received his Lordship's letters and those of Suffolk and Durham, with the news sent from Wharton. Encloses his "mind and answer." Touching Swynoo's matter, the Governor is much discontent with the offenders and has taken order for redress; as Gilb. Swynoo can tell, who departed yesterday. Can get no wine, but hears that a boat with 80 tun comes from Abirden to-night or to-morrow. Will try to stay enough of it until Parr's merchant from Newcastle comes with his boat. The price is 10*l.* st. Is sure of getting the safe-conduct for the man of Newcastle, but will not speak for it until sure of the wine. Edinburgh, 9 June.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

9 June. **679. CHARLES V. to the PRINCE of SPAIN.**

The letter printed in the Spanish Calendar under this date (No. 158) is of the 19th June. See No. 788.

10 June. **680. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 144.

Meeting at Westm., 10 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters sent to Court touching discourse with the Emperor's ambassador upon certain points written from the Court. Four warrants signed for lords Cobham, Morleys, Sussex and Wentworth for money for coats, conduct and eight days' prest for their soldiers. Letter written to Court touching the Merchants Adventurers' resolution concerning the new imposition.*

10 June. **681. THE COUNCIL IN LONDON to the COUNCIL at COURT.**

R.O.
St. P., i. 748.

As commanded, sent for the Emperor's ambassador and declared Mons. de Bees's answer to "the demand of safe conduct both for Garter and for Toyson," and the letters of instruction written to lord Matrevers thereupon. He approved, and thought it had been well to add that the overtures sent by Garter touched the weal of all Christendom, for which the King and Emperor were so joined that their heralds could do nothing severally, yet it would be but loss of time, for, plainly, the Frenchmen were seeking "opportunity to give us the first shock." His opinion is that the French ambassador should be called to some convenient place (suggesting, merrily, Westminster Hall), and there, in presence of a good assembly, the

* In Flanders.

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681. THE COUNCIL IN LONDON to the COUNCIL AT COURT—*cont.*

Emperor's ambassador and some of the Council should declare to him how the King and Emperor had sent their heralds jointly with articles which, condescended to, might have occasioned general peace; and as his master refused to hear them, the King could not give notice thereof either to the world or his said master but by him, and thought good both to open and deliver them in writing to him, and, in case of refusal, to denounce war. "Which manner of proceeding, with the protestation of refusal of the heralds, he would to be put straight in print, and a trumpet to be sent out of hand into the confines to d[e]clare it] there and intimate the war accordingly;" and the French ambassador to be dismissed home.

The Emperor's ambassador showed news from the Regent, upon which she requests aid according to the treaties, which he has sent to Court.

Were earnest with him about the merchants' matter; but could not bring him to any other point than that the impost must be paid: he adding that, in this extremity, the intercourse could be no stay, and that the King should order his subjects not to give occasion to others to withdraw their contributions, for otherwise their packs would have to be opened and those who had sold goods to them compelled to pay the impost. Told him it would be easier to induce them to give some benevolence out of hand, and that they might be persuaded to disburse 1,000*l.* Fl. "Tush," quoth he, "if they should give *cinq centz mil escus* the gift were not in this case behovefull to be taken"; it was not the gain from their payment that was to be reckoned but the loss by their example.

Have again called the merchants and been earnest with them to satisfy the Ambassador; but they will not believe that, if once begun, it will ever end, or that their packs will not be searched, "whereat they seem much to stick, alleging it were not expedient at all times for the realm such things were openly seen as they should bring away."

Seeing that Sir Wm. Musgrave and Ralph Bulmer cannot make the number of horsemen appointed to them, Sir Thos. Wharton should send 50 spears (besides the 100 to be sent with Thos. Dacres out of Gylslonde and the barony of Burgh) out of Esk, Levens, Bewcastle and other places, and my lord Warden should send 100 spears out of the East and Middle Marches, taking them out of Tynedale and Ridsdale and the parts nigh the sea which are most out of the danger of Scottish thieves. Desire them, as "having there the stamp," to make out letters for execution of this.

Mr. Treasurer's letters yesterday showed the lack of victuals over sea. Desire them to take order that provision may be surely conducted over; also money for payment of this new crew, who received here only 8 days' wages and must receive the rest immediately upon their arrival. Westminster, 10 June.

P.S.—This morning we received a packet from the North, and send herewith a letter to us, and one to the King which we have not read. We have written to Dover for transportation of such as shall pass from thence, and leave you, my lord Admiral, to provide for such as shall pass from Maldon and Harwych. *Signed by Audeley, Norfolk, Hertford, Westminster, St. John and Bakere.*

Pp. 7. Faded and injured by damp. Add. Endd.: 1543.

10 June.

682. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to CHRISTIAN III.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 154.
B.M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., II. 160.

In former letters signified the death of her father and appointment of James earl of Arran to the tutelage of herself and the realm; and also how her father, when he died, in his last will, commanded (after the ancient custom) that she and the princes of Scotland should cultivate the ancient confederacy with the kings of the Danes. Edw. Crawford, Hen.

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Tindel and David Carnebe, her subjects, who are about to sail into Prussia for grain, have petitioned her to beg him to commend them by letter to the prince of Prussia, his sister's husband. Begs him to permit them and other Scots to trade for grain within his realms and (at his request) those of his confederates. Linlithgow, 10 June 1548.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi.
219 b.
B.M.

2. Another copy.

Lat., pp. 2.

Ib. f. 24b.

3. Another copy.

Lat., p. 1.

11 June.

683. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 144.

Meeting at Westm., 11 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters sent to the Duke of Suffolk to send 100 horsemen to Hull, for Guisnes, and send hither Sir Robt. Bowes, appointed treasurer of wars; also to the Customer and Comptroller of Calais for transportation of the soldiers to Guisnes.

11 June.

684. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 154.]

Nothing has happened since he last wrote to the Queen Dowager of Hungary (copy herewith), showing that this King goes unfeignedly to work, and there is hope that he will continue from good to better, especially as *all those in credit are partial to the Emperor. All the Council were displeased that the bp. of London wrote that the Emperor made not much of the news of the conclusion of the treaty of closer amity and, in spite of his solicitations, put off the ratification for nine or ten days. The Council, considering that such reports might engender scruple, immediately concluded to solicit the King for the bp.'s revocation, which the King has resolved upon when the Emperor shall approach Flanders.*

In this last Parliament has been made a book for the extirpation of the heresies and errors which have heretofore reigned; restoring the ceremonies and other things of the Christian religion to their first state, except what concerns the authority of the Apostolic See. London, 11 June, 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from a Vienna MS. endd.: "receues en Cremonne, le xxvj^e dud. mois 1548."

11 June.

685. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 155.]

On Friday, 8th inst., late, received her letters of the 6th; and next morning despatched in diligence to this King, who was (and still is) 50 miles hence, writing to the lords Privy Seal, Grand Esquire and others to promote the contents of her letter; and they have not feigned to help therein, as will appear hereafter. The same morning, some while after his man had left, the Council abiding here sent word that they wished to speak with Chapuys and would come to him. Went to them; and they, by the King's order, asked his opinion upon the answer made by Du Biez to the heralds, Thoyson d'Or and Garter. After some talk, told them it was time lost to wait for the heralds to have access to the French King, for the French were prolonging the affair, by dissimulation, in order meanwhile to surprise something of the Emperor's or theirs; however, if the King insisted on trying that way first, the deputy of Calais might write in the King's name to Du Biez, governor of Boulogne, that the sending of the heralds was for

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685. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—*cont.*

the affairs of Christendom, in which, as the Emperor held first place, the King would not speak alone, especially when there was amity and union between the Emperor and him, and it seemed strange and against all right that difficulty was made about the access of Thoyson, for, although there was war between the Emperor and the King of France, the heralds might jointly open means of coming to peace if the King of France would yield to reason. Repeated that it was labour lost to press for the access, and that a quicker and surer way was to call the French ambassador and, in presence of the people, show him the whole charge of the heralds and give him a term in which to advertise his master of it and make answer; and, if it seemed best, dismiss him therewith. This advice was liked in both points, especially the latter; and the Council at once despatched to the King, whose answer is hourly expected.

This morning the Council sent for him, in the same way as before, and showed him a letter from the King in answer to what his man solicited, saying that the King, considering that the danger of the French invasion touched him no less than the Emperor, would gladly gratify the Emperor by sending the assistance capitulated before it was due, but he would first know from Chapuys what order there was there to provide them with victuals, and moreover (which was the chief thing) whether it was intended to shut up his men in garrison, which would be very irksome and distasteful to them, and if he sent them it should be in the expectation that battle would be given (*et que les ayant d'envoyer ce seroit une intention que l' on deu donner la bataille*), desiring to know the plan. It will be well to write amply for his satisfaction. He would also know if she wishes artillery sent with his men, in which case horses for carriage will be necessary; also where his men should join the Emperor's, and what way they should take to avoid ambuscades. After discussion, the Council prayed him to despatch with all diligence for her resolution in this, and meanwhile they will hasten the said aid, for which, within six days, 1,500 footmen will go over sea, with some number of horses, and the rest will soon follow, there having arrived here from the North 500 skilful and wary and experienced men. Ships are sent to Ulch to lade victuals for Calais, besides the grain provided here both for bread and beer. Has shown them that Flanders will need some assistance in grain, seeing the waste done and the number of soldiers supported.

Has had great altercation touching the impost of one per cent., to which the Council hold that the King will never condescend, praying Chapuys to get the Queen to be content with the present which the merchants are willing to make, which will be as much or more than the impost would amount to. *Represented that she could not exempt them without the Emperor's knowledge and that, at all events, she must act as he wrote in his last. When they were still dissatisfied, asked what wrong it would do them to make those pay the impost who sold merchandise to their people. They answered None, and that that might be done. But when Chapuys told them that that was impossible without examining their merchandise, they would not hear of it. Thinks however that they cannot prevent it by the treaty of intercourse upon which they ground themselves.*

Haste made him forget, in his letters of the 29th ult., to touch upon Garter's charge, nor did there seem great need for it, since he had no commission to demand more than is contained in the treaty. It is true that they allege some more causes which have moved the King to join with the Emperor, such as the refusal to pay his pensions, the setting Scotland to make war against him, and now the practising with the Scots, and other little intrigues. And in the article of Thoyson d' Or's instructions "que

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fournissent aux choses demandees l'on entendroit en amitye" they add "ou donnant promptes et suffisantes pleyges pour fournir," and add moreover "la ratification de ce que propouserait led. Thoyson d'Or." London, 11 June, 1548.

11 June.

686. SUFFOLK and DURHAM to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 19.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 381.

Send herewith a letter out of Scotland from Mr. Sadleyr, with three letters more (of which one is to the King); and also a letter of Sir Thos. Wharton's "touching other particular prisoners than the Larde Rassith, which is stayed for the King and no price yet made for the King with Richard Dacres," who demands for his ransom 80*l*. Dacres has not yet come to Suffolk. Midsummer approaches, when both Scottish and English prisoners must make their entry. Even if the King prolong the day for other Scottish prisoners, Oliver Synkler should enter at his day; by whom it may be known if there were any secret practises with Sir John Witherington (who was kept at his brother's house) or John Heron (who was kept three miles from Edinburgh and spake with the Scottish King, as he has confessed both to the writers and to the lord Admiral) or George Urde or other; with whom, peradventure, the Scottish King did practise to make a party in England, like as the King practised with his prisoners. Oliver Synkler was sent twice to his brother's house to practise with Witherington, as the Scot, his accuser, told Suffolk and the lord Admiral (as they wrote at the time). The Scot who accused both Witherington and George Urde promised to be forthcoming, but, although sent for, there is yet no word of him. The King might write to the Governor that he wishes to learn by Sinkler what practises his kinsman Lynoux goes about. Sinkler told Suffolk that he could, with Lynoux, make a great party for the King; and indeed the King should know Lynoux's practises in order both to warn the Governor and his friends in Scotland and to eschew the mischief thereof. Witherington has agreed with his taker to pay 250 mks., and has laid pledges, so that he need not himself enter again. The King's pleasure must be known touching the prolonging of the entry of prisoners at Midsummer Day and of the truce, which will expire within six days after, if matters with the Scots cannot be perfected in that time. Baking and brewing at Berwik has been stayed because of the prolonging of the last truce, "because, else, the King might sustain great losses if it were not used to the purpose that it was ordained for." Darnton, 11 June. *Signed*.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1548.

11 [June].

687. CHR. BARKER, Garter King of Arms, to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 401.

On the 11th inst., the Lord Deputy sent the trumpet of Calais concerning the Council's letter written from Colchester to Mons. de Byse for Barker's passport. Tossun Dor marvels that he has no answer from the Emperor's ambassador, for, if he go not, Barker's instructions must be altered, and there is no appearance that Tossun Dor will get a passport. Thinks his own will be delayed. This morning 18 great French ships drove four Flemish ships of war, from nigh Dieppe, to take refuge at Resbanke Castle, and then passed northwards. The French king and army draw towards St. Quyntyns. Caleys, 11th of this month. *Signed: X.B. al's Gartier.*

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: "xj Junii 1548."

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11 June.

688. BONNER to HENRY VIII.R.O.
St. P., ix. 402.

Before following the Emperor towards Pavia and Cremona on the 7th., wrote from Geanes on 29 May^o and 3 June. Recapitulates the whole of these letters. That of the 2d [*just referred to as the "3d"*] reported Carl. Farnese's coming to Geanes from the Bishop of Rome, the assuredness of the meeting between the Emperor and Bishop at Castel St. John's or Burgo St. Dony (now it is said the Emperor comes from Cremona to Poles and meets the Bishop at Bussedo near Parma), the difficulty and the reason of this meeting, and why the Emperor goes not to Milan, the arrival of Sr. Fabritius de Colonna, and information touching Dudley received at Geanes from certain Englishmen who said they had written to the Council therein. Sends copy and translation of a printed writing showing that the Emperor will hold a Diet in Germaine. Hears it is to be at Spire, 30 Nov., and that the Emperor speaks with the Bishop to gratify him by promising that nothing shall pass without his advice, and also "to fear him." The Emperor's soldiers in Piedmont have mutinied for their pay, and the Emperor means to take them with him to Flanders and plant others in their place; as likewise the French king has sent his Italians from Piedmont into Picardy and planted Frenchmen in their place. The Emperor had much ado to please all parties, his officers and Spaniards being exceedingly hated, and himself bare of money and not sure of the Bishop of Rome. He has sent most of his men on before to Mantua and Trente and written to the princes of Germany to be in arms for the coming of the Turk, against whom Ferdinandus and the power of the Empire prepare resistance "unless the Turq come in person." The Emperor will bend all his power (the truce ended) against the duke of Cleves unless the Turk's coming alter him. Venice, Mantua and Florence are to join against the French king; and likewise the duke of Ferrare, "but, considering his entertainment of the Pope with practise of marriage and how he doth favour the French part, it is not so well believed of him." The Bishop of Rome openly favours France and only for "worldly wisdom and profit" holds in with the Emperor, each of them having an ill-opinion of the other. Since the duke of Florence's coming there are practises for the Emperor to surrender the castles from the Signory for two millions; and also talk of conveying the duchy of Millan, for money, to the duke of Camerine. The count Palatine shall now help the Emperor with 10,000 foot and 600 horse. Vogera, 11 June.

Hol., pp. 2. Slightly mutilated. Add.

R.O.

2. Copy of the preceding in Bonner's hand, also addressed.

Pp. 2. Faded and mutilated. Endd.: "Copia literarum mearum de data xj Junii apud Vogeram."

12 June.

689. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A.P.C., 145.

Meeting at Westm., 12 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters to be sent to the deputy of Calais and Sir John Wallop, notifying "the coming over of the crew" and requiring them to muster the same. Letter sent to Fletcher of Rie to bring hither three or four known to be "expert in the coasts of Normandy and Brittain."

12 June.

690. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SEYMOUR and WOTTON.R.O.
St. P., ix. 406.

The King has received their sundry letters touching their discourse with President Scory about the impost, the Regent's request for aid and the Emperor's arrival in Italy. Albeit, none invasion being yet made, the King

*See No. 615.

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is not bound to furnish the aid prescribed by the treaty, yet, for the manner of her request and his affection to the Emperor, he will devise with his Council for her contentation, but must first know what number of men she will join to his army and how she will furnish them to keep the field (for he would not "have them put in garrison who have been used evermore to keep the field"), how near the Pale her army will join hers and how they shall be furnished with victuals and necessities. This they shall declare to the Regent, inducing her to order her army to meet his as near the Pale as can be; and then, speaking of the impost, they shall say that the King cannot think that she herself "presseth so much the impost," but imputes it to some minister who does not well weigh the amity between the King and the Emperor, for the treaty will nowise bear it and the pretence of its being an example to others to pay is gone (for they have all paid); and he expects to hear no more of it. Of themselves, they shall add that, now, when the King is ready, at his charge, to send this aid before there is any invasion, she shall do well to suppress this matter of impost, and not burden his subjects with a charge which can neither be maintained by the treaty nor demanded of friendship when he contributes aid otherwise; praying her to consider what benefit to those countries ensues by the traffic of our merchants, and that to oppress them now will make them grudge at this new amity and seek some other way for their profit. And they shall require her to discharge the merchants and order delivery of their ships and goods out of hand; using all dexterity to obtain this.

They shall show the Regent that Sir Geo. Douglas, lately sent into Scotland with articles of treaty, is now returning with a full agreement to them by the Governor and Lords of Scotland. Also that the King is glad of the Emperor's arrival in Italy.

The King received their letters from Peter a Boes, and desires to know what conference they had with his man.

Draft corrected by Paget, pp. 17. Endd. : Mynute to Sir Thos. Seymour and Mr. Wotton, xij^o Junii, 1543.

12 June.

691. SUFFOLK AND DURHAM to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 21.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 382.

This day Suffolk received a letter from the lord Warden with the following news:—That Scotland is divided into factions and there is no universal obedience to the Governor. On 11 June Bothwell forcibly entered the nunnery of Haddington, put the prioress and convent into a chamber and used the goods of the house at his pleasure. This nunnery being but 10 miles from Edinburgh, the Governor sent a herald, with commandment to Bothwell to avoid the place, and George Douglas with a company of men to restore the prioress. There were many bragging words between Bothwell's company and the Governor's, but no affray. Lately the Governor sent for three of the late King's bastard sons that were at the school at St. Andrews, and the lord of Grange, late treasurer of the Household, was conveying them to Edinburgh when the larde of Lough Leven, who married the Larde Erskin's daughter, mother of one of the said children, encountered them and took his wife's son away, saying that none should have the order of his wife's sons but himself.

Describe how, upon communication licensed by the lord Warden, at Alnwick, between Sir Robt. Bowes and George Davison, his taker, Davison offered, for 40*l.* ransom (and 20 mks. to be secretly paid to himself, so that "neither his lands, lord nor booty fellows ne partners" should know of it), to fully acquit Sir Robert and restore his bond. This offer Sir Robert thought not meet to be refused, but, on pretence that he had not the money ready, took a stay until 21 June, in order to learn whether Mr. Sadleyr, at the prorogation of the prisoners' entry from Pentecost to Midsummer, had

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691. SUFFOLK and DURHAM to the COUNCIL—cont.

made any promise which could not thus be dispensed with, and also to know the King's pleasure. Sir Robert says that Sir George Douglas, at his last going towards Scotland informed him that both Scottish and English prisoners should enter at Midsummer next. Enclose a letter from Sir Robert to Suffolk. Think that Sir Robert and all other prisoners should agree for their ransoms as soon as they can. Darnton, 12 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—Of late the chief of the Armestrongs, Rowteleages and Nycsones of Lyddesdale offered Sir Thos. Wharton to serve the King with 100 horse and 100 foot and be sworn the King's subjects, and dwell in Lyddesdale or the Batable Ground or in England, if they might have their friends, now prisoners at Carlisle and Alnwick, released, who were taken at the burning of Sleyley, and to release four Englishmen whom they took there. Wharton answered only that he would advertise the lord Warden. Suffolk has advised the lord Warden to make the same answer as heretofore; so that the Scots may not say we have broken the truce by maintaining truce breakers; and, besides, these broken men keep no promise longer than it serves them.

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1548.

12 June. 692. SUFFOLK to PARR.

R.O.

I have examined the bearer, John Musgrave, and the other two your Lordship sent; and have discharged the other two, finding this man only in fault, for not delivering a letter sent to Sir Thomas Wharton from my lord of Northfolke, then the King's lieutenant, and me and others of the Council then at Newcastle, for an exploit to have been done last year upon the King's enemies; which letter Musgrave kept until Whitsontide last, and Wharton knew nothing of it until Trinity Sunday, when it was delivered to him in presence of Sir Ralph Eure and others. The young man is to be committed to ward at Newcastle or elsewhere, as a warning to beware how he neglects to deliver a letter touching the King's affairs; and at his release you should give him a good lesson. Darnton, 12 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—Though the young man is to be imprisoned, let him have no irons laid upon him, and keep him not in prison past eight days.

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

13 June. 693. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 145.

Meeting at Westm., 13 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter sent to the lord Deputy and Wallop to advertise what men they might spare for any exploit to be done jointly with "thespialles" (*sic, qu. th'emp'ialles?*, i.e. the Imperialists).

13 June. 694. SUFFOLK to [PARR].

R.O.

This shall be to advertise you [that such news "as ye sente hither yesterdaye be adu[er]tised up to the Court]; and wher yor lordship wrote to k[no]w what answer it] were best to make to Sir Thomas Wh[ar]ton for the] Armestranges of Lyddisdale and the Ro[w]teleages] and the Nycsones concerning their offers" to be the King's subjects, made in order to avoid the due punishment of their kinsmen taken for breaking the truce, better answer than has been heretofore given cannot be devised. If their offers were accepted, the Scots would say we broke the truce; and the promises

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of such broken men will be kept no longer than serves them. Shortly, we shall see what shall come of the peace that is in treating, and meanwhile they may be entertained with good words. Sir George Douglas is gone in post towards the Court this morning. He made suit for Wm. Cockburne, the captain of Norham's prisoner, to go upon bond to re-enter upon two days' notice; so you may let him go. "[The] depositions soundeth that he spake it of the reporte of [some in] Scotland, albeit furst enformacion was that he [spake] as of his owne hede." I have written to Brian [Layton] to let him go. Darnton, 13 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—Sir George says the takers of the English prisoners are under bonds not to ransom them without the knowledge of the Council of Scotland; wherefore it is best to await the King's pleasure, "seeing the King gat prolonging of the day for them and gave them like day for their prisoners to enter."

Pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

13 June. 695. DURHAM to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 305.

Yesterday such news as he sent to the Lords and to my lord Lieutenant were advertised up to the Court, but his letter to the Lords was stayed, lest they should think he meddled further than he had commission, in desiring answer whether English prisoners (as well all other as Sir Robt. Bowes, who is with him) might agree for their ransoms before their day of entry; in which matter my lord Lieutenant has special commission, and had, two days before, written for the King's pleasure for prolonging their entry, and also the truce, if the matters with Scotland should not be perfected. Advises him to advertise the lord Lieutenant of all matters, who will not fail to advertise the Council, and has chief charge, both without Parr's wardenry and within it, and must account to the King for the whole country. Hitherto my lord Lieutenant was never advertised of the proclamation in Scotland of the prorogation of the truce, and therefore wrote to Sadler, who answered that all the Borders of Scotland could testify that it was made there. My lord Lieutenant marvels that the deputy wardens have not advertised Parr of this, seeing they were commanded not to make it until after the Scots made it. My lord Lieutenant sent up Sir Robt. Bowes' letter (reporting the licence which Parr gave him to treat with his taker), desiring brief answer of the same. Darnton, 13 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

13 June. 696. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Sadler
State Papers,
i. 217.

Has, in accordance with the letters brought by Sir Robert Richardson, priest, commended Richardson to the Governor; who, for Henry's sake, has thankfully received him, heard him preach and promised him a living. With the Governor's licence, Richardson has been to St. Andrews and has conferred with the Cardinal, as declared in his letters enclosed. Upon the other letters brought by Mr. John Spencer, has put Spencer to the Governor's service, who has heartily received him.

Headed: To the King's majesty, 18th June, 1548.

13 June. 697. SADLER to PARR.

R.O.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 218.

Perceives by his of 11 June how matters stand between Sir Robert Bowes and his taker,* and Parr's desire to know whether they may

* Davidson.

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697. SADLER to PARR—cont.

proceed without offending any promise made here by Sadler. Sued for the prorogation until midsummer, which was granted without condition or promise on his part; so that Bowes and the rest may make their bargains. But their takers are bound here not to compound with or acquit their prisoners without licence of the Governor and Council, who, apparently, intend to use the English prisoners as the King shall use the Scottish; and, if peace succeed, whereof he sees no great difficulty, he thinks that the King will set free all, or the most part, of the Scottish prisoners, without ransom. It may be that the takers of Bowes and the rest, knowing this, fear that they may be driven to compound with the Governor for their ransoms, and would be glad to get beforehand as much as they might. Edinburgh, 18 June.

Pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost. Headed in Sadler State Papers: To my lord Parr.

14 June. **698. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 145.

Meeting at Westm., 14 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter sent to Court touching despatch hence for revocation of Garter, the ambassador of Spain's promise to come to Westminster next morning, &c. Warrant sent to the Master of the Ordnance to send pikes and other munitions, forthwith, to Guisnes.

Another meeting the same day. Business:—Letter sent to Court, declaring discourse with the Emperor's ambassador touching the revocation of Garter and the new imposition in Flanders.

14 June. **699. THE COUNCIL IN LONDON to the COUNCIL AT COURT.**

R.O.
St. P., i. 752.

The Emperor's ambassador, according to his promise, repaired to us yesterday, and, after dinner, declared the contents of Mons. de Rieulx's letters to him which we mentioned in our letters yesterday, viz: how feasible the enterprise of Monstreul should be now that the French king was bending towards Noyon and Avennes on the other side of Arras and that 6,000 footmen, 1,200 horsemen and 6 pieces of artillery would suffice; and as for keeping it, "by that time it should be won th'Emperor would be so strongly at the hand (?) as therein should be small difficulty." He declared the commodity thus to be gained for an enterprise to Rouen, upon pretence of besieging some town upon the Somme; declaring, with many words, our just title to Normandy, and the advantage of its proximity to Brittany which was now ready to rebel. As this was little to the purpose that we called him for, we omit to write his discourse. Breaking from that matter we declared, as in your letters, that the King liked his device for the intimation of the war in presence of the French ambassador, but deferred it. He expressed a wish that the King might be present, and, when we thought that neither necessary nor expedient, declared how, for a very simple matter, the French king assembled the 12 peers of France at Paris, "in the open palace which is there as is here Westminster Hall," and, calling Granvela, then the Emperor's ambassador, openly defied the Emperor.* Coming then to the imposition we declared how the merchants had been at Court to complain of the staying of their ships and to beg remedy, and we prayed him to consider the long amity "between our merchants and that countries," and how the merchants rejoiced at the late alliance, but now to be treated with such extremity as an enemy could scantily show worse would make them with-

* On the 28th March, 1528. See Vol. IV. No. 4109.

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draw their affection; and we prayed him to obtain delivery of the ships. He said he did not know that they were stayed, but even "as a fool is holden when his finger is put into an hole"; why could they not have paid, with a protestation, and come away? Detail further dialogue which ended by his promising to write earnestly into Flanders.

My lord Admiral has brought us a warrant signed by the King; and as, yesterday, we sent the Signet back to you, we now send the warrant to be signed and returned. Wm. Gonston declared, in presence of my lord Admiral, that the ships shall be ready on Sunday or Monday next, if the captains are then ready; and would know "what mariners shall come from Hull, according to your Lordship's letters directed unto the lord Admiral." Send letters just received out of the North. Have also received two letters from Calais, one of them touching the conveyance of the French ambassador's letters "whereof we lately advertised your Lordship." As the parties are in prison and have not so much offended as it might at first sight appear, we would know the King's pleasure. We pray God that our men find sufficient victuals over sea, and money for their wages. Westminster, 14 June. *Signed by Cranmer, Audeley, Norfolk, Hertford, Lisle, Westminster, Ryche and Bakere.*

Pp. 6. Faded and injured by damp. Add. Endd.: 1543.

14 June.

700. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32.651 f. 24.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 383.

The King has seen his letters from Darnton the 11th inst., and likes his opinion touching Oliver St. Clere. Whereas Midsummer is the day of entry for prisoners of both sides, the King is content that Casselles, Maxwell, Somervel and Graye, and such other as Mr. Sadleyr (with the advice of the Governor, Anguish and Casselles) thinks meet to remain in Scotland, shall have their day of entry prolonged until Lammas Day; and likewise desires that Sir Cuthbert Ratclif, Sir Robert Bowes, Thos. Slynghsby, Parson Ogle, John Tempest and such others as Suffolk thinks meet may have like day. St. Clere and others whom Mr. Sadleyr thinks not meet to serve the King's purpose there shall come in at Midsummer; and Suffolk shall order other English prisoners (save Bowes and Ratclif and such as he will except) likewise to enter at Midsummer, and shall signify this to Sadleyr that he may obtain Lammas Day for the coming in of Ratcliff, Bowes, &c. Scottish prisoners entering at Midsummer shall remain upon the Borders. Terlinge, 14 June 1543.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 4. Endd.: The Council attendant upon the King's Majesty's person to my l. of Suff., xiiij^o Junii 1543.

14 June.

701. LISLE to the COUNCIL AT COURT.

R.O.
St. P., i. 756.

This 14 June I received your letters dated St. Ousey's, 13 June, and repaired to my lords of the Council, with Wm. Gonson, to declare the state of the four ships now preparing, which, if the captains named in your letters be ready (which I doubt), we will deliver to them victualled and manned for one month. Sir Ris Maunsfeld, named to be vice-admiral, and John Care, Baldwin Willoughby and my fellow, Jennyns, captains, are yet scantily warned. Maunsfeld is here and shall know the King's pleasure before I sleep, but I hear nothing of the others. Where you write that you have ordered Mr. Brian to send up 200 of the mariners lately despatched at Hull, and that, until they come, none of the mariners of Harwich coast are to be despatched, this will delay the four ships still later than I first wrote to Mr. Brian, viz. the end of next week; whereas now they shall be

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701. LISLE to the COUNCIL AT COURT—cont.

ready on Monday next: if the captains are ready. If the mariners come from Hull before the captains are ready, I will return as many of the Harwich mariners. Where you write to me to instruct Baldwin Willoughby and the others: the King's instructions to Sir Rice Mansfeld as vice-admiral should be devised by you and signed by the King, and I will give the best advice I can, but have "more need to be instructed, in such like case, by some of them than they by me." London, 14 June. *Signed.*

P. 2.—Begg them to show this letter to his friend Mr. Bryan.

Pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

14 June. 702. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 27.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 344.

Sends two letters received from Sir Thos. Wharton and Thos. Dacres, which show that Dacres cannot at present serve, but "the men will be ready."

Sir George Douglas was here yesterday and would be at London on Saturday. He told Suffolk of a Scottishman come to Newcastle from the Cardinal without the Governor's safe conduct. Sent Mr. Uvedale to search him and send him thither. Uvedale found on him only a letter from the young Queen of Scottes to the King, which Suffolk conjectures to be a demand for a passport. He said he was master of art and going to the school either to Lovayne or Coleyne, "but of Parys he spake nothing;" and he showed Suffolk the Queen's letter to the King, whereunto the Governor is privy, and a letter "from the earl of Huntley's brother to the secretary of Scotland that is ambassador with the King." Seeing these letters, Suffolk put in the passport of Wm. Ryvan, uncle to lord Ryvan, for whom Sadleyr had written, the name of the said Alex. Englysshe, M.A., so that they two might go together to the King. The Council should speak with Douglas before granting Ynglysshe his passport; for Suffolk could not stop him, having the Queen's letter. Sends two letters, from Sadleyr and the lord Warden, for (*i.e.* in favour of) Rivan. Darnton, 14 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

14 June. 703. OXFORDSHIRE.

R.O.

Covenant made between Sir John Wellysburn and Thos. Thorn, in presence of Wm. Gyfforde, Wm. Ryseleye, John Arden, Ric. Arden and Nic. Thorn, 14 June 35 Hen. VIII., for the sale to be duly made by Thorn to Wellysburn, for 30*l.*, of lands in Mixburye and Fulwell, Oxon. *Signed by parties and witnesses.*

P. 1. Endd.

14 June. 704. ADRIAN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

The French, yesterday morning, laid siege to Bappalme with a large number of foot and horse and great equipage of artillery. Within are a good number of men of war well furnished, who, he hopes, will remain victorious. Will approach the enemy with all his forces here. Meanwhile, prays Wallop to aid the Emperor's men in his quarter if they need it. The Queen has written to me that the King promised her to do so; and I think he will do it for his friendship to the Emperor. Bethuen, 14 June '43. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.

1548.

14 June. **705. THE COUNCIL OF VENICE TO HIERONIMO ZUCCATO.**

Venetian
Calendar
(Brown),
v. 117.

Note in his letters of the 19th ult. that the mission to Scotland of the patriarch of Aquileia may be interpreted so as to prejudice their subjects. Knew nothing of his sending; for the Pope, to whom, and not to the Signory, prelates render obedience sent him direct from the Papal Court. Agreed to, 14 June 1548.

Original at Venice.

15 June. **706. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 146.

Meeting at Westm., 15 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter written to Court touching request of the earls of Casseilles and Glenkerne for "deferring theirs and others' days of entry."

15 June. **707. [THE PRIVY COUNCIL] TO HARVEL.**

R.O.
St. P., ix. 411.

The King thanks you for sundry advertisements and commands us to advertise you of the state of these parts. The Governor and Lords of Scotland have wholly submitted and are content that the King shall have the tuition and order of the young Queen. The King and Emperor lately sent their two principal heralds to Calais to propose, jointly, to the French king things which might have turned to the quiet of Christendom; but, as the French king refused to hear them, it is not unlike that another way will be taken "for declaration thereof to the world." The French king has in Picardy about 4,000 lances, 800 light horse and 20,000 or 22,000 foot ("the bruit is greater, but this is the truth"), and dare not march from about Compiègne "for fear of us;" and indeed the King now sends over 12,000 or 14,000 foot, and 2,000 horse to join Mons. de Rues and the duke of Ascot, who are in Artois with 18,000 foot and 4,000 horse, so that if the French king march forward "you shall hear that he hath fair play showed." When the Emperor comes, who is looked for shortly, the King has ready 40,000 of his own subjects, besides 16,000 Almaines now in his solde and 6,000 Scots.

The King has some ships out and sends out more, and so does the Emperor, so that they will have an army of 10,000 or 12,000 to keep the seas. The duke of Cleves besieges Heynsberg which he lost last year. The prince of Orange is sent to levy the siege. All Irishmen of estimation have now submitted, so that never prince had so great a conquest of Ireland and Scotland.

Draft with corrections and final paragraph in Paget's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to Mr. Harvell, xv^o Junii 1548.

15 June. **708. CHAPUYS TO CHARLES V.**

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii, No. 156.]

On the 12th inst. received the Emperor's letters of the 30th ult. containing the happy news of his prosperous arrival at Genoa, which has given indescribable joy to this King and Court and all this people. Nothing has happened since he last wrote. London, 15 June 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

15 June. **709. CHAPUYS TO GRANVELLE.**

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii, No. 157.]

The copy herewith will declare occurrents. In default of other matter, laments that Granvelle was not with the Emperor at his departure from Spain, when, by his words to Chapuys's man and by letters from the Comendador Mayor, there was hope of Chapuys obtaining something.

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709. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—cont.

Perhaps much occupation made the Emperor forget, who may also have thought that Chapuys made some profit out of this treaty, whereas he spent 200 cr. and did not gain a single penny or penny's worth. London, 15 June 1548.

French, p. 1. 'Modern transcript from Vienna.'

15 June.

710. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 158.]

On the 12th inst. received her letters of the 8th, together with those of the Emperor containing the much desired news of his prosperous arrival at Genoa, at which this King and those around him, and, generally, all this people, have shown much pleasure.

The day before yesterday, 18th inst., the Council sent praying him to write to Thoison d'Or to return to her as soon as Garter, who was recalled, left Calais. And yesterday the Council asked him to dinner, chiefly to declare that the King liked his advice to revoke the kings of arms, and, instead of their charge, make an intimation to the French ambassador, but as there were not here sufficient notable personages to solemnise the act, would defer the affair till his return, which will be in five days. Told the Councillors that he thought that the King should be present in person; and will try to obtain this. It is not yet resolved whether the charge of the kings of arms shall be explained purely to the ambassador or altered. Begs her to send her advice.

Hearing of the number of armed ships which the French have in the Channel itself, the King has sent out his that are ready, being ten or eleven, equipped in the best possible manner. As those of the enemies are the greater number, and will daily be reinforced, the King would desire her to order the ships of Flanders which are already equipped to join his, and to hasten the equipment of the men and ships capitulated by the treaty of closer amity. Soldiers daily march from hence to cross thither, and yesterday departed a band of 400 hacbuttiers in good order. *It does not seem as if the King reckons on sending more than he is bound to in case of assistance, but, since he likes the enterprise of Monstreul, he will be induced to send largely. As to any other general invasion or enterprise this year, the Council say that the season is too advanced. As to the calculation of the number of men to be given for the said assistance, the Council have seen what she wrote and have not yet examined it (ny ont contreroulle).*

The Council have made marvellous instance for the revocation of the impost of one per cent., to which the King would in no way consent. They cannot be made to understand that if their nation is exempt the others ought to be exempt, not having privilege as they had, which privilege was more valid and indissoluble than that of the clergy, which, as Chapuys alleged, had been for necessity abrogated. Both the Council and the merchants will be content if she orders the vendors to pay the impost and sell their wares dearer if they will or can; but they will in no wise hear speak of viewing and examining their merchandise in order to know the vendors, who could not well be known otherwise. And although they have been shown that it is not contrary to the treaty of intercourse to examine, upon occasion, merchandise leaving the Low Countries, and that the novelty of which the treaty spoke meant pecuniary and "interessable" novelty (otherwise they could exclaim because the new bourse in Antwerp was perhaps made further from the house of their nation than the old, or could oppose the making of a new crane), they persist in their opinion; and the Council have prayed him to supplicate her not to grieve this nation (which shows itself so affected to the Emperor's service) beyond what

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is accustomed, and to at once release their arrested merchandise; which done, they will get the merchants to make an honest present, worth no less than the impost will bring. If she can do so without great prejudice, it would be the best thing in the world as things now stand, and would increase the King's affection to the Emperor and Flanders. Otherwise it is to be feared that the King will resent it and the people (of whom there is now need) will murmur desperately. Certainly it has been imposed at a bad time. *It is true that they cannot, in his opinion, complain of the examination, and yet they find that worse to digest than the rest; and, for the time, it would be well to omit both, in view of the said present.*

The King finds it strange that so many safe conducts are there granted, saying that the sharpest war that could be made on the Frenchmen is to leave their merchandise on their backs and that he has incessant complaints from those who have armed out ships, on account of them. The other day the Privy Seal sent to tell Chapuys openly that they should not be given, for their men were determined to throw any safe conduct they found into the sea and to take all they could, coming from France.

The Council told him yesterday that they hourly expected George Douglaz, who, as their ambassador in Scotland advertised them, brought the very despatch that the King wishes for and demands—very good news for them and their friends and a great blow to the French. London, 15 June 1548.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from Vienna.

15 June. **711.** LISLE to the COUNCIL AT COURT.

R.O.

Is commanded to instruct the Admiral of Sluse where the King's ships do keep, but, till the King's instructions come, for which he wrote yesterday, he cannot well do so. Wrote to Mr. Bryan, on the 18th, of the coming of Thos. Wyndam from the West seas and his errand; "for the [which?] if he or his admiral^a that sent him had well considered the matter he might as well have tarried there with[in] his charge." Wrote also of Wyndam's report of his admiral, which he says "is th'only desire of the residue of the captains there; and if that be true, surely he is not meet to have such a charge." Wyndam says they will do no service where they lie; and, considering that the French pour out ships as they do, the said four ships might well join the others now going to sea; and, together, they will soon "make clean seas." Desires answer in this, and also the instructions for Sir Rice Mansfeld whom the King now sends with 10 of his ships, as vice-admiral, and the warrant for Wm. Gonson.

A great Spaniard ship is arrived in Tayme[s], having come from Spain within these 9 days, and reports that 16 great ships were ready to come to Flanders with 7,000 Spanish footmen for the Emperor. London, 15 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Slightly mutilated. Add.

712. SIR RICE MAUNSELL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

B.O.

—"and officers of the same ports, not only to keep the said 'prices' (prizes) surely, but also to see the goods safely kept to his Majesty's use," and to give notice of receipt of any such prize to the high Admiral of England. "And the King's pleasure is that the said Sir Rice shall not take any ship of Scotland, Portingall, Spayn, or Flaunders," or any of the Emperor's subjects unless they have hurt the King's subjects or would convey men, victuals or munitions into France. Nor shall he meddle with Danskers or ships of Estland unless equipped for war; but shall search ships of the King of Denmark for news and letters, and, in

^a John Winter?

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712. SIR RICE MAUNSELL'S INSTRUCTIONS—cont.

case of suspicion, detain them. Foreseeing ever that there be no spoil of the goods of any ship, Frenchman, Brytayne or other, he shall take. "ne in any wise that [h]e use those which be not Frenchmen or Brytayns till he shall know further of his Majesty's pleasure"; having regard to the bestowing of the men so as always to be master of them.

Fragment, pp. 2.

15 June. 713. OUDART DU BIES to LORD MALTRAVERS.

R.O.
St. P., ix.
400.

Received at the same hour his letter reporting revocation of his master's first king of arms and Francis's answer on the subject of Maltravers' previous letter. This answer is that, considering the friendship, the herald needs no safe conduct, but, considering the danger of the ways with so many *lansquenets* and other men of war abroad, he commissions Du Bies to hear and answer the herald. Promises an answer with which Henry will have "cause de raisonnable contentement."

Yesterday while three ships of Boulogne were passing Calais an English ship came out and took one of them. As there is no declaration of war between their masters, the other two ships made no resistance to this outrage. Begs deliverance of the ship and men. Boullougne, 15 June 1543. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: A Mons. le Deppute de Calais, mon bon voisin. Endd.

15 June. 714. JOHN DENNY to his UNCLE, ANT. DENNY.

R.O.

M. Buccelero writes that his uncle wishes him to come to England this Michaelmas. Having made a good beginning in learning, begs leave to stay a year or two longer, so that it may be known that he has been in Italy; and will pray God to inspire him to observe his uncle's loving admonitions. Begs to be commended to his aunt, and to his mother and father. Venetia, 15 June '43. *Signed: Joanni Deny.*

P. 1. Add.: "Al molto mag^{co} sig^{or}, il sig^{or} Antonio Deni, gentiluomo della camera del seren^{mo} Re d'Inghilterra, mio barba osser^{mo}; nella Corte."

16 June. 715. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 146.

Meeting at Westm., 16 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Warrant stamped to Sir Edw. North to send Henry Palmer, treasurer of Guisnes, 5,000*l.* for payment of the crew lately sent over, until Sir Robt. Bowes, appointed treasurer of the wars, should repair thither.

16 June. 716. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 410.

Encloses letter just received from the Great Master showing that Bapham is besieged on the 13th, and demanding assistance, if required, according to the King's promise to the Regent. Asks what number to send and whether they shall be of the old crew and the labourers, "which was appointed to be 2,000 footmen and 200 horsemen," or whether to leave the labourers and take of the new crew. Meanwhile with the lord Deputy's advice "we will send them the number appointed." Hears that 3,000 foot and as many horse are coming down to Montrill to enter Bredenarde. Guisnes, 16 June, 8 p.m. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

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717. SIEGE of BAPAUME.

R.O.

Gawayn Morel, native of Picardy, at present dwelling at Frenton in the marches of this town of Calais, says that, yesterday, about 2 p.m., Mons. de Vervin issued proclamation that all *compagnons* who wished to receive wages should come before one Charles Hardy to be enrolled, to the number of 1,000. They are to go to the camp before the Emperor's town of Bapaume, and are footmen only. On Wednesday last, 200 French footmen came to guard the abbey of Lisques against the Burgundians.

French, p. 1.

16 June.

718. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 159.]

By her letters of the 6th inst. he will have her news from France of the great preparations to invade the countries of her government. Has just received letters from Arschot and De Reulx agreeing that the French have divided into two hosts. Vendosme is sent towards Arthois with a powerful army and great equipment of artillery, and on the 12th inst. at midnight laid siege to Baspames in Arthois, which is well provided. On the other side, the Dauphin is at Montroeuil intending to besiege Avesnes or Cymay, or to overthrow the little forts thereabouts and afterwards lay siege to some large town, at which the king of France will be in person. Moreover 200 men of arms and 6,000 foot are sent towards Lutsembourg to besiege Theonville or join with the Clevois who are before Haynsberge. The Prince of Orenge with 4,800 horse and 14,000 foot is encamped two leagues from Heynsberge. It will shortly be seen what he can do to raise the siege.

Has just received his of the 11th inst., showing the King's inclination to send succour soon. Requires him to thank the King on her behalf; and she will notify the Emperor of it, who will now be about Trente making all haste. The King widely considers it better to succor her now than to wait until the French have spoiled the country. Hopes to harass them if they lay siege before towns, and, if her men make quick work at Haynsberge, to have sufficient forces to meet the French; but she cannot say whether battle should be given, as that can only be done by those who are on the spot and see the disposition of affairs. To hide nothing from the King, Arschot and De Roeulx, who have the guard of Arthois and Haynault, besides her men at Heynsberge and 2,000 men whom she sends thither from Frize, can muster 3,000 horse and 10,000 foot, to whom she will join 3,000 Spaniards who are just arrived near Sluys, and the reinforcement which the King sends, which can, from Calais, safely join hers; and it is not her intention to shut them up in a town but to employ them in the field. As soon as her men at Haynsberge have done or failed, she will withdraw the greater part to the French frontier and get a powerful troop together. As to victuals, those who come from England shall have no lack. Requires the King, nevertheless, to send grain to Calais which she may get from thence by payment. As to the way to be taken, she advertises De Roeulx, who will send to conduct them. It were well if they had some artillery with them, for she will provide horses as soon as she has notice that it is at Calais, and horses and waggons are ordered to be ready.

Approves Chapuys' opinion shown to the Council about the King of France's delay of audience to the heralds; and his suggested remedy. Requires to know if the King will follow the latter method, in order that she may send Thoyson d'Or the form of protest he should make upon the French king's refusal of access to him.

As to the impost of one per cent, will write by the next.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS., mainly in cipher, headed: Du xvje de Juing 1548.

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17 June. **719. PRINCE EDWARD and MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.**Rymer,
xiv. 791 & 795.

Commission to Audeley, Norfolk, Winchester, Westminster, St. John and Gage, to treat and conclude with plenipotentiaries of Mary queen of Scotland for espousals *per verba de futuro* or a marriage *per verba de presenti* between Prince Edward and the said Queen, and of the dote and dower and the safe custody of the Queen and her delivery at a certain term, and of the government of Scotland during her minority; and also for a peace and confederacy between the two realms. Westm., 17 June 35 Henry VIII.

Lat.

17 June. **720. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**Dasent's
A.P.C., 147.

Meeting at Westm., 17 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letter written to Henry Palmertouching receipt of the 5,000*l.*; and to the mayor of Dover for transportation of Wm. Burnell, appointed to carry it.

17 June. **721. AMMUNITION in IRELAND.**

R.O.

Commission (issued in view of the dangerous practice of selling munitions of war to "Irishmen and other foreign persons") to John Travers, master of the Ordnance, to view what store of powder and guns is in Dublin, Drogheda, Ardy, Dundalk, Carlingford, Wicklow, Arklow, Wexford, Rosse, Waterford and other cities and port towns, and take order with the governors for its safe keeping. Also to apprehend vagabond gunners, who pretend to be of the Retinue, and other runagates who daily commit outrages. Dublin, 17 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed, at the head by St. Leger, and, at the foot, by Alen, Abp. Browne, Edw. bp. of Meath, Aylmer, Brabazon, Justice Houth, Bathe, Cusake and Basnet.*

Parchment. Endd.: "A commission touching selling of guns, powder, bows, arrows and other munitions to the Irishmen."

17 June. **722. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.**R.O.
St. P., ix.
414.

Have had nothing worth writing since their last letter of the 7th June. Of the Emperor, the Queen has only declared that he will not tarry in Italy or Germany and has told the Bishop of Rome, if he would speak with him, to meet him at Mantua, for three days only. On Friday, the Regent sent for them; and said that Vendosme had besieged Bappalmes, and so she had the more cause to desire Henry's help; asking if they had answer concerning that matter. Said they had just received letters from Henry, but had not yet had time to peruse them; so she appointed them audience for next day at 8 a.m., at which time they declared the effect of the letter from St. Osies of the 12th inst. She said that, as to the aid and impost, she would consult her Council, that she rejoiced at the tidings of Scotland, and that as to the gunpowder and saltpetre she would, on knowing the quantity, pass it. After consulting "a pretty while" with her Council, she said that she thanked the King for his good inclination to aid her; "howbeit the matter was now in other terms than it was before," for the enemy had sent 10,000 or 12,000 footmen and 3,000 or 4,000 horsemen into Artois and belaid Bappalmes, and the Dolfyn with 30,000 footmen and 8,000 horsemen was burning in Haynault and likely to besiege Avesnes, and another band was sent into Luxenburgh, and therefore in great perplexity she desired aid according to the league. And, as for the meeting place and number of her men, she could make no certain answer, but that, when Henry's men came, they should join the Great Master, Mons. de Reux,

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governor of Artois, and then by common counsel either keep the field or lie in suitable places; of carts, victuals and necessities for artillery, if any was brought, there should be no lack; the impost was a small thing to the merchants and would be something towards the Emperor's intolerable charges, sufficient writings would be given to save the merchants' privileges, and she trusted that Henry would be content to show her this pleasure. Replied that the merchants found it no small thing, and, even if it were, the precedent was of great prejudice and that there seemed no cause to trust that Henry would consent to a thing so unreasonable and contrary to the league. She said she intended to do nothing against the league, but, for so small a thing, she trusted that Henry would at least let it remain until the Emperor's coming. Replied that, if she wished it, they would write that answer; but not gladly, for they were sure it would only trouble Henry to see her persist in a thing so evidently against the league that he trusted to hear no more of it. Upon that, she said that she would talk with her Council and answer after dinner.

In the evening, hearing nothing from her, sent word to Mons. de Moulenbois that they were ready to despatch a courier into England and tarried only for the answer promised by the Queen. He answered that she was hindered by other business, but they should have it next morning. This morning, President Score and Mons. de Courrieres came to them; and the President repeated almost all he said before; but, finally, rested upon the point that the Queen sued to have the impost paid not as a duty but as of Henry's good will to the Emperor and her. The answer made to Chapuis that it ought not to be paid as a duty did not apply now, when it was required not as a duty but as a benevolence; Chapuis had, as yet, no direct answer thereupon. The Queen therefore desired to know whether they had signified the fashion of her request and had plain answer that, neither as duty nor of benevolence, would Henry grant it. Replied that they were ascertained that the Ambassador had made the request in that fashion, both to Henry and his Council, and had been answered, more than once, that he would "in no means condescend unto it"; they had themselves written the President's first communication with them as made in that fashion, and had answer that Henry, knowing the treaty would not bear it, trusted that no more would be spoken of it. They said that their Ambassador wrote not so directly, and also had twice written that the King's Council showed him that the merchantmen offered a benevolence as good or better than the impost, and the Queen marvelled that she heard no more of it. Replied that they thought no such offer was made, for the merchants would make none without Henry's consent. They (the President and De Courrieres) then departed, saying that they would relate this and make answer speedily.

At Sluyse are arrived 3,000 Spaniards, veterans. The Prince of Orange is encamped about Herle, 2 Dutch miles from Heynsborgh, waiting for 4 ensigns of Frysons who were to join him yesterday. They will victual the town without battle if they may, for they are loth to put all in hasard, being there the flower of this nobility; but they will fight rather than leave them that have defended the town so well. Peter de Boes's man declared nothing special but what an esteemed man of war his master was, and that he would come to them or meet them secretly if required. As it appeared by Henry's letter (which the servant showed) that Henry had no great need of his service, they gave him gentle words, saying that, having no commission, they could only signify his offer to Henry. Bruscelles, 17 June 1543, 10 p.m.

We thought we could not tarry longer "for their answer of the impost."

Signed.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.

1543.

17 June. 723. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 161.]

Wrote from Genoa of his arrival, and that he would, as soon as possible, send his resolution for an enterprise this year either against France or Cleves, and what Chapuys should say of it to the king of England, and that he had sent for Granvelle to meet him. After communicating with Granvelle, has thought best to despatch the Sieur de Chantonay, his *gentilhomme de la bouche*, to pass by the Queen of Hungary and declare his charge to her, to be altered as the disposition of affairs there and her communications with the English ambassadors require. He is already on his way and will, with Chapuys's advice and assistance, declare his charge to the King. Sends Chapuys letters of credence for Chantonay to be delivered to those who have the management of affairs. They go without address, so that Chapuys may present them and make the message as he thinks fit. Cremona, 17 June 1543.

P.S.—Since the above was written has received his letters of 20 and 29 May, but has nothing to add to Chantonay's instruction.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 189.
B.M.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 160.]

2. "Instruction a vous, nostre chier et feal gentilhomme de la bouche, le Sr. de Chantonay, de ce que aurez a faire, dire et procurer devers le roy d'Angleterre, mon seigneur et bon frere, a qui presentement vous envoyons."

He shall make all diligence to England, show this to the ambassador Chapuys, and go with him to the King. After presenting his letters of credence and the Emperor's commendations, he shall say as follows (more or less, according to Chapuys's advice and the charge which the Queen shall give him), viz:—

That the King will have heard from Chapuys of the Emperor's arrival here, who has deferred sending until he could more certainly advertise his resolution. Having since learnt affairs of Germany from Granvelle, and of the Low Countries by correspondence with his sister, and from the Sieur de Boussu, his grand esquire, and having communicated with his ministers here, he sends to declare that, since the bp. of Westminster was at Montzon, his chief aim has been to pass hither as soon as possible, in order to employ his forces, with the King's correspondence, against the common enemy. Since his arrival, has levied 4,000 Italians and 600 light horse, to take with him, together with 3,000 Spaniards besides those sent by Biscaye, which will have arrived in the Low Countries. These are over and above the 2,000 horse and 6,000 foot who await him at Spire. Brings also experienced captains (some without charge, to be employed as shall be requisite) and continues his journey without sojourning anywhere, so as to be at Spire by 20 July, where he will find about 100 pieces of great artillery ready. Thence he will march as may suit his sister's forces in the Low Countries, according as he learns the state of the common enemy and the duke of Cleves, and the intention of the king of England. The King knows the perplexity in which the king of France is, whose great expenses last year turned to his own damage and the dissatisfaction of his subjects, so that he does all he can to avoid war, in order, next winter, to get money and fortify himself against the King and the Emperor—especially to nourish the war of the Scots against the King, so as to keep war out of his own realm. That this opportunity may not be lost, advertises the King plainly of his preparations as above, not doubting but that the King will do the like. Trusts also that the King will resolve, if he has not already done so, and, with the same sincerity, tell what he will do against the common enemy, and will despatch into France for the summons and intimation, if it has not been already done, since Thoisson d'Or has departed into England for that cause.

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If the King makes difficulty in the enterprise of France whilst the Emperor is in war against the duke of Cleves, he is to be reminded that the Duke wrongfully detains Gueldres, wickedly caused the enterprise of Martin von Rossen last year, and obstinately continues for war, refusing the last truce accorded to him by Grantvelle at the request of the States of the Empire. When the Duke hears of the Emperor's approach he will conform to reason; and if not it will not take long to force him to it.

If the King speaks of the assistance which the Emperor should give him, Chantonmay shall answer as advised by the Emperor's sister and Chapuys, according to what has been negociated and the likelihood of the King's making war against France this year; having regard always to getting the King to declare openly against France, so as to compel the king of France to divide his forces and keep him and Cleves from aiding each other, and to prevent the King's excusing himself because war is not made against France (for war with Cleves is tantamount to war with France, whom Cleves would otherwise assist, and France has invaded the Low Countries without England's aid being demanded according to the treaty) or because he is not furnished with all he would require.

Chantonmay shall further tell how the Pope pressed the Emperor to come to an interview at Bologna as he did in Pope Clement's time, and sent his son the duke of Castro, and afterwards Cardinal Farnese, for this; but the Emperor refused to lose so much time, and ultimately agreed to meet him at Parma, which interview could not well be refused considering the danger from the Turk. Besides, the Emperor knows that the king of France has informed the Pope that the treaty is made against him, to withdraw France and Scotland from his obedience, soliciting his aid against the king of England by way of Scotland. This the Emperor, by the interview, hopes to prevent, and also to hinder the intrigues between the Pope and France caused by the said treaty. And here Chantonmay shall, in confidence, show the intercepted letter from the French ambassador with the Pope which mentions aid against him. The Emperor hopes by this interview to hinder the king of France's designs; and will, in any case, do nothing either directly or indirectly contrary to the treaty and sincere amity between the King and him; and he will leave his forces here well furnished against any movement by the Pope. And Chantonmay shall in conversation say that, not to delay the invasion of France on that side is the true way to prevent the Pope giving aid against England.

The king of the Romans has a great matter to resist the Turk, and the Emperor will, on coming to Germany, move the states of the Empire for his assistance, and if the king of England would give him some prompt assistance both he and all Germany would be obliged thereby. The Emperor counsels this because of his brother's necessity, and because, not to lose this opportunity against France, he himself cannot assist as he would.

Chantonmay shall pass by the Emperor's sister and get her instructions in writing; and he and Chapuys shall use all diligence to learn the King's resolute intention. Nienoue (Cremona?), 17 June 1548.

French. Modern transcript from Brussels, pp. 9.

Add. MS.
28.173, f. 304.
B.M.

8. Another modern transcript of § 2.
Fr., pp. 17.

17 June.

724. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 412.

Wrote on the 7th. The Bishop, by importunate suit, has conduced the Emperor to a parliament, to be near Parma, yesterday or to-day. Distrust makes both go with a strong presidy. Some say the Bishop will

1548.

724. EDMOND HARVEL TO HENRY VIII.—cont.

offer infinite treasure to have Milan for his nephew, S^{or} Octavio; and that the Venetians will favour this, fearing the Emperor more than ever for his late league with Henry, "which travaileth much all other states and specially the Roman clergy." The duke of Florence accompanies the Emperor with 800 horse, and will, men think, go to Almain and Flanders. The duke of Ferrare, cardinal of Mantua, and other personages go to the Emperor, who will make a short parliament and then hasten to Almain. Don Ferrante Gonsaga goes to Flanders as general of the Italians and Spaniards, about 15,000 foot and horse.

The Turk "was" marching towards Hungary, and weak provision made against him. "Albaregal in Hungarie and Pausonia with Strigonia and Vienna is fortified and munishid sufficiently." The Bohems have granted Ferdinando 3,000 horse, 2,000 foot, and money. Count Philipo Torniello is gone to Vienna with 3,000 Italian foot. The Almains give 20,000 foot and 4,000 horse. The Turk's navy was at Morea or Peloponoso, to assemble 25 May at Previsa, 120 galleys and 40 or 50 foists. Don Barnardin returns to Spain with 20 galleys. The rest go to Sicily with Doria.

The Emperor brought 1,200 foot from Spain, but found at Geane 2,000 Spaniards from Naples or Sicily. This Signory sent ambassadors to do reverence to the Emperor passing through their state, not without presents. They stick fast to the Bishop's amity. Venice, 17 June 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

17 June. 725. EDMOND HARVEL TO ANTHONY DENNY.

R.O.

By Master Bucler, perceived his intention concerning his nephew,* who "ceaseth not of diligence to exercise himself daily in luting, vawting and also th'Italian tongue, as far as his tender nature can extend." These Roman priests "rage and fury incredibly" at the league between our Prince and the Emperor, which, they feel, "shall be their final ruin." Against the opinion of all men, the Emperor and the Bishop shall be at parliament this day, at or nigh Parma. Because of mutual diffidence, both come strongly armed. The Emperor will then hasten to Almain and Flanders. Don Ferrante Gonzaga, with many Italians and Spaniards and many famous captains, will go to Flanders. The Turk is marching always towards Hungary, and there is feeble provision against him, but peril will force men to leave their strife, which has ruined Almain and the rest of the Christian estate. The Turk's navy on 25 May assembled at Previsa, 120 galleys and 40 foists. It is uncertain where they go. Andrea Doria goes to "presidiate" Sicily and Naples with 50 galleys, and the rest of the Imperial galleys return to Spain. Venice, 17 June 1548.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: "Al molto hon^{do} s^{or}, il s^{or} Antonio Denny, amicho mio osser^{mo}, alla Corte."

18 June. 726. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 147.

Meeting at Westm., 18 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Hertford, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Riche, Baker. Business:—Letters sent to Court touching advertisements sent from the Emperor's ambassador to the duke of Norfolk and the interception of a courier despatched to the Emperor; another letter declaring discourse with the Scottish ambassadors. Letter sent to Hamburg in favour of Diploff, repairing thither for wheat for London.

[*^o Next entry is 24 June.]

* John Denny. See No. 714.

1548.

18 June. **727.** THE COUNCIL IN LONDON to the COUNCIL AT COURT.R.O.
St. P., I., 757.

This morning the Emperor's ambassador sent Norfolk a letter addressed to him from Mons. de Rieux, showing that the Frenchmen already besiege Bapams (which however is strong); and thereupon the Ambassador desired aid for the siege of Montreu^[1]. Norfolk answered that, Bappams and Monstreul being so near together, and the French king at hand with such strength, they might be cut off from home; and, even if they won the town, the enemies being "so strongly at the hand" would as quickly recover it; so that his advice was in no case to attempt it; and, as for aid, the King lately sent over 100 horses and 1,400 or 1,500 men, and would shortly send over a great number.

The Ambassador desires much to see the letters in cipher found in the Frenchmen's shoes, for if the cipher be Marillac's he can decipher it. Beg them to send it hither by 4 o'clock.

Enclose a letter received this morning from the lord Deputy of Calais, showing that a despatch is coming to the French ambassador; for the interception whereof they have ordered the messenger to be brought privily to the lord Chancellor's house and kept in secret custody. As to the King's pleasure for the herald and the intimation of the war, have appointed the Great Chamberlain and Sir Thos. Cheyney to confer with the Emperor's ambassador. Westm., 18 June. *Signed by* Cranmer, Audeley, Norfolk, Hertford, Lisle, Westminster, Cheyney, Gage, Ryché and Bakere.

Pp. 2. Faded. Add.

18 June. **728.** THE COUNCIL IN LONDON to the COUNCIL AT COURT.R.O.
St. P., I., 759.

This afternoon we had conference with the Scottish ambassadors, and (we making ourselves ignorant of their instructions or articles^o lately brought by Sir George Douglas from Scotland) the said Sir George delivered us seven articles in writing identical with those which the King delivered to us, the duke of Norfolk and bp. of Westminster, yesterday. First, going apart, we devised together and then, returning, debated with them, asking, for manners' sake, explanation of things which seemed obscure, and finding ourselves not fully to agree with some; and finally we referred the matter to our repair to the King; requiring them meanwhile to copy them and add two or three by way of petition, desiring us to expedite matters; for Sir George said secretly to Norfolk that "the sooner he were despatched the better it should be for the surety of these affairs." Defer to write particulars, intending on Wednesday to declare them to the King.

Enclose letters and writings from Waters and Woodhouse to the duke of Norfolk. Mawbye will be with you about them to-morrow morning, with whom I, Norfolk, pray you to commune thoroughly, for he is a wise fellow. Westm., 18 June.

Intend to be at Greenwich to-morrow at the King's landing. *Signed by* Audeley, Norfolk, Westminster, St. John, and Gage.

Pp. 2. Faded. Add. Endd.: 1548.

18 June. **729.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL to MR. STANHOPE.

R.O.

Have received his letters, and the King approves his diligence. Whereas he has appointed 8 ships to transport the 300 horsemen, and reckons the victualling and wages of the ships for a month at 100*l.*, and the victualling of horsemen and horses at 135*l.*; the King thinks he should bargain with the owners for 100*l.* in gross for the transportation, and let them stand to the adventure, whether the time be long or short. He thinks that the proportion for horsemen and horses can be no less, considering the

* See No. 671.

1548.

729. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to MR. STANHOPE—cont.

uncertainty of weather, and Stanhope is to defray the money, and take order for its return to Mr. Palmer, treasurer at Guisnez, when "levied in th'utterance" of the victuals to the horsemen, who do not look for its allowance, they having 9*d.* a day as conduct money to Calais; which Stanhope shall also pay, up to the day of their passage, with 4*s.* each for coats. As to the 800 *qr.* of wheat and 1,000 *qr.* of beans, for which 5*l.* is given "in earnest," he shall conclude the bargain of beans and cause both wheat and beans to be transported in company with the horsemen, charging the vessels and those who waft them "to keep their course within the sands, and so to the North Forland, where they shall come under safeguard of other the King's Majesty's ships." Stanhope shall advertise Mr. Beston and Bellingham to attend to the wafting of them, and shall furnish the ships which carry the horsemen with pikes, bows, arrows and other munitions; for 16 or 17 sail of Frenchmen are upon the seas in a company. Pyrgo, 18 June 1548.

Corrected draft, pp. 7. Endd.: "Mynute, the Privey Counsail to Mr. Stannop, xviiij^{mo} Junii 1548."

18 June. 730. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to WALLOP.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 419.

The King has seen his letters of the 16th, with another from Mons. de Rieulx for aid if the French invade in his absence about Bappams. He shall forthwith warn Mons. de Beez to forbear any invasion of the Emperor's borders about him (Wallop), for, otherwise, the King must, by the treaty of Cambray, aid the Emperor's subjects in their defence. As to men to aid the Burgundians, the King appoints neither 2,000 nor 3,000, nor whether they shall be of the labourers or the old or new crews, but leaves all to Wallop, with the lord Deputy's advice, having regard to leave his Majesty's pieces furnished and to take such labourers as the Surveyor thinks may be best spared. As the Surveyor reports that the dike before the entry of the castle is digged ["and the countermure wall between the same bulwark and the river gate is already finished, and that within these v. or vj. days also"]^o and the dike between the Milne bulwark and the other bulwark finished, he is written to to employ again the 300 labourers upon the town ditch.

Draft, pp. 4. Endd.: "Mynute from the Council to Mr. Wallop, xviiij June 1548."

18 June. 731. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 418.

This morning President Score came, with Mons. de Courrieres, and showed two letters from the ambassador Chapuis to the Regent, relating, among other things, that the Council declared that the merchantmen offered to give a present instead of the impost; and said that the Queen was content for the merchantmen to depart without paying the impost, trusting, however, that Henry would consider her charges and be content that she should have it, and requiring that the merchantmen should not bruit that they were discharged (for that would be no commodity to them and a great discommodity to the Emperor, as other nations would grudge at it), and should not use deceit under colour hereof. Replied that, concerning the pretended offer or the Regent's hope they could make no answer, but they doubted not but that Henry would take thankfully the permission for the merchants' goods to pass.

1548.

Are sending word to the Governor and Company that they may depart with their merchandise. Have delivered the Regent's licence for the gunpowder and saltpetre to young Thos. Gresham. Bruxell, 18 June 1548.
Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.

19 June. **732. OTFORD, Kent.**

R.O.

Warrant to Sir Edw. North, treasurer of Augmentations, to pay 80*l.* to lord Bourough for the purchase of Deanehill manor, Kent, within the honor of Otforde, sold to the King. St. Bartholomew's, 19 June, 85 Henry VIII. *Signed by* Sir Ric. Riche and Walter Hendle.

ii. Lord Borough's receipt subscribed, dated 19 June, 85 Hen. VIII.
Signed: Thomas Burgh.

P. 1.

19 June. **733. SADLER TO SUFFOLK, PARR AND TUNSTALL.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 29.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 219

This day, received theirs of 17 June, touching the entry of the English and Scottish prisoners. Thinks it cannot be brought to pass that the Scottish prisoners may keep their day of entry at Midsummer, for the Governor lies sick at Hamilton, 30 miles hence, and the lords mentioned are scattered abroad, so that it will be 3 or 4 days before Sadler and they can meet. Had the Governor not been sick, Sadler would have been with him touching the Cardinal and Lennox. Oliver Sinclair (whom, they say, the King will specially have to enter) is 14 score miles hence, northwards, and whatsoever he says, Sadler could never perceive that he was either well dedicate to the King or his godly purposes, or yet to the wealth and surety of the Governor. The Cardinal, on Saturday last, rode, with a good garrison about him, to Arbroath, 24 miles from St. Andrews northwards. Doubts whether he had the Governor's licence to ride thither; but the Governor seems to wax cold in the prosecution of him and Lennox. Will do his best to "quicken him in that behalf." Edinburgh, 19 June.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

°° The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text in Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 885.

19 June. **734. ARRAN to SADLER.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 33.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 386(1).

Being prevented by disease from speaking with Sadler as desired, sends his servant°, the bearer, to know "quhat kynd of haist the besines requiris," to whom he begs Sadler to be plain. Hamyltoun, 19 June.
Signed.

P. 1. Add.: To the King of Inglandis embassatour lying at Edinburgh. Sealed.

19 June. **735. WILLIAM CASTLYN, Governor of the English Merchants in Antwerp, to SEYMOUR and WORTON.**

R.O.

Thanks for their pains taken in the suit of the Fellowship. Upon receiving their letters this day, to prove the tolleners and other officers charged with receiving the impost, the Company sent to the water side certain goods to be shipped. Thereupon the officers demanded the tax, denying that they had any word from the Regent or Council to the contrary, as Thomas Nycolls, the bearer, can declare. Begs them with speed to move

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735. WILLIAM CASTLYN to SEYMOUR and WOTTON—*cont.*

the Regent or Council to remedy this delay. Andwarpe, 19 June 1543.
Signed: Yowrs Will'm Castlyn, gov'ner.

P. 1. Add.: "To the right honorable Sir Thomas Seymour, knight, and Mr. Doctor Wotton, dean of Cantourbury, the King's Majesty's ambassadours, this be delivered in Brunells with speed." *Scaled. Endd.*

June 19.

736. THE QUEEN of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
 [Spanish
 Calendar, VI.
 n., No. 162.]

Since her last, of the 16th, the English ambassadors have pressed her to exempt English merchants from the impost of the *centiesme*, saying they have express charge to insist on it to the end, and that the King did not think that, at this commencement, she would contravene what was treated between their Majesties. Told them that she esteemed the King's amity so much that she could not believe that, when she did not desire to receive the *centiesme* save with his consent, he would refuse it; seeing its importance to her and that it was only for a time. But they persisted in their request, saying that the King thought that some here had no due regard to the amity.

Describes how she caused them afterwards to be communicated with, when they repeated that they had charge to persist in their request, but no charge to speak of the present which the English Council told Chapuys that the merchants would make her, if she consented to their exemption. Finally, lest they might defer things of greater importance, she said that when the King was well informed of the prejudice done her by the exemption he would not refuse her request, but, meanwhile, the English might take away their merchandise in which no others had share without paying the impost. And she has ordered the collectors to let the English pass, taking care that they commit no frauds. Chapuys shall regard whether it is convenient to press further for the King's consent to the impost for one year only, and shall move the Council that the merchants may make the offer spoken of, saying that, although in great necessity, she desires it rather to satisfy the other merchants who pay the impost. It is known from the ambassadors that the merchants will not make the offer without command from the King or the Council.

In despatching this, received his letters of the 15th inst., showing that the King approves his overture to make the intimation and defiance to the French ambassador and therewith despatch him. It will be well to declare the entire charge of the kings of arms, and conclude that, since the French King will not hear the Christian admonitions which the Emperor and the King intended to make him, in right of the dignity in which God has placed them, they are constrained to repute him enemy of the Christians, and make war upon him, unless he fulfils what is expressed in the instructions of the kings of arms. Chapuys did well to order Toyson d'Or to return hither. Has written to those of Flanders and Zealand to send out all the ships they have, to join the English. As the French are daily reinforced on the frontiers of Haynault and Arthois, and burn without sparing, he must continue to solicit the sending of the greatest succour he can obtain, and that, if all are not ready, those who have crossed may join De Roelux, who writes that, if the French lay any siege, he will visit Boulognois and, with the succour of England, hopes to carry Monstreul, now that the French have drawn towards Cambray, but, until he sees what the French will do, he cannot leave the frontier towards Haynault. They have raised the siege of Baspames and retired from Avesnes and now threaten Valenchienes, going hither and thither, so that their intention cannot be known.

1548.

The safe-conducts have been given so as not to stop trade, and without them the Almaines and other nations who do not meddle with the war would have had great loss, as also would the merchants both of England and Flanders; but she will in future give no safe-conduct except for things she needs.

Requires Chapuys to show the King or his Council that the rudeness of which the Privy Seal spoke would be too prejudicial to the treaties. Does not wish to put herself in such subjection that she may not grant safe-conduct without the King's consent, and Chapuys must not bind her to that.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. Headed: "A l'ambassadeur Chapuys en Engleterre, de xix^e de Juing 1548, dois Bruxelles."

19 June. **737. THE IMPOST IN FLANDERS.**

R.O.

Upon the request of the English ambassadors to the Queen Regent that (in consideration of privileges heretofore granted to English merchants of exemption from all new imposts, and especially in contemplation of the new and closer alliance between the Emperor and the King of England) English merchants might be exempt from the impost of the hundredth penny, which is now levied upon all merchandise entering and leaving these countries; the Queen, to gratify the King, especially in contemplation of the said alliance, hereby grants, by way of provision until otherwise ordered, that English merchants shall be exempt from payment of the hundredth (*centiesme*) upon all merchandise shipped here for England, provided that no other than Englishmen have part or portion in it, and it is to be sold and distributed in England.

Jasper Duchy, receiver general of the *centiesme*, Jacques de Grammay, receiver in Brabant, and all other collectors are to pass the said merchandise on the above conditions, for which they shall take the oath of the merchants. Brussels, 19 June, 1548.

French. Copy described at the end as signed by the Queen and Secretary Despleghem, pp. 2. Endd.

19 June. **738. CHARLES V. to his SON, the PRINCE OF SPAIN.**

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 194.
B.M.

Wrote on the 28rd ult. of his arrival at San Remo. Gives an account of his landing at Genoa and interviews there with the Duke of Castro and Cardinal Farnese, about a place of meeting with the Pope. Castro also made an overture for the investiture of his son the Duke of Camarino in the duchy of Milan, offering 2,000,000 of gold, an annual rent, and the incorporation with the Duchy of the cities of Parma and Piacenza. Answered that the affair was so important that he must consult the King of the Romans, the Regent of Flanders and the Council in Spain. Gives arguments for and against this, one of the latter being the suspicion which the King of England and the German Protestants might conceive at the negotiation.

Bargain with the Duke of Florence, news of the Turk, the Marquis of Aguilar, etc. Cremona, 19 June, 1548.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 2. See Spanish Calendar, VI. II., No. 158, where the date is misprinted 9 June.

19 June. **739. BONNER to HENRY VIII.**

R.O.
St. P., ix. 420.

Having written thrice since coming to Italy, from Geanes and Vogera, and understanding that the interview between the Emperor and Bishop of Rome was delayed, decided to repair to Millan (being but 12

1543.

739. BONNER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

miles out of the way towards Cremona) to question Dudley about his coming out of England. Went therefore from Pavia to Millan, where he was told that Dudley was escaped out of the castle and fled, a story which seemed very unlikely both to the writer and "to John Ambrosio, brother unto Christopher Myllaner." Gives the Castellan's story of it. Means (departing hence to-morrow) to speak of it to Guasto, now at Court, and to Granvelle and the Emperor. Millan, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

R.O.

2. Another copy also in Bonner's hand and addressed.

P. 1. Faded and mutilated. Endd.: "Copia literarum mearum de dato xix^o Junii apud Mediolanum."

20 June.

740. LISLE to [PARR].

R.O.

Thanks for his letter of the 11th, and for taking Lisle's servants during the time of his abode there. In reply to his desire for news; the King is well, and is newly come from Harwiche, where he perused and saw two notable havens but liked Coulme Water best. Wrote that it was like to grow to war with France; and this is now intimated, and the King sends Mr. Treasurer to Guisnes with 4,000 footmen and 500 horsemen; and Sir Rice Mansfeld is gone to the seas with 10 ships. This for a beginning. When the Emperor comes into Flanders, who is already past Italy and arrived in Almayne, you shall hear of greater going both by land and sea. Other news "is none but that my lady Latymer,^o your sister, and Mrs. Herbert be both here in the Court with my lady Mary's grace and my lady Elizabethe." Will write again when he has news. Made his commendations as directed; and also to other friends, of whom there be numbers that desire his "short return." Greenwich, 20 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

20 June.

741. TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 306.

Perceives by Mr. Bowes that he fears his great advertisement to the Council (touching his instructions of his wardenry) and his other letters, have not been sent up, but only the effect of them; because Tunstall wrote in his last, that the letter asking the Council whether Bowes and other prisoners should go through with their ransoms was stayed. Assures him that all his writings have been sent up except that, which was stayed "lest the lords above should have thought some curiosity to be in your letters more than need were, in meddling to know how other English prisoners than Mr. Bowys should go through with their ransoms." My lord Lieutenant, having commission in that matter, had written, two days before, to the Council, but he sent up the effect of Parr's letter touching Bowes' agreement; and now he has answer that Bowes and all the rest may go through, provided they take out their bonds and make all clear of further argument. Nevertheless, the King has written to Mr. Sadleyr and my lord Lieutenant to get the day of entry prorogued to Lammas of these, viz., Sir Cuth. Ratclif, Sir Rog. Lassels, Sir. Robt. Bowes, John Tempest, Thos. Slyngsby, Parson Ogle, Ric. Bowes, John Heron. He need not doubt but that all his advertisements are sent up; for the lord Lieutenant only stayed his last letters out of love. Darnton, 20 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

* Katharine Parr.

1548.

20 June. **742.** SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 421. This after dinner, the Regent sent Mons. de Courrieres to say that the French king and both his sons lay yesternight at Chasteau en Cambresis and would this day dine at Marolus, as if meaning to besiege Avesnes; but she fears that, seeing Avesnes so strong, they may pass through Haynault, destroying undefended towns like Beaumonte and Maulbeuge, into Brabant, where is now little defence, their men being at Heynsborgh or in garrison on the frontiers. She therefore requires Henry to make the more haste in sending his men; and she will send Mons. de Reux to join them and devise some enterprise against Monstreull. Bruxelles, 20 June 1548. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 June. **743.** SEYMOUR and WOTTON to the COUNCIL.

R.O. Wrote on the 18th to the King, by Thos. Gresham, the answer received from President Score concerning the impost. Notwithstanding the release promised, received this morning the enclosed letter from the Governor.^o Sent the tenour of it to the President, who replied that he has already "sent the discharge thereof; which we will believe when we know the truth, considering the long delays we have had." Bruxelles, 20 June, 1548. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 June. **744.** LOYS DE SCHORE to [SEYMOUR and WOTTON.]

R.O. Messieurs, in answer to your note; yesterday, at dinner, I despatched to the commissary of the impost at Antwerp to let the English merchants pass without troubling them about the impost, until the Queen's further order. Such order has been put that the merchants ought to be content, and I am sorry that they trouble you about it. 20 June. *Signed.*
French, p. 1. Flyleaf with address gone.

20 June. **745.** The PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARD. FARNESE.

R.O. By his last, of the 11th inst., and by the bearer† of them, a servant of the Cardinal of St Andrews, Farnese would learn affairs of Scotland. Awaits his despatch into that realm. By a Scottish gentleman,‡ a captain of the French king's, who is put in charge of affairs of Scotland, is informed that the said Cardinal has suffered great persecutions from certain prelates of that realm, and desires, for the honor of God, the Holy See and himself, that they and their adherents may be punished; the writer being requested to do justice therein at his coming. Answered that he had no power to proceed against bishops or other greater prelates without special commission. Whereupon the gentleman has requested him to write this, sending the enclosed information; and the Cardinal of Tournon also writes. If he may have power, in this or any other form, as shall seem meet, he will on his arrival in that realm do his duty. Paris, 20 June, '48. *Signed:* Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.

Italian. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Del Patriarcha Marco Grimano, Nuntio in Francia, al Card. Farnese.

R.O. 2. Memorandum of the gist of a bull to empower the patriarch of Aquileia to proceed against those who have laid hands upon the Cardinal

* William Castlyn. See No. 735.

† David Bonar. See Nos. 494 and 753.

‡ James Stewart. See No. 753.

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745. The PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARD. FARNESE—*cont.*

of St. Andrews, even though they be of archiepiscopal or episcopal dignity or who are accused, by the Cardinal or any others, of crimes and excesses.

Lat. Modern transcript from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Mandato del Patriarcha, Marco Grimano, Nuntio in Francia, al Card. Farnese, da Parigi 20 Giugno 1548.

21 June. 746. The COUNCIL AT LONDON to the COUNCIL WITH THE KING.

R.O.

Albeit, yesterday, at our departure from Court, we knew the King's pleasure generally of making the intimation to-morrow to the French Ambassador, and accordingly appointed the Emperor's Ambassador to be here at the Sterre Chamber, yet we are ignorant of the King's pleasure what audience should be called, and what delay granted to the French Ambassador "to signify what s[houl]d be said unto him unto his master and to make answer unto the s[am]e, wherein I, the Lord Chancellor, desired my Lord Privy Seal to know the King's pleasure." Being occupied with the matters of Scotland, desire instruction on the premises with speed. "From the Sterre Chamber at one of the clock." *Signed: T. Audeley, Chancellor: T. Norfolk: Ste. Winton': Tho. Westm': W. Seint John: John Gage.*

In Gardiner's hand, p 1. Add.: To our very good lords of the King's Majesty's Privy Council. Endd.: "From the Council at London, xxj^o Junii 1548."

21 June. 747. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 31.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 221.

On receipt of letters from the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Brown and Mr. Paget, from St. Osithes, 12th June, (for Sadler eftsoons to induce the Governor to the apprehension of the Cardinal and Lennox, now that the peace is, "in a manner, fully determined") required access to the Governor, who was then (and still is) sick, at Hamilton, 30 miles hence. The Governor sent the enclosed letter^a by David Panter, his secretary and chief counsellor, to know why Sadler desired to speak with him. Told Panter how the cause of delay alleged by the Governor was now removed; and he promised to declare it to the Governor, assuring Sadler that the Governor remained in great choler against the Cardinal and Lennox; but Sadler learns privily that the Cardinal has made such labour for favour that the Governor is induced to forget a great piece of his displeasure towards him.

Having letters from Suffolk touching the entry of the prisoners at Midsummer and the respite of some of them until Lammas, signified the same by Panter; and the Governor has promised the accomplishment thereof. It is impossible for those who shall enter at Midsummer to keep their day; but they shall enter soon after, and Sadler will in next letter certify their names and the names of such as remain until Lammas.

Yesternight received their letters from Pirgo mentioning 16 or 17 sail of Frenchmen seen betwixt Dover and Calais drawing Northwards. A Frenchman is come into Lyghe haven with wines who says he came with the said 16 sail from Diep, and left them, six days ago, between Humber and Flamburgh Head in chase after six sail of Englishmen or Flemings. He says they are all Frenchmen of Diep, come out at their own charge to scour the seas, thinking to meet our Iseland fleet. Caused Angus to send aboard the Frenchman, but could not learn more. The 16 sail are not come into the Firth, and apparently do not purpose drawing to Scotland, but Angus has promised to lay watch on the coasts. Some say that they should hereabouts join 20 or 30 sail of the king of Denmark, and keep the seas against

the Emperor and the King, and some that they will land in Scotland and take part with the Cardinal and Lennox against the Governor; but these seem flying tales, for this Frenchman says they are but rovers and never a gentle or honest man captain among them. Advised the Governor, by Panter, to look to it; which may percase stir him against the Cardinal and Lennox. Edinburgh, 21 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1548.

* * The above is noted (with a list of corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 386.

21 June. **748. SADLER to SUFFOLK.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 34.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 387.

Sends herewith letters in answer to those of the King's Council. As for the 16 sail of Frenchmen, enquiry should be made from Berwick to Humber to "know where they become," and the King's navy there warned. The prisoners cannot now enter at Midsummer; but Sadler has sent to the Governor the names of the English prisoners appointed to be respited to Lammas, and also the names of the Scottish prisoners whom the King is content to respite until then. Meanwhile letters are sent out to warn prisoners to their entry, and, for resolution as to which shall remain here till Lammas, Sadler waits to hear again from the Governor, to whom, with Anguish and Casselles, the King referred that matter. Edinburgh, 21 June.

P.S.—This day, Anguish moved for another 100*l.* besides his wages due on Tuesday sevensnight. This is at Suffolk's discretion. Surely the man is at great charge and entertains such a company that all the nobility dread him, goes every where with a great garrison about him and alone upholds the Governor; and if the Governor proceed against the Cardinal and Lennox he must bear the brunt thereof.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

21 June. **749. SADLER to [PARR.]**

R.O.

Perceived by his letter of 19 June the proceedings of the Scottish wardens touching Swyneho and the other attemptates; and thereupon, because the Governor lies acrated at his house of Hamylton, conferred with Anguish and others of the Council, who have ordered that to the next "day of trew" (appointed, as Parr writes, for Monday next^o) the Justice Clerk here shall repair, with a serjeant at arms, to cause Swyneho to be delivered and see redress made. They seem offended at the lewd proceedings of their wardens, but say that until peace is concluded and proclaimed, they cannot reduce the people to good obedience.

When Nelson comes, I trust to furnish you with two tuns of wine, but you are like to pay sweetly for it, viz. 20*l.* st., which please send hither to me, or to the captain of Berwyke or Mr. Shelley to be conveyed to me; for, to be plain, I have not enough to spare 20*l.* and cannot borrow, so that unless my lord Lieutenant help me I know not how to do. Edenburgh, 21 June.

Hol., pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

21 June. **750. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.**

R.O.
St. P., ix. 422.

Received their letter dated Purgo, 17th[†] inst., by Guysnes, whom he accordingly despatched to Mons. de Beez, whose answer and Wallop's reply are enclosed. Guisnes can relate what was said.

* 25th June.

† Qu. 18th? See No. 730.

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750. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

Learnt to-day that the French king wrote on Tuesday last, from Chasteau in Cambresey, to Mons. de Bees, that he could not believe the report that Englishmen had come over sea to do him displeasure (for he was the King's friend); but if they did he would send De Beez 100 men of arms and 1,000 footmen for more surety of that frontier, and keep the rest of his army together. Paris and Normandy have granted pay of 10,000 men for three months against invasion. Some say the siege of Bapham is withdrawn. Last night many horse and foot entered Arde, and all Boullonoyes is now afraid. Some say the Burgundians made a course this morning and took cattle beside Arde, and are now at Tourneham to put men in one of the old towers there. "At the Slewse beside Bruges is arrived 3,000 Spaniards." Guisnes, 21 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

21 June. 751. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.

R.O.

Has received his letter by Guynes herald, the bearer, giving warning that if Du Bies invades the Emperor's lands he must, for his King's honor, assist the Emperor's subjects; which is a language not accustomed. Sends this courier to know if Wallop is commanded to make war on him. As to the treaty of Cambray which Wallop's letter mentions; never heard that his master, by breaking any treaty, gave Wallop's king occasion to aid his enemies. Boulogne, 21 June 1548. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.

**R.O.
St. P., II, 422. 752. WALLOP to DU BIES.**

Has just received his letter in answer to that sent yesterday by Guisnes herald, in which Du Bies finds a language not accustomed and desires to know, by bearer, whether Wallop is commissioned to make war upon him. Has no commission to declare war and what he wrote was for safeguard of his master's honor, as the letter stated. As to what he wrote, if Du Bies invade the Emperor's lands near this frontier he (Wallop) will do no less than he has written. As to the treaty of Cambray, leaves that dispute to their two masters.

French. Copy, p. 1. Headed by Wallop's clerk: "Copy of my letter sent to Mons. de Beez."

21 June. 753. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R.O.

Farnese will already be informed of events of Scotland by the bearer of his letters of the 11th inst., M. David*, Scottishman, by whom (although he did not write it) he was asked, in the name of the Cardinal of St. Andrews, if he had power to proceed against certain delinquents. Now a Scottish captain†, in the Cardinal's name, has made the same request and (being answered that the writer's powers extended not to proceed against bishops and greater prelates) has urged him to write of it to Farnese, as will be seen by another letter forwarded by the Cardinal of Tornon. The said captain, being come lately from Scotland for aid from the French king, will return into Scotland with artillery, pikes and halberts and 50,000 ducats in money. The said captain has been several times with him, and, speaking of the troubles of Scotland, fears the great power of the king of

* David Bonar. See No. 494.

† James Stewart. See page 332.

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England, who has formed a design upon it, and the division of the realm both in wish and in faith. Would himself doubt the same, had he not heard that there is a good union of the better Scots most devoted to the Holy See and natural enemies of the English. Prays God to preserve that realm, because the loss of it would greatly hurt the Holy See and the French King. The Queen and the Cardinal have little to do, but hope to lead things in a good direction. The chief difficulty appears to be the election of the Governor, by the whole Council of the realm, to govern until the Daughter is twelve years old; which Governor claims the succession next after her and appears to be of a different mind from the others, and rather inclined to the king of England.

Paris, 21 June 1548. Signed: Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.

Italian. Modern extract from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Di Marco Grimano, nuntio in Francia, al Card. Farnese.

[22 June.] **754. ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE.**

R.O.
St. P., ix. 408.

[Preamble of the Council's intimation to the French ambassador.] To maintain the tranquility of Christendom, the King our sovereign joined in close amity with the Emperor; and, to induce the King your master to join them, lately sent his principal king of arms, Garter, with Toyson d'Or, the Emperor's chief king of arms, with good and friendly offers, but safe-conduct was refused to Toyson d'Or, and Garter was so long kept in suspense, that both had to return without executing their charge. Such unheard-of treatment of heralds, who are the only means of continuing peace or ending war, might well offend the Emperor and King, but they have decided to try yet another way, and have commanded us to announce to you (and deliver in writing) certain terms (*propos*) to be reported to your master and answered within 20 days.

French, pp. 3. Endd.: "The preface spoken by my lord of Norfolk to the French ambassador."

R.O.

2. Draft of the preceding in English; by which it appears that the original wording (which is altered) was that the heralds went to induce Francis to join for the quiet of Christendom and "the more speedy expulse of the Turk, great enemy of the same;" and that they were refused safe-conduct and constrained to return.

In Wriothesley's hand, much corrected, pp. 8. Endd.: Preface.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 388.

8. [The Council's intimation to the French ambassador.] The King our Sovereign (considering that the present troubles of Christendom are chiefly caused by the war which the King your master has recommenced against the Emperor, and that the Turk, common enemy of our Religion, daily advances), by advice of the Emperor, requires the King your master to consider that, for some years past, the Turk ceases not his efforts to subdue the lands of the Christians and destroy our Holy Religion.

Also our Sovereign complains, in particular, of the injuries he has suffered from your master, always hoping that, in consideration of the pleasures done him in his necessity, your master would make redress. Our Sovereign's desire for amity is shown by his patience; for, whereas by a treaty of perpetual peace your master is bound to pay 102,104 cr. yearly he has not, for 9 years past, paid one penny, thus showing little regard to his honor or to our Sovereign's friendship. And meanwhile your master has maintained divers of our Sovereign's rebels, as namely the son of a cobbler ^o(*savatyer*) who boasted that he was of the blood royal and called

* Through a curious misreading the word, "*savatyer*" in § 4, has been translated "knight of the Garter" in the Spanish Calendar.

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754. ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE—cont.

himself *la Blanche Rose*. Likewise, your master procured the late King of Scots to break the peace and invade his Uncle's realm; and, since his death, has sent ambassadors and Scottish subjects into Scotland with offers of aid to continue the war. Also your master's ambassador persuaded our Sovereign to let his merchants go to France for wines, as usual, promising them immunity from Frenchmen and Scots in their passage, when they were betrayed into the hands of the Scots. And lately your master has imprisoned divers of our Sovereign's subjects, merchants and others, without cause, and by recent proclamations in favour of our Sovereign's subjects has drawn them into his country, where, contrary to honor, reason and justice, they are rigorously imprisoned.

These things, together with his desire for the preservation of Christendom against the Great Turk, have moved our Sovereign to join with the Emperor in requiring of your master satisfaction for these griefs and those of the Emperor, which Mons. de Chappuis, his ambassador, here present, will declare.

Our Sovereign, for his private quarrel, requires your master to pay the debts and arrears due, and deliver, in security for the pension in the future, the towns of Boullongne, Ardre, Monstreul, Terrouen and the county of Ponthieu; to release of his subjects with their ships and goods; to abstain from practises with the Scots and others to our Sovereign's detriment; to cease his war against the Emperor, so as to give leisure to resist the Turk; and to indemnify the Emperor, as Chappuis, here present, will declare.

Upon these conditions our Sovereign, with the Emperor's consent, will receive your master in friendship and continue the peace with him. If your master refuse to satisfy these demands, or to give sufficient pledges to do so, within the next 20 days, our Sovereign demands, in addition, the realm of France, the duchies of Normandy, Gascoigne and Guyenne and all the lands which your master has usurped from him, or else will make war against him to bring him to reason; intimating that if the above demands are not accomplished within the said time he (our Sovereign) denounces war against him and will not desist from it without the Emperor's consent.

French, pp. 6. The last half in Mason's hand. Endd. by Paget: The minute of the intimation made to the French ambassador.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
Nos. 163-4.]

4. Another copy of § 3, endorsed as the paper read and put into the French ambassador's hands by the duke of Norfolk in the name of the Privy Council, 22 June 1548.

ii. The intimation made at the same time by Chapuys, on the Emperor's behalf, calling upon the French king (1) to desist from amity with the Turk, (2) to satisfy the king of Romans and States of the Empire for damage caused by the Turk's invasion made at his solicitation, and restore Maran to the king of Romans, (3) to cease war against the Emperor and pay for damages, (4) to restore the provinces usurped by him and his predecessors from the Empire, especially Savoy, and compensate the duke of Savoy, (5) to pay the king of France and England all that is due by virtue of the treaties between them, and make reparation of the injuries heretofore declared by the duke of Norfolk. That done, the Emperor, with the consent of his ally the king of France and England, will receive him into amity.

But, if he will not obey such just and amiable admonitions within the time declared by Norfolk, the Emperor, in addition, requires him (1) to restore the duchy of Burgundy, counties of Charlois (*sic*), &c. (detailed), (2) to restore to the king of France and England what is detained from him, as

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declared by Norfolk, (8) to restore to the emperor the towns and castles of Hesdyn, Estenay, Ivoix and Dampvilliers, (4) to restore to the Empire Provence and Dauphiné, (5) to fulfil the treaties of Madrid and Cambray, (6) to restore 25,000 cr. which he forced the abp. of Valence to pay, and make reparation for the abp.'s detention.

Otherwise the Emperor will, with the assistance of the king of France and England, continue to make war upon him.

French, pp. 10. Modern transcript from Vienna (where there are two MSS. of § ii. with variations described in the transcripts)

22 June. **755.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.

Where two ships under George Reveley and another captain are charged to bring to London 150 mariners and soldiers, and this day a great number of French ships are said to be off this coast, as ye were advertised last night, the two ships should not depart till they see the sea clear. We require your Lordship in all haste to warn the two ships, which lie about Skaythe Rode or Holy Elande, to take heed of their enemies. Darnton, 22 June.

P.S.—A great ship of three tops rides this day within three miles of Hartilpole "whom they may look upon if there be no mo, having the shore their friends." *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly-leaf with address lost.

22 June. **756.** SEYMOUR and WOTTON to the COUNCIL.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 424.

Wrote to the King the answer made by Mons. de Courrieres and President Score concerning the impost; and, the same day,^o advertised the Governor and Company of it. Next afternoon, Tuesday, the merchants began to ship goods; but the officers demanded the impost, saying they had not heard from the Regent to the contrary. Next day, learning this from the Governor, sent to the President, whose answer they wrote to the King's Council through the said Governor. Enclose a letter sent them by the President† at that time. Yesterday, being Thursday, the Governor sent word again that, although suffered to depart, it was to the derogation of their privileges; for they were required (1) to take oath that they carried none but their own goods, (2) to certify everything they carried hence, with the price and how they bought it, (8) to promise that it should be carried nowhere but to England and there distributed and sold, and (4) to pay impost on what was shipped before the Regent's commandment came.

On this, would not complain any more to the President but applied to the Queen, who said that the merchants were to depart freely without breaking of their privileges, but some order must be taken to eschew fraud, and for this she would send the President to the writers this day. This afternoon the President was with them and said that the easiest way to prevent our merchants carrying other men's goods was to take their oaths; as to the promise to carry nowhere but to England, both De Courrieres and he had declared that to be the Regent's pleasure and the writers had found no fault; as to the other points, viz., the selling in England and the receiver's being made privy to everything carried and what was paid for it and taking impost for goods shipped before, no more should be heard of them. Answered that they did wisely to provide against deceit, but must not contravene the intercourse, as by binding the merchants to carry merchandise nowhere but to England, for although both De Courrieres and he used the words *pour l'Angleterre* the writers understood them to mean that no goods should be carried for strangers but only for Englishmen. After long reasoning he required them to deliver in writing the faults

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756. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to the COUNCIL—cont.

which they found with the order, and the Queen would answer each point. He then said that a new commandment was sent for our men to pass freely, and doubtless we should hear from Andwarpe that they were gone. "Thus have we never no end of this endless matter," but think it expedient to signify what is done. Send copy of the first commandment sent on Wednesday.* Bruxelles, 22 June 1543. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.

757. THE IMPOST IN FLANDERS.

Hatfield MS.
[Calendar
of Cecil MSS.,
Pt. I., 38.]

At the request of the Queen Dowager of Hungary, Regent, &c., to declare in writing the complaints of the English merchants touching a new imposition "du C^{me}" and an Act passed on that subject 19 June last, the English Ambassador replies as follows :—

1. That he and his colleague have shown the President in writing a full specification of those grievances, and have received in writing some mere excuses which afford no remedy. 2. That by the first article of those excuses it appears her Majesty has been informed that the exemption from imposts here applies not to English subjects generally but only to the merchants of the English nation subject to the "Courtmaistre" of the said nation ; whereas the contrary appears by the 2d article of the treaty of 11 April, 1520, which is confirmed by an article of the treaty of Cambray, 5 August, 1529, and further by an article of the more strict alliance recently made, all which articles are quoted *verbatim*. 3. In the 2d article the word "quelzconques" should have been added in accordance with the treaty of 1515, which allows no restriction except on victuals in time of scarcity. 4. As to the 3d, the treaties allow transport to England as well as elsewhere. 5. As to the 4th, speaking of the imposts which the English have paid in past times, it is true they have been accustomed to pay certain tolls (*tonlieux*), but they are exempt from all imposts by treaties of 1520 and 1495. 6. As to the 5th article, the words "par forme de provision et tant que autrement sera ordonné" would reduce the treaties of 1520 and 1495 to mere provisions. 7. Further observations on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th articles showing that both the impost and the Act of 19th June are against the treaties ; for which reason the Ambassador requests the Queen to make restitution and release all sureties.

Fr., pp. 18.

22 June.

758. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., IX, 423.

Since he wrote on the 17th, letters from Naples, of the 16th, report that the Turk's navy of 200 sail passed Otranto on the 10th towards Sicile. Barbarossa has executed Corsairs who robbed Venetians. The Turk is esteemed to be at Buda. The Queen of Hungary, Friar George and other Hungarians have agreed with him. Ferdinando had made no real provision against him, and now sends the bp. of Vienna to the Emperor for succour. Men despair of parliament between the Emperor and the Bishop, who would not assent to Guasto's entering Parma with 3,000 foot and 400 horse for the Emperor's safeguard. The Emperor was coming to Mantoa, where he gives the duke of Florence possession of all fortresses in return for 150,000 cr. a year and 6,000 footmen paid for 6 months. The Duke pardons all banished Florentines except the Strocchi, whose goods are given

* 20 June. But the commandment referred to must be No. 737, which was not only dated 19 June, but according to President Schore (No. 744) was despatched the same day.

543.

to the hospital of Florence. French galleys (14 or 22) lately issued out of Toulon, and Doria forthwith left Geane with 48 galleys to "rescontre" with them and so go to Sicile. Venice, 22 June 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add.

23 June. **759.** CHAPUYS to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 165.]

Has received her letters of the 6th (16th?) inst.; and the King and his Council have well taken her answer upon the articles they proposed, and advertisement of the forces of Arschot and De Roeulx. As for the wagons and horses which they will need for their artillery and the carriage of their men, especially horsemen, the Sieur de Chenay on arriving at Calais, for which he left to-day, will advertise her or the King's ambassadors; and as for victuals, the King will allow grain to be had from here and from Calais. After or upon the departure of Garter from Calais, the Deputy received a letter from Du Bies to the effect that he had his King's commission to hear the king of arms, and would make him good cheer and get him brief answer, which would suit him better than to risk himself among men of war of so many different nations, and also the King had no great leisure to communicate with him, being occupied with the war; Du Bies would tell the king of arms something that would be to the singular pleasure and satisfaction of this King. The Council thereupon debated whether they should send the king of arms or not, and sent the earl of Arfort and Sieur de Cheney to ask Chapuys's advice whether to give Garter commission to declare what Thoyson d'Or was to have declared. Answered that he had no power to do this, and did not think that the Queen had; and, even if he had, he would not consent to it; that it was not for their King's honour, whom the French evidently mocked by sending the letter after Garter's return and denying him access to the French king, and that, to intimate the charge, the Ambassador here, who represented his master, was a more authorised person than Du Bies, whatever commission he might have, of which however they had no certainty, and it was mockery to say he would declare a thing of such importance to the king of arms, which would be more fittingly put forward by the ambassador. Finally, on Wednesday, 20th inst., Chapuys being in Court, it was concluded, in accordance with his first opinion, to intimate the charge of the kings of arms to the ambassador. And this was done yesterday after dinner, at Westminster, in presence of all the Council and of several other lords and gentlemen. If Chapuys had commenced the ambassador might have said that he had no charge to hear him. It was, therefore, thought best that Norfolk should speak first; which he did, reading a writing (of which Chapuys will send a copy). After Norfolk had read a part Chapuys declared the summons on the Emperor's behalf, and then Norfolk proceeded to the further demand and declaration of war, and Chapuys, likewise intimated the continuation of war, according to Thoyson d'Or's instructions; and finally both gave the ambassador, in writing, the charge of the kings of arms, in the form shown by the documents* which Chapuys will send.

Returning from Westminster, late, received her letters of the 19th, which he will answer after he has been at Court, and, having here two couriers, of whom she may have need, despatches this bearer without the aforesaid documents. Informs her in confidence, that, yesterday, the Council, after the ambassador left, asked if, on the French raising the siege of Bappaulmes, Mons. de Roeulx would not make some enterprise. Answered that he thought so, if they would make those which had been talked of, and sent men to aid therein besides those whom they send for the capitulated assistance; but at present there is little appearance of inducing them to it, and there is one in the company† who puts forward so many

* See No. 754.

† Cheyney. See No. 763.

1543.

759. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—cont.

considerations as to spoil all. Perhaps, seeing affairs of France not prospering as people expected, opinion may change. They also asked whether, if more than the stipulated number of horse and foot were sent over, the Emperor would take them into his pay. Answered that he did not know, but would willingly write of it. They said also that Chenay, who was present, led 400 horse, as well to assist the footmen as that he should have men to do notable service (they being gentlemen, the flower of the youth here, among whom would be the ambassador* who is with the Queen). Told them that the Queen was charged to require only footmen, according to the capitulation, but he thought she would not object; and, on his asking how much they esteemed the horseman, Cheyney said that the 400 would count only for 500 foot; although Norfolk would count them at 600 foot, counting three footmen for two horses.

The Council affirm that affairs with Scotland are settled as the King desires, and only remain to be put in writing. London, 23 June 1543.

Has just obtained copy of the writing which Norfolk yesterday read and delivered to the ambassador of France. Sends it to her, to forward with his packet to the Emperor.

French, pp. 5. Modern transcript from Vienna.

23 June. 760. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 166.]

The documents herewith show the news here, especially what passed with the French ambassador as regards the summons and intimation of the war. "Et crois bien que, *neque vobis neque Plutarco auctore*,† ledit ambassadeur a accepte lez escriptz que sur ce luy ont est baillez ne prinse charge d'envoyer en diligence a ceulx et en rendre briefve responce, dont yl a rendu merueilleusement joyeuse la compagnie et speciallement moy pour lez respectz que votre seigneurie peult considerer." Awaits eagerly the Emperor's resolution as to what he will have to solicit here. London, 23 June 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

23 June. 761. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.

This morning we received a letter from Court declaring that the truce now ending shall be prorogued to 1 Aug., at the request of the Scottish ambassadors, and ordering proclamation of this to be made before the expiring of the truce. Your lordship must enter this new prorogation upon the last proclamation, and write to your deputy wardens to proclaim it in time. See that the thing you intend to do to those who attempt against the truce is first done; and your letter of this morning, to Suffolk, "containing that something should be done, was stayed unto it be done, and not sent forth, for that purpose." Darnton, 23 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—In your letters this morning you write not what is become of Robt. Colingwood, "nor which Robert Colingwood it is, whether the chief or the other."

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

23 June. 762. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., II., 427.

The Queen Regent, hearing that a certain Scot who was a great favourer of the enemy should pass this way, has arrested, on suspicion, one

* Sir Thomas Seymour.

† There seems to be some reference here to Granvelle's refusal in 1528 to carry from Francis a letter of defiance to his master. See Lanz *Corresp. des Kaisers Karl V.*, i. 265.

1548.

that was going towards Lorraine, who calls himself Alex. Gordon, brother to the earl of Huntley, and she thinks that Henry should be apprised of it. The Grand Esquire, Boussu, is returned from the Emperor, who, he says, may speak with the Bishop of Rome at Parma, but will not tarry but hasten to join the lantzknights and horsemen prepared for him in Germany. The Prince has been these two days within a mile of Heynsborgh, and the Clevois do not give battle. French prisoners say that their King will besiege Avesnes, and that Mons. du Bies came in haste to show him that a great number of Englishmen were come over, which moved him not a little. Bruxelles, 23 June 1548. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

24 June. 763. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
II., No. 167.]

Wrote yesterday. This morning the King, solicited to hasten the succour, answered that he was attending to it as carefully as possible and it only depended upon Cheyney, who has the conduct of it, being ready; and that the men already over, who, as the Council showed yesterday by a list, are 5,500 foot, could not be sent forward until Cheney's arrival. There was no one there fit for the charge and it was better to defer a little than hazard his men and reputation. On Chapuys's suggesting, for the second time, by advice of some of the Council, the captain of Guisnes as a person of great experience and in the confidence of De Roeulx, the King answered that he did not expect to be counselled to deprive of its chief, at this season, the place of Guisnes, which was one of the strongest of Christendom. Showed him that there were gentlemen at Guisnes sufficient to guard it now when it was not likely (the Emperor's men and his being in the field) to incur any danger. He began to be piqued, saying that a friend ought not to be pressed to do what might turn to his disadvantage; and Chapuys then remitted all to his wisdom, reminding him that his men over sea were doing no service; as he has also reminded the Council, whom he finds inclined to advance affairs, *but for the two^o of whom he wrote some time ago, especially Cheney, who indirectly puts forward so many considerations that the aid may be said to be retarded by him.*

As to the contradiction and present of the English merchants the King says that they will do their duty, and he has commissioned the Council to deal with them. Believes that if, without declaring anything to the ambassadors, she had given him commission to make the answer, the present would have been better.

The King rejoices at the retreat of the French who were before Bappaulmes and especially at their loss of 600 men and two or three captains, which he recited to Chapuys, adding that he was astonished to hear nothing of the enterprise of Monstreul. *Answered, as she wrote, that De Roeulx was only waiting for the French to lay sieges to some place. He was pleased to hear that she had ordered the preparation of the army by sea in accordance with the capitulation, for the enemy are not asleep in strengthening themselves by sea. The Council say that the King has ordered an inestimable quantity of victuals to be sent over, 4,000 or 6,000 qr. of wheat, 10,000 qr. of malt (grains) for beer, 20,000 ducats worth of cheese, and an innumerable quantity of bacon, beans (? feues) and other things; affirming that 6,000 more men than are required for the aid will shortly be sent over.*

Would not speak to the King about the safeconducts, considering what he has divers times said of it and that there was no time to explain the whole; but debated it with the Council, who, at the beginning, were very irritated but softened a little, although truly they do not like it. However, they have released without difficulty three ships of the Vuychardimes laden with wines, which were taken three or four days before.

* The Bishop of Westminster and Cheyney. See No. 259, p. 147, where "Winchester" is unfortunately a misprint for "Westminster."

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763. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—cont.

In his haste, the day before yesterday, forgot to write that the French ambassador made no answer to the intimation of war and only said that, to pass into France, Garter needed no safeconduct. Being told that Garter was right in asking for it, seeing that the King's last ambassador had been unjustly arrested there, the French ambassador attempted to excuse the arrest, but was confuted by the ambassador who had been detained, who answered him very well before the whole assembly. The French ambassador, moreover, said that the term of 20 days seemed very short, protesting, however, that he would not waste time by asking to have it prolonged. Yesterday the said ambassador sent to tell the Council that his master wished him to advertise the King, his good brother, that his affairs were in the best possible state, and he was now with 16,000 lanzknechts, 25,000 adventurers, 1,800 light horse and 2,000 men of arms, and expected moreover 10,000 Almaines and 12,000 Swiss; and that he was sending forward Marshal Ennebault with a good band and would shortly follow in person. Of these news this King made a jest as did also the Council. London, 24 June 1548.

The King has just sent, at 6 p.m., news of the success of the Prince of Orenge about Hainsbergue, of which he shows himself marvellously glad.

French, pp. 4. Modern transcript from Vienna.

24 June. 764. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR.

R.O.
St. P., v. 308.

In his letter of yesterday he writes that 10 Scottishmen with 18 horses are taken on the East Marches and brought into England, and also three taken with Sir Ralph Eure's company, and asks how to entreat them. They should be entreated well or otherwise as Swynnowe and the constable of Forde are entreated, but surely kept. At the day of truce, it is to be answered that this was done, without the knowledge of the authorities, by such as had their friends and gear taken and could get no redress because of the deferring of the days of truce and refusal of justice, although the Governor had ordered redress. The Borders must be put on their guard against the Scots revenging it. Darnton, 24 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—If the Scots attempt revenge, they must be paid home by those who suffer; without command by Parr or his deputy-wardens, who, however, shall give them advice and see that they do it strongly.

Pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

24 June. 765. GARRISONS and SHIPS.

R.O.

Newcastle upon Tyne, 24 June, 85 Hen. VIII.:—Brief declaration by John Uvedale, treasurer appointed to pay the earl of Angwishe, Geo. Douglas, the lord Warden and the garrisons on the Borders, and also the charges of ships, since 25 May last; of which a signed copy is delivered to the duke of Suffolk, lieutenant in the North.

Showing that on 25 May he had (partly in broken and refuse gold and light crowns) 5,743*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*, whereof he has paid:—

By Norfolk's warrants: To James Lawsons, Hen. Aundirson and Robt. Thomsons, of Newcastle, sums of 115*l.*, 35*l.* and 30*l.* odd, respectively, for victualling, tonnage, &c., of their ships the *Elizabeth*, *Antony*, and *John Evangelist*; and to John Jenyns of Newcastle 17*l.* 9*s.* for victual provided for these ships when in the Frethe in Scotland anno 84 Henry VIII.

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By Suffolk's warrants: To Angwishe in prest 100*l.*; and for wages of himself and Geo. Douglas, and their petty captains and 200 men, for 70 days ending 2 July, 518*l.* To Petrus Franciscus, trumpeter, for 70 days ending 2 July, 5*l.* 5*s.* Total 628*l.* 5*s.*

By lord Lisle's warrants: To Jas. Lawsons for victualling, tonnage, &c., of the *Roberte*, "being a victualler unto the said four ships at such time as they were in the Frethe in Scotland," 27*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, also for victualling, &c., of the *Elisabete* from 15 Jan. to 8 March, when she was discharged, 87*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* To Wm. Woodhous, Dunstan Newdigate, Laur. Folberie, and George Riveley, captains of four ships appointed to keep the North Seas, for two months ending 21 June, 221*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and for tonnage, &c., of the ships, as appears by accounts taken by Robt. Lewen and Geo. Riveley, 60*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

By lord Parr's warrants: To lord Parre, Sir Robt. Bowes, Stephen Metcalf, trumpeter, and the garrison of 459 men, for wages of themselves, captains, &c. (items detailed), until 2 July, 754*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Remainder 8,769*l.* 0*s.* 14*d.*

Estimate that the monthly charge of the lord Warden, garrisons, &c., is 898*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Signed: Jo. Vuedale.

Large paper, pp. 2.

[24] June. **766.** SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

This morning, at 1 a.m., their neighbour, the master of the Posts, sent to declare news from the camp that went to the rescue of Henesberge, viz. that, yesterday afternoon, the armies of the Emperor and the duke of Cleves met "and that the Emperor's folkes wan the battell." Brewsselles, this morning, 2 a.m. [23 June].* Signed.

P.S.—After writing the above, I went and spake with the party that was at the camp, who says that the Clevoys gave three alarms the night before, and yesterday the Prince arrayed his men at day break and marched towards the Gelders, who were in order of battle with ordnance bent upon our folks, but, seeing our men not afraid, fled, leaving ordnance and everything behind. In the pursuit the Prince's horsemen slew a great number and took many prisoners.

In Seymour's hand, p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

25 June. **767.** HENRY VIII. to MALTRAVERS and WALLOP.

R.O.

Henry Palmer, bailiff of Guisnes, has signified a secret offer by one of Arde to fire the town house of Arde, in his keeping, in which is much munition, artillery and victuals. Has commanded Palmer to open the matter to them, that they may consider the possibility of surprising the town in the confusion which would ensue. The destruction of the house, &c., would be worth the hire, and "if there might also ensue the surprising of the town we would, as you know there is cause, be glad of it." If it is to be done Wallop shall execute it, taking sufficient men from Guisnes and Calais, as well labourers as of the crew, and such captains as he pleases.

Draft, pp. 6. Endd.: "Mynute to my lord Deputy of Calays and Mr. Wallop, xxv^o Junii 1548."

25 June. **768.** TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.

Replies to his of the 24th June that the lord Lieutenant has sent his of yesterday and to-day to Court, "with great discourse of the misorder

* Added by Wotton, who, however, seems not to have begun a new day at midnight.

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768. TUNSTALL to [PARR]—cont.

of the Scottish borders and of the slackness of the wardens of the same ;" wherein my lord Lieutenant needed no spur. Wrote so effectually that answer cannot be long in coming, and meanwhile their counsel of yesterday (to let nothing appear the deed of Parr or his deputies) should be followed ; but those who act should be advised to go strongly, beware of bushments, and avoid "burning or murder if it may be eschewed." Darnton, 25 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Flyleaf with address gone.

25 June. 769. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Sadler
State Papers,
i. 224.

This morning received theirs of 23 June with the Scottish ambassadors' letters to the Governor. Yesternight the Governor sent word that, being recovered from his sickness, he would be at Edinburgh to-morrow, and would then commune of the matters which Sadler notified by David Panter, touching the Cardinal and Lennox ; also that he had by letter warned all prisoners of their entry, and would resolve who should remain till Lammas when he spoke with Sadler ; as to the English prisoners to be likewise respited, named in the enclosed schedule, he had written to their takers for their respite. Will, at his coming, move him in this, and for proclamation of the truce till 1 August. Can learn nothing more of the French navy. The Frenchman at Leith will not confess otherwise than they (the navy) are adventurers from Diep looking to join with, at least, 20 sail of the king of Denmark, and so keep the seas against the King and Emperor.

Headed : To my lords of Suffolk and Durham, 25 June 1548.

25 June. 770. H. LORD MALTRAVERS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Having just received the enclosed letters, I feigned in my answer to be ignorant of the day, doubting whether the King would have me advertise "him." Fears still to be pressed in this behalf. In sundry letters Maltravers and Wallop have written for slings for this town and Newnham Bridge and 3,000 pikes for this and Guisnes. Of the pikes 1,500 are arrived, with a letter from Serjeant Ouxley that 1,500 more are coming and no slings of iron can be had. As the number of men for Guisnes is increased, has given Wallop 600 pikes more than he requested. Begs them to consider the lack of slings. Has dismounted some here and sent them to Newnham Bridge. Calais, 25 June 1548. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

25 June. 771. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 428.

This day the Regent sent for them and declared the danger the country is in, the enemy entering further into it ; and desired that she might have Henry's aid sent as soon as possible, and notice of the numbers and manner of men, so that she might prepare either to meet the enemy or otherwise as her Council should advise. If Henry's men join the Duke and the 3,000 Spaniards new come and the Prince, who comes back out of Juliers, they will deliver the Frenchmen battle ; the Prince's men being encouraged and desirous to fight. The French king lies at Maroles in Hainault. They have taken 2 or 3 towns of no defence, as Landryssy and Maulbeuge, and destroyed the country. People round here bring in their goods. Letters are intercepted in which the French king writes to the duke of Cleves that 10,000 gentlemen, all footmen, are coming to join him,

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and that he himself will meet him. The Prince is expected at Court to-day. The Scot of whom they wrote had passports of the king of Denmark and duke of Cleves; and a letter found on him was endorsed "Generoso Alexandro Gordon Huntley comiti in Scotia et sororio Regis ibidem, amico suo." Beg Henry to signify whether he shall be kept safe. Bearer, Mr. Bellingyam, Henry's servant, can describe the revictualling of Heynsborgh; and desires, for his learning, to be sent over hither with Henry's men. Bruxelles, 25 June 1548. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

26 June. **772. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C. 147.

Meeting at Greenwich, 24 June. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. No business recorded.

Meeting at Greenwich, 25 July (*sic*). Present: the same. Business:—Wm. Bulmer dismissed out of the Fleet upon recognisance (cited) to obey the orders made between him and his wife and allow her 40 marks a year, etc.

Meeting at Greenwich, 26 July (*sic*). Present: the same. Business:—Mason, clerk of the Council, apportioned 26*l.* received from the President in the North, from lands of Joan Bulmer, between her and her husband, Wm. Bulmer.

26 June. **773. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SEYMOUR and WOTTON.**

R.O.
St. P. ix. 430.

The King has received your letters touching our merchants' discharge of the impost and the Prince of Orange's victory against the Clevoys. As the Regent has shown herself conformable to the King's desire, we have trevailed with our merchants to give her (not as of duty but for a benevolence) 1,000*l.* Fl., as the governor and three or four of the best of their Company, who are appointed to deliver the said present, will declare.

The King has taken order for sending over the aid to which he is bound by the treaty, and has appointed Mr. Treasurer to be captain of them, and you, Mr. Seymour, marshal, bringing with you 80 horsemen and 100 footmen. You are to prepare to meet Mr. Treasurer at Calais in three weeks' time, against which the King will write to the Regent revoking you and committing the whole embassy to you, Mr. Wootton.

P.S.—You shall advise the Regent to use well this victory against the duke of Cleves—the Prince not pressing the Duke too much, but rather drawing towards the parts which the French king is about to invade. The King will send his aid shortly, and has appointed Mr. Wallop to repair towards St. Omer's, or elsewhere as Mons. de Roeulx shall advise, with such forces as can be spared until Mr. Treasurer comes over, who prepares with all diligence.

Draft, mainly in Paget's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to Sir Thos. Seymour and Mr. Wotton, xxvj^o Junii 1548.

26 June. **774. CHAPUYS to the COUNCIL.**

R.O.

Even if the Wychardines had had no safeconduct I cannot understand by what right your men could take from them the goods of the Emperor's subjects, especially as the war between you and the French was not open until the expiration of the 20 days, although the Emperor might punish them for trading with enemies. Now, as the Wychardines have the Emperor's passport and also the King's consent, who made no difficulty except about transporting their goods in French ships, it seems strange that

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774. CHAPUYS to the COUNCIL—*cont.*

the wines and merchandise are detained, the Emperor having need of the wines, which have been bought with the Wychardines' money. That the casks bear English marks proves nothing, as these may have been forged by the purchasers or belong to the vendors. Begs them to order release of the ships and goods. The Wychardines offer to give satisfaction for any found to belong to Frenchmen. Stapeney, 26 June 1548. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.

26 June. **775.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.

Enclose a letter from Sir Robert Ellerker to Sir Robert Bowes concerning the misdemeanour of Roger Graye, bailiff of Woller, "who will neither make man nor money, nor distrain them that be under his rule, for setting forth of men at this time to serve the King under Mr. Bowes." Ellerker can report the misdemeanour; and Graye is to be committed to ward, and also compelled with those under him to bear like charges as their neighbours.

At Newcastle, the taking of lord Maxwell was in traverse between Eglenbye and George Forster; and Eglenbye was adjudged to be the taker, chiefly upon Forster's own words, viz. that Maxwell bade him fetch Thomas Dacre to be his taker, but he did not till Eglenby came; to whom he said: "Fye! Mr. Eglenbye, here is the lord Maxwell; why do ye not take him? Whereupon Eglenbye came and took him." As Forster now denies saying this, pray write in your next letters "what ye remember his said words to have been." Darnton, 26 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Fly leaf with address lost.

26 June. **776.** ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.

R.O.

I have received your letter and seen what you wrote to Mons. du Biez, with his answer, and think that if we wish to do anything we are waiting too long. The French are at the abbey of Marolles with their King and his two sons and all his nobility. They have burnt some villages and taken some little forts. I have always, like a fool, spared them from burning, but hope soon to recover [ground]. They talk of besieging Avesnes or Le Quesnoy, which if they do I hope that, within three weeks, we shall give them battle; for since we have done with our enemies of Cleves, who have fled and lost their artillery, we shall be reinforced. I came into this country of Heynault to assist the duke of Arscot. Now that he is reinforced, I go to-morrow to the Queen, and from thence will return to my frontier, where I hope to see you soon. Mons, 26 June 1548. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.

27 June. **777.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 148.

Meeting at Greenwich, 27 June. Present: Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letters written to Thos. Waters and — Wodhows to see the provision they had made conveyed with all diligence. — Harddes, of Canterbury, in durance for making a seditious bill, released.

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778. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 168-9.]

Norfolk has asked him to forward the petition herewith for the release of a poor man, his servant. London, 27 June 1548.

ii. Petition of Alex. Favokke, owner of the ship *Mary Fortune* of Albrough which, being laden with coal, was arrested by the customer of Myddelburgh in Zealand, at Newport, and the master, John Fowell, carried to Middelburgh.

French, p. 1. Modern extract from Vienna.

27 June.

779. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R. O.

His letters sent this morning, with Mr. Sadleyr's letters and two other Scottish letters and his examination of the Scot,* are sent to Court with all speed. Where he marvels that Sir John Wetherington's entry into Scotland is appointed, he mistakes the whole matter. Wetherington has laid pledges for the payment of his ransom, not for his re-entry, and has asked Parr's licence to commune with his taker because, "without our or your licence, he ought not to commune secretly with any Scot." The King's pleasure is that all English prisoners taken before the truce may agree for their ransoms, as has been shown to such as repaired hither and as Parr may show to such of Northumberland as repair to him. Beg him to send them the Scot whom he has examined of Witherington's matter. Darnton, 27 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

27 June.

780. FRANCIS I. to DU BIES.

R. O.

Received his letters, by the Sieur de Famezelles, together with the letter and articles he received from the Deputy of Calais, which are very strange. He is to answer that Francis, esteeming the King of England to be as much his friend as ever, cannot think that the articles (which are not dated nor signed) are his; but, if he will avow them and send them duly signed, Francis will, upon safe conduct, send a personage to answer each so reasonably that he will have occasion to be content. Marolles, 27 June 1548. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add.: A mon cousin le Sr du Biez, mareschal de France, et chlr. de mon Ordre. Sealed. Countersigned: De Laubespine.

27 June.

781. WILLIAM WATSON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

We came, 11 June last, safely to Hamburght and sent all our cloths by land to Lewbyck, where I saw them shipped and ready to depart for Dansyk on Midsummer Day. One of the Council of Lewbyck, who was my factor here for 12 years, sent me a letter from Berne Holme, dated 20th inst., warning me that the King of Sewthen had lying there a long bark of war with letters of "martt" to rob men of Rostock and Wyssmer, being under the duke of Mekelbarth, and Englishmen,—the latter because Englishmen have taken a ship of the King of Sewethen's secretary bound for Sellond or Hollond. On seeing this letter, went to the Council of Lewbyck, who licensed me to arrest the ships in which our cloths were laden, being in all, your Grace's and our own, 86 fardells that went over with me in the *Mary Kateryn*. One of the ships named *Jorge Dargosse*, of Grypsewold in the land of Pommer, had already sailed, with 20 fardells of cloth and 2 English merchants, "whereof there is v. fardells of Skotts cloths for your Grace's aventure." We took the rest out of the ships and laid it in Lewbyck.

* See No. 686.

1543.

781. WILLIAM WATSON to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Begs him to write to the King of Sewthen to know how things stand. Passage thither may always be had through Lewbyck. The King of Sewthen "hath the over hand" with his commons. Two days ago, when at Lewbyck, saw Hamburght ships arrive there through Denmark with salt from Burwage (Brouage). The King of Denmark kept them 14 days in the Sownd, and on the 20th inst. licensed them to pass to Dansyk, Rey and Revell but not return. There lie in Denmark 60 ships of Breme, Hamburght, Lewbyck, &c., with one small English crayer bound for London. The King will not suffer them to pass and has taken above 500 of their best mariners and 100 pieces of ordnance, and has prepared 10 great ships of war and 10 small, which on Midsummer Even departed from Copman Havyn to Elzynnor, 5 miles off. The King of Sewthen will send them 12 ships of war and the duke of Spruce, "as my brother writeth me," 4. They say that the King of Denmark has gone over to speak with the King of Sewthen, and at his return will sail for Hollond or Sellond to do some hurt; but the common voice at Lewbyck and here is that these ships will go to Skottland, with all the "lanche knyght[es]" of Denmark and Sewethen, reckoned at 10,000, to make the King's brother King of Skottland, and that 4 Skotts ships from Dansyk are arrested in Denmark.

Sends this by his servant, Thos. Flud. "Here is the common saying that the Emperor's Grace should be dead, and much money laid upon it." Begs instructions whether to ship the King's cables and ropes which are making in Dansyk to Lewbeck, and thence bring them hither in lighters "and so from hence to London." Hamburght, 27 June 1543.

Hol., pp. 4. Endd. Outer leaf with address gone.

27 June. 782. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 431.

Wrote last on the 22nd. The Emperor and Bishop met at Bussey, a place pertaining to S^r Palavisin between Cremona and Parma, on the 20th; and parted on the 24th towards Almayne and Bononye, respectively. What they treated is not divulged, but men think they remain friends. The Emperor leaves three commissaries, among them Granveilles, to treat with three of the Bishop's. Doria counselled the castellan of Nisa to feign that he would give the castle to the French, and so drew French galleys thither, of which Doria took 4 and chased 10 others. Doria has 60 galleys, the Spanish galleys remaining for the presidio of Italy. On the 8th the Turks' navy of 200 sail was at Corfu, where Barbarossa received presents of the Venetian officers. On the 10th he was seen at Puglia sailing towards Sicile, Captain Polin with him. In Austria seems weak provision against the Turk, but 7,000 Almains and 4,000 Italians have entered Vienna. Boheme promises Ferdinando 3,000 horse and 4,000 foot besides money. The Turk was to be at Belgrado on the 15th. He has released Turcovalente, a principal Hungarian, whom he had in prison, and has written liberal offers to the Hungarians, to be under his dominion, which it is feared they will accept, like the Queen and Friar George. Venice, 27 June 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Sealed. Endd.

27 June. 783. CAPTAIN POLINO to the GOVERNOR OF TERRACINA.

R.O.

The French king, being informed that the Grand Turk would this year send his army by sea against the Emperor, commanded Polino, who was at Constantinople, to go upon it and intercede that the lands of the King's confederates might be spared, especially those of His Holiness,

1548.

Thereupon obtained from the Grand Signor strict command to Signor Barbarossa to spare lands of His Holiness. Has not been able to notify this sooner. Assures him that the people may remain at rest, and promises payment if they have meat or other provisions to sell. From the galley (*Di Galera*), 27 June 1548.

Italian, p. 1. Headed: "Copia d'una l'ra del Cap^o Polino al Gover^{tor} di Terracina." *

28 June. **784.** THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 149.

Meeting at Greenwich, 28 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letters sent to the mayor of Dover to repair to the Council at the Court.

28 June. **785.** IRISH CREATIONS.

R.O.

John Malte's bill for "robes made for lords of Ireland by my lord of Norfolk's commandment," viz.:—18 yds. crimson velvet for a robe and hood for the Great Abrene (O'Brien) at 13s. 4d., and 12 yds. for the kirtle and tabards to the same, and 20s. for the making; 19 yds. crimson velvet for a robe and hood for Mackewilliam, 12 yds. for kirtle and tabards, and 20s. for making; 10 yds. fustian at 9d. to line the upper part of these robes, 24 yds. to line the kirtles, and 5 oz. gold braids at 5s. for the kirtles; 18 yds. scarlet at 15s. "for a robe, a kirtle and a hood for a lord of Erlelonde," 20s. for making, and 5 oz. gold braid for the same; 8 yds. crimson velvet delivered to the cutler "for girdles and scabbards for swords for the two earls." Total 59l. 8s. 10d.

P. 1.

ii. Bill of Thos. Adington, the King's skinner, headed 28 June, 95 Hen. VIII., for the furring the above robes with ermine and pewarde, with the addition in the case of the crimson robes of 200 "powderynges" to each. Total, 54l. 4s.

P. 1. *Endd.*: "Bills of charges at the creation of th'Irish earls, &c."

28 June. **786.** WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Received theirs of the 26th on the 27th, and will put himself in order as directed; and so has written to the Great Master. Of the 1,500 footmen last sent, would leave 300 or 400 and take as many of the old crews instead. The lord Warden's band and Mr. Cobham's, with Mr. Mewtiez' 200, are tall men, and the rest will "pass honestly," all except 800 or 400 who are not yet meet to be led into a strange country. Wishes his appointed number of 20 horsemen increased to 30, and to have his brother Captain Harleston with him, leaving the rest under his petty captain to keep watch and "skult." At Arde, when they be 100 men of arms they keep not above 80 horses for that purpose. Desires also 24 household servants to wait on him, and will appoint others to furnish the Castle. The 500 labourers and 200 pioneers are ready. John up Rychardes has taught 100 to shoot in halfhakes and is himself "a very warlike person." Wishes Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Wingfield to have charge of the other 200. Suggests either Sir Edw. Ryngaley, Sir Wm. Purton or Mr. Marshal of Calais to take charge of the Castle in his absence.

*A copy of this at Vienna is noted in the Spanish Calendar, Vol. VI. Pt. II., No. 277, with a footnote stating that it was enclosed in a letter of the English Privy Council to Chapuys, dated 7 Aug. This copy (in the Record Office) was procured by Harvel. See his letter of the 15 July.

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786. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

Ryngeley and Purton have done it before; and "as for Mr. Marshall, and if he have a 100 horsemen, Northern men, he shall be the more meet to lie here, always considered he do keep the said castle himself for better surety, otherwise he may fortune come short home." Reminds them to provide waggons in Flanders, for carriage of tents and stuff, and of the bows, arrows, strings, and corn powder to be sent over. A "book of articles" for the ordering of the men is necessary. As there is little beer in Flanders, and that "very evil," it may be sent from Calais and Guisnes as long as we lie about St. Omer's.

The French king is yet in Henowe with "the Dolphin captain of vanguard, himself of the battle, and Mons. Dorleance of the rearguard." Vandosme's camp lies near, and he returns to Picardy because of the Englishmen's coming over. De Beez yesterday escorted certain horsemen of Rocheporte's band to within two miles of Arde; where are now 100 men of arms, and all horses sent away except 80 to keep the "skult." Arde is in great fear, old men, women and children sent away and the country people fled.

Begs that "some discreet person in fortification, as Mr. Candyshe of Dover," may be sent hither, to report the state of the works to the King. Guisnes, 28 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

28 June. **787. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 434.

This afternoon I received a letter from Mons. de Beez, "which is a very French letter," as you will see. I have, "after my French learning," made answer as well concerning the beer as the rest, adding news of the late overthrow of the Clevoyez, which is not yet penetrated into their ears. The French king has retired to Morall, a village on the border of Hennowe, and comes to St. Quyntynes; either awaiting the coming of the duke of Cleves or fearing a descent of Englishmen. They reckon the Emperor will not come before winter. Guisnes, 28 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

28 June. **788. OUDART DU BIES to WALLOP.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 434.

Found the beer which Wallop formerly sent him very good, and desires to purchase more. Had this morning letters from his King, with news from Italy that, on the 15th inst., the Emperor was still at Pavia awaiting answer from the Pope about their interview, which the Pope declined because the Emperor had made alliance with the King of England. The Emperor sent the Pope a copy of the said alliance, by which the Pope and the Holy See are excepted, assuring him that the King of England was to be trusted and that he (the Emperor) made the alliance in order to restore that King to the obedience of the Roman Church. The Pope then agreed to the interview, within his own territory, but it cannot be before the end of this month, so that the Emperor will not be in the Low Countries so soon as the Burgundians bruit; and the King will be very vexed, for he came out with such a puissant army to fight the Emperor, and now the Emperor cannot be here before September, when winter will be come. But the King's army is not idle, for he daily takes towns and castles, fortifying those that are guardable and destroying the rest. Boullougne, 28 June 1543. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Sealed.

1548.
28 June.

789. QUEEN MARY of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R. O.

The Sieur de Chantonney, gentleman of the Emperor's mouth, this bearer, is despatched to the King of England with an instruction which he will show Chapuys. Has given him a particular instruction to require the King to hasten the assistance which he is bound to give by the treaty of stricter alliance; and has also pressed the King's ambassadors here, seeing that the king of France with a great power is already well entered into Henault. Sends against him part of the force she had about Hainsbergue, which has raised the siege, revictualled the town and won the enemy's artillery. These with the 3,000 Spaniards just arrived, the men she has in Henault and Arthois, and the English assistance, if it comes in time, should make the enemies retire. As the King of France has 30,000 foot, 8,000 horse and 30 pieces of great artillery, his necessity and perplexity is not to be too much counted upon; but he could not resist the united forces of the King of England, the Emperor and the writer (she having 7,000 horse and 30,000 foot). Also regard must be had, as the instruction says, to Scotland, for even if England is at a point with the Scots the King of France will not cease to embroil things there. As to assisting the King if he should invade France, will be guided by the capitulation made thereupon. As to the letter of the French ambassador with the Pope, taken in Italy, thinks it well to show it to the King.

In reply to his letters of the 23rd and 24th inst.: He has done well to persuade the English to make the insinuation (*l'insinuation*) of war. Desires him to send copies of the writing which he delivered and of the instrument of the King's oath to the treaty of stricter alliance. The enterprise of Monstrel, of which he writes on the 23rd, could not be done as long as the French king is in this country unless he should lay siege to some strong town which could hold him three or four months. Our first duty is the defence of the country, to which the King of England is bound, and whose men of war we desire to employ in Haynault.

The captain of Guisnez has written to the Sieur de Biez not to hurt the Emperor's subjects near his master's ground; and thereupon the French have published at Ardre (as the captain of Gravelingues writes) that no one shall hurt the Emperor's subjects on that side. Sees in this a means of collusion and temporising, which Chapuys must be ready to remonstrate upon when it is seen how the captain^a whom the King sends hither shall act. Feels that, if he made difficulty before he had left his own house, he will make more on this side and will do little or nothing without each time consulting the King. Chapuys must therefore use dexterity to obtain from the King that he (the captain) should do as the writer shall command him; otherwise it is to be feared he will do little service.

As to the safe-conducts, "vous avez faite, etc." Bruxelles, 28 June 1548.

French, pp. 3. *Endd.*: "Copy of the Regent's letter to the Emperor's ambassador, xxviii^o Junii 1548."

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii. No. 170.]

2. Modern transcript of the original cipher draft of the preceding at Vienna; from which it appears that the sentence left unfinished above thanks Chapuys for having obtained safe-conduct for the three ships of the Guicciardini, and instructs him to obtain similar release of 14 other ships which (the factors at Antwerp now complain) are detained in England, laden with goods belonging to men of the Low Countries or of Portugal, seeing that they were seized before the King declared war against France.

Fr., pp. 4.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar, VI.
ii., No. 181.]

3. The Queen of Hungary's instruction to Chantonney, to declare to the King, in addition to his instructions from the Emperor, that the Emperor charged him to pray the King to succour the Low Countries if the king of

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789. QUEEN MARY of HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

France should invade them before the Emperor's coming, and that the Queen of Hungary gave him, in passing, letters to the King and charge to declare that the king of France, with his two sons and all his power is in Haynault, having taken some little forts and spoiled the country, intending to join the Clevois who were before Heynsberge. This she expects is prevented by the defeat of the Clevois, but the King will continue his invasion of Haynault if not resisted, and she has therefore sent 3,000 horse and 10,000 foot who were about Heynsberge towards Haynault; who, with the men in Haynault and Arthois and the 3,000 Spaniards last arrived from Biscay, and Henry's aid, should stop the enemies. Requiring him to send the aid as soon as possible, in order to avoid the waste which the king of France makes, and also, in making him retire, to have occasion thereupon to execute some enterprise in his country. Bruxelles, 28 June 1543.

ii. Account (headed as to be shown if the King of England should ask about the defeat of the Clevois) of the revictualling of Heynsberge, on the 21st inst., by the Prince of Orenge, and of the subsequent flight of the enemies who abandoned their artillery and baggage, threw away their harness, and lost about 1,500 men.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna.

Add. MS.
28,173, f. 304,
and
28,593, f. 268.
B.M.

4. Two modern transcripts of § 8, from Brussels archives, without the account of the revictualling of Heynsberge.

French, pp. 4 and pp. 2, respectively.

28 June.

790. MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., ix, 432.

The rumour of the Emperor's coming lately increased, and is now confirmed, the Emperor having proclaimed a Diet to be at Spires 30 Nov. next, by mandate marked "datum in Genua, nostra et Imperii et camera et urbe, secunda die Junii." 120 great pieces of ordnance (*tormenta bellica majora*) which he had forged at Augzburg were brought to Spires eight days ago, and much powder and ball comes daily. As war has broken out he probably defers sending it down the Rhine to Brabant. The captains whom Dominus de Lyra retained hereabouts some months ago are wearied with waiting and many of their men dispersed; so, it is thought, the Emperor will not be averse to a truce with Juliers. Frederic Palatine, the bp. of Cologne and duke of Juliers are said now to be together. The four electors of the Rhine, in order to end this war, have come to an agreement. The German princes would not have Gueldres in the Emperor's hands.

Ferdinand, at Nurnberg, begs for the promised soldiery to protect Hungary (and there is great rumour of the Turk's coming) but no one lends. The Protestants are holding a Diet of learned men. All their princes and states are to meet at Smalcaldia on the 24th inst., except the king of Denmark, who sends his commissary. The Protestants have given the Emperor some waggon loads of powder and permitted him to purchase much more in their cities. Spires, 28 June 1543.

Lat. Hol., pp. 8. Add. Scaled. Endd.

29 June.

791. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 39.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 389.

Since writing last, could have no access to the Governor, both on account of his sickness, and his delay in coming hither, which, he himself sent word, should have been four days ago. Yesternight, late, he arrived; and to-day Sadler has conferred with him, urging him to the apprehension of the Cardinal, Lenoux and their adherents. Found him well minded, but seeming to make the enterprise more difficile than he was wont, both because of their strength and their hope to have shortly out of France

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50,000 cr., 10,000 pikes, 2,000 halberts, &c. Told him that if he mistrusted such aid from France he should be doing before it arrived, and might be sure of the King's aid. He said he trusted to have God and the King on his part, for whose sakes he had (and should have) much cumber here, but he doubted not that the King could do more for him than could the French king for his adversaries; and, as soon as peace was concluded and pledges laid, he would follow the King's counsel against the Cardinal and Lenoux, and in all other things, but, before that, to make any stir might hinder his obtaining the pledges and the perfection of the peace. Touching the prisoners, the Governor said he had warned all to be ready to enter forthwith and they would be here to-morrow or next day. On their arrival the Governor, Anguishe, Casselles and Sadler will resolve which shall be respited until Lammas, according to direction lately received from Suffolk. The Governor said that, on receipt of last letters from his ambassadors, he sent to the Borders and proclaimed the prorogation of the peace to 1 August. The French navy lies now afore Aberdeen. The Governor thinks they lie there for our Island (Iceland) fleet; and hears that they expect a great navy from Denmark to join them, for the keeping of the seas against the King and Emperor. He does not mistrust their landing in Scotland and fears only French gold, saying that, if the French king send men, a few men would soon be despatched and a number would starve. Edinburgh, 29 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1543.

29 June. **792.** SADLER to [PARR].

R.O. Begs him, when he has perused the letters to the Council herewith, St. P., v. 309. to address them to Suffolk to convey to Court. Trusts to furnish his wine when Thos. Raynolde comes. Edinburgh, 29 June, at night.

Hol., p. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

29 June. **793.** WALLOP to NORFOLK.

R.O. Encloses letter received this morning from the Great Master, showing that he thinks, like Wallop, that we tarry too long to do anything this year. Is sorry not to hear of Norfolk's coming. Rejoices at my lord Warden's coming, but wishes he came with more company. At the Great Master's coming this way, he will send for Wallop about the enterprise of Mounstrell, and thinks to have of us 3,000 footmen 600 horse and certain ordnance. Asks what answer to make. Thanks for a cast of hawks. The Great Master's letter shows what the French king has done in Hennowe. Guysnes, 29 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1543.

29 June. **794.** CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.

R.O. [Spanish Calendar, VI. n., No. 172.] Supposes that Chantonay will have reported occurrents here and the Queen's advice upon his charge. Has since been with the Pope and negociated as will be seen by the copy of his letters to his sister, to be communicated to the king of England. The King may be told that the thing which the French lay most stress upon with the Pope, to the Emperor's detriment, is the last treaty. His Holiness has by admonitions and persuasions sought to know whether the treaty could be retracted and whether, notwithstanding it, the Emperor would suffer him to assist France; but the Emperor has absolutely refused and said that he would assist England to the end against France. Holds it certain, therefore, that the Holy Father will absolutely refuse the pretension of the king of France. Pistoye, 29 June 1543.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

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30 June.

795. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Daseant's
A.P.C., 149.

Meeting at Greenwich 28 and 29 June. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. No business recorded.

Meeting at Greenwich, 30 June. Present: the same. Business:—Treaty of peace concluded between the King's commissioners and the ambassadors of Scotland, and subscribed in the Council Chamber.

30 June.

796. SADLER to the COUNCIL.Add. MS.
32,651, f. 41.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 225.

This morning the Governor has news from Aberdeen that the 15 ("sixteen" in *Sadler St. Papers*) sail of Frenchmen have landed a few men at Aberdeen and thereabouts and conveyed writings to the Queen Dowager, the Cardinal and Lennox. Albeit the captains say that they remain to encounter a fleet of Flemings, it is thought that they are come "for some other great purpose," having 2,000 men of war aboard who keep very close "within board." It is thought that they bring, as Sadler wrote, 50,000 cr., 10,000 pikes, 2,000 halberts ("hagbuts" in *Sadler St. Papers*) and certain pieces of artillery. The Governor goes forthwith to Linlithgow to order the sure keeping of the young Queen, whom Sadler advises him to remove to Edinburgh castle. He assures Sadler that he will be sure of her, and that with the King's assistance, he esteems not much the power of his adversaries, for all the aid France can give them. Hitherto, could not persuade him and Angus that this French navy came for such a purpose as begins to appear; but now they begin to smell it. The Governor has written to his ambassadors, touching that matter, the enclosed letter, which he begs Sadler to forward. Edinburgh, 30 June. *Signed*.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 390.

30 June.

797. OUDART DU BIES to LORD MALTRAVERS.R. O.
St. P., ix. 435.

In pursuance of what he wrote of the receipt of the articles, he sent them to the King, who cannot think they come from his friend, the King of England, especially as they are neither dated nor signed. If the King of England will avow the articles, and send them duly signed, Francis will, upon safe-conduct, send a personage to reply to each of them to Henry's satisfaction. Sends Francis's letter, to be forwarded. Begs answer to this and to know the day of expiration of the twenty days. Boullougne, 30 June 1543. *Signed*.

French, p. 1. Add: "A Mons. le Deppute de Calais, mon bon voisin."

30 June.

798. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.R. O.
St. P., ix. 436.

On the 28th received the Council's letter of the 26th; and yesterday had access to the Regent, declaring Henry's diligence in sending over part of his men already and giving order for sending the rest, and also what Mr. Wallop should do with those already come over. She thanked Henry, and said they could not come too soon to be welcome, and that Mons. de Reux would be with her that day.

This day she sent for them and said, in presence of De Reux, that Wallop should not yet remove from Guisnes, but spread a bruit that the host should go straight into Hainault, to join the Duke and Prince and give battle to the Frenchmen; lest by Henry's men lying at St. Omer's they

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should suspect some enterprise about Monstreull and reinforce the garrisons. De Reux said he would depart hence to-morrow, to prepare his men secretly and communicate with Wallop. The Regent required them to signify this to Henry, and also to Wallop, although they said that they knew not whether Wallop had not already departed or durst stay at Guisnes without command.

The Prince, having revictualled Heynesborgh is going towards Hainault. The French have forsaken Maulbeuge, burning only the town gates. They burn no more the country as they did; and go on fortifying Landressy. The King is still at Marolles. Some think they are cooled, or else begin "to hearken towards" Henry's men that come over. Bruxelles, 30 June 1543. *Signed.*

1^p. 2. Add. Endd.

June.
R. O.
St. P., v. 309.

799. SCOTLAND and the MARCHES.

"A remembrance made by Sir Thomas Wharton, deputy warden of the West Marches of England," in the month of June 35 Henry VIII., of his opinion for the better preservation of peace between England and Scotland and better service of the King upon all three Marches and at the town and castle of Carlisle, viz. :—

All the "mere grounds" of England and Scotland to be certainly known. All laws of the Marches to be put in writing and proclaimed four times a year in each of the Marches. The East, Middle and West Marches of either realm to be certainly bounded, and convenient meeting places for the officers appointed. The officers of every March of either realm to meet monthly or oftener, and exchange indentures of their conclusions. Twelve of the wisest Marchers, six of each realm, to be appointed to gather in articles all questions not settled in the treaty of peace, to be established as a law by the kings of both realms.

ii. Wharton's opinion "what hath been the occasion of evil," viz. :—

1. The making of no redress for fire and blood. 2. Delay of redress for other heinous offences. 3. The "ressett" of rebels, against the peace.

iii. Wharton's opinion for service of the King upon all his marches and for better furniture and manning of them, "which is a needful point," viz. :—

1. That all chief lands of great lordships containing any convenient number of men be held by the Crown. 2. Fertile ground to be diked and fortified with towers. 3. A warden or deputy warden to rule both the East and Middle Marches and the offices of Tynedale and Reddesdale and all other head offices in Northumberland, using the King's castles and houses at his pleasure and spending at least one month yearly at Harbotle or Chypechaice; and he to have the leasing of all fertile ground not now occupied. 4. All gentlemen marchers, at every change of head officer, to be sworn to the oath of the pensioners; with this addition, that they shall reveal any March treason they may know of, and any delivery of goods to Scots and any persons known to be practisers with the Scots. 5. The warden to have in fee certain of the most active and wise men of the Marches, and to consult the gentlemen marchers frequently. 6. Active and wise men to be appointed to all offices.

iv. Wharton's opinion for the West Marches, viz. :—

1. The warden or deputy-warden to have the captainship of the town and castle of Carlisle. 2. The three baronies called Burghe, Gillesland and Graystok to be the King's, "by exchange or otherwise," and the warden to have the leading of the men of the bishop and college of Carlisle and the lands belonging to any late monasteries. The head officer to lie either in Naward or Carlisle castle at his pleasure; and Naward should keep Gillesland in obedience and be a scourge to offenders in the Waistland, Tyndall and Ledesdall. The officer of Burghe to lie at Rodcliff or

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Drumbeughe and the officer of Bewcastle to keep house there. The stewardship of Penreth and Quennes Hames to be at the head officer's command. The lands which the King now has along the Marches, as the lordship of Hollme Coltrane, barony of Wigton, forest of Westward, honor of Kokkermouthe, to continue as Crown lands. The leases which the Grames have to be fully observed, especially as regards making of dykes, as made by the earl of Southampton, dec., then chancellor of the Duchy.

Wharton does not give this opinion for his own profit, he being ready to serve the King anywhere; and he knows the fee of 500 mks. to be insufficient for the office of deputy-warden of the West Marches and captain of Carlisle. Redesdall, Tynedall, Bewcastle daill, Waistland, and Gillesland should be surveyed every three years to see that there are not too many women and impotent and idle people. Commissioners should, every three years, inquire into and make certificate of all executions by officers in those March countries that are bound to serve the King, and therefore discharged of subsidies and taxes. The offices of the captain and the mayor of Carlisle should be defined. The woods in the Batable Land should be destroyed, so that it may be forayed by horsemen, and then it may all be kept at the King's commandment "without any division to be made thereof." The underwoods at the head of Tyndall should likewise be felled.

A great part of these opinions were Wharton's in July 34 Hen. VIII; and now, in June 35 Hen. VIII, things have been so advanced by the King's "most noble and costly acts and deeds" that many of them may be void. *Signed.*

Pp. 10. Endd.

800. NORTHUMBERLAND.*

R. O.

"A declaration of the disorder which is in Northumberland, and chiefly upon th' East and Middle Marches."

First, because there is no punishment of faults, the misdoers "have gotten the over hand of the good men (if there be any)," so that he who can practices to be at kindness with the thieves, both Scots and English, and therefore gentlemen's goods are saved and poor men's spoiled. This is because "the strength of men upon the Borders is so much decayed that I think verily the gentlemen and others are fain, of necessity, for the saving of their goods to show kindness." This decay is due to two causes:—1. Lack of good officers, to see "the good orders of the Borders" kept. (*In margin in another hand:* "Md., that letters be written already to know what th' orders and laws of the Borders.") 2. The taking of gressoms, which has so impoverished the people that they are unable to maintain horse and harness.—Where the last earl of Northumberland's grandfather made 1,000 spears of his tenants of Northumberland the last earl could not make 100, but was fain to have 40 out of the Bishopric; and every lord's tenants are likewise diminished, so that "there is not now, besides the garrison," 300 horsemen, and where the whole number of harnessed men was 4,000 or 5,000 it is not now 1,000.

For remedy it is thought good:—1. That a ruler be appointed, who will without fear see justice done. 2. That no gressoms be taken of such as will find horse and harness, as follows, viz., a tenant paying 20s. rent and upwards, "a good gelding, a harness and a spear"; one paying between 10s. and 20s., a horse and harness, bow and harrows; one

*This document may perhaps be a few months earlier than the preceding. The laws of the Borders were the subject of inquiry in November, 1542. See Vol. XVII., Nos. 1123, 1141.

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under 10s. taking "the benefit not to pay grossoms," a harness, bow and arrows; and every man of lands to keep men horsed and harnessed "according to his lands"; provided always that no man have a farm but he that shall dwell thereon.

To enforce the above, an Act should be made that no landowner in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the Bishopric take "any grossoms or fynes," and if tenants refuse to keep horse and harness as above, the owners to put them forth; all owners to take quarterly musters of their tenants, to see that they are furnished, and books of these musters, signed by the takers, to be delivered to the Warden. Every owner to have a book of the order taken "for all manner of farmers and tenants" and see it observed, and the Warden to appoint every man of land in the said shires to a reasonable number, taking a book of the names, &c., and seeing them mustered four times a year.

And albeit Westmoreland, Cumberland, the Bishopric and the West Borders "be already in reasonable good cace," this order would make them stronger to help the Middle March and to defend themselves. The countries shall thus wax stronger and wealthier, and the King shall be at less charge in time of war. The pensions do more hurt than good; for those who have no pensions say "Let the pensioners go" and the pensioners say "that they be not bound to go but at the days of trewe and at the Wardens' calling," so that, between them, "the country is suffered to be daily spoiled and robbed." All Scottish men, women and children to be put into Scotland and no Englishman to receive any more "upon pain to be taken as a maintainer of the King's enemies." The Warden to send the King yearly a book of all the musters.

Pp. 6. Endd.: "A declaracion of the misordre uppon the Bordres."

[June.]* 801. SCOTLAND.

Epp. Reg.
Sc. II. 174.

"Informatio pro illustri principe domino Jacobo Arraniæ Comite,
Regni Scotiæ Gubernatore."

To remind His Holiness that, from of old, the Kings of Scotland have had grant of the Apostolic See to wait eight months for letters of commendation of the Princes before providing to consistorial benefices. As that time seemed too brief in time of war, the late King James V. had it extended to twelve months. Now it is rumored that Robert Crichton, since the King's death, has, at Rome, procured the resignation of the bishopric of Dunkeld, without our letters of commendation, to whom the kingly offices pertain; and therefore we desire his Holiness to silence this procurement of the said Robert.

Since the monasteries commended to the King's children lie on the confines of England where the enemies make their strongest raids, we would have his Holiness permit us to dispose of them until the children's lawful age of 22 years, choosing new administrators, if necessary, and converting the fruits beyond those necessary for the commendataries to public uses and the defence of the realm, especially at this time when the enemy threatens the overthrow of religion and perpetual slavery. Our letters to his Holiness contain the rest.

Lat.

*See Arran's letter of 10 Dec. following.

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GRANTS IN JUNE 1543.

1. Hugh Losse, of London, and Thos. Bocher. Licences to alienate:—

i. Tenements and lands (boundaries and tenants given), in the parish of St. Botolph without Algate, London, which belonged to the mon. of St. Mary de Graciis beside the Tower; to Sir Arthur Darcy. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 12.

ii. A messuage, &c., in tenure of John Burneham, in the parish of St. Michael at Bassinghawe, London, which belonged to Elsing Spittel priory; to Thos. Barnes, currier (*coriarius*), of London. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 13.

2. Wm. Wilkynson, grocer, of London. Licence to alienate a messuage in Bowgerowe in the parish of St. Anthony, London, late in tenure of Ric. Wilkynson, mercer, dec., which the King granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, late one of his chief secretaries, from whom it was purchased by Nic. Bristowe and sold to the said Wm.; to Wm. Burye, merchant of the Staple, and Leonard Hetherington, to the use of Joan Wilkynson, wife of the said Wm. Wilkynson, her heirs and assigns. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 16. and m. 20.

3. Sir Geo. Cotton and Mary his wife. Licence to alienate Wyncall Grange, Chesh., and rent of 3s. from the tenement of Robt. Carles in Maclesfeld, Chesh.; to John Leigh of Rydge, Chesh. Westm., 1 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 31.

4. Thos. Cole. Lease of Hame manor, Glouc. (lands specified), late in tenure of Wm. Cole, his father, parcel of Barkeley's lands; for 21 years; at 4l. 20d. rent and 13s. 4d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 1 June. —S.B. (*signed by* Daunce, Southwell and Moyle). *Pat. p. 7, m. 20.*

5. Otho Rompello, clk., born in terra *Fergensi*, under the obedience of the duke of Berg. Denization. Hampton Court, 29 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 1 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 10, m. 4.*

6. John Conway. Livery of lands as s. and h. of John Conway, dec. *Del. Westm.*, 1 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by* Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and Phylp Parys). *Pat. p. 13, m. 20.*

7. Urian Brereton, groom of the Privy Chamber, and Ranulph Cholmondeley. Grant of the office of King's attorney in cos. Anglesey, Caern., and Merion., in survivorship, with such fees as Ric. Sneyde had in the same; on surrender by Brereton of pat. 15 July 30 Hen. VIII. granting the office to him and Humph. Hurtleton. Westm., 10 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 30.*

8. *Salop.* Commission to Reg. Corbet, feodary, John Barker and Ric. Le to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Thos. Baret. Westm., 2 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 12d.

9. Ric. Lee, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 254l. 13s. 4d., of the wood called Eye Woode in the parish of St. Stephen beside St. Albans, Herts, abutting upon the highway from the said parish to the street called Parke Street on the south, the land of the said Ric. called the Lodge on the east, the brook running down between Stamford Mill and Sopwell Mill on the north, and the lane from Sopwell to the highway extending between the said parish of St. Stephen and the hospital of St. Julian on the west. Hampton Court, 29 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 21.*

10. Sir George Darcy and Sir Edw. Northe. Grant, in fee, to the said Sir Edw., of the house, &c., of the late mon. of Eynesham, *alias* Ensham, *alias* Egnesham, Oxon.; the manor, rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Eynesham; lands called le Frithe in Tuggersley and Evensham, and all possessions in Eynesham of the mons. of Eynesham and Abendon, which were granted to the said Sir George, in tail male, by pat. of 4 April 30 Hen. VIII. (*cited*).

Also grant, in fee, to the said Sir George, of the manors of Brokeend, Rowlandrith Parva *alias* Rowlrith, Milcombe, Woddeton, Milton, Chorlebury, Faller, Fynstoke and Shifforde, Oxon, and of Wykerisden, Glouc., and the rectories of Faller, Fynstoke, Chadlington, Shorthampton, Chilton and Chorlebury, Oxon, and all possessions of Eynesham mon. in Brokeend, Castelton, Rowlandrith Parva *alias* Rowlrith, Milcombe, Woddeton, Milton, Chorlebury, Faller, Fynstoke, Northelile, Wilcott, Shifforde and Bampton, Oxon, and in Fulbroke Eynesham, Bucks, and in Wykerisden, Glouc.; which were granted to the said Sir George, in tail male, by the said pat. of 4 April 30 Hen. VIII. and another patent (*also cited*) of 26 Sept. 31 Hen. VIII. Hampton Court, 25 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 June.—P.S. (*mutilated*). *Pat. p. 15, m. 2.*

11. Sir Robt. Southwell, Master of the Rolls. Grant, in fee, for 1,512l. 15s., of the chief messuage, lordship and manor of Hoxon *alias* Hoxne, Suff., the whole hundred of Hoxon, the parks called le Newe Parke and le Holde Park in Hoxon, and the annual fairs in Hoxon, with appurtenances in Hoxon *alias* Hoxne, Farnyngham, Okeley, Alyngton, Syleham, Weybred, Mendham, Metfeld, Fresyngfeld, Warlingworth, Wilby, Southold, Soham, Bedyngfeld, Denham and Ersham, Suff.; all which premises belonged to the bpric.

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of Norwich; also the manor called "the manour of Hoxon parsonage" and all appurtenances of Hoxon rectory and of that manor; and all late possessions of the bpric. of Norwich in Hoxon; subject to rent of 8*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* and certain annual charges specified. Westm., 2 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 2, m. 1.

12. Lord Chancellor Audeley. Licence to alienate the priory or cell of Avecote *alias* Alvecote, Warw., with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Shittington and all possessions of the priory in Shittington, Reyecote and Avecote, Warw., in Marsham, Derb., and in Bramston, Leic., and elsewhere; which priory or cell belonged to the priory of Great Malvern, Worc., and was granted to the said Audeley by pat. of 18 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII.: to Joan Robynson, widow, late wife of Geo. Robynson, dec., mercer, of London. Westm., 3 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 15.

13. Fernando Rodriguez Perera, son of Anthony Fernandez and Anne Perera, a native of Viana in Portugal, *alias* Fernando Rodriguez of the King of Portugal's household, or merchant of Viana, or of London. General pardon Westm., 1 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 15.

14. Hugh Losse and Thos. Bocher. Licence to alienate all lands (specified) in Hendon parish, Midd., which belonged to Elsing Spittel mon., and were granted to them by pat. of 10 May 35 Hen. VIII.; to John Nicolles, of Highwodhyll, in Hendon parish. Westm., 4 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 19.

15. Ric. Rowlett. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ralph Rowlett, dec. *Del.* Westm., 4 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by* Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster). *Pat.* p. 7, m. 9.

16. John Acheson, servant to the earl of Anguise. Licence, for his master's provision, to convey into Scotland in two ships, one of England and one of Scotland, both together not above the burthen of 120 tons, 400 qr. of malt, 100 qr. of wheat and barley, 4 pieces of velvet, 6 lb. of silk, 4 doz. bows, 100 sheaves of arrows, 2 gr. of strings, 4 pieces of broad cloth for liveries, 4 pieces of "carsey for hosing"; the mariners in the ships being Scottish men, Englishmen or Flemings, and security to be given for safe return of the English ship. Westm., 3 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 18.

17. Nic. Morrey, clk., King's chaplain. Grant of the canonry or prebend in Peterborough cathedral, void by the death of John Barlowe, clk. Westm., 1 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 20.

18. John Reve, of Tysberye, Wilts, yeoman. Lease of the manor of Teffont Evyas, Wilts, in tenure of John Hobbes and Cecily his wife, which belonged to Edward (*sic*) lord Hungerford, attainted; for 21 years; at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent and 20*s.* increase. Hampton Court, 13 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 24.

19. Ant. Stringer, of London. Grant (in exchange for Dunchurche manor, Warw., and lands in Stoke Hamond, Chelmscote and Sulbury, Bucks, and Grymscott, Ntht.), of the priory of St. Margaret beside Marlborough, Wilts, with certain of its lands (including a mill called Portemyll) in and about Marlborough and Savernake Forest; lands in Sutton and Thorpe Arnolde, and in Cosbye, Leic., which belonged to the late mon. of Pratis, Leicester; Sprotton rectory, Ntht., which belonged to the mon. of St. James, Northampton, with advowson of the vicarage and a messuage in Sprotton; a tenement called the Bell in the parish of St. Dunstan in Fletestrete, London, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, with pasture called Fykkettesfeld adjoining it in the parishes of St. Dunstan and St. Clement Danes without Temple Bar, having entrance thereto by two gates at the east end of the field, viz., one leading from Chauncerye Lane towards the said field and the other at the west end of the same way abutting upon the field (which tenement lies between tenements called the Lamme on the east and the Dolphin on the west, Fykkettesfelde on the north, and the highway on the south); the advowson of Bonington rectory, Kent; also an annual fair in Newbery Strete in Marleborough; values of the premises given; to hold free of charge except certain rents to the Crown and a pension of 13*s.* out of Sprotton rectory to the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Westm., 1 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 28.

20. Thos. Gymlet *alias* Barbour. Fiat for his appointment as collector of custom and subsidy of wool, hides and woollfells in the port of London. 4 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by* Norfolk; *with certificate of security given in the Exchequer, signed by* Chr. More).

21. George bp. of Chichester. Dispensation (promised by word of mouth before his consecration), as now bp. elect and consecrated of Chichester, to hold his provostry of the Royal College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in Cambridge, in *commendam*, for six years from the date of his said consecration. Hampton Court, 29 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June.—P.S.

22. Edw. Brocket, Alice Lacye, widow, and John Aston, miller. Lease of three mills in the lordship of Huchyn, Herts,

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GRANTS in JUNE 1548—*cont.*

called le Maltemill, le Portmylne, and le Shotlingmilne, with fishery in the dams and between the mills; parcel of lands of the late Queen Jane; for 21 years; at 12*l.* rent and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase. Westm., 1 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June. —P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 22.

23. Ant. Stringer, of London. Licence to alienate a tenement called le Bell, in the parish of St. Dunstan in Fletestrete, London, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, and a field called Fykkettesfeld in the parish of St. Clement Danes (position of both described); to John Hornby, merchant tailor, of London. Westm., 5 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 13.

24. Arthur Asheton. Grant, in fee, for 36*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, of the tenement called Aschenbenche *alias* Thoomme in the town of Saddilworth in the parish of Ryche Dale *alias* Rattesdaie, Lanc. and Yorks., the farm of Denshaw, lands called Castylshaw, a grange, a farm called Swaynecrofte, a pasture called Knotthill, a tenement in the territory of Hilbright-hope in Saddilworth called le Delfe, a quarry called Blakstondelf in Saddilworth, and certain annual rents, all in Saddilworth (many tenants named for the premises); all which belonged to Roche mon., Yorks. Hampton Court, 29 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 June. —P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 16.

25. Wm. Charde. Fiat for his custody of 8 ac. of marsh in Olde Romenei parish in the place called le Sumpe at the highway towards the southeast and southwest (in *quodam loco vocat. le Sumpe, ad regiam viam versus Southeast et Southwest*), Kent; for 41 years; at 10*s.* rent and 4*d.* increase. *Del.* Westm., 5 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (signed by Norfolk; marked as by mainprise of Peter Newys, grocer, and Clement Ryder, tailor, of London).

26. Ric. Andrewes or Androys. Licences to alienate:—

i. Lands in Holwell, in tenure of John Garret, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; to John Butlen and Ric. Butlen his son and heir. Westm., 6 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 14.

ii. Lands in Ravensthorpe, in tenure of Wm. Janywey and John More, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; to the said Wm. Janywey. Westm., 6 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 14.

27. Ant. Strynger, of London. Licences to alienate:—

i. Five messuages in tenure of Wm. Wright, sen., in Sutton and Thorpe Arnolde, Leic., and a messuage and lands (tenants named) in Cosbye, Leic., which belonged to the mon. of Pratis Leicester; to Thos. Bent, Thos. Wrightre and Wm. Sere. Westm., 6 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 17.

ii. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Sprotton, Ntht., and a messuage late in tenure of Simon Welles and afterwards of Ric. Swynscoc in Sprotton, which belonged to the mon. of St. James beside Northampton; to Laur. Manley of Northampton. Westm., 6 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 18.

28. John Nevyle lord Latimer. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Nevyle lord Latimer, dec. *Del.* Westm., 6 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde, and Phyllyp Parys). *Pat.* p. 13, m. 20.

29. Will. Spratt, of Bristol, merchant. Licence to alienate a pasture called Jackys Felde beside the Severn and other lands (named) in Burwardesley parish, Salop, which belonged to Wenloke mon.; to Ric. Longley. Westm., 7 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 14.

30. Arthur Assheton. Licence to alienate a moiety of the lands called Asshenbenche, &c. (described), in Saddilworthe in the parish of Rychedale *alias* Rattesdaie, Lanc., granted to him by *pat.* of 5 June 35 Hen. VIII.; to Roger Gartside, of Richedale parish. Westm., 7 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 12.

31. Robt. Goldeson, clk., King's chaplain (*capellano*). Grant of the prebend or canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, void by the death of Ric. Champyon, S.T.P. Westm., 3 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 7 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 24.

32. Ric. Bruges. Pardon for having acquired from Sir Thos. Wyat, without licence, Maydencote manor and lands in Maydencot and Estgaston, Berks., certain of which lands called Maydencote are parcel of lands called "Magorneys landes" in co. Berks., which belonged to Sir John Typtofte, dec., and are held of the King in *capite*. Westm., 8 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 1.

33. Wm. Lambe, the King's servant. Licence to alienate a garden beside Mille Alley in the parish of St. Stephen in Colmanstrete, London, late in tenure of Wm. Colsyll and now of Edw. Moreton, which belonged to Rowley mon.; to Thos. Colsell. Westm., 9 June. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 6.

34. John Goz *alias* Lewes, dyer, of the parish of St. Peter of Karmerdyn, co. Carm. Pardon for the murder of David ap David Philip, whom he struck on the head with a brass candlestick, in the house of John ap Eynon at New Karmerdyn, on 5 Jan. 33 Hen. VIII. Westm., 3 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 June.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 7, m. 20.

35. Ant. Cope. Lease of six tenements in the parish of St. Sepulchre in the ward of Faryngdon within London, two of which abut upon the highway

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leading from Newgate on the north and the inn called Warwyckes Inne on the south, the tenement of Robt. Tunman on the east and the gate of Newgate on the west, three others lie in Newgate Ally (tenants John Pryour and Ric. Fylowe) and the sixth lies in Modell Ally (tenant John Pryour); for 21 years; at 4*l.* 4*s.* rent. *Del. Westm.*, 9 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Daunce, Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat. p. 7, m. 25.*

36. Thos. Wyat. Licence to alienate lands belonging to the manor of Est Peckham, Kent, in tenure of John Tuttys-ham by lease of the late priory of Christchurch, Canterbury; to Geo. Multon of Est Peckham. *Westm.*, 10 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 6.

37. John Seyntleger, the King's servant. Grant in fee (in exchange for the manor, lordship and borough of Newport Pannell, and manors of Lynford Magna and Lynford Parva, advowson of Lynford Magna rectory and of the chantry and hospital of Newport Pannell, and for 116*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*) of the site, &c., of Canonleigh mon., Devon, with its demesne lands (named) in Buscombe, Hockworthe, Samford Peferell, Holberton, Uffecolombe and Holcombe Rogus, Devon, in tenure of Thos. Soulemonte; the manor of Hockeford, Devon, which belonged to Canonleigh; the site, &c., of Torre mon., Devon, with its demesnes (named) in the parish of Torre Mowen, lately leased to Sir Hugh Pollard; the manor of Colompton, Devon, which belonged to Buckland mon., Devon; the manor of Upton Wever, Devon, which belonged to St. Nicholas priory, Exeter; and the manor of Idesleigh, Devon, which belonged to Henry late marquis of Exeter, attainted; also certain other tenements, &c., named, in Hockworthe, Uffecolomp, Samford Peferell and Holberton, in tenure of the said Thos. Soulemonte, dec., which belonged to Canonleigh; a mill and a park in Idesleigh parish and the whole park called Idesleigh Parke; also the advowson of the prior of Bodmyn's prebend in Endelyan, Cornw., and of the rectory of Edisleigh *alias* Idesleigh, and of the chapel of Barnistapolia, Devon; also woods called Canonleigh Wood, of 11 ac. odd, Rokenold Wood 21 ac., Byrches 8 ac., le Parke 4 ac., Estebroke 8 ac., the wood in Poll Allers 6 ac., in Southdowne 1 ac., the grove at Westleigh Chappell, 3 roods, and in Sowdon Grange 5 ac., which woods lie in Buscombe, Hockeworthe, Uffecolomp, Samford Peferell, Holcombe Rogus and Holberton, and belonged to Canonleigh; also a grovette of wood in these parishes in tenure of Hugh Graunte of 2 ac., which belonged to Canonleigh, a wood called Walden Copp, 4 ac., in Torre Mowen, which belonged to Torre, and woods called Monkes Wood 12 ac., Knowle Grove 2½ ac., Cottes Wood 2½ ac., in Colompton, which belonged to St. Nicholas

priory. To hold the premises in as full manner as the said monasteries or the late marquis of Exeter held them; subject to certain specified charges. *Westm.*, 2 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 2, m. 7.*

38. Sir Wm. Windesore lord Windesore, the King's servant. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Andrew Windesore lord Windesore. *Del. Westm.*, 11 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and Phylp Parys*). *Pat. p. 2, m. 31.*

39. Robt. Crusshe. Lease of a tenement called Scrylls in the town of Roxwell, Essex, now in his tenure, parcel of possessions of Ric. Fermour, lately convicted of transgression of a certain statute; for 21 years; at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent and 20*d.* increase. *Westm.*, 2 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 11 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 7, m. 21.*

40. Robt. Burgoyne, of London. Licence to alienate a messuage and lands in tenure of Joan Markys, widow, in Hudwyke within the lordship of Dutton, Salop, which belonged to Wenlok mon.; to Matth. White, of London. *Westm.*, 12 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 2, m. 14.

41. Robt. Chidley. To be attorney of the Court of First Fruits and Tenths, during good conduct; with 40 mks. a year; on surrender of pat. 5 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII., granting the office to John Carell. *Del. Westm.*, 13 June.—S.B. *Pat. p. 7, m. 21.*

42. John Wylkes *alias* Baker. Lease of a water-mill called Badewemyll *alias* Sampfordmylne, in Badewe Magna and Sampford, Essex; for 21 years; at 4*l.* rent and 2*s.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 13 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat. p. 7, m. 23.*

43. Robt. Colt, of London, grocer or merchant, *alias* Robt. Colt, of Monden, Herts, yeoman. Protection for one year; going in the company of Hen. lord Mawtravers, deputy of Calais. Colchestre, 8 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 13 June.—S.B. *Pat. p. 7, m. 24.*

44. John Rowse. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Thos. Rowse, dec. *Del. Westm.*, 14 June.—S.B. (*signed by Wm. lord St. John, Phylp Parys, and John Sewster*). *Pat. p. 13, m. 21.*

45. John Thornes, of Shrewsbury. Fiat for his custody of a meadow called Shereff Medowe next Hencote *alias* Hencoute, Salop, formerly in tenure of Thos. and Rog. Thornes; for 20 years; at 7*s.* rent and 4*d.* increase. *Del. Westm.*, 14 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Norfolk; marked as by mainprise of Thos. and Robt. Thornes, of London*).

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GRANTS IN JUNE 1548—cont.

46. Robt. Tyrwitthe, the King's servant. Licence to alienate lands in tenure of John Foxe in Barfford Michelles, Oxon and Ntht., which belonged to Chacombe mon.; to Wm. Sheldon and John Foxe. Westm., 15 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 12.*

47. Matth. Colthirst. Licence to alienate Donyngton manor, Wilts, which belonged to Shaftesbury mon., except the advowson of the vicarage of Donyngton; to Wm. Grene, of Heyle, Wilts. Westm., 15 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 13.*

48. Robt. Darkenall. Lease of three tenements (tenants named), in Hosyer Lane in London, and two in Cock Lane, which belonged to Glastonbury mon.; for 21 years at stated rents. *Del. Westm., 15 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (signed by Southwell and Moyle). Pat. p. 6, m. 4.*

49. Isabel Buck, of Hompton in Holderness, Yorks., spinster, and wife of Wm. Buck. Pardon of all treasons committed before 1 April 34 Hen. VIII.; it having been found by inquisition and York, before Sir Chr. Jenny, John Hynde and others that Mabel Bryge or Brigg, of Ryson or Rysom, in Holderness, and the said Isabel had at divers times and places, specified, in the year 29 Hen. VIII., imagined the King's death, the said Isabel hiring the said Mabel to fast a fast which they called "Saynt Tronyand faste or the Blacke faste," which the said Mabel declared (words quoted) that she never fasted but once for a man, and he brake his neck ere it was all fasted and so she hoped would those who caused this woe in the world, viz., the King and the Duke of Norfolk. *Del. Westm., 15 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (countersigned by Robert, bp. of Landaffe). Pat. p. 7, m. 23.*

50. Thos. Garrett. Lease of a moiety of the site of the manor of Broughton, Bucks, and all buildings on the said site, and certain lands in tenure of Alice Ryder, in the King's hands by the attainder of lord William Howarde for misprision of treason; for 21 years; at 26s. 8d. rent and 12d. increase. *Del. Westm., 15 June, "anno subscr."—S.B. (signed by Southwell and Moyle). Pat. p. 18, m. 1.*

51. Hector Snell, of Carleton, Cumb., yeoman. Pardon for the murder of Thos. Tyngate, whom he struck with a stick, 19 April 33 Hen. VIII., at a place called Colteparke in Newbiggyng, Cumb. *Del. Westm., 15 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B.*

52. Margaret lady Tailboys, widow, late wife of George lord Tailboys, dec. Custody of all lands in Burghe, Freston and Ingolmelles and elsewhere in co. Linc., which belonged to Ant. Tottoft, dec.,

during the minority of Chas. Tottoft, s. and h. of the said Anthony, with wardship and marriage of the said heir; or similarly of the next heir male, being a minor, if the said Charles die within age. Portegore, 16 June 35 Hen. VIII. *No note of delivery.*

53. George Harper, esquire for the Body. To be keeper of the chief messuage or house of the manor of Penshurst, Kent, and of the gardens and orchards, the Great Park there and Northlandes Park, Kent, and the waters within them; also chief steward, bailiff and receiver of Penshurst manor, and master of the hunt of all game and warrener of the said parks; with stated fees, &c., from the time of the attainder of Thos. Culpeper. Westm., 9 May 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 17 June.—P.S. Pat. p. 5, m. 9.*

54. Hen. Polsted, the King's servant. Annuity of 40l. out of the manor of Chiche alias St. Osythes and the King's lands in that parish; on surrender of a writing by Thos. late earl of Essex (by the name of Sir Thos. Crumwell lord Crumwell, keeper of the Privy Seal, K.G.), dated 21 March 29 Hen. VIII., granting him, then the said earl's servant, a like annuity out of the manors of Michelham Parkegate alias Michelham Downeashe and Sharnefeld, and all other the Earl's lands in Arlington, Suss., which are now come to the King by attainder of the said Earl. Portegore, 16 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm., 17 June.—P.S. Pat. p. 6, m. 5.*

55. Laurence Cruse, born within the lordship of Braynerd in Flanders. Exemplification of patent of denization to him dated Westm., 14 June 28 Hen. VIII., which has been accidentally lost, as sworn by — (blank) Fowler. Westm., 18 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 14.*

56. Thos. Yarde. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric. Yarde, dec. *Del. Westm., 18 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and Philipp Parys). Pat. p. 4, m. 3.*

57. Barth. Plott. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Ric. Plott, dec. *Del. Westm., 18 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (mutilated, signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster). Pat. p. 7, m. 2.*

58. Thos. Thorkmarton. Licence to alienate the manors of Lee and Baysham, Glouc. and Heref., and lands "in le Lee Weston" and in the hundred of St. Bryavellis; to Ric. Brayne and his heirs. Westm., 20 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 2.*

59. Thomas Wyat. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Thos. Wyatt, dec. *Del. Westm., 20 June —S.B. (signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and John Sewster). Pat. p. 7, m. 12.*

60. Geo. Harper. Licence to alienate Chawreth manor and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Chawreth, Essex; to lord Chancellor Audeley. Westm., 20 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 23.

61. Chr. Nevyl. Pardon for having acquired lands held of the King *in capite*, without licence, viz., lands in Thyrsk, Yorks, granted to the said Chr. by the last will, dated 6 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII, of Sir John Nevyl, lord Latymer, dec. Westm., 20 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 18, m. 4.

62. John Roynon. Annuity of 20l. out of the manors of "Clopton, Ayescombe cum Weston super Mare," lands in Porteshed and Northweston and the town of Shrovesbury, cos. Soms. and Salop, which belonged to Thos. Arthure, dec., during the minority of John Arthure, s. and h. of the said Thomas; with wardship and marriage of the said heir; or, similarly, of the next heir male being a minor if the said John Arthure die within age. Westm., 2 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 21 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 5.*

63. Thos. Aleyn and Thos. Locke. Lease of a grange of the demesnes of the manor of Plusshe, Dors., with the barton, &c., and a meadow called le Frith, at Brokehampton, and pasture in the field of Bucklond, all which lie in Bucklond, Dors., and belonged to Glastonbury mon.; for 21 years; at 15l. rent and 2s. increase. Purgo, 15 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. 24 June.*—P.S.

64. Eliz. Blythe, widow, Fras. Blyth and Ant. Blyth. Lease of certain messuages (tenants named) in Helme, Yorks, parcel of the lordship of Wennesladale, in the King's hands by the attainder of — (*blank*) late abbot of Jervaulx; for 21 years; at 106s. 8d. rent and 12d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 25 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat. p. 5, m. 10.*

65. Lyme, Dors. Grant to the burgesses of their town in fee farm, for 50 years from the expiration of a similar grant (described) by patent 20 Feb. 22 Edw. IV. made in consideration of the decay of their town; at 5 mks rent; with allowance (as in Edw. IV.'s grant) to pay but 13s. 4d. for the whole town in satisfaction of any whole fifteenth or tenth which may be imposed. Purgo, 15 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Crystochurch*, 25 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 1.*

66. Jas. Lawson, of Newcastle upon Tyne. Licence to alienate the house, &c., and demesne lands of the late mon. of Neseham within the bpric. of Durham, and lands (specified and tenants named) in Neseham, Lytle Burden, Cokefeld, Dynshall and Hurworth, within the bpric.

of Durham; to John Ragge and Robt. Lynsey, clks., and their heirs; on condition that, within four years, they are to be regranted, by charter, to the said Lawson, for life, with remainder to Hen. Lawson, son of the said James and the heirs male of his body, with remainder in default, successively, to Edm., Wm. and George, other sons of the said Jas. Lawson, and the right heirs of the said Hen. Lawson. Westm., 26 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 5, m. 2.

67. John Drewe. Lease of a water mill in Tylehurst, Berks, called Calcott Mylle, with mead, two eyotts and a pightel (*pidell*.) of land annexed; which belonged to Reading mon.; for 21 years; at 53s. 4d. rent and 4d. increase. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Southwell and Moyle*). *Pat. p. 5, m. 9.*

68. Hen. Clerc. Lease of the farm or chief messuage in Weke in the parish of Philippes Norton, Soms., and all lands now in his tenure in Weke and Farley *alias* Weke Farley; which belonged to Walter lord Hungerford, attainted; for 21 years; at 8l. 2s. rent and 16d. increase. Grenewyche, 21 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 10.*

69. John Litolwarke, jun., late of Stradfieldsay, Hants, yeoman. Pardon for having 3 Dec. 32 Hen. VIII., with others, broken into the house of Thos. Felder and Eliz. his wife at Nywneham, Hants, wounded Felder and two servants (named), and carried off 26s. in money, two silver spoons worth 4s. and a gold ring worth 30s. Grenewiche, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 10.*

70. George Bayneham. Annuity of 11l. 12s. out of Loddington manor and lands in Stratford, Parva Hall and Shelford, Warw., which belonged to John Welshe, dec.; during the minority of Francis, s. and h. of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 9 Feb. 34 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June "anno subscripto."—P.S. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6 m. 7.

71. Ric. Andrewes and Wm. Romsden, of Longley, Yorks. Licence to alienate two tenements in Westhaghe beside Westburton in Darton parish, Yorks., which belonged to Kyrkeleys priory, in tenure of Thos. and John Sparke; to Nic. Sayvell, of Newhall. Westm., 26 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 20.

72. Edw. Fenes lord Clynton and Saye and Robt. Turwytt. Licence to alienate the manor of Landogh Est, co. Glam., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon., and the advowson of the vicarage of Llandough and Leckwith, granted to them by pat. of 1 May 35 Hen. VIII.; to Sir George Herbert. Westm., 26 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 6, m. 26.

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GRANTS IN JUNE 1543—*cont.*

73. Edw. Stanley. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Peter Stanley, dec. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*signed by Wm. lord St. John, J. Hynde and Phylp Parys*). *Pat. p. 13, m. 26.*

74. Thos. Hawkyns and Ellen his wife. Grant of Shillingfield manor, Kent, to them and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas; on surrender of a 21 years' lease to the said Thomas, as yeoman of the guard, 4 May 32 Hen. VIII., at 40s. rent, of the said manor as parcel of the lands of the late Queen Jane. *Portegore*, 17 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 18.*

75. Thos. ap Grono, the King's servant. Lease of lands in the town of Eryveat and Wenenok in the commote of Issalett, late in tenure of Grono ap Jevan ap Gign, his father, and now in his tenure; for 61 years; at 40s. rent and 5s. increase. On surrender of pat. 4 July 17 Hen. VIII., leasing them to him for 21 years. *Del. Westm.*, 26 June 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*countersigned by Southwell*). *Pat. p. 18, m. 18.*

76. Ric. Hawkyns and Ric. Norlegh. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of auditor of accounts of the King's lands of the principality of North Wales, and of the King's lands in cos. Angles., Merion. and Caern., parcel of the same, and of the county palatine of Chester and Flintshire; with the usual profits, and powers enjoyed by Rog. Westwood and Ric. Appulton, or by Wm. Ryman and Rog. Appulton, or by John Lythynghon and Ric. Greneway, or by Wm. Bedell, Hen. Parker and Ric. Hawkyns; on surrender by Hawkyns of pat. 20 June 7 Hen. VIII., granting the office to Bedell and Parker (who are since dead) and himself. *Grenewiche*, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 11.*

77. Notts. Commission to Sir John Markham, Ant. Nevell, Andrew Nowell and Mich. Clerkson to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of John Meryng. 27 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 12d.

78. Oron. Commission to Edw. Cope, Geo. Davars and Chr. Light to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Edw. Hall. 27 June. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 12d.

79. Owen Davys *alias* Robertes. Lease of the King's lands in the town of Ethenok in the commote of Uchor, co. Caern., in North Wales; for 21 years; at 8l. 13s. 4d. rent and 13s. 4d. increase. *Grenewyche*, 21 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 8.*

80. Walter Hendeley, attorney general of the Court of Augmentations. Licence to retain a beneficed person with cure of

souls, or a chaplain bound to residence upon his benefice, in his service; which beneficed person or chaplain shall have licence of non-residence, provided that he visit his cure four times a year. *Grenewiche*, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 5, m. 8.*

81. Thos. Taylour, dwelling in the county of Durham, who is in poverty and too infirm to labour. Grant of the room of an almsman in Duresme Cathedral next to be void. *Grenewyche*, 27 June 35 Hen. VIII. S.B. (*Letters missive, signed with the stamp and countersigned by Sir Ant. Wynnyfeld, addressed to the dean and chapter of Durham*). *Pat. p. 10, m. 33.*

82. John Chaworth. Lease of two water mills within the lordship of Barkehamsted, Herts, late in tenure of Nic. Markes and now in that of the said John; parcel of possessions of the late Queen Jane; for 21 years; at 7l. 6s. 8d. rent and 16d. increase. *Grenewyche*, 25 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 27 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 14, m. 5. (dated 28 June).*

83. Rice ap Richard and Guillam ap Guillam ap Thomas. Lease of certain lands (extent given) in Erianus in the commote of Issaph, co. Caern., in Lleogh in the commote of Turkelyn, co. Angles., and (called Tier Plethyn Rroith) in the town of Llanvair Vecham, co. Caern.; for 21 years; at (1) 10l. 3s. 4d. rent and 29s. 7d. increase, (2) 36s. 4d. and 3s. 8d. and (3) 23s. 4d. On surrender of pat. dated Caernarvon, 10 May 17 Hen. VIII. leasing to the said Rice the rents of the town of Erianus. *Grenewiche*, 26 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 23.*

84. Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer. To be under-treasurer of the Exchequer, with the accustomed profits as enjoyed by Sir Ric. Weston or Sir Wm. Compton. *Grenewyche*, 20 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 4.*

85. Ric. Caurden, dean of Chichester. Licence to be the King's chaplain and be non-resident from his benefices; also grant of "the office of commynor or commynarshipp" of all lands of the dean and chapter of Chichester, as amply as Wm. Flechemonger, late dean, enjoyed it, and also the allowance in the Cathedral called "the residences parte or porcion or dyvident." *Portegore*, 16 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 7.*

86. Thos. Carewe. To be lieutenant of the tower of Ruysbank in the parts of Picardy, with the accustomed number of soldiers under him and wages, &c., as John Petche, Nic. Carewe or Sir Geo.

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Carewe, or any other lieutenant had (namely, for wages of the said lieutenant and of a man at arms on horseback 12*d.* a day each, and for reward 20 *mks.* a year each, and for fees of 16 soldiers 8*d.* a day each, and reward 2*d.* a day each, and for fees of 8 gunners 8*d.* a day each, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament); on surrender by Sir Geo. Carewe of a similar patent to him dated 23 Oct. 31 Hen. VIII. Harwiche, 9 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 8.*

87. Nich. Mynne and Kath. his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Nicholas, for 11*l.* 12*s.*, of the great mansion or tenement near the site of the late Charter house of London in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate and St. Botolph without Aldergate, with a garden adjoining, lately in tenure of Robt. Constable and now of Kath. Welshe, widow, late wife of Thos. Welshe, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and two other gardens there (tenants named), all which belonged to the said Charter house. Grenewyche, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 14, m. 4.*

88. John Hargrave, late of Bollyngbroke, Linc., gent. Pardon for burglary committed by him and Ric. Cracrofte of Leighbourne, gent., and Robt. Hatter of Stykswolde, yeoman, 18 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., at the house of John Almondson at Skerbek, Linc., when they wounded the said John and Eliz. his wife and carried off 7*l.* 15*s.* Portegore, 16 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 17, m. 18.*

89. Walter Farr *alias* Gyllyngham, and Fridiswide his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Walter, for 55*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, of the manor of Stanford Hoope, Essex, and a wood of 4 ac. called Radford Grove in Corryngnam parish, Essex. Also grant to the said Walter, in fee, of all lands in the towns of Tylllyngham Daunsey, *alias* Tylllyngham Grange, and St. Lawrence in tenure of Thos. Cawston. All which premises belonged to Waltham Holy Cross mon. Grenewiche, 25 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 28 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 20.*

90. Robt. Rawson. Custody of a moiety of the chief messuage in Owthorne called Westhorne *alias* Fothatgarth, a close called Southclose and 2 bovates of land in Owthorne, Yorks., and of a moiety of all lands in Barton upon Humber, Linc., which belonged to John Fothat, dec., and are in the King's hands by the minority of Grace and Elinore, daughters and coheirs of the said John; with wardship and marriage of the said Grace. Grenewyche, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 29 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 4, m. 5.*

91. Ric. Orton. Lease of the agistment and pannage of the parks, turbary, "felic," croppes and bark within the park of Mara Mondremer, Chesh., in tenure of Robt. More, parcel of the county palatine of Chester; for 21 years; at 11*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* rent and 3*l.* 9*d.* increase. Grenewyche, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 30 June.—P.S. *Pat. p. 14, m. 5.*

1 July. 803. IRELAND.

Irish Pat. Roll
33-35
Hen. VIII.
m. 3 & 4.

Creation of Wm. Boruck *alias* McWilliam as earl of Clanrickard and Dunkellyn, Maurice O'Brien as earl of Thomond, and Donough O'Brien as baron of Ibracken, 1 July 35 Henry VIII.

See GRANTS in JULY Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Titus B. xi.
388.
B.M.
St. P., iii. 473.

2. On Sunday, 1 July, at Greenwich, 35 Hen. VIII., was the creation of two earls and a baron of Ireland, viz., Moraghe Obrien earl of Tomond, William Burgh earl of Clanrychard and Donoghe Obrien baron of Ybrakan, as follows:—

The Queen's closet being richly hanged with arras and strawed with rushes, and the King come to his closet to hear high mass, the above named went to the Queen's closet, and there, after sacring of high mass, put on their robes of estate. The King was under the cloth of estate with all his Council and many other nobles and the ambassadors of Scotland, viz. the earl of Glencerne, Sir George Douglas, Sir William Hamelton, Sir James Leyrmonthe and the secretary of Scotland. The earl of Tomond was led in by the earls of Derby and Ormond, viscount Lisle bearing the sword, and Garter the letters patent, which were delivered by the lord Chamberlain to the Great Chamberlain, who delivered them to the King, who took them to Mr. Wriothesley, secretary, to read. At the words *cincturam gladii* the King took the sword from Viscount Lisle and girt it "bawdrick wise" about the

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803. IRELAND—cont.

earl, who was kneeling, "and so the patent was read out." The other earl was created with like ceremony. Then the baron, in his kirtle, was led in by lords Cobham and Clinton, lord Montjoye bearing the sword and Garter the letters patent, which were read by Mr. Pagett, secretary, and at the word "*investimus*" he put on his robe. The King put chains of gold with crosses about each of their necks, and made five of the men that came with them knights. They then went, with their patents in their hands, to the Council chamber, underneath the King's chamber, to dine, led by the trumpets and officers of arms and accompanied by the English earls and lords above named. After the second course Garter proclaimed their styles (given). The King gave them robes of estate and paid all duties.

Later copy, pp. 2. With a note in another hand that the above is recounted in the book made by Sir Thos. Wriothesley, Garter.

Lamb. MS.
608 p. 124.

3. Another copy of § 2.
Pp. 2. See: Carew Calendar, No. 178.

Harl. MS.
6074 f. 65.
B.M.

4. Another copy of § 2.
Pp. 8.

1 July.

804. THE TREATIES WITH SCOTLAND.

R. O.
Rymer, xiv.,
786.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii. 256.

Treaty of peace with Scotland concluded by Wm. earl of Glencarne, Sir Geo. Douglas, Sir Wm. Hammiltoun, Sir Jas. Lermouth and Mr. Hen. Balnavis, commissioners of Mary Queen of Scotland, by the assent of Arran, with Audeley, Norfolk, Winchester, Westminster, St. John and Gage, commissioners of Henry VIII., providing:—

(1) Peace during the life of either Prince and for one year after. (2) That neither Prince shall make or procure war upon the other or his confederates, or do anything to the hurt of the other. (3) If anyone, spiritual or temporal, even though pretending supreme authority, allied or connected with either Prince, shall do or procure any hurt to any territory of the other, the Prince shall not give, or permit his subjects to give, any aid thereto, notwithstanding any former contracts. (4) That neither Prince, upon pretext of any ecclesiastical sentence or censure, shall violate any article of this treaty; and that either party shall, within three months of this date, before notaries and in presence of ambassadors, publicly and in writing renounce all privileges, dispensations, &c., which might impede the effect of this treaty. (5) Neither Prince shall receive the other's rebels or traitors, but deliver them up within 20 days, upon letters of requisition; nor (6) homicides, robbers, and other fugitives, who shall be delivered within ten days. (7) Neither Prince to give safe-conducts to subjects of the other except upon the latter's written request. (8) Punishment of homicides, robbers, &c., on the Marches according to the laws of the Marches. (9) Ships, sailors and merchants to be well treated as in former times of peace, and specially in accordance with the treaty between Edw. IV. and James III. dated 1 June 1464. (10) Right of subjects whose goods are spoiled and carried across the March to follow in pursuit of them. (11) No dweller in either March or in the Debateable Ground to take timber out of the other March without obtaining leave. (12) The castle and town of Berwick with its ancient limits shall remain at peace. (13) The repairing or breaking of the fish garth of Esk shall not be held an attempt against this treaty. (14) Fugitives of Scotland who have become lieges of the King of England to be treated as Englishmen, and similarly Englishmen, if any, who may

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have become lieges of the Queen of Scots as Scots. (15) Any subject of either Prince who, being despoiled by a subject of the other, shall of himself make reprisals, shall thereby forfeit his cause. (16) The island of Lundey in England and the lordship of Lorne in Scotland are not comprised in this peace; and (17) attacks upon them shall not be considered ruptures of this peace. (18) In this treaty are comprehended, for England the Emperor Charles, the king of the Romans and the Hanse and Teutonic companies, and for Scotland the Emperor Charles, the French king, the king of the Romans, the king of Denmark, the dukes of Gueldres and Holstein, the margrave of Brandenburg and the Company of the Teutonic Hanse; and all friends and confederates of both parties, unless they detain lands, pensions or goods of either party or molest his lands, in which case they shall not be held as comprehended. And all the said princes shall be held as comprehended under the above conditions, provided that within six months they certify by letter their acceptance of this comprehension. And the one party of the contrahents may be hired by the other to fight against any of those named in this article, all excuses set apart (*et quod [alter]a [p]ars contrahentium ab altera poterit mercede et stipendio conduci ut pro parte requirentis et conducentis contra quosvis in hoc articulo nominatos omni allegatione cessante militent*). (19) Each prince to publish this peace throughout his Marches within thirty days from this date. (20) No article in this treaty shall derogate from the article of reformation of attemptates concluded in the truce made at Newcastle 1 Oct. 1538. (21) This treaty to be ratified within two months.

Commission of Mary Queen of Scots for the above dated 4 May 1548.

Commission of Henry VIII. for the marriage of Prince Edward with Mary Queen of Scots and for peace dated 17 June 85† Hen. VIII.

Greenwich, 1 [July 1548.]

Lat. Large parchment, slightly mutilated. Printed by Rymer before the mutilation and described by him as signed and sealed by the Scottish commissioners.

R.O.
Rymer, xiv.,
792.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii 280.

2. Treaty of marriage with Scotland concluded by the same commissioners, as follows:—

(1) That Prince Edward, eldest son and heir apparent of Henry VIII., now in his sixth year, shall marry Mary queen of Scotland, now in her first year. (2) Upon the consummation of the marriage, if the King is still alive, he shall assign to the said Mary, as dower, lands in England to the annual value of 2,000*l.*; to be increased upon his death to 4,000*l.* (3) Until, by force of this treaty, the said Mary is brought into England she shall remain in custody of the barons appointed thereto by the Three Estates of Scotland; and yet, for her better education and care, the King may send, at his expense, an English nobleman or gentleman, with his wife or other lady or ladies and their attendants, not exceeding 20 in all, to reside with her. (4) Within a month after she completes her tenth year she shall be delivered to commissioners of England at the bounds of Berwick, provided that before her departure from Scotland the contract of marriage has been duly made by proxy. (5) Within two months after the date of this treaty shall be delivered into England six noblemen of Scotland, two of whom, at the least, shall be earls or next heirs of earls and the rest barons or their next heirs, as hostages for the observance on the part of Scotland of these three conditions, viz., the first and fourth articles of this treaty and the condition that if any of these hostages die he shall be replaced within two months by another of equal quality; Scotland, however, is to have power to change the hostages every six months for others of equal quality. (6) Scotland

* The word "altera" is misread "cætera" in Rymer.

† Misprinted "tricesimo quarto" in Rymer and in the *Epistolæ Regum Scotorum*.

1543.

804. THE TREATIES WITH SCOTLAND—cont.

shall continue to be called the kingdom of Scotland and retain its ancient laws and liberties. (7) If after the marriage the Prince should die without issue the said Princess shall be at liberty to return into Scotland unmarried and free of impediment. (8) Upon her going into England, James earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, who meanwhile shall receive the fruits of that realm, shall receive an acquittance thereof from the King and Prince Edward, a convenient portion for her honourable entry into England reserved. (9) This treaty to be ratified within two months.

Commission of Mary Queen of Scots for the above, dated 4 May 1548.

Commission of Henry VIII. for the above marriage and the place dated 17 June 85 Hen. VIII.

Greenwich, 1 July 1548. *Signed and sealed by the Scottish commissioners. Lat. Large parchment, mutilated. Seals good.*

- R.O. 8. Copy of the articles of the treaty of peace (§ 1).
Lat., pp. 12. With title on fly leaf, "Tractatus pacis inter Regem Anglie et Scotos, de dat. primo Julii 1548," erroneously altered by lord Burleigh, who has understood it to be the abstinence of 20 Feb. 1542-8.
- R.O. 4. Later copy of § 8.
Lat., pp. 10. Endd.: A copie of the treatie of peace with Scotlande, when King Edwarde the Sixte shuld have married with the yung Scottissh quene.
- R.O. 5. A still later copy of § 8.
Lat., pp. 8.
- R.O. 6. Copy of the articles of the treaty of marriage between Prince Edward and Mary queen of Scotland (§ 2).
Lat. In a Scottish hand, pp. 6.
- R.O. 7. Another copy of § 6.
Lat., pp. 6. With title on flyleaf: Tractatus matrimonii inter illustris. Principem Anglie Edwardum et Mariam reginam Scocie, de dat. 1548.
- R.O. 8. Modern copy of § 6.
Lat., pp. 5.
- R.O. 9. Abstract of the 21 articles of § 1.
In English, pp. 5.
- R.O. 10. A note in the same hand as § 9 of five articles to be re-considered in the treaties of marriage and of peace; with the articles of the treaties numbered in the margin in another hand.
*P. 1. Begins: "That as well the persons of Scotland appointed to the custody of the young Queen as also such others as shall be sent out of England be considered."
Endd.: An abridgment of the Scottish treaty.*
- R.O. 11. Abstract of the nine articles of § 2.
In English, pp. 3. Headed: "An abridgment of the last treaty and league with Scotland."
- R.O. 12. A modern and briefer abstract of the articles of § 2.
Pp. 2. Headed: "The points of the treaty of marriage concluded for the marriage of Edw. prince of Wales after Ed. 6, with Mary Q. of Scotland."
- B.O. 13. Copy of § 12, with annotations.
Pp. 2.

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Hatfield MS.
[Cal. of Cecil
MSS.
Pt. I, 95.]
Calig. B. vii.
255.
B.M.
14. Another abridgment of the articles of the marriage treaty (§ 2).
Draft. 8½ pp.
15. Articles of the treaty of peace (§ 1) signed at the beginning and the end by Henry VIII., identical with the articles of the treaty as printed in Rymer, except that in the 19th article a blank space is left for the number of days.
Lat., pp. 9. *Not dated.*
- Ib. f. 268.
16. Later copy of § 15, with some annotations in lord Burghley's hand.
Lat., pp. 11.
- Vitellius
C. xi. 225.
B.M.
17. Articles of the treaty for the marriage as in § 2.
Lat., pp. 6. *Signed at beginning and end by the King. No commissions recited.*
- Calig. B. vii.
274.
B.M.
18. Fragment of a draft of the treaty of peace (§ 1) containing the first eight articles and the preamble, showing that it is concluded between lord Chancellor Audeley, Norfolk, Winchester, Westminster, St. John and Gage on Henry VIII.'s part, and William earl of Glencarne, lord Kilmawris, etc., George Douglas, brother of Archibald earl of Angus, lord Douglas, Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhare, Sir James Lermouthe of Balcomy, knights, and Master Henry Balnavis of Halhill, secretaries to Queen Mary on the side of Scotland.
Fragment. *Lat.*, pp. 16. *Headed: The treatye of peace.**
- Calig. B. vii.
292.
B.M.
19. Draft of the articles of the treaty of marriage (§ 2); the seventh and eighth articles being on a separate leaf (*f.* 303) marked as to be inserted before the 9th article (*f.* 306).
Lat., pp. 14.
- R. O.
20. Later copy of the seventh article of the treaty of peace (§ 1), restricting the giving of safe conducts. Ending with the note, "The like glause is in a former treaty made in the yeare 1530 (*sic*) being of King Henry the Eight the xxth yeare."
Lat., pp. 2. *Headed: 1542. Reg. Hen. Oct. 34°.*
- 1 July.
- 805. THE SCOTTISH PRISONERS.**
- R. O.
- Declaration by lord Chancellor Audeley, Norfolk, Winchester, Westminster, St. John and Gage that they have with Wm. earl of Glenkarne, lord of Kilmawrys, &c., George Douglas brother to Archibald earl of Anguisshe, lord Douglas, William Hammiltoun of Sanquhare, James Lermounth of Balcomye, knights, and Master Henry Balnavis of Halhill, secretary to the Queen of Scotland, commissioners deputed by that Queen, with advice of James earl of Arreyn, governor of Scotland, concluded the following article:—That the prisoners of Scotland shall be ransomed for the following sums, viz., Casselles for 1,000*l.*, Glencarne 1,000*l.*, Somervell 1,000 mks., Maxwell 1,000 mks., Grey 500*l.*, Olyvaunt 800 mks., Flemming 1,000 mks., Oliver Seyntclere 500*l.*, George Hume lord of Hayton 200*l.*, Robert Erskyn, son and heir to lord Erskyn, 200*l.*, Wm. Seton 200 mks., Patrick Heborn 500 mks., James Pringle 400 mks., James Seyntclere 100*l.*, Alex. Seyntclere 100*l.*, John Matlande lord of Awyn Castell 200 mks., Hen. Maxwell brother to lord Maxwell 100*l.*, John Rosse lord Craggey 300 mks., the lord Monkereth 300 mks., Wm. Mounteth lord of Carssey 300 mks., John Lysle younger son to the earl Rothers 200 mks., John

* This heading and the names of the Scottish commissioners are inserted in a loose official hand.

1548.

805. THE SCOTTISH PRISONERS—cont.

Carmighel, eldest son to the captain of Crawfurthe, 200*l*. These sums to be diminished in proportion as the prisoners of England whose ransoms are to be taxed in Scotland are taxed at a lower rate. And upon the delivery of the hostages of Scotland the prisoners shall be free of their captivity, if they give bonds for payment of their ransoms and promise to yield themselves prisoners if they break the days of payment, and also a writing of the Governor of Scotland promising to uphold these bonds and promises; always providing that the Englishmen prisoners are used in like sort. 1 July, 1548. *Signed and sealed by the Scottish commissioners.*

Indented parchment, slightly mutilated. Seals good.

- R.O. 2. Contemporary copy of the above.
Pp. 8.
- Calig. B. VII. 3. A somewhat faulty copy of the same.
f. 285. Pp. 2.
B.M.
- Ib. f. 286. 4. Draft of the same omitting the names of the Commissioners and prisoners.
In Gardiner's hand, pp. 2. Slightly mutilated.

1 July. **806. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUYS.**

Spanish Beg him to write into Flanders for the preparation of 80 wagons
Calendar, VI. furnished with horses, and also 160 limoniers for artillery, &c., to be at
II., No. 278. Guisnes by the 16th inst. London, 1 July 1548.
Original at Vienna.

1 July. **807. PARR to SUFFOLK.**

Add. MS. This night came a letter to Sir Wm. Eure, who is with Parr, from
32,651. f. 43. an espial at Liethe, showing that certain Frenchmen are come thither, to
B.M. make merry with John a Barton, and 14 other French sail lie at Aberdeen.
Hamilton These Frenchmen at Liethe declare that they have taken six English ships,
Papers, crayers or fishers, and that the Scottish ships that were in Denmark are
No. 391. furnished with men of war to go into France. Eight Scottish ships are
about to sail, with wool, skin, fish and hides, and are appointed for war, three
of them King's ships, with whom John a Barton himself sails. There was
great jar between the Tevidales and Ledisdales, and within these six days
the Tevidales prepared 500 men and the Ledisdales prepared to resist them,
but, yesterday, the parties met and appointed an agreement until Lammas.
Looks daily for further news by espials. Warkwourth, 1 July. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

2 July. **808. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's Note that on 1 July the King removed from Greenwich to West-
A.P.C., 149. minster.
Meeting at Westm., 2 July. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Privy
Seal, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Cheyney, Gage,
Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Release of —
Mylles who had long lain in the Fleet for consenting to a certain robbery at
Eaton.

1548.
2 July.

809. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.

Desire his lordship to seek out and send hither a man who dwells in Morpeth or Alnwick, a middle aged man with black hair, dressed in a white coat, with a red cross before and behind, and white hose, who went into Cleveland and Blakamore to seek a son of his, and returned home about Midsummer Day last. "Send him hither surely and yet entreating him gently." Darnton, 2 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Fly leaf with address lost.*

2 July.^o

810. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
82,651, f. 45.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 226.

This morning received theirs of 28 June with the sayings of Drummond touching his communication with his father-in-law† (about the Governor and the unsurety of the young Queen), and with the sheriff of Ayr at Glasgow. Drummond said the like to Sadler, who told him plainly that, to be so good a servant to the King as he pretended, he must give Sadler proof of it; and that, if the Governor moved such matter to his father-in-law, the latter had not done his duty to his Princess to conceal it. Drummond seemed abashed, and promised that Sadler should speak with his father-in-law, but departed to London without accomplishing this; and, as he had previously told light and untrue tales, Sadler doubted this, but, to try the truth of it, made sundry means to speak with the said laird of Calder, who, however, comes not to Court. Will now, rather than fail, ride to his house, 12 miles hence, to speak with him. The sheriff of Ayr is at Ayr, but, as soon as possible, Sadler will speak with him. Angus lately said that Lennox would gladly marry his daughter the lady Margaret Douglas, which marriage he referred wholly to the King. Argyle dwells far hence in the Highland, so that Sadler cannot speak with him to win him to the King's devotion. Has found him a good and reasonable gentleman, well minded to the uniting of these realms by this marriage between the Prince and the daughter of Scotland. The Governor has special trust in him, and he has promised the Governor that if Lennox is prosecuted he will either take him or put him out of the Highland; and yet Sadler knows he is "much addicted to the Cardinal."

To-day, delivered the ambassadors' letters to the Governor, who takes in marvellous good part the sending of six ships to the mouth of the Clyde, to lie for the five ships of Diep mentioned in the Council's letters, and promises to victual them. The French navy is come from Aberdeen to Arbroath, where the Cardinal is. Mons. de Rohan of Brittany is among them, and they have 8,000‡ men of war, of whom 1,000 are hagbuteers. They say that they lie there to meet with Flemings, but it is thought that "they come to convey away the young Queen and also the old, if they can work their purpose to effect." The Governor says he will lay sure guard about the house of Linlithgow where the Queens are, and will lie there, with Angus and other noblemen, until the whole purpose of the French navy is discovered; for the young Queen cannot conveniently be removed, being "a little troubled with the breeding of teeth." Where Drummond says that the Governor minds her destruction; Sadler cannot see but that he tenders her as if she were his own child. Edinburgh, 2^o July. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. *Add. Endd.*: 1548.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 892.

* The date is misread "11th July" in Sadler State Papers.

† Sir James Sandilands, laird of Calder.

‡ "4,000" in Sadler St. Papers.

1543.

2 July.

811. SPANISH SHIPS SEIZED.

Add. MS.
2,103, f. 171.
B.M.

Depositions taken before the justices at Burgos, in Castile, 28 May and 2 (?) July 1543, on behalf of Lopez Gallo and Lope Gallo, of Burgos, whose factor at Rouen in Normandy, Melchior de Muschica or Muxica, in January last, laded certain cloth, &c. (described) at Havre (*en el puerto de Villa Noeva de Abria de Grazia*) in four ships, viz. the *Luiza*, master Thomas Leblon, the *Jacques* of Pieries Alexandica, the *Botequit* of Nic. Bouane de Loura, and the *Jacques* of Simon Guilley, which ships were driven by stress of weather to the port of Isla Duwicke (Isle of Wight) in England and there seized by Englishmen as a French booty.

Spanish. Pp. 7.

3 July.

812. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 51.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 395.

Having concluded the peace and marriage with these bearers Glencairn and his colleagues, commends their wisdom and diligence; and prays him to be vigilant that all things be duly performed, as Henry for his part will "do the semblable."

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. Endd.: Mynute to therle of Arren, tertio Julii 1543.

3 July.

813. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 49.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 394.

The King has seen his letters of ——— (*blank*) June, in the end of which he writes that it is thought that the French ships hovering about Aberdeen tarry for our Island (Iceland) fleet, and to join with others of Denmark to keep the seas against the King and Emperor. Sadler shall, of himself, declare to the Governor, Angus and the King's friends that he learns from hence that they hover for the conveyance away of the Cardinal; advising them to have better regard to him.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, tertio Julii 1543.

3 July.

814. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 47.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 393.

This morning, the mayor of Hartilpole showed them that the French ships have returned to this coast, and that the smallest of them drew near shore and took some fishing boats, while the great ships, 14 or 15, lie, "almost a kennyng, in the sea." The mayor is commanded to note which way they sail. Enclose a letter of the lord Warden, with news sent to Sir Wm. Eure of the preparation of Scottish ships; which news they do not credit, because they hear nothing of it from Mr. Sadleyr, who promised to notify any such matter. Have, as commanded, examined into the taking of lords Somerville and Maxwell. Touching Somerville, the parties are agreed. As to Maxwell, send the depositions both for Forster and Eglenbye; and see no reason to change their decree, given for Eglenbye when Forster could bring no witnesses, although Thos. Dacres and other of his witnesses were then present in Newcastle. Forster's own words made against him, viz., that Maxwell bade him fetch Thos. Dacres and, instead, he called (words quoted) Mr. Eglenbye to be Maxwell's taker. Enclose a letter from Maxwell on the matter, whereby they judge that nothing is to be given to Forster, who claims the whole reward; for he now denies that he bade Eglenbye come, and his own saying, enclosed, is not that Maxwell became his prisoner but that Maxwell bade him fetch Thos. Dacres, which he did not. Darnton, 3 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

1548.
4 July. **815. GEORGE [DAY], BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.**
See GRANTS IN JULY, No. 17.
- 4 July. **816. HENRY VIII. to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**
Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., Nos. 173 and 279.
Has recalled Sir Thos. Seymour, one of his ambassadors, leaving the other, Mr. Nic. Wotton, dean of Canterbury, with her. Hampton Court, 4 July 1548.
Original at Vienna.
- 4 July. **817. PARR to SUFFOLK.**
Add. MS. 32,651 f. 53. B.M. Hamilton Papers, No. 396.
This night an espial declared that in the North of Scotland are arrived 16 French ships, wherein are the father and brother of the Dowager, or at least one of them, who, between this and to-morrow sevensnight, have appointed to be with the Queen at Starling. If the arrival of these ships be true, Mr. Sadleyr should know of it; and yet the espial says he knows it to be true, for he is one of lord Hume's servants and heard it certified to lord Hume. Warkwourth, 4 July, 12 p.m.
Where Suffolk writes to know whether the peace was proclaimed on the borders of Scotland; has not yet heard that it was proclaimed except at Godworth and Duncce. At Kelsoye the proclamation was stayed, for what cause he does not yet know.
P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.
- 4 July. **818. CHARLES V.**
Add. MS. 28,593, f. 273. B.M.
Charles V.'s instructions to Juan de Vega, whom he sends to replace the Marquis of Aguilar as ambassador with the Pope.
Thinks that at the interview he dissipated the suspicions which the Pope had conceived from the treaty with the King of England. Sets forth arguments used at the interview regarding the war with France, the General Council, the proposed investiture of Milan, marriage of the Pope's grand-daughter with Ascanio Colonna's son, creation of cardinals, the abp. of Valencia, the several states of Italy, &c.; and gives minute directions for his dealing with the Pope and others. Trent, 4 July 1548.
Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 96. See Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 282.
- 5 July. **819. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**
Dasent's A.P.C., 150.
Meetings at Westm., 3 and 4 July. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, and also, on the 4th, Riche, and Baker. No business recorded.
Meeting at Westm., 5 July. Present: as on the 4th. Business:—Simon Heynes, dean of Exeter, in the Fleet, accused of lewd and seditious preaching and sowing of erroneous opinions, was (with a good lesson and a declaration of the King's mercy) released upon recognisance (cited).
- 5 [July?] **820. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**
R.O. [Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 146* (p. 359.)]
Being pressed by this Council to despatch this courier at once, in all haste, to carry the enclosed letter to their ambassadors resident with her, concerning the matter on which the Council have written to Chapuys the letter annexed, he defers answering hers of the 18th until the return of Mons. de Chantonay, which he expects will be shortly. Believes that Chantonay will bring an agreeable despatch, as the King received him very

1548.

820. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY—cont.

gently and seemed joyous that she sent him rather than any other ; and he has most discreetly declared his charge and impressed the important things. Certainly the King is well satisfied with the sending of Chantonay, and we have already gained one great point, viz., that he who made so many difficulties^a had not the conduct of the men who go thither, but the good captain of Guisnes, whom I proposed, who is no less devoted to the Emperor than Mons. de Roculx himself. They hurry the men over and think that all will have crossed within six or seven days. I expect this King to assist the king of the Romans promptly with 40,000 or 50,000 cr., by what one of the chief of the Council has just advised me ; however I cannot be sure of it till I see it. The absence of the notary who had the instrument of the oath prevented my sending it sooner ; and I will send the rest of the documents by Chantonay. The courier despatched by the French ambassador upon the indiction of war returned yesterday ; and it seems that the French king demands a longer time to answer. The Council have just sent to me again to hasten the courier and move you that there may be no delay in providing what they demand ; and I believe that he who has the charge will take nothing but what is necessary. London, 5 June† 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

5 July. 821. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 174.]

To gratify the English and show that he has their affairs to heart sends this bearer rather than a courier. Has charged him to solicit Messieurs des Finances for an advice of money, or at least the remainder due upon Chapuys's salary and what he paid by the Emperor's command to Maitre Jehan de Hons. London, 5 July 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

5 July. 822. SEYMOUR and WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix. 437.

Mons. de Reux hurt his leg and was detained until Monday the 2nd, when he departed in a waggon. Before departing, he came and showed them that Mr. Wallop wrote that 2,000 footmen and 200 horsemen were ready ; and that he intended to reply that they should not yet set forward but tarry till they were stronger : such a number, joined to his men, could only burn villages, but if they were 6,000 footmen and 500 horsemen he would have trusted to do some good exploit. He minds to venture upon Monstrell and, having it, to famish Boleyn, Ardre, Terwyne, and Hesdyn ; especially if Henry fortify certain castles by the way, as Fynes and Sawmeraubeis. From Monstreull it would be easy to win Crotoy, St. Valery, St. Riquier and Estaplis ; and Crotoy would be worth fortifying. Told him that even if Henry had sent 6,000, an army of 10,000 or 11,000 men could not abide the French king with his 100,000. He said that was so, but, with 8,000 English footmen and 1,500 or 2,000 horsemen joined to the army at Heynsbergh and the 3,000 Spaniards of late come, he would not doubt to have the victory ; for the French king had few strangers, and his own footmen, legionaries and other, were little worth ; and, besides, the French king would not be hasty to hazard a battle so nigh his own country and against Englishmen, "who are wont to fight with a good heart against Frenchmen." He has a great mind to be doing about Monstreull, thinking it better to take a weak town and fortify it than lie long at

^a Meaning Oheyney.

† Apparently in error for July, as the contents do not agree with the beginning of June.

1543.

a strong, as the French king considers in fortifying Ardre and Landrissi. Although the Regent and he were of kin to the lady of Egmonde and must grant her neutrality for Fynes and other her lordships in Picardy, Henry should in nowise do so.

The Frenchmen continue about Marolles. Some fear that they will garrison Cambray. The Clevoys, 20 ensigns of footmen and 2,000 horse, seek to pass the Mase below Venlo; and part of the army from Heynsbergh is sent to let their passage. These exceeding great showers of rain that fall daily will make the passage difficult. "As yet we have not so clear a release of the impost but that our merchants complain daily to to (*sic*) be troubled contrary to their intercourse by occasion thereof." Bruxelles, 5 July 1548. *Signed*.

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.

6 July.

823. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 151.

Meeting at Westm., 6 July. Present:—Canterbury, Chancellor, Russell, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Sir John Gascoyne, upon a complaint against him by his wife, summoned to Court.

[* * Next entry is 8 July.]

6 July.

824. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 74.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 399(3).

John Rosse, laird of Cragy, and certain of his friends have sustained loss, since "his repair hither unto us our prisoner," by persons in Scotland who have pursued matters against them in his absence. Begs him so to restore them to liberty and lands as they may answer for themselves.

Draft much corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to therle of Arran, sexto Julii 1548.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 72.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 399(1).

2. Petition to Henry VIII. by Johnne Ros of Chraigy, whose "onefrendis hes rasit litteris one hyme and his frendis to wndirly ye law, for ye said lardis cuminge furth of the ralme and wthir crymis," to write to the Governor to pardon him and his said friends "contentit in the swmmyns," and to Maister Sadillar, ambassador, to solicit this.

In a Scottish hand, p. 1.

Ib. f. 73.

3. To the same effect in an English hand and expressed in English idiom.

P. 1.

6 July.

825. ANDREW MOWBRAY.

Lansdowne
MS.
170 f. 291b.
B.M.

Safe-conduct for Andrew Mowbray, merchant of Edinburgh, to trade in England. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Modern copy, pp. 2.

6 July.

826. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v. 315.

By his letter of 5 June (*sic*), enclosing a schedule, perceive that argument is arisen among the gentlemen of the West Marches concerning their service to the King at Solome Mosse, some few persons taking all the praise to themselves, to the detriment of the others, whose names appear in the schedule as worthy to have been booty fellows and partners in the gain and commendation. Heretofore, two gentlemen, in the name of others, came to Suffolk complaining that the horsemen set light by the service done by the footmen, whereat the gentlemen who were on foot with their com-

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826. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR]—cont.

panies ready to spend their lives were not content; but no claim was then made to be partners in any gain or bootyship. Suffolk showed them that the King had written letters of thanks to them all and no misreport could hinder the King's good opinion of them; and this he also required Wharton to declare, and thought the matter was pacified. Parr should divide the matter into (1) praise of those that served and (2) profit of those that took prisoners; and, sending for Sir Jas. Layburne, who seems to speak for many, and some others, should assure them that no man's report can hinder the King's opinion of their service. And Parr should send for and reprove sharply such as they suspect to have been misreporters of them, and should punish such as they suspect to have been too busy in such misreport. But, as to sharing the ransom of the prisoners, it must be plainly declared that, by law of arms, a prisoner belongs to the man who ventures his life in taking him; and assuredly if the prisoners that day had lit in the hands of the footmen the horsemen would have had no part of them; and if prisoners were common to all in the field no man would venture his life to take any,—the thing is "against all reason and all the law of arms that ever have been, nor never the like demand hath been read of in any chronicle nor heard tell of in any country." Darnton, 6 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Claims made upon any covenant or bargain with horsemen should be examined; and Wharton should be sent for at the conclusion of the matter, so that he may pacify such as Parr does not send for.

Enclose letters to be forwarded to Sadler and Angus.

Pp. 4. Fly leaf with address lost.

6 July.

827. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 55.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 397.

Wrote of late that he expected intelligence out of Scotland; and now a good espial has reported (on the word of a gentleman of such estimation and wisdom that little is done in Scotland, especially the hither parts, without his knowledge) that what the Governor promises to the King is but craft and fraud. When his own Council, lately, said that they marvelled he would undertake at the end of 10 years to deliver the young Queen, which he could not perform, the Governor answered "Ye know the King of England is a mighty prince, and we not able nor³ of power to resist his puissance, and for that cause I think and take it best, by fair words and promises, with the concluding of this peace, to defer and put over the danger that might otherwise fall upon us; and in the mean time the young Queen may chance to die, or other change may happen whereby Scotland may be relieved and more able to resist England." "There is none assured to the Governor in this treaty but Angwishe, Casselles and Maxwell. The Governor is poor and has spent all he had of the King or could make of his own, and is of small wit to effect a matter of importance and less constancy to keep his promise. Anguishe is an honorable man, but not reputed to be of policy to conclude a matter like this. Casselles and Maxwell are men of small manred; and Maxwell's power is decayed since the King of Scots's death, and those then with him, as lord Johnston and the power of Earl Bothwell, turned to the contrary part. So that the success of the matter rests in the wit of George Duglasse, "who is reported by the Scots to be practised with both parties" and able to shift for himself though his promises fail. The Scots take their fees from the Governor and Angwishe as only for party matters, and will desert and resist them if they incline to the

* For "nor" the MS. has "nez."

1543.

King against the other lords ; openly bruiting that they be Scottishmen and will be true Scots against England, whatsoever covenant be made to the contrary by their Governor. Riding nigh the shore between Liethe and St. Abbes Head are 27 sail, whereof two landed at Abirdyne and there the Cardinal sent them bread, beer and beef and they returned to sea. None but the Cardinal and his Council know what they be ; but it is judged that "they be no friends to England because he was so good to them." Lord Hume, warden of the East Marches, is the Cardinal's fee'd man and lately received from him 900 crs. and promise of necessities for building Hume castle. Wishing to speak first with the Cardinal, Hume deferred the day of truce, which should have been yesterday, to the 19th, and went direct to the Cardinal. (Parr to-day received a letter from Hume to Sir Wm. Eure making no excuse but that, for other business, he had no leisure to keep it.) Argile, Lennox, Huntley, Marshall, Montrose, Southerlande, Boughen, Crayforde, Bothwell and many other lords, temporal and spiritual, are addict to the Cardinal, and most of their sons and kinsmen are his household servants or retainers and all the commonalty leans to him and his adherents.

The said gentleman of Scotland promises to send word if the foresaid ships come to land ; and, fearing to come himself to Parr, intends to be at next day of truce, where, if Parr will send servants, he will tell them things worth knowing. Intends to do this and desires advice what things should be enquired of him. Finally the gentleman says that all the Governor's assurances are feigned, who is not of wit to perform them, nor, without assistance of wise and firm men, "is not able ne can do as it is thought he may do" ; for all Scotland knows the nature of the Governor, and will die rather than at any time deliver their young Queen into England or conform to any covenant "touching that purpose."

This declares another nature in the Governor than Parr has heard of before. The gentleman is of good reputation ; and the espial reputed to be one that will learn much and report little. Begg that this letter may be sent to the King. Warkwourthe, 6 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: 1543.

6 July. **828. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.**

R. O.
St. P., ix. 440.

A long letter is unnecessary, as Mr. Seymour can declare everything ; whose departure leaves the whole burden upon Wotton, who will do his best. Bruxelles, 6 July 1543.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

6 July. **829. SEYMOUR AND WOTTON to the COUNCIL.**

R. O.

Wrote to the King, 18 June, that President Sckore and Mons. de Courryers said that our merchants should depart without paying the impost. On the 20th we advertised your Lordships of the delay thereof, shown by the Governor's letter (sent therewith) and the President's answer that he had sent the discharge. On the 22nd we sent you a letter of President Sckore's concerning the release ; and reported the Governor's notice of the stay, the Queen's answer that "they should pass freely" and the President's request for a writing of the faults we found in the Queen's order of release, which writing we gave (copy^a herewith). After this we informed the President that, notwithstanding the promise to pass freely, our merchants were "sworn, vexed and their packs broken up," as shown by letters to the Governor (copies herewith) ; and yesterday the President and De Courryers

1548.

829. SEYMOUR AND WOTTON to the COUNCIL—cont.

brought answer in writing (sent herewith) to the faults we found, ending by "declaring that we were somewhat earnest in our merchants' matters"; by the which we perceive that they feel grieved. We think we could do no less, considering that it is not the merchants' liberties but the King's, seeing that it concerns the intercourse confirmed by this renewed alliance; "but perceiving it is taken so, and having received from her a direct answer, we dare not meddle any further therein" without command. Bruxelles, 6 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

7 July.

830. GEORGE MONOUX.

R.O.

Warrant to Sir Edw. North, treasurer of Augmentations, to pay Ric. Vaughan, to the use of George Monoux, "late alderman of London," 24*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* due to him upon an exchange of lands and woods with the King. St. Bartholomew's, 7 July, 85 Hen. VIII. *Signed by Sir Ric. Riche and Walter Hendle.*

P. 1. Add.

[7 July.]

831. THE ARMY FOR FLANDERS.R.O.
St. P., ix. 440.

Instructions for Sir John Wallop, who is made, by letters patent,* principal leader of the aid of horsemen and footmen which the King sends for the defence of the Emperor's Low Countries against the common enemy the French King, under the late treaty of strait amity. Failing Sir John Wallop, Sir Thos. Seymour, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, is to take his place; and Seymour, Sir Ric. Crumwel, Sir Robt. Bowes and Sir John St. John are appointed Wallop's counsellors in this journey, Seymour being marshal of the field, Crumwell captain of the horsemen, and Bowes treasurer. Wallop shall use his men as required by the Emperor's chief captains; but if they are not put in place convenient he shall declare it to the chief captain, and not undertake any enterprise which "shall not appear feasibly convenient." They shall serve for 112 days from the day of their entry, either in repelling the enemy or invading his dominion. If the enemy retire before the 112 days are ended and the Emperor does not follow, Wallop and his men shall take leave and come home. If they stay the whole four months and the Emperor offers them convenient wages to remain still, they shall do so, at the Emperor's charges. Wallop shall remember to require, by virtue of the treaty, victuals and carriage at reasonable price. He shall see that the artillery and munitions in charge of the master of the ordnance are well husbanded. He shall, with advice, make ordinances for the good rule of captains and soldiers.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 15. Last leaf slightly mutilated. Headed: Instructions.

832. THE ARMY FOR FLANDERS.

R.O.

[List of gentlemen, with the numbers of horse and foot which they furnish, viz.:—]

Mr. Treasurer, 118 h. 500 f.; Sir John Wallop, 20 h. 100 f.; Sir Thos. Seymour, 80 h. 100 f.; Sir Thos. Darcy, 200 f.; Sir Ric. Crumwell, 12 h. 100 f.; Sir Arthur Darcy, 20 h. 70 f.; Sir John Raynsforth, 100 f.; Sir John St. John, 100 f.; Sir Humfrey Stafford, jun., 100 f.; Sir Edw. Baynton, 10 h. 100 f.; Sir Wm. Par, 100 f.; Sir John Gascoign, 40 f.; Sir Geo. Carewe, 6 h. 10 f.; John Wellesborne, 100 f.; Geo. Harper, 80 f.;

* See GRANTS in JULY, No. 32.

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John Berkeley, 10 f.; Wm. Stafford, 100 f.; Dr. Lee*, 50 f.; Edw. Rogers, 10 f.; Wm. Herbert, 10 f.; Bastard Faulconbridge, 2 f.; Edw. Ellerton,† 10 f.; Thos. Culpeper, 10 h. 10 f.; Edw. Warner, 6 f.; Mr. Devereux, 4 h. 4 f.; Gawyn Carewe, 4 h. 4 f.; Nic. Arnolde, 8 h. 4 f.; Wm. Calawaye,‡ 2 h. 4 f.; Hen. Markham, 4 h. 4 f.; Fras. Knolles, 4 h. 4 f.; Rafe Phane, 80 h. 10 f.; Sir¶ Thos. Paulmer, 7 h. 4 f.; Edw. Vaughan, —(blank); Hen. Wingfelde, —(blank); Wm. Blunt, 4 h. 4 f.; Jas. Granado, 2 h. 2 f.; Sir Robt. Bowes, 100 h. 15 f. Total:—Horse, 400: foot, 2,017.

Kent:—The abp. of Canterbury, 10 h. 100 f.; Sir Hen. Isley, 20 f.; Sir Wm. Fynche, 10 f.; Sir Edw. Ringeley, 10 f.; Edw. Twhaytes, 5 f.; John Fogg, 10 f.; Ant. Sandes, 10 f.; Lord Cobham, 100 f.; Mr. Wyatt, 100 f.; Geo. Blage, 12 f.

Sussex:—The earl of Arundel, 200 f.; Sir Wm. Goring, 20 f.; Sir Wm. Shelley, 10 f.; John Paulmer, 15 f.; Nic. Pelham, 10 f.

Essex, to Malden:—Earl of Sussex, 50 f.; Countess of Sussex, 50 f.; Lord Morley and Sir Hen. Parker, 50 f.; Sir Gyles Capel, 20 f.; Sir John St. Clere, 15 f. (altered to 10 in § 2; 10 in § 3); Sir Wm. Pyrton, 10 f.; John Daurell^{oo} of Messing, 4 f.; Robt. Foster, 4 f.; Hen. Polsted, 10 f.; Eustace Sulyarde, 10 f.; Francis Clovel, 5 f.; Jas. Morrys, 5 f.; Thos. Darcy, 10 f.; John Browne, 10 f.; Thos. Josselyn, 10 f.; Wm. Harrys, 10 f.; John Christmas, 10 f.; Edw. Grene, 10 f.; Robt. Mordaunt, 10 f.; Antony Coke, 10 f.; Wm. Ayluth,‡‡ 10 f.; Hen. Tyrel of Hern, 10 f.

Southants:—Sir Wm. Berkeley, 20 f.; Sir John Calaway, 15 f.; Ant. Wyndesor, 10 f.; John Kingsmil, 5 f.; John Norton, 5 f.; Sir Wm. Gyfford, 5 f.

Suffolk, to Malden:—Lord Wentworth, 50 f.; Robt. Crane, 5 f.; Roger Marten, 5 f.; the heir of Sir Thos. Barmston,¶¶ 10 f.; Ric. Cuddington (Quiddington in § 12), 10 f.; Chr. Glemham (Gleman in § 12), 5 f.; John Brusse (Bruse in §§ 2 and 3), 6 f.; Ph. Calthrop, 6 f.

Surrey:—Sir Robt. Southwell, 50; Sir Thos. Pope, 50 f.; Sir John Gresham, 20 f.; Sir Roger Copley, 20 f.; Sir Matthew Browne, 20 f.; Hen. Gaynsforth, 4 f.; Robert Wyntershul, 4 f.; Thos. Saunders, 2 f.; John Scott of Camerwell, 6 f.; Wm. Mustyam, 2 f.; Rafe Jonson, 4 f.; Robt. Curson, 2 f.; Thos. Sutton, 2 f.; Ant. Waters, 8 f.; Lady Brooke, 2 f.; Wm. Horwood, 6 f.; Lady Weston, 10 f.; Roger Benston, 4 f.; John Browne, 4 f.; Ric. Creswell, 8 f.; Thos. Lusser, 8 f.; Thos. Lysle, 8 f.; Alyn Horde, 2 f.; Wm. Saunders, 8 f.

Middx.:—John Lynsey, 8 f.; [—Leeke, 5 f.]^{ooo}; Wm. Roper, 10 f.; John Morton, 10 f.; Robt. Cheseman, 10 f.; Sir Chr. More, 10 f.:—Burbage, 5 f.; —Callard, 10 f.

Berks:—Edw. Fetyplace, 20 f.; Wm. Molyns, 10 f.; Wm. Hyde, 10 f.; Sir Wm. Essex, 50 f.; Ric. Bruges,††† 20 f.; John Cheyney, 10 f.; John Wynchecombe, 10 f.; Alex. Umpton, 20 f.; Alex. Fetyplace, 10 f.; Wm. Thorpnel,‡‡‡ 10 f.

Herts:—Robt. Chestre, 5 f.; Sir Ph. Butler, 20 f.; Edw. Capel, 20 f.; Thos. Peryent, 4 f.; Wm. Berley, 10 f.; John Brockett, 20 f.; Rowlet the elder, 10 f.; John St. Legier, 20 f.

* Leighe in § 5. † Ellington in § 5. ‡ Cayleweye in § 7.

¶ In §§ 3 and 7 the title "Sir" is omitted, in § 2 is a mark which may be intended for "S," in § 4 the "Sir" has been inserted later; but in §§ 1, 5, 6, 12 and 13, the title is given.

^{oo} Darel in § 2. ‡‡ Ailyf in § 12. ¶¶ Barnerdiston in § 12

^{ooo} Cancelled in §§ 1 and 2; not noticed in § 3.

††† Briges in §§ 2 and 3; Brigges in § 4.

‡‡‡ Trapnell in § 12.

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832. THE ARMY FOR FLANDERS—cont.

Cambridge, to Malden:—Thos. Rudderston, 6 f.; John Huddelston, 10 f.; Sir Giles Alington, 20 f.; Sir Robt. Peyton, 20 f.; Sir Thos. Elyott, 10 f.; Thos. Utton, 10 f.; John Hynde, 10 f.; Thos. Chicheley, 10 f.

Oxford:—Lady Inglefelde, 10 f.; Sir Symon Hercourte, 30 f.; Sir Walter Stoner, 80 f.; Sir John Browne, 20 f.; Sir Wm. Barentyne, 20 f.; Sir John Williams, 80 f.; Ant. Cope, 30 f.; Leonard Chambrelain, 80 f.

City of London, 100 f.; Peter Mewtes, 200 f.; Pioneers at Guisnes, 100 f.

Total footmen, 4,400.

Total, counting two horsemen for three footmen, 5,000.

Pp. 7. Endd.: The book of the gentlemen's names that go with Mr. Treasurer.

R. O. 2. Another copy of the preceding list with the following differences, viz.:—

In the first paragraph, Pykering, 6 f., is added after Sir Thos. Paulmer. In Essex, John Christmas is altered to Sir John Mordant. In Southants, Wm. Waram, 10 f., is added, and the title "Sir" inserted before Anthony Wyndesor. In Surrey, Lady Weston is struck out. In Middx., the Master of the Savoy, 10 f., is added. In Herts., Robt. Litton, 10 f., is substituted for John St. Legier, 20 f.

Pp. 7.

R. O. 8. Another copy of § 2, with these corrections:—The name of Mr. Treasurer struck out but not his numbers of men. Wm. Herbert struck out. Peter Carew, 4 h. 4 f., added to the first paragraph. In Surrey, Roger Benston altered to Ric. Benston.

Pp. 7.

R. O. 4. Another copy of § 3, with the name Mr. Treasurer untouched.

Pp. 7. Endd.: The names of the gentlemen with their numbers now sent over the seas.

R. O. 5. List of all names (with numbers of men) in the first paragraph of § 1 except Mr. Treasurer, Wellesborne, Arnold, Phane, and Bowes, but with some of them grouped together under the heading of "Pencioners," with the following additional names in the general list:—Sir John St. Clere 20 f., and in the pensioners' list, Ric. Breame 4 f. 4 h. [Grymston 4 f. 2 h.]* and Young Polard 4 f. 4 h.; also a list headed "Horsemen" as follows:—Sir Robert Bowes 100, Sir Ralph Ellerker, 103, Ric. Dacres 100, ——— Bulmer 50, my lork Warden 150, Sir Thos. Seymour 80, my lord of Canterbury 10, Rauff Fane 80.

Pp. 8. Draft.

R. O. 6. Another list of names headed "To go with Mr. Treasurer."

Sir Thos. Seymour, Sir Thos. Darcy, Sir John Wallop, Sir Ric. Crumwell, Sir Arthur Darcy, Sir Ant. Kingston, Sir Nic. Pointz, Sir Thos. Palmer, Sir John St. Lowe, Sir John Williams, Sir John Rensford, Geo. Harper, Sir John Bridges (*struck out*), Sir Geo. Carowe, Peter Carowe, Fras. Fremyngham, Edw. Grimston, Wm. Blunt, John Portynary, Jakes Granado, Wm. Fraunces, Ellerker, Horne, Sir John St. John, Sir John Bridges, Sir Wm. Newnham (*struck out*), Sir Humfrey Stafford, junr., Sir Ant. Hungreford, Sir Edm. Thame, John Barkeley, Wm. Stafford, Sir Hugh Poulet, Sir Wm. Neuham, Dr. Leigh, Edw. Rogers, Wm. Herbert, John Barkley (*struck out*), Bastard Faulconbridge, Henry

* Cancelled.

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Wyngfelde, Edw. Vaughan, Ric. Breame, Wm. Kelwaye, Gawen Carowe.

Draft, p. 1. Endd.: Sir John Saintcler, Edw. Eldreton, Thos. Culpeper, Edw. Warner.

- R. O. 7. List of carriages required for the gentlemen (except Par, Ellerton, Vaughan, and Wingfield) mentioned in the first paragraph of § 1, and for the captains of the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Arundel, Chas. Hawarde for London, Peter Mewtas, and 16 not appointed. Carriages 55, horses 162, munition carts with six horses 86.

Pp. 8. Endd.: The names of the gentlemen that go with Mr. Treasurer appointed to have carriage.

- R. O. 8. Ordnance appointed to go with Master Treasurer's band, viz.:—2 demi-culverins, 4 sakers, 14 falcons and falconets, 12 wagons with iron pieces trimmed on them.

P. 1. Endd.

- R. O. 9. Statement of the numbers of the old crew and labourers at Calais, Newnham Bridge, The Marrys, Guisnes, and Hampnes, showing that with 1,500 "sent over lately" there are 5,500, whereof 2,000 are to be left; and so there are 2,500 "on that side already towards Mr. Treasurer's 5,000 men." Of the remaining 2,500, 400 are to be horsemen, counting for 600 footmen.

P. 1.

- R. O. 10. Another statement of the crew and labourers at Calais, etc.

P. 1.

- R. O. 11. Statement of the men to be left at Calais, etc., and of the number to be sent over.

P. 1.

- R. O. 12. List of the gentlemen (and their numbers of footmen) named in § 2 arranged by counties, which are further grouped together to make companies of about 100 or 200 with their captains named in the margin, viz.:—

Sir Thomas Seymour.—His own men and 100 of Berkshire.

Sir J. Gascon.—His own and 60 of Cambs.

Mr. Herper.—His own and 70 of Surrey.

J. Berkley.—His own and 91 of Kent, Hants, and Surrey.

Dr. Lee.—His own and 50 of Surrey.

Sir John Wallop.—His own and 100 of Essex.

Sir Robt. Bowes.—His own and 89 of Essex.

Edw. Rogers.—His own and 90 of Essex.

Hen. Markham (substituted for W. Harbert).—Wm. Herbert's 10 and 90 of Hants, Kent, and Surrey.

Sir Arth. Darcy.—His own and 180 of Suss., Suff., and Surr.

E. Warner.—His own and 94 of Berks and Herts.

Sir Thos. Palmer.—His own and 97 of Surr. and Midd.

——— (*blank*).—115 of Herts and Camb.

——— (*blank*).—100 of Oxon.

——— (*blank*).—100 of Oxon.

Bastard Fawconbridge.—His own and 100 of Suff. and Essex.

——— (*blank*).—The footmen of Ellerton (here called Thos. Ellerton), Culpeper, Devereux, the Carows, Arnold, Cailleway Markham, Knolles, Vane, Blont and Granado, in § 1, with 26 of Essex, Midd., Herts and Surr.

- ii. List of artillery, ammunition, bows, horseshoes, tools, &c., with the waggons necessary for them.

Pp. 10. Endd.: The boke of them which goo and sende over, with appointementes here.

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832. THE ARMY FOR FLANDERS—cont.

R.O.

13. List of the gentlemen furnishing horsemen and of those (except Wallop and Seymour) furnishing a hundred or more footmen, with the numbers furnished by each as in § 1. Total horsemen 400 (making 600 footmen); footmen 2,400.

*Pp. 2.***833. GUISNES CASTLE.**

R.O.

"Information given by Sir John Wallop to Sir Edward Ryngeleye for the sure keeping of the King's Majesty's castle of Guisnes till his return again."

1. The crew here, for the surety of the Castle, to be called in and bestowed by the lieutenant. 2. If Mons. de Vendomsme (*sic*) or other great personage come down with 5,000 or 6,000 men, take in 400 soldiers of the crew and bestow them as "I will give you information by writing." The captains of these 400 are my lord Chancellor's, the Chancellor of the Augmentations', the bp. of Ely's and Mr. Long's. 3. If there come only the ordinary of Boullenois, not above 3,000 foot and 200 men of arms, take in 200 of the bp. of Ely's and Mr. Long's men. 4. If "ye shall perceive the coming down of the French king's power, intending to lay siege to the Castle, his army being but a day's journey from hence," take in all the crew and 20 horsemen to lie in the base court, and send the rest to Calais. The Castle would then require 2,000 footmen and the town would not be guardable. 5. You shall have 90 of my horsemen; their ordinary watch is 8, and scout watch by day 8. The scout watch was kept upon Fyngnes Hill to guard the labourers of the chalk pits, but must in war time keep this side of the wood in places "most to be doubted for ambush," especially the Flakettes, where, "and I would have gone out at the enemy's calling, when I lay in the crew here, I and all my men had come too short home." Which things you and Mr. Ponyngges must consider; and I will advise you to do no enterprise without advice of my lord Deputy and the Council, nor unless the power of Boullenois be away; also "to declare from time to time the statutes of the King's works here most to be considered for the surety of the Castle, which shall be a good discharge for you, in taking advice with some man that understands the same." 6. To speak to Robert Gander to make a new platform upon the old gate and the bulwark next the mill, and amend the platform in the "catte." 7. To make a false bridge from the corner bulwark to the Castle, that men may repair thither in time of need. *Signed:* John Wallop.

ii. A statement showing the disposition of the gunners, viz., to the "Kepe and Catte" 7, Pirtons bulwark 6, Wethelles bulwark 3, the Three Corner bulwark 5, the Mylle bulwark 2, the Newe Gatte 2, the Longe Walle 5, the body of the Castle 18.

Pp. 6. Add.: To the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

7 July.

834. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
82,651. f. 62.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 399.

Has concluded the league with Scotland^o; and sends the copy, to the intent that when Sadler has well digested it, he may demand the ratification thereof and the sending of the hostages. Has agreed to deliver the prisoners when the hostages are delivered, at ransoms "totted upon their heads," with a clause that as they deal with the English so he will proportion theirs.† Now, that country is so divided that unless a discreet and substantial Council is established things are like to grow to confusion.

* No. 804. † See No. 805.

1548.

Has therefore written to the Governor, and* secretly spoken to Glencarn, Douglas and Sir Jas. Leirmonth to put their hands to the establishment of such a Council; and has noted to them such as seem meet to occupy the great offices of the realm (as Sadler will see by the device,† which, for the more part, they approved), but will not be displeased if other good persons are appointed to some of them. Sadler is to procure this establishment, using the advice of Glencarn, Douglas and Leirmonth, and also of Angus and other friends; and, upon his report, the King will write to the Governor. Considering how ficklely and doubtfully things stand, must have some private promise of assured friends what they would do in case of any change, "either by the miscarrying of the Queen, or by her conveyance away, or by the death of the Governor or by his revolt from that which is contracted and concluded"; and has therefore devised articles‡ which Glencarn and Douglas have, severally, subscribed, and Leirmonth has promised to subscribe after speaking with Sadler. The other two§ ambassadors are not privy to it, because the King has not found them in all things so well disposed. Sadler shall require like subscriptions of Angus, Casselles, Somerville and Maxwell (if he has not already done it, the copy having been sent him by his son Robert Maxwell); but no one must know of the others' doing. Sends copy of the articles, which are so honest and reasonable that no man meaning straightly can refuse them.

[When these things are accomplished, and the personages arrived there whom we shall send to be about the Queen, we shall revoke you to our presence, requiring you meanwhile to use all dexterity and give often advertisement how things go.]||

By the treaty, the King is to have certain persons resident about the young Queen; and he intends Sadler, for his late services and knowledge of the country, to supply that room for a season. He shall therefore, as soon as may be, have his wife conveyed thither and placed about the Queen; he himself remaining with the Governor, as ambassador, except at such times as he thinks good to ride over and remain with the Queen for a season. And, to the intent that Sadler may know how all things proceed about the Queen, the King has appointed his physician Dr. Cromer to be resident about her person.

Has written to the Governor in favour of John Rosse, larde of Craggy, copy herewith. Craggy will send him the original, and he is to present it and solicit the suit.

Spoke to the ambassadors for some personage to reside here as ambassador. Sadler shall solicit the appointment of a man of reputation and goodwill to the amity.

Draft much corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 17. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, vij^o Julii 1548.

R. O.

2. Commission to Sir Ralph Sadlyer, master of the Great Wardrobe, to require of Mary Queen of Scotland in Parliament and of James earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, a certain renunciation¶ in accordance with an article of the treaty of peace, and also the ratification of certain treaties of peace and marriage dated 1 July 1548 between the King and them. Westm., 7 July 1548, 85 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Copy, pp. 8. Endd.

835. SCOTLAND.

R. O.
St. P., v. 319.

Promise made by Scottish men to maintain Henry VIII.'s party in Scotland, viz:—1. "First, I shall endeavour myself unfeignedly" for the observation of the amity and delivery of the young Queen at the time

* Underlined in MS. † No. 835(?). ‡ No. 835. § Hamilton and Balvavis.
|| Cancelled. ¶ Article 4. See No. 804.

1548.

835. SCOTLAND—cont.

appointed in the treaty of marriage, or before, with hostages as covenanted. 2. I shall do all my endeavour for the preservation of the young Queen; and, if she mis-carry or be conveyed away, I will serve the King and not acknowledge the rule of the Governor or any other in Scotland without knowing the King's pleasure. 3. I shall support the Governor as long only as he maintains the articles of peace, marriage, hostages and delivery of the young Queen. 4. If any division arise by practises of "the Cardinal, kirkmen, France, or otherwise," I shall stick to the King's service, so that he may attain the things now pacted, "or at the least the dominion on this side the Frethe." 5. I shall truly advertise the King from time to time of the state of affairs of Scotland.

And, these things done, the King will support me against all that would molest me for the same.

P. 1. In the handwriting of Suffolk's clerk. Headed: "The copie of the secrete devise."

R.O.

2. [Memorandum (apparently) of a resolution of Council touching the government of Scotland, as follows:—]

"Considering the Governor to be but a young man and easy to be led," it is thought that councillors should be appointed by whose hands all weighty affairs should pass, the chief of them being "the earl of Glencarne, chancellor, the earl of Anguise, privy seal, Sir George Douglas, treasurer, Sir James Liermonthe, comptroller, the earl of Cassels, admiral, the lord Maxwell, warden of both marches; the lord Somerville to be in such room as these among them should think convenient; the lorde Burnston to be secretary; if they think it meet, the sheriff of Ayre to be chamberlain, and Ballandyne to keep his office of chief justice or else to be preferred to some room of nearer trust."

P. 1. In the same hand as the preceding.

7 July.

836. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 59.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 398.

On Sunday the 1st inst. the King concluded the treaty with Glencarne, Douglas and others, the Scottish ambassadors, for the marriage between the Prince and the young Queen of Scots and also for the peace; as will appear by the copy of the treaty and the letters to Mr. Sadleyr, herewith, which are to be forwarded. Enclose a commission for Suffolk to take hostages and agree with prisoners of Scotland for their ransoms. As the treaty requires that this peace shall be proclaimed within ——— (blank), Suffolk shall proclaim it. The ambassadors promise that the Governor will do likewise, on receipt of their letters herewith.

P.S.—Explanation of the clause in the indenture for the taxation of the ransoms. Suffolk shall diminish the amounts in proportion as he learns that the English prisoners in Scotland are gently entreated.

Draft, corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 2. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., septimo Julii 1548.

7 July.

837. RICHARD WHALLEY to JOHN GATES.

R.O.

Although he has not hitherto well requited Gates' benefits, presumes upon his friendship to desire his favour in these honest suits which bearer, Mr. Nowne, will declare. If he can bring them to pass "any time this progress," he shall have 20*l.* to buy a nag. *Signed:* Rycharde Whalley, 7^o Julii a^o. X^{pi} 1548^o.

P. 1. Add.: To the right worshipful John Gates, esquire.

1548.
7 July. **838. PARR to SUFFOLK.**

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 76.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 400.

Yesternight received a letter from the captain of Norham with the following "occurrantes," viz.:—That lord Hume deferred the day of truce to go to the Cardinal, to whom he is ridden. The warden of Tivdale will not keep his day of truce; for whom the Governor sent, but he sent a servant to the Governor and rode himself to the Cardinal and Lennox, with whom he still is. A servant of George Duglasse, who dwells at Coldingham, says that the Governor will turn to the party of the Cardinal and Lennox, and only awaits the coming of George Duglasse ("because of a promise he made to him") to forsake Angus and him and revolt to the Cardinal, to which he was lately persuaded by Argile.

Learns by an espial of his own that Argile landed at Glasco bridge and went to Hamylton to animate the Governor to the Cardinal's part. No man in Scotland "passeth for," or will obey, the Governor save Angus, Maxwell and their adherents. The Scottish prisoners, notably lord Flemyng, will not enter, but permit their pledges to lie for them. Warkwourthe, 7 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

7 July. **839. SCOTLAND.**

R. O.

Notarial instrument made 7 July 1548, pont. Pauli III. 9, witnessing the appointment by Henry Scott, burgess of Edinburgh, of Wm. Scot, _____ (*blank space for some six more names*) as his proctors and attornies for the recovery of a debt of 1,080 fr. due to him by Gilbert Scott, burgess of Deip in Normandy.

Attestations of Andrew Richardsoun, clk., and Alex. Gibbsoun, clk., notaries.

Lat. Parchment.

7 July. **840. ADRIEN DE CROY [SIEUR DE ROEULX] to WALLOP.**

R. O.

Intended to be at St. Omer to communicate with him, but the duke of Arscot and he have news that the French king is reinforced with 10,000 foot and 12 double cannon, besides the 86 great pieces he had in his camp, and means to besiege Vallenchiennes and Bouchain together. Has decided to keep upon these passages so as to cover these two places and guard the passages of Tournay, and has ordered the captains of Gravelinghes, Bourbourg, St. Omer and Aire to be ready to assist Wallop at need, or if Wallop thinks of a joint enterprise on Boullenois or the taking of the grain about Arde. If they took the grain for two leagues round Ardre those of Ardre would have much ado to live. Douay, 7 July. *Signed.*

French, p. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

8 July. **841. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 151.

Meeting at Westm., 8 July. Present: Canterbury, Chancellor Russell, Privy Seal, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letter written to the bp. of Landaph declaring the order taken between Wm. Bulmer and his wife, and praying him yearly to take 40 mks. of Bulmer and deliver it to his said wife.

8 July. **842. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR.**

R.O.
St. P., v. 318.

His letters sent hither yesterday morning and this morning are sent to Court with all diligence. As to what were best to be demanded, at next

1543.

842. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR—cont.

day of truce, of him that sent the advertisements; Parr should send thither a discreet man that can occupy his ears more than his tongue, to thank him and say that the King shall be advertised of his good inclination, which will assuredly be recompensed, and pray him to send word of such news as he knows at present. Parr's man should not be too busy to ask other questions than concerning his advertisements. When Parr learns the man's name, he should advertise the King of it, who may consider how to regard his advertisements, and after that there is no need to send the name. Darnton, 8 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

8 July.

843. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32, 651, f. 81.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 402.

To-day received letters from Wharton, enclosing one to the King, one to Suffolk and one to the Master of the Horse, sent herewith. According to Suffolk's advice touching the contention among the gentlemen of the West Border, will send for some of them and appease it. A Scottish espial yesternight confirmed the "occurrantes" written in Parr's two last letters, adding that all surnames of power this side the water, save Angwishe, Casselles and Maxwell, have lately banded together against the Governor and are wholly addict to the Cardinal; and such labour is made by Argile and others that he thinks the Governor will forsake Angwishe and the King's friends and join the Cardinal. Warkwourthe, 8 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

8 July.

844. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32, 651, f. 78
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 401

Has spoken with Sir James Sandelyns, laird of Calder, Drummond's father-in-law, of the matter which Drummond declared to the King, touching the young Queen's danger from the Governor; and finds it utterly untrue. Sir James denies that the Governor ever moved such a matter to him, and dare swear that the Governor never minded it, but much depraves Drummond as a "perilous and dangerous person." Sir James says he withdrew from attendance on the young Queen because he desired to live quietly at home. He is of good reputation, and seems a grave and wise personage who would not have concealed such a matter, and not a man to whom the Governor (had he minded it) would have moved such a heinous purpose. Sir James was so perplexed that Drummond should have reported such matter to the King that he returned next day for advice whether to declare this foul matter to the Governor, that they might both make their purgation to the King. Advised him to suppress it till he (Sadler) heard again from the King.

The prisoners make no haste to their entry, although straitly charged thereto by the Governor. Encloses names of such as the Governor, Angus, Cassells and he respite till Lammas. Appointed lord Flemyng to enter, because, although he has spoken fair words, he has done nothing for the King's satisfaction; but the Governor would fain recover him and lord Erskyn, and desires, if they will subscribe, as many others have done, to lay pledges for the young Queen's deliverance at 10 years, to respite Flemyng and lord Erskyn's son and heir until Lammas.

The French navy have kept on the coast afore Abirden, Arbrogh, Cowey, Monrosse and St. Andrewes, and now are between Newcastle and Flamburgh Head, roving up and down as the wind carries them. The Governor says he cannot learn their intent, but, lest it be to steal away the young Queen he has set sure watch about her at Lithco, and would himself have gone thither had he seen cause. He remains wholly dedicate to the King and as

1543.

far out with the Cardinal as ever; who is returned from Arbrogh to St. Andrews and still (the Governor says) labours for favour.

The realm is far out of order and will grow *de malo in pejus* unless the King aid the Governor to reduce it. Edinburgh, 8 July. *Signed*.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

Ib. f. 79.

2. Schedule in Sadler's hand of the following names, viz., Casselles, Maxwell, Somerville, Grey, "the lord of Waughton's son and heir called Patrike Hebburn, the larde of Carsse, the larde of Awencastell."

P. 1.

8 July. 845. SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 317. My very good lord, you shall receive herewith my letters to the Privy Council and to the duke of Suffolk, which, after perusing, please despatch. For your news in your gentle letters received yesternight, by my servant, I heartily thank you. Edinburgh, 8 July.

Hol., p. 1. Flyleaf with address gone.

8 July. 846. FRANCIS WARNER to HENRY BULLINGER.

Original
Letters,
i. 355.
(Parker Soc.)

Heard from Mr. Richard Hilles of Bullinger's desire to be informed of what is going on elsewhere, especially among the English. Hesitated, as one of no learning, to write to him of the disgraceful things that have lately taken place among his countrymen. But Bullinger's great courtesy, expressed in his last letter to Hilles, compels him, especially in the interest of his countrymen and the Church at large. Encloses a proclamation,* fixed up in public, forbidding the reading of Holy Scripture to men of a certain rank. Intended to have translated it into Latin and has done so, omitting some adulatory matter, as far as the 13th Section, but had no time to complete it, for the printed copy only came on Thursday and he has been busy with the fair.

Hilles and his wife send, by Henry Falckner, a pair of knives for Bullinger's wife, with salutations.

Strasburg, 8 July [1543].

9 July. 847. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.C.P., 161

Meeting at Westm., 9 July. Present: Chancellor, Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley. Business:—A general search having been made throughout the City for staying Frenchmen's goods, sundry goods of strangers which were doubtfully Frenchmen's were stayed, and these were now ordered to be restored to the strangers upon recognisance for their delivery to the King, if found to be Frenchmen's, before Candlemas. Recognisances as above (cited) by Mariotto Neretti, Baptista Moruxini, Bartholomeo Fortugni, Benedetto de Gondala, Jacopo Marsupini, and Damian Doffy.

9 July. 848. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND.†

R.O.
St. P., iii
472.

Received their letters and writings by Obryen and the others who repaired hither. After they had made their submissions and subscribed

* Issued in pursuance of Statute 34 and 35 Hen VIII. C. 1. See No. 66 (6).

† Enrolled on the Irish Pat. Roll, 33-35 Hen. VIII. m. 4d. See Morrin's Calendar, p. 86.

1548.

848. HENRY VIII. to the DEPUTY and COUNCIL OF IRELAND—cont.

certain articles (copy herewith), they were promoted as follows. Gives summary of grants made to Obryen, McWilliam, Sir Donough Obryen and the baron of Upper Osserey, very much as in No. 634, but more briefly. Each of these four is to have, in tail male, a house and piece of land near Dublin, for his use on repairing to Parliaments and Councils. The Deputy, Chancellor, Vice-treasurer, Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls are to appoint such lands (none to have more than the value of 10*l.* st. yearly) and make letters patent to these four persons and like patents to the earls of Desmond and Tyrone, the baron of Ibrachain's patent to state that his is in part recompense for Onaughe.

Describes grants made to the bp. of Clonfert and Dr. Neland (as in No. 634). Made the lord of Upper Osserey, McNemorowe, Oshaftnes, Denys Grady and — (blank) Wise, knights. Orders the Deputy and others aforementioned to make out to McNemorowe, Oshaftnes, and Denys Grady patents of their possessions.

Grants Francis Herbert the farm he dwells in on conditions (stated) and the Vice-treasurer the wardship of the baron of Delvin's son. The Deputy is to take order with the Vice-treasurer for the safe keeping of the records.

They shall draw and send to be passed here an Act to restore James Gernon in blood. Sends a bill of one Chr. Plunket, here presented: if the King lose not past 5 mks. by it, he is to enjoy his lease.

Draft, with corrections and the last paragraph in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 29. Endd.: "Minute to the Deputy and Council in Ireland, ix^o Julii 1548."

Lamb MS.
608 p. 13.

2. Copy of the first part of the preceding, down to the name Onaughe.
Pp. 8. See Carew Calendar, No. 179.

9 July.

849. SIR RES MANXELL to the LORD ADMIRAL.

R.O.

On Friday, 6 July, "lying in the bottom of the see, we discrewed xvj sailles, wherupon we consulted that nyght to lie in their way wth smale sailles, and in the breke of the daie we were w^h in ij leigges of the French fleit." Describes how they joined with them and beat them with artillery (to which they replied "very freshly"), and, after 3 hours' fighting, "tried out the *Saker* of Depe, who bare their flag," which they chased and, with the *Premroys*, made three attempts (described) to board. She finally escaped sore beaten, and the writer returned to his company, who had been in chase of other ships. The French ships are good sailers. The gale has cast a hoybark with 120 men far a-lee. All his small shot is consumed and the gunners are such that few of them can do any good; "and besides that, for lack of cognisance, one of our men killeth another, to the great discomfort of men to enter."

On Sunday morning, 11 sail of the Frenchmen plied northwards, and we towards the Foreland, for new men, where, this morning, I received your letters, "the tenor whereof we will follo to the best we can, yf the said sheppes do apley homewardes; yet the masters do determyn that they are a kemyng be north us, or elles they are goon to Skotland ageyn, wherof I wold be vere sorre, in trust to speke with them or they passe." From the sea, 9 July.

Describes injuries to the *Menyon's* main and fore masts. Must have new mainsails and foresails and certain guns and munitions (detailed).

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

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9 July.

850. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS
32, 651, f. 83.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 403.

Send herewith a letter of Mr. Sadleyr's which they have perused and sealed, and four other Scottish letters (two to the King), a letter of the lord Warden's and two of Sir Thos. Wharton's (one to the King) and a copy of Maxwell's letter to him. Suffolk this morning received the Council's letters of the 7th and two commissions (to him, to agree with the Scottish prisoners for ransoms, and to Mr. Sadleyr), with the King's letter to Sadleyr and copies of two treaties (of peace and of matrimony between the Prince and Queen of Scots), divers letters of the Scottish ambassadors, a copy of an indenture to be made for ransoms and also "of a secret advertisement" and other copies. Darnton, 9 July. *Signed*.

P.S.—For surety, sent to Sir Wm. Eure to convey the above to Sadleyr by Henry Raye the pursuivant, "because the Borders of Scotland be out of good order and obedience."

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

9 July.

851. ARRAN to the COUNCIL AND SENATE OF ROUEN.

Royal MS.
18B. vi.,
154 b.
B.M.
Epp. Reg.
Sc., ii., 162.

The bearer,* last year, when war broke out with the English, led two armed ships out of the port of Leith to make prizes, and captured certain English ships of burthen, which he left in the port of Dieppe while he went to seek others. On his return to divide the booty, certain French merchants, at the persuasion of the English captives, claimed the merchandise as theirs. The case was tried at Dieppe and the Scots won; but the adversaries have appealed to Rouen with a view to making them consume the booty in litigation. Points out the unfriendliness of this proceeding and asks for speedy justice. Edinburgh, 9 July, 1548.

Lat. Copy, pp. 2.

Ib. 220.

2. Another copy.

B.M.

Lat., pp. 2.

9 July.

852. J. D'ESTOUMEL to WALLOP.

R.O.

I have just received letters from the Grand Master with those which I send you. He commands me, in case you need the garrisons of St. Omer and Ayere, Graveliges and Bourbourg, with an ensign which is at the bulwark made by your advice at Hennin, to lead them under you. Doubtless he writes to you of the reinforcement of the French king. I reckon to see you this week. The French say they are sure your King will not begin war on them. I think otherwise; indeed it would be very *à propos* at this time, when a few could do better than great armies at another [time]. Gravelinges, 9 July.

French. Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.: "The captain of Graveling to Mr. Wallop, ix^o Julii 1548."

9 July.

853. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Yesternight, received a letter from the Council, dated 1 July and delivered by a servant of the ambassador Chapuis, who said the delay was due to the post that should have brought it falling sick by the way. Has thereupon gone to the Regent, who promises to order Mons. de Reux to prepare in haste the carts, lymoniers, &c., demanded, and trusts that they shall be ready at the day and place appointed. She said that the Clevois who went from Romunde down the Mase, instead of crossing into Brabant or Holland, lie afore Amersfort in the stichte or bpric. of Utrecht, betwixt the Ryne and Isole and nigh to the Soeder See; and that the Prince was

* Apparently William Scott. See No. 839.

1543.

853. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.—cont.

departed thitherward. Asked (knowing the people there to be seditious) if she doubted any intelligence with the Clevois. She said there was an uncertain tale that certain of the town who had such intelligence were arrested.

The Frenchmen continue in one place doing nothing, to the admiration of all men "that such a great tempest as they began withal is now turned to such a calm." Bruxelles, 9 July, 1543.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

10 July. 854. KATHARINE PARR.

R.O.

Licence of Thos. abp. of Canterbury, primate of England, authorised thereto by Parliament, to Henry VIII. (who has deigned to marry the lady Katharine, late wife of lord Latymer, dec.) to have the marriage solemnised in any church, chapel or oratory without the issue of banns. Lambeth, 10 July 1543, a^o rr. 35 Hen. VIII., consec. 11. *Signed*: Nich'us Woottonus, commiss.: Ricardus Lyell, clericus ad facultates dicti Reverendissimi.

Parchment. Seal slightly broken.

10 July. 855. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 153.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 10 July. Present: Privy Seal, Hertford, Westminster, Wriothesley. Business:—Letter written to the Emperor's ambassador of news of preparations in Denmark.

10 July. 856. THE LOAN.

R.O.

Note of money remaining unpaid, 10 July 35 Henry VIII., of the loan money granted^a to the King, viz. :—

Midd.: John Heughz, late collector, 164*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Beds.: John Fysher, collector, 28*l.* Glouc.: Davy Broke and John Arnold, c., 296*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Warw.: Sir Geo. Throgmerton, c., 92*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Notts.: Geo. Lacellz, c., 71*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Suff.: John Smythe, c., 34*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Leic.: Geo. Vyncent, c., 84*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Salop (in margin, "no^m no extract"): Edw. More and Humph. Plowden, c., — (blank). Worc. (in marg., "no extract"): Walter Blont, c., — (blank).

P. 1. Endd.: "Money owing for the loan."

10 July. 857. EXCHANGES OF LANDS.

R.O.

Note of particulars of an exchange "between the King and Hobson," 10 July 35 Hen. VIII. (manor of Tyborne &c. granted to Hobson) and of another exchange 34 Hen. VIII. (*day not given*) "between the King and White" (manor of Overburgate, &c. appointed to White).

Later hand, pp. 2. Slightly mutilated.

10 July. 858. HENRY VIII. to the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
Nos. 177 and
281.

She may dispose of 40,000 ducats which he has resolved to lend the Emperor for the war against the Turk. Hampton Court, 10 July 1543. *Original at Vienna.*

^a In the previous year, 1542.

1548.
10 July.

Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 280.

859. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to CHAPUYS.

The King commands them to inform him that the kings of Denmark and Sweden have already 20 war ships at sea and intend to assail the coasts of Holland and Zealand. In two or three days the King's fleet will be ready for sea. Please let Chantonmay report this to the Emperor. 10 July 1548.

(Original at Vienna.)

10 July.

860. CHANTONNAY to the PRINCE of SPAIN.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 206.
B.M.

The Ambassador's letters will show what has been done in the mission for which the Emperor sent the writer hither. London, 10 July 1548. *Signed*: Perrenot.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, p. 1. See Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 176.

10 July.

861. CHANTONNAY to COVOS.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 205.
B.M.

The Ambassador's despatch will show what passed at their audience with the King. London, 10 July 1548.

P.S.—Begs him to pardon his bad Castilian which he can scarcely speak, much less write; and to make his excuses to the Prince. *Signed*: Perrenot.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 2. See Spanish Calendar, VI. ii., No. 175.

10 July.

862. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 178.]

Wrote on the 19th ult. all that had passed here with the King of England's ambassadors touching the impost of 1 per cent, and that, to avoid debate and not hinder affairs of greater importance she consented provisionally that English merchants might carry out their goods to England without paying the impost. She accordingly despatched an order to the collectors, expecting that the ambassadors would be satisfied and would make some offer in the name of the English merchants; but they make no sign of it, and have apostyled upon her order certain changes which they require to be made in it (copy herewith) which are important and might prejudice these countries hereafter. Has answered as in the writing herewith,* to which Mr. Nicholas Woutton would not consent, insisting that the merchants should be exempt whether they lade for England or elsewhere, and that they will not be bound to declare what they lade, or to whom it belongs, showing openly that they do not wish to forbid fraud. Woutton persisted in his apostyles, saying that if they were refused he would advertise the King; and, therefore, Chapuys shall inform such as may do service therein of all that he has passed and that, to please the King, she granted the exemption, by the said order, which is reasonable and sufficient for such merchants as do not wish to commit fraud. And thus he must persuade them to approve the order, for if the apostyles were followed the merchants would do all the frauds in the world without her being able to remedy it, which she hopes is not the King's intention.

The King of France remains at Marolles, diligently fortifying Landrechies and Aymeries. The duke of Cleves, seeing her men withdrawn to resist the French, assembled his men and paid them *une piece quarte* made of the money which he has taken from his subjects, and threatened to invade Brabant, sending thither some footmen who were defeated by the peasants; and then suddenly sent his men across the Rhine towards Utrecht and laid siege to Ameffort without artillery. Against them she has sent the prince of Oranges with a good number of foot and horse.

* See No. 863.

1543.

862. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS—cont.

Is now pleased to learn by his letters of the 5th inst. that the King is glad of the sending of Chantonay, and that the aid he sends her is crossing. Has notified De Roelx to communicate with the Captain of Guisnes and send to Guisnes on the 16th inst. the number of wagons and draught horses required.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript from Vienna. Original headed: A l'ambassadeur Chapuys, en Engleterre, du x^{me} de Juillet 1543.

863. THE IMPOST in FLANDERS.

R.O.

Upon the request* of the ambassadors of England for change of the act despatched by the Queen on 19th June last, regard must be had to the following:—

Their request that, whereas the said act is despatched for 'the merchants of the nation of England,' it may be changed to 'all subjects of the king of England,' raises the consideration that, by the intercourse, all the King's subjects are not free from tolls and imposts here, but only the merchants of the said nation. Where the ambassadors require to add after "denrees et marchandises" the word "quelzconques"; that word may be admitted with the addition "non deffendues," so as not to prejudice the treaty of intercourse. Where the ambassadors require that the act may be general, as well for merchandise carried into England as elsewhere; the Queen has only granted exemption from the said impost to merchandise carried to England—to do otherwise would abolish the impost, would not affect the King's subjects and would enrich those of other countries at the expense of the Emperor and these countries. Where the ambassadors require, in lieu of "les impostz telz quilz ont payé du passe," the words "les thonlieux qui doibvent payer," the Queen does not know the occasion for the change; and since, by the said act, they are exempt from the *centiesme* they ought to be content. Where they require the act to be absolute and not provisional, they should consider that the Intercourse of the year '20 is only a provision.

And six other articles relating to the word "estrangier," the article beginning "Et se meneront en Engleterre pour illec estre vendues," the affirmation by oath, restitution of payments of the *centiesme* since 19 June last, and a reminder that the closer amity of the Princes is more to be regarded than the complaints of merchants.

French, pp. 3. Endd.: "From th' Emperor's ambassador."

11 July.

864. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 153.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 11 July. Present: Privy Seal, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Letter sent to George Browne, master of the ordnance at Calais, to go to the field as master of the ordnance; and another to Bowes, treasurer of wars, to pay him 10s. a day and Leonard Skevington 6s. 8d. a day, from 8 July.

11 July.

865. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
182.]

Chantonay arrived on the 2nd inst. with the Emperor's letters of the 18th ult., and, together, they were next day with the King, who showed great pleasure at Chantonay's coming and charge, in the declaration of which the latter acquitted himself well. Leaves the matter to Chantonay's

1548.

report and will only say briefly that the assistance both to the Low Countries and against the Turk is provided for; that, for the general enterprise against France, the King has learnt the Emperor's will too late; and that to a particular enterprise, if likely to be successful, he will listen. He will harass the enemy with incursions by sea and would like to be prayed (indeed, assisted) to make some enterprise.

Received, the day before yesterday, the Emperor's letters of the 29th ult. with the copy annexed of those to the Queen of Hungary; and yesterday when Chantonay and he would have waited upon Winchester and the Chamberlain, who remained here after the King's departure, they came to Chapuys' lodging. Communicated the matter to them, to show to the King; and they rejoiced much at what the Emperor wrote to Chapuys. The King has ordered his subjects who frequent Flanders to make the Queen a present of 1,000 mks., about 3,000 cr., for exemption from the impost of 1 per cent.; and in two days the sending of the money will be arranged.

By the treaty with the Scots is concluded the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Queen of Scotland; the Scots are to serve the King against all, and the said Queen shall be delivered to the King or the Prince when she reaches 10 years of age. For the observation of the articles the Scots have promised six hostages, two of them to be earls or their eldest sons, and the rest barons, to be changed every six months. The earl of Lynuz, with the Cardinal's assistance, opposes this, but it is hoped that he will think better of it; and the English think that 16 French ships which passed lately towards Scotland are gone to assist Lynuz, who is a pensioner of France in charge of 50 lances. Some of the King's ships are gone out to meet the said French ships.

Chantonay will report other news, specially of the King's marriage with the sister of Milord Parc. London, 11 July, 1548.

French, pp. 3. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. endd.: receues en Ulme, le xix^e dud. mois 1548.

11 July. 866. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
180.]

The Sieur de Chantonay, bearer of this, will give all the news. Has obtained that, to-day or to-morrow, these merchants will despatch thither to make the present that has been ordered, for the exemption of the impost of one per cent. which should amount to about 3,000 cr. London, 11 July, 1548.

Since finishing this, has received a letter from this Council which Chantonay will show her, together with Chapuys's decipher of an intercepted letter of the Ambassador of France.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

11 July. 867. LISLE to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Sir Rice Mawnsfelde and his company have met with the French fleet and had a great fight, as his letter of the 9th, sent herewith, shows. They were so few and the enemies "kept so good order, that they could never get vantage." The *Sacre* of Deipe was twice laid aboard with the *Minion* and once with the *Primrose*, but escaped, as did the rest; but the *Lesser Galy* took a hoy bark with 120 men in her. Their passage homewards is stopped, so that they "must once again light in their laps or else draw northwards again to Scotland." Your other ships of the Narrow Seas were not come to Sir Rice, although they had had two letters for that purpose. Has written to Sir Rice to send the captain and one or two officers of the hoy bark to the King; and marvels that "they have so

1548.

867. LISLE to HENRY VIII.—cont.

omitted." Here is ready to go forth the *Gally Suttell* and two French prizes; but men taken up in haste about this town are "loiterers and idle fellows, and when it cometh to the point that service should be done they do but deceive your Majesty." Greenwich, "this present Wednesday," at 2 p.m. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "xjº Julii 1548."

11 July.

868. SUFFOLK, PARR, and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 85.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 404.

On receipt of the Council's letters of the 7th, Suffolk, being commanded to make the lord Warden privy to the despatch then sent into Scotland to Mr. Sadleyr, sent for him and showed him the copies of everything. Enclose copy of a letter from Wharton to the lord Warden, containing advertisements conformable to those of late advertised by the lord Warden, whose long and secret advertisement sent to Suffolk came from Mark Carre, whose name is to be kept secret. Have news this morning that lord Hume, warden of the East Marches, the lord of Sesforth, warden of the Middle Marches, and all the Borderers of reputation, on Friday last went over the water of Frythe. The bringer (who was sent into Scotland by the lord Warden) says a marriage is treated between Lynoux and the Scottish Queen, and Lynoux shall be made governor; also that the Cardinal will this week send 100 masons to repair Hume castle, and that 17 sail either of Frenchmen or Danes are come into Scotland and are at the Cardinal's order. He has not seen the Scottish borders so well appointed with horse and harness, or so willing and apt for war, and thinks they expect, or have already received, gold out of the said ships. These news seem strange but are confirmed in divers ways. A Scottishman belonging to lord Hume says the Scots will never have their Queen "come in England," and will rather die than "be under any other King than one of their own." At the arrival of the Scottish ambassadors, and assembly of the Council for confirmation of the treaties, the truth will appear. Darnton, 11 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

11 July.

869. SADLER to the COUNCIL.

The letter with this date in Sadler State Papers, I. 226, is of the 2nd July. *See* No. 810.

11 July.

870. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Yesternight received a letter from the Great Master showing that the French king is reinforced of 10,000 footmen and 12 double cannons and will besiege Vallentienne and Bouchain at once, and therefore he (the Great Master) cannot come to St. Omez, as appointed, but tarries to keep the passage for Tournay; and takes order with the captains of Graveling[hes], Bourbroughe, St. Omez, and Ayre, with us, to destroy the corn about Arde, now almost ripe. I beg to know "what I shall do in this; or otherwise when the said number shall be all come over." This enterprise is easy if the Burgundians have enough horsemen. Has written to ask the Great Master how many he will appoint. Asks whether to take any of the old crew, "seeing th'enterprise is so nigh Guisnes." Guisnes, 11 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.

1548.

11 July. **871. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.**

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.,
No. 179.]

Has received his letters of the 23rd and 24th ult. with the annexed copies of those to the Queen of Hungary; and, as Chantonay will have arrived in England and he will have received Charles's letters of the 29th ult., this will only be to advertise him of the receipt of his letters and of the writer's determination to be by the 22nd inst. at Spiere; there to find all his men of war, foot, horse and artillery, and proceed as the enemy's progress requires. Hopes that meanwhile Chantonay will return with the King of England's final resolution for this year. Ysborg, 11 July 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

12 July. **872. WINCHESTER COLLEGE.**

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 46.

12 July. **873. THE KING'S MARRIAGE.**

R.O.

Notarial instrument witnessing that, on 12 July 1548, 95 Hen. VIII., in an upper oratory called "the Quynes Pryevey closet" within the honor of Hampton Court, Westm. dioc., in presence of the noble and gentle persons named at the foot of this instrument and of me, Ric. Watkins, the King's prothonotary, the King and lady Katharine Latymer *alias* Parr being met there for the purpose of solemnising matrimony between them, Stephen bp. of Winchester proclaimed in English (speech given in Latin) that they were met to join in marriage the said King and Lady Katharine, and if anyone knew any impediment thereto he should declare it. The licence for the marriage without publication of banns, sealed by Thos. abp. of Canterbury and dated 10 July 1548, being then brought in, and none opposing but all applauding the marriage, the said bp. of Winchester put the questions (recited) to which the King, *hilari vultu*, replied "Yea" and the lady Katharine also replied that it was her wish; and then the King taking her right hand, repeated after the Bishop the words, "I, Henry, take thee, Katharine, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death us depart, and thereto I plight thee my troth." Then, releasing and again clasping hands, the lady Katharine likewise said "I, Katharine, take thee Henry to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to be bonayr and buxome in bed and at board, till death us depart, and thereto I plight unto thee my troth." The putting on of the wedding ring and proffer of gold and silver (described) followed; and the Bishop, after prayer, pronounced a benediction. The King then commanded the prothonotary to make a public instrument of the premises. Present: John lord Russell, K.G., keeper of the Privy Seal, Sir Ant. Browne, K.G., captain of the King's pensioners, and Thos. Henage, Edw. Seymer, Hen. Knyvet, Ric. Long, Thos. Darcy, Edw. Beynton, and Thos. Speke, knights, and Ant. Denny and Wm. Herbert, esquires, also the ladies Mary and Elizabeth the King's children, Margaret Douglas his niece, Katharine duchess of Suffolk, Anne countess of Hertford, and Joan lady Dudley, and Anne Herbert.

Notarial attestation by Ric. Watkins, Ll. B., King's prothonotary.

Large parchment.

12 July. **874. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A.P.C., 153.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 12 July. Present: Privy Seal, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne,

1543.

874. THE PRIVY COUNCIL—cont.

Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Letter written to my lord Great Master to permit Adam Deyes, Scottishman, to pass into Scotland; and another to the lieutenant of the Tower to despatch the said Adam. Letter written to Wm. Ostriclye (*sic, for Ostriche*) in Spain on behalf of ——— Starkey, mercer.

[** Next entry is 14 July.]

12 July.

875. CHAPUYS to the PRINCE OF SPAIN.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 207,
B.M.

Describes the English dealings with France since this King's ratification (copy enclosed) of the treaty between the Emperor and him, the successful settlement with Scotland (where the Cardinal is released from prison) and the King's marriage with Katharine Parr. A letter from the French ambassador to his Master was lately intercepted and sent to Chapuys to decipher. Encloses copy of it. Movements of the French army and the Gueldrois. London, 12 July 1543.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 7.

See Spanish Calendar VI., Pt. II., No. 183.

12 July.

876. CHAPUYS to COVOS.

Add. MS.
28,593, f. 211.
B.M.

By the Emperor's order is now writing to the Prince, and begs Covos to make excuses for his bad Spanish. London, 12 July 1543.

Spanish. Modern transcript from Simancas, pp. 2. See Spanish Calendar, VI., Pt. II., No. 184.

12 July.

877. WALLOP to WRIOTHESLEY.

R.O.
St. P., ix.,
444.

Upon receipt of a letter from the Council announcing his appointment to the charge which was before given to Mr. Treasurer, wrote to the latter to desire Norfolk and the Council to declare his gratitude to the King and beg him to give the captains appointed to come hither a lesson to use themselves conformably. Fearing this letter, which he sent to Mr. Treasurer, has not come to Norfolk's hands, "for not being at the Court," begs W. to declare the effect of it to the King.

This morning an espial he sent to Mounstrel reported that, on Monday last, 500 foot of Mons. de Lynyones band mustered there, the well harnessed to have 3 cr. a month and the rest 2 cr. No horsemen were there but such as came with Mons. de Beez, who remains still. It was cried there and at Abbeville that 1,000 men would be taken under Mons. de Framosell at like wages. All France over they make men to come to the French camp, which is beside Landersey, entrenched. The French king will not depart thence this three weeks, and has written to De Beez not to make war on Englishmen unless they begin; yet they of Bullen, on Monday last, took an English ship, with wheat and malt, in recompense for theirs that was taken at Calais. Guisnes, 12 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543. Date and address being in Wallop's own hand.

12 July.

878. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.
St. P., ix.,
443.

Yesterday Mons. de Courrieres said that a gentleman of Wyke, near Amersfort, had certified the Regent that the Clevois were in Amersfort; and this now proves true, and that it yielded on Monday last.* Here they make light of the matter; but it is a good town, and the easier to keep because it adjoins Geldreland. It opens a way to overrun Holland, and the towns of the stichte of Utrecht between the Ryne and Issole, as Rhene and Wyke, and even Utrecht itself, are now in great danger.

* July 9.

1548.

Five ships are taken at Enchuysen, whereof one is Danish. In them was found much money, many broken chalices, paxes and crosses of silver, and plenty of beer and meal. In them was taken Henry ——— (blank), brother to the captain of Berghes in Norway. The passage of the Sount is stopped. The Bremers send word that the Danes and Swedes prepare a great navy, either to send hither in favour of the French king and duke of Cleves or into Scotland, to which the King of Denmark pretends title, or else hopes for the marriage of the daughter of Scotland for his younger brother. The Frenchmen have made a course in Hainault as far as Binche. Bruxelles, 12 July, 1548.

Hol., pp. 2. Add. Endd.

13 July. **879. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.**

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii.
No. 185.]

The English merchants have complained again to the King that they are still troubled at Antwerp, because of the impost of one per cent.; which the King and his Council think strange after she told the ambassadors that the merchants should be no more molested. The Council have this morning prayed him to write to her to provide therein according to the expectation which she gave to the ambassadors,* as the King's singular affection towards her and hers merit. Again begs her to order that the merchandise, as well laden as to be laden, may go free without pledges or cautions. London, 13 July, 1548.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript from Vienna.

13 July. **880. SADLER to HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 89.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 229.

Has received his letters of the 7th, with copies of the treaties of peace and marriage, and commission to demand the ratification, &c. Where the treaty covenants for the King to have certain persons resident about the young Queen, and the King is pleased to appoint him and his wife; gives lowly thanks that they are thought meet for a place of such trust, but his wife is most unmeet for the purpose, having never been brought up at Court, and she is great with child, so that he cannot convey her hither this summer, and in winter the journey is too long and foul for any woman. Thinks that she who shall be resident should be a woman of good years and experience, and a widow, and suggests lady Edgecombe; but doubtless the King "hath choice enough."

Sees here no order or obedience. A convention is appointed for the ratification of the treaty, and to devise ways to bring the realm to a better order; but, it is thought, Huntley, Argyle, Bothwell, Murray and others will not appear. Cannot learn where the French navy are. Some say they are gone to meet the navy of Denmark, but they have not been seen this seven-night. Spoke to-day with the sheriff of Ayr touching the matter which John Drummond declared. The Sheriff says he had, indeed, such communication with Drummond, but never gave any hope of Lennox being induced from France to the King's devotion. If France support Lennox with money and munition, for which he sent one Stewart thither, he will surely not be won from France, but will cause trouble; and many great men, by the Cardinal's procurement, abide out from the Governor for that purpose; but if this aid come not from France, the sheriff thinks, they will easily be reduced to conformity. Till they are reduced, by fair means or foul, any practise with Lennox or others would make the Governor suspect the King; and the Sheriff doubts whether Lennox would, to marry lady Margaret Douglas, leave France, but, if Lennox would acknowledge the Governor admitted by

* Seymour and Wotton.

1543.

880. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Parliament, he might be induced both to the marriage and to leave France and be reconciled to the King.

Begs that, where the King gave him the office of the Great Wardrobe which lord Windsor had, Mr. Wriothesley may be appointed to discharge it in his absence. Would have Wriothesley made joint patentee, whom he thinks such a friend as would not take any part of the fee from him or meddle with the office when he is in England. Edinburgh, 18 July.

Signed.

Added in his own hand :—"The Scottish ambassadors are not yet arrived here."

Pp. 6. Add. Endd.: 1543.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 406.

13 July.

881. SADLER to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 87.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 405.

Has received his letters of 9 July, with the King's letters, commission, &c.; and now writes to the King the letters herewith, which contain no matter of importance, "though they be great matters to me."

Where Suffolk writes that (he hears) these men intend not to keep their promise touching the marriage, and that the Cardinal makes an open party with Argile and Huntley against the Governor,—and advises Sadler to spend some money in espial; espial money has already cost him near 20*l.* st., and he will still spend as the case requires; but, as for the news, surely the Cardinal, Huntley, Lenoux and Bothwell would overthrow all treaties with the King, "for they be all for France"—Argile and Murrey seem well addict to the Governor—but the Cardinal dare not yet openly declare against the Governor. The Governor says he will spend his life to keep the promises; but the realm will shortly grow to confusion, if remedy be not put to it; and already in the North they ride one upon another and the stronger puts down the weaker. It will be "a busy piece of work" for the Governor to bring this realm to obedience as long as any of the great noblemen abide out from him, as will shortly be seen if the King aid him not with money to retain force enough to show himself in all parts of this realm. Surely, if they can, they will destroy him and break all promises and conditions with the King. Edinburgh, 18 July.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1543.

13 July.

882. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R.O.

Received theirs of the 9th by Mr. Warner, on the 12th, and notes that (whereas the ambassador in Flanders writes that Mons. de Rieulx desires the enterprise of Mutterell, and the King understands, otherwise, that the Regent wishes the English force to enter Heynow) he is to consult De Rieulx about this diversity. At Mr. Semer's being at the Regent's court, he and his colleague^o wrote that the Regent and Great Master desired Wallop to bruit his going to Heynow and not St. Omer's, lest the Frenchmen should mistrust an enterprise about Mutterell. Since that time, has received a letter from the Great Master that his coming to St. Omer's was delayed by fear of the French king besieging Valencian, Boughain or Turney, and advising Wallop, with those of Ary, St. Omer's, Burborow and Gravelyng, to destroy corn for two miles round Arde. Forwarded this letter by Guisnes, and the Great Master has not written

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since; but yesterday the captain of Gravelines came to speak with Wallop, and they both approved this enterprise. Suggests that much might be done about Boleyn, and Base Boleyn burnt, and (the King's army by sea aiding) all the ships in that haven taken; but did not open this to the captain of Gravelines. Hears nothing of the coming of waggons and "lymmers" from Flanders; and the munition from England is not arrived. This enterprise may be done without it, getting bows, arrows and pikes from Calais. No time is to be lost. If the enterprise were first done at Arde those of Boleyn would mistrust nothing. Spoke to the captain of Gravelines to advertise the Regent and Great Master about the lymmers and carriages, marvelling that they are not come according to the Emperor's ambassador's promise. Calais, 13 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1548.

14 July. **883. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

*Dasent's
A.P.O., 158.*

Meeting at Hampton Court, 14 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Letter written to Mr. Treasurer to restore certain Portugal's goods "unlawfully taken for a wreck," or else send counsel to show matter for detaining them.

14 July. **884. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.**

*Add. MS.
32,651, f. 98.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 407.*

Describe how, upon the information of Roland Walle, brought to them by my lord of Westmoreland on the 1st inst., they have examined Wm. Brewer or Bruar, of Thorpethowles, labourer, and Wm. Sheperdson, the said Walle's servant, putting them in the stocks with new shoes full of grease against a hot fire, but can learn no more than in the examinations herewith. Repeated their examination yesterday before Sir Thos. Hilton and Geo. Bowes, justices, and Sir Geo. Conyers, sheriff; and as Sheperdson is a simple creature and the ships were indeed seen on the coast and proclamation made to resist them, which caused him to say that there would be business before harvest, he is dismissed home. Brewer is sent to Dureme gaol, and it is to be enquired what his "said tale to the buske" (*elsewhere* "busshe") sounds to in law. Gave Walle 40s., and think that Westmoreland deserves thanks. The lord Warden has searched for the man of Northumberland who (as Walle says) spoke of the grudging of certain persons in Cleveland, but hitherto he cannot be found. Darnton, 14 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1548.

14 July. **885. CHIEFS of ULSTER.**

*R.O.
St. P., III.,
478.*

Order taken by the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland (in the form of an indenture quadripartite dated Dublin, 14 July 85 Hen. VIII.) between Con O'Neyle, earl of Tyrone, and Magonus O'Donyll, chief of Tirconell, relative to the lordship of Inyshone, the allegiance of Clanyboy, McQuylyne, McGuyre, Owriche, and other inferior captains of Ulster, and the quarrel of O'Donyll's younger brothers against him, because of their imprisonment and exile, and the usurpation of Leffer castle by his son Hugh.

Lat. Copy, pp. 7. Endd.

*Lamb. MS.
603, p. 38.*

2. Another copy.

Lat. Pp. 7. See Carew Calendar, No. 180.

1543.

885. CHIEFS of ULSTER—cont.Lamb. MS.
611, p. 143.

3. Indenture of covenant between Tyrone and Tirconell apart in pursuance of the above, "agreed upon before the Lo. Deputie and Councell in Anno 35 H. 8." *Signatures (copied)*: Con Tyrone; O'Donnell. Witnesses: St. Leger, Lord Deputy, John Allen, George Abp. of Dublin, William Brabazon, Treasurer, John Travers, Thomas Houth, James Bathe, and Edward Basnett.

Pp. 2. English. Modern copy.

15 July.

886. THE PLAGUE.

R.O.

Proclamation forbidding Londoners from entering the gates of any house wherein the King or Queen lie, and forbidding servants of the Court to go to London and return to Court again.

[*Another form ?*] Forbidding (considering the peril of infection) persons who inhabit London and its suburbs, not being the King's household servants or necessary for provision of his household, from resorting to Court.

Modern copy, p. 1. Headed: "A proclamation made at Hampton Court, 15th die Julii 35^o Henrici 8^{vi}."

15 July.

887. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A.P.C., 154.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 15 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Recognisances (cited) of Evangelista Fonte, Bonaventura Michaeli and Jheronimo Michaeli, touching Frenchmen's goods (similar to those on the 9th July, No. 847.)

15 July.

888. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR.R.O.
St. P., v., 320.

Sir Ralph Eure's letter and the bill therein are sent up to Court with speed for the King's answer whether Sir Ralph shall proceed in that matter. Meanwhile, because, on Wednesday next, he should receive two pledges and deliver his bill to be sent to the Cardinal, he should be counselled to stay either delivering bill or taking hostages till he knows the King's pleasure. But, if he hear any word from the Cardinal himself, bid him advertise you; for we cannot think the Cardinal so mad as to provoke and challenge any man that would fight, or that he intends to fight unless he be far the stronger party, "and yet then, we think, he would stand aloof and look on rather than to come himself among knocks." We think this brag is only made by Clement Crosier, being one of the strongest thieves in Scotland, to stir business and hinder peace. Darnton, 15 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Show Sir Ralph that we think the sayings of the Scot are not true, and that he should be told that if he within ten days, bring the Cardinal's own writing therefor, signed and sealed, he shall have 100*l.*, and otherwise he will not be believed.

Pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

15 July.

889. O'DONELL.Lamb. MS.
603, p. 37.
St. P., III. 481.

Grant by O'Donell to the King, made before the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland at Kilmainham, 15 July 35 Hen. VIII., of certain annual tribute, custom, cattle and fish. *Headed*: "Forma concessionis et donationis quorundam particularium Domini Magonii O'Donell, principalis de Tirconell."

Lat. Copy, p. 1. See Carewe Calendar, No. 182.

* The date is perhaps a transcriber's error. See No. 906.

1548.

15 July. **890. O'NEIL and NELAN CONNELLAGHE.**Lamb. MS.
603, p. 45.

Order made before the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland respecting controversies between Con O'Neyle, earl of Tyrone, and Nelan Connelagh, captain of his nation, at Kilmainham, 15 July 85 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. See Carew Calendar, No. 181.

15 July. **891. EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.**R.O.
St. P., ix. 446.

Since he wrote last, on 27 June, has received the Council's letters of 15 June touching occurrents there. Reported them to the Signory, who rejoiced to hear of the amplification of Henry's state by Scotland without great expense or bloodshed. They think Henry and the Emperor tend to the commonwealth of Christendom; and that the French king has shown himself "stiff in all parts, and specially in the matter of th'eralds which he recused to hearken, against all divine and human laws." The French king's proceedings are to all men execrable because of the Turk's league; but Henry's meet with universal praise, and men hope he will recover his ancient patrimony of France.

Of the parliament between the Emperor and the Bishop, can only learn that the Bishop and his Cardinals exhorted the Emperor to peace, but he argued that there was no surety for its observance. Barbarossa sailed by Calabria and damaged Regio and other small towns, but spared the Bishop of Rome's country (except to take some vessels at Ostia) and this favour shown by Turks turns the Bishop "to incredible hate and infamy." Rome was in great terror. About the 6th inst. Barbarossa sailed from Piombino towards Corsica, and thence will go to Tolon in Provence. Geane is provided for defence, and Doria gone with 44 galleys to Spain. The Imperials have won a battle in Piedmont. The Turk arrived at Belgrado, 20 June, and should be at Buda "by all this present, and, some think, at Vienna, which is not likely, for the great impediments that Turks carrieth." Vienna is provisioned for a year and need not fear.

The duke of Florence has received the fortresses of Florence and Ligorae and given the Emperor 150,000 cr. and 2,000 footmen. The Emperor has 8,000 footmen, Italians and Spaniards, and 1,000 horsemen, and in Almain has many soldiers marching towards Flanders; to which he hastens, tarrying only 4 days at Spira to speak with the Almain States. The rout of the duke of Clevis is divulged, and all men are confident of the victory of Henry and the Emperor. Thinks the Venetians will shortly disarm their galleys. Venice, 15 July, 1548.

P.S.—Encloses a letter of Polino who is upon the Turk's navy in great authority. That navy costs the French king 75,000 cr. a month. The Bishop sends 4,000 footmen to Hungary and goes to Rome by way of Loretto. Count Philipo Torniello has entered Vienna with 3,000 Italians.

Hol., pp. 8. Add., Sealed. Endd.

16 July. **892. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.**

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 71.

16 July. **893. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**Dasent's
A. P. C., 154.

Meeting at Hampton Court, 16 July. Present: Norfolk, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget, Dacres. Business:—Order (described) taken in the dispute between the inhabitants of Kingston on Thames and Northbeton, about woods upon Northbeton Common. In the matter long in variance between the earl of Ormond and James Esquier—(*unfinished*)

1543.
[16 July.] **894.** [WRIOTHESLEY?] to [the DUKE OF SUFFOLK.]

R.O.

"Pleas it yo^r Grace the same shall herew^t receyve a l're from my lady yo^r wif whiche I, bicause I knowe not what hast it required, I thowghe meite to dispatche unto yowe. I dowbte not bot yo^r grace knowithe by the saame and otherwise that the Kinges matez was mareid onne Thursdaye^o last to my ladye Latimor, a woman in my judgement, for vertewe, wisdomme and gentilnesse, most meite for his Highnesse; and sure I am he Ma^{te} had never a wif more agreable to his harte then she is. Or Lord send them longe lif and moche joye together." The French King is still in Haynold doing little hurt, and has lain, as it were in a dream, almost this fortnight at Marroyez. The Emperor hasteth down and will be in the Low Countries within 8 or 10 days. The King has sent over 5,000 good men to help to beat the French king out of the Emperor's dominions. Yesterday the ambassador of France took leave, having been commanded by the Council, in the King's name, to depart, with a herald to convey him to Calles. The Emperor lately sent Mons. de Chauntonoy, son and heir to Mons. de Graundevile, to inform the King of his army, journey, and meeting with the Bishop of Rome, which was for manners' sake, neither of them trusting the other. The King of Romans' secretary has been here for aid against the Turk who comes with great armies, and the King has granted 40,000 ducats payable within this month at Antwerp, &c.

Copy or extract, p. 1. The name "Mr. Wryothesleys" on a small slip of paper pasted on.

16 July. **895.** MANUS O'DONELL and Others.

Lamb. MS.
603, p. 44a.

Memoranda of orders taken at Kilmainham 16 July 35 Hen. VIII. to settle controversies between Magonius O'Donell, chief of Tirconell, and McQuylin and Magwyre, captains of their nations.

Lat. Copy, p. 1. See Carew Calendar, No. 183.

16 July. **896.** ARRAN to GLENCARNE and DOUGLAS.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 110.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 413 (1).

Since the receipt of their last letters, such insurrections have risen, by means of the Cardinal, that he is constrained to look more sharply than he has been accustomed, and to-morrow he departs hence. Prays them to show this to their colleagues; and that they two will hasten hither to give their counsel "aganis the saidis conspiratouris." Edinburgh, 16 July.
Signed: James G.

P. 1. Add.: To, &c., the earl of Glencarne and Schir George Douglas, being in Yngland.

16 July. **897.** SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 96.
B.M.
Sadler State
Papers, i. 233.

Wrote that a convention was appointed here for ratification of the treaty and establishment of the realm, but it was thought that sundry great lords would not appear. Now the Governor tells him that the Cardinal, Huntley, Argyle, Lennox, and Bothwell assemble men, to meet at Stirling on the 20th and come to Linlithgow to surprise the young Queen, and then put him down; all this by procurement of the Cardinal, who has also procured lord Home, the laird of Balcleuch and the Carres to make raids into England to break the peace. Murray, the Governor says, is coming quietly towards him; but Argyle, being his near kinsman and sworn to him, has greatly deceived him, and is joined with the Cardinal and Lennox. He has summoned his friends and warned the country in the

1548.

Queen's name to resist this rebellion, and assures Sadler that, within these three or four days, he will have 20,000 men and will not desist until he is revenged on the Cardinal and his part takers. They pretend this commotion to be for defence of the Faith and Holy Church and preservation of the liberty of the realm, which they say he, as a heretic and good Englishman, has sold to the King; and therefore he trusts that the King will aid him. Asked what aid he would demand; and he said he had men enough, and would not bring Englishmen into the realm unless his adversaries brought in Frenchmen; but he would like some help in money, and would spend his life to keep all his promises to the King. To-morrow he will go to Linlithgow till his whole force assemble; and if his enemies come forward he will remove the Queen to Blackness, which is impregnable, and then go over the water of Stirling to meet them in the field. He prayed Sadler to advertise the King of this.

The bruit of this rebellion is very great, but the Governor and Angus put no doubt to suppress it. "What will follow God knoweth, for undoubtedly there is great appearance of mischief." Eleven of the French ships which have kept off and on this coast now lie behind the Maye, in the Firth, four of them being great ships of four tops. The Scottish ambassadors have not yet come; and, "considering what trouble and business is toward," there can be no quiet convention of the three estates to ratify the treaty, nor can the hostages be laid within the time limited. "Such malicious and spiteful people, I think, live not in the world as is the common people of this realm, specially towards Englishmen, as I have well found and proved since my coming hither." Edinburgh, 16 July, at midnight. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Sealed. Endd.: 1548.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 408.

16 July. 898. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

The Frenchmen having made a course as far as Binche and viewed the town, the Dolfyn, duke of Vendosme and Mons. de Hannibault came and besieged it for three days. There were within it one ensign of footmen and 150 horsemen, who intended to depart, thinking it not defensible, but "were compassed about of their enemies ere they were 'ware.'" Many Frenchmen were killed with gunshot, among them one of the name of the captain of Arde, Sainseval. The French had 2 cannons and 9 or 10 other pieces and were fain to set 50 horses to draw one piece, so deep are the ways with this daily rain. They departed in fear and disorder. Perhaps the duke of Arscotte's removing from Valenchiennes to Mons was reported to them as the approach of an army of Burgundians. The French have spoiled Reux and burnt a fair house of Mons. de Reux therein. The duke of Arscotte writes of a report that the French have sent to fire Maulbeuge. They must needs leave Maroles for lack of victuals.

Six or seven ensigns of Clevois with 1,000 horsemen, have destroyed a village called Mersen, within a Dutch mile of Masetrichte, but failed to take Beke, another village there. They "have been unpaid this great while and are ready to rebel." The Prince of Orenge at Utrecht lets Martyn van Roshem from entering Holland by Amersfort. The Emperor was at Isbruke on the 10th inst. and will be at Spyre on the 21st, "his horsemen and footmen in Germany being ready to march." The country here is marvellously afraid. Yesterday forenoon at one gate of this town entered 150 carts and waggons with peasants' household stuff. Last night Frenchmen were at Soubize, 4 Dutch miles from this.

1548.

898. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.—cont.

This day the Regent sent Mons. de Courrieres to say that there has been such infection and murrain of cattle here that when the Emperor comes it will be hard to find victuals, and therefore she desires licence to provide cattle in England. Replied that he knew not what mortality had been here, but in England it had been very great, and flesh was there "far dearer than it hath been"; and that Henry was "borne in hand" that there was plenty of such victual here both for the Emperor's army and his, as promised by the league. De Courrieres answered that "so the country is able to do indeed," but this last wet winter and this daily rain did notable hurt among cattle, and so she required Henry's assistance. Bruxelles, 16 July 1548.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

16 July.

899. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

"The names of the gentlemen, Frenchmen slain before Binche:—Le Comte d'Aigremont dict d'Allegre, le Sieur de la Voussiere, grand forestier du Daulphin, le Sieur de St. Cheval, capitaine des legionaires, plusieurs coronnels dont on ne saçit les noms, plusieurs aultres gentil-hommes."

Mons. de Bures secretary now arrived from his master, says "that the King of Denmark is coming towards Fryselond with a great army by land and by sea." As my letter was closed and the gates here shall be shut anon, I have no time to write otherwise. 16 July.

Hol., p. 1. Add.

16 July.

900. THE PATRIARCH, MARCO GRIMANI, to CARDINAL FARNESE.

R. O.

Wrote, since his return from the Camp, on the 6th and 10th. That Scottish captain who went into Normandy to provide ships for my passage into Scotland returned last night, and told me he had put ready four ships to carry the artillery and munition and our persons; and that eight other armed ships would accompany us until we were out of danger. This has been written to the King, upon whose reply we will at once set out; and, it having been determined, as I wrote, to leave both England and Ireland on the right, because the more direct way would be very dangerous, as the English have many armed vessels in the straits, the ships are to go from Normandy to Brest in Brittany, from whence we sail. I will go to Orleans and embark on the Loire for Nantes, and thence ride to Brest, two days further, where I shall wait for the ships, if they be not already arrived. We may still pass between England and Ireland, steering according as we shall hear that there is more or less danger. * * * Paris, 16 July, 1548. *Signed: Marco Grimano, Patriarcha.*

Italian. Modern extract from a Vatican MS., pp. 2. Headed: Del Patriarcha Marco Grimano, nuntio in Francia, al Card. Farnese.

17 July.

901. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Dasent's
A. P. C., 155.*

Meeting at Otelande, 17 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letter written to lord St. John and the other Commissioners appointed to stay Frenchmen's goods, for delivery of certain goods. Stephen —, Almain^o having long had charge of certain buildings and fortifications, appeared to have behaved lewdly and spent

* Doubtless Stephen a Haschenperge.

1548.

great treasure to no purpose; and as he had before offered to recompense the King if he did "anything otherwise than reason would," he was ordered to bring sureties for his performance of that promise.

17 July. 902. THOMAS HENAGE to MR. ETON.

R.O.

Desires a loan of money to go this Progress. Has had none from his man in the Counter and dare not send to him because they die so sore. Will repay at Michaelmas. I have spoken to my old master for your warrant; you shall have another in Waltham Forest or Coptehaul before the King leaves Otlande (*substituted for Hampton Court which is struck through*). I will write you any news.

P.S.—No doubt you have heard of the great fight between 7 ships of France and 6 of ours, [news] "wherof came to the Court upon Saturday last.* They fought from the break of day till 3 or 4 of the clock at afternoon; and at the last three of our ships 'drawe' six of their ships in chase and at the coming of the messenger for the Court they were not returned; how they have sped the truth is not known."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*: father-in-law. *Encl.*: "xvij^o die Julii a^o xxxv^{to} to his boy closed in a letter to Thomas Henege," 3l.

17 July. 903. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 101.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 410.

Forwards a packet of letters received to-day, and a letter from the captain of Norham which came with it, showing that his communication with the Scottish gentleman† concurs with other intelligences. Has just received a letter from Wharton declaring that the Tividales and head of Liddisdales have combined for some great exploit in these Marches and an ambush in Cookedale. Will see that it returns to their displeasure. Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff reports that the laird of Sesfurthe, warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, has shot the day of truce this day, alleging that the Governor has sent for him, which seems untrue. As the wardens of Scotland permit the Scots to make raids, has written to Sadler to animate the Governor indelayedly to stop their notable depredations; and will determine according to Sadler's answer and the justice that ensues, for it is dishonorable to suffer this. Warkwourthe, 17 July. *Signed*.

P.S.—John Carre, captain of Warke, writes that over 600 of Tevidale and the Marse, yesterday, ran a foray at Warke and took 160 nowt, &c., and two prisoners. Carre and his company followed to the rescue, and, at the ford of the water, an Englishman and many Scots were ill hurt, and Watty Young, of the laird of Sesfurth's household, chief procurer of the raid, killed. Another Scot was taken prisoner two miles within England. Carre and Gilbert Swyneho then rode straight to Gradon in the Marse, "Dande Carre Littleton town," and brought away 24 prisoners, 80 nowt and 20 nags. These notable raids are evidently meant to stir debate. This day word came to Sir Ralph Eure that, last night, West Tivdale ran in Tyndale, to have had his horses, but were escried and prevented, and the spoil that they took rescued. Although the Davisons and other Tevidales that last week took the town and prisoners at Prengwik are prisoners let home on surety, and servants to Angus and George Duglasse, they seem to be chief procurers of these raids. If these Davisons and others prisoners were called to their entry it would cause much quietness.

Pp. 4. *Add.* *Encl.*: 1548.

* 14 July. † Mark Kerr.

1548.
17 July.

Ib. f. 104.
Hamilton
Papers.
No. 411.

904. PARR to SUFFOLK.

At this hour of 6 p.m., received a letter from Sir Wm. Eure purporting that an espial, who was yesterday at 4 p.m. in Edinburgh, says that, on Thursday,* the Cardinal intends to be at Edinburgh or Lithcoo with a great power; and that Angus expects the Humes of the Marse, Carres of Tivdale and lord of Bukclewgh to take the Cardinal's part, and has, therefore, sent to the baronries of Bugle and Cowdingham to join him in Edinburgh to-morrow forenoon. Warkeworthe, 17 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

17 July.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 99
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 236.

905. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Wrote that eleven sail of the French ships lay behind the May. This day are come into Leith and Burntisland seven sail of them so beaten that they cannot keep the seas. They say that Englishmen afore Lastoffe at Orford Nasshe so dressed them, supposing the Queen and Cardinal to be on board of them. They lost six or seven sail of their company and know not whether they are taken or escaped; and those here are so beaten that they cannot go to the seas within a fortnight, especially their greatest ship the *Sacker*, of Diep, in which are said to be some Englishmen who leaped on board and remain prisoners. This evening Angus and Maxwell, who arrived to-day, tell Sadler that great assemblies are made by the Cardinal and Huntley in the North, Argyle and Lennox in the West, and Bothwell, Home and Balcleuch on the East Marches; so that the Governor knows not which way to turn first. The Governor sent them to devise with Sadler to remove to Temptallon for safety; and he is resolved to go thither with them, the malice of the people here towards all Englishmen being so great. The Governor being in the town, as Sadler walked with some of his folks in a garden at the back of his lodging, some one shot a half hake at them and missed one of his men by not four inches, besides other "despiteous" parts which their people have played. Angus has subscribed the articles of the device†; and Maxwell says that, on receipt of them by his son, he signed and returned them. The rest are not here. Still cries upon the Governor and other friends to look to the surety of the young Queen; which they say they will do, but the Governor will not be induced to remove her to Edinburgh. Edinburgh, 17 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 8. Add. Endd.: 1548.

* The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 409.

18 July.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 156.

906. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Meeting at Otelande, 18 July. Present:—Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Proclamation‡ devised and declared that no man repairing to London or dwelling there should have access to the Court. Letter written to Mr. Myll and others to despatch certain Frenchmen, 10 or 12 of them reserved.

18 July.

R.O.
Leland's Coll.
I. ii. 678.

907. DR. GWENT.

Henry VIII.'s licence to his chaplain, Ric. Gwent, who "for divers infirmities which he hath in his head cannot conveniently without danger be discovered of the same," to wear his bonnet in the King's presence. Oteland, 18 July, 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the heaul. Seal gone.*

Parchment. Endd.: "The licence for a bonnet for Dr. Gwent."

* July 19. † No. 835. ‡ See No. 887.

1548.

R.O. 2. Modern copy of the preceding.
P. 1.

Harl. MS. 3. Another modern copy.
7047, f. 42.
B.M. P. 1.

18 July.

908. SUFFOLK AND TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 106.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 412.

Enclose two letters of the lord Warden, one of Sir Thos. Wharton, one of Sir Wm. Eure, and one of the captain of Norrham; also three letters from Mr. Sadleyr (one to the King, which they perused and sealed) just received. All indicate imminent trouble in Scotland. Yesternight the ambassadors of Scotland supped with Suffolk. They said they would with speed go about all the things concluded, and seemed to think the unquietness on the Borders would cease when the peace was proclaimed. They would be at Edinburgh on Sunday next, and to-night at Newcastle; but Sadleyr's letters arrived six hours after they had left. Ask what to answer if the Governor demand aid in men or money (which is not promised in the treaty); for the treasure here will scanty serve for defence if the Scots continue these incursions. Last month's account sent up by Mr. Uvedale, since which another month is gone, will show that little remains. Beg them to learn the King's pleasure in this, and also what shall be done if the rebels of Scotland annoy his subjects.

Enclose letters of Mr. Shelley's, with three testimonials brought to him by the man of Norway, showing that the goods detained by Woodhouse are his, not Scottishmen's; which man of Norway is now returned and demands the goods. This morning arrived three fishermen of Skarburgh for a passport into Scotland to Lythe to pass the ransom of themselves and 14 companions taken by the 16 Frenchmen of Deepe, who broke nine of their fisherboats and bade them pay their ransom at Lythe by a day, or else pay the double at Deepe. The fishermen showed the Admiral's writing for this, who was sore hurt with many of his company, having been set upon by six English ships, and fought with a whole day, until the coming of the rest of the fleet made the English fall off. They had taken the great boat of the *Mynyon*, and the Admiral's ship^o had two tops broken; and they went into Scotland for victual because the King's fleet lay in their way home. They had taken many Flemings, who expected to be rescued because the Emperor had a great fleet at sea.

Suffolk has written to Glencarne and Douglas, at Newcastle, the news from Sadleyr; advising them to make the more speed. Darnton, 18 July.
Signed.

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1548.

18 July.

909. SUFFOLK to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 108.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 413.

Encloses a letter from the Governor of Scotland to Glencarne and Douglas. Yesterday died Sir Reginald Carnaby who had the office of Langley, Nthld., being in the King's gift, and the stewardship of Hexham, in the abp. of York's. Is informed that these offices are very expedient for the keeper of Tyndall and Ryddysdale to have. Darnton, 18 July.
Signed.

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

18 July.

910. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 112.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 414.

News, from a Scottish man of credit, that the Cardinal is appointed, with all his strength, to be at Edinburgh on Saturday next, together with Argile, Morreye, Huntleye, Lennox and all the noblemen beyond the water; and likewise Bothwell and Bucclough, whom the late King could never agree; but now the Cardinal has agreed them, and also Bothwell and

* The *Sacre* of Dieppe. See Nos. 849, 867, 905.

1543.

910. PARR to SUFFOLK—cont.

Larde Johnston. The lairds of Sesfurthe, Mark Carre and all the Carres, Bucclowgh, Johnston and Hume and all the Humes are now with the Cardinal, and have sent Dande Carre of Littleton to raise all their strengths to join them. John Charterhous, Angus's most trusted servant, who killed the laird of Craggye's brother, on Tuesday last revolted to the Cardinal. One day since Sunday last, the Carres and Humes were all day with the Governor and Angus and at night stole over the water to the Cardinal. Eight ships came into Scotland on Monday last, which had sore battle by the way and took an English ship. In one of them the Admiral and 60 men are sore hurt. Perceives that the Scots have intended deceit towards the King's proceedings, which now begins to appear; and suspects that Glencarne and Douglas pause and pass the time by the way in order to hear how matters go in Scotland. Warkwourthe, 18 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1543.

18 July. 911. SIR EDW. WOTTON (for Lord Maltravers) to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Received his command, first by the Surveyor and then by Sir Thos. Seymour, not to take the 300 men appointed to the defence of the low country and marshes, without putting others in their place. Had himself intended this, and so wrote to Mr. Deny. Seymour says that the King declared to him that there were 9,000 men of war here, enough to furnish the Emperor's aid and leave the low country and other parts provided. Here are only 7,000 men (including 2,000 labourers), not enough for that aid and provision both. Seymour said he was sure the King would keep his promise to the Emperor, and desired Maltravers to complete the number of the aid with those that should have remained for the defence of the country here. Will therefore, if Sir John Wallop depart before the King's resolution in this arrives, supply his number with those bestowed in the low country, which will then lie open to the French; and begs the King to provide for its safeguard. Calais, 18 July.

Conclusion in Sir Edw. Wotton's hand: "Forasmuch as the lord Deputy is at this present diseased of the small [pokkes, b]y reason whereof he would in nowise subscribe any letters that should come to your Highness, he hath therefore required me, Edwarde Wotton, to subscribe my name hereunto.

Your Majesty's most bounden and obedient servant, EDWARDE WOTTON."

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: "Sir Edward Wotton, in the name of my lord Deputy of Calais, xvij^o Julii 1543."

18 July. 912. SIR ANT. ST. LEGER to HENRY VIII.R.O.
St. P., III., 478.

Odonell has now come to Dublin, where he remained ten or twelve days, the earl of Tyrone also being there; and the Council has taken order between them, and clearly discharged them from any rule over the captains of the North except those within their own countries of Tyrone and Tyreconnell, as appears by copy of the order sent herewith. Gives a high estimate of Odonell, who promises to visit the King next year. Although he restored the bearer, his eldest brother, to the room of tanist, the bearer insisted on going to thank the King. Thinks he fears that Odonell will sue to have his lands to him and his successors, to which his brethren would be loth to agree. Wishes he was as wise as he is honest and faithful. Has hitherto entertained him as a soldier here. Will write when the King's servants leave with hawks. Kilmagnan, 18 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

1548.

19 July.

Dasent's
A. P. C., 156.**913. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Meeting at Otelande, 19 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Admiral, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Passport signed for John Bright, merchant of the Stilliard, to repair to France for recovery of a ship of his.

19 July.

Add. MS.
82,651, f. 114.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 415.**914. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to SUFFOLK.**

Have received his of the 15th, with three letters and a schedule of Sir Ralph Evers "touching the challenge between him and the Cardinal of Scotland," and the letters of Sir Thos. Wharton to my lord Warden. The King takes Sir Ralph's courage in good part; and, albeit he thinks the Cardinal will never come to it, Sir Ralph shall follow it according to the schedule; and if the Cardinal make courtesy as to the place the King would, "rather than he should so slip," wish it done in Edinburgh. The King is pleased with Wharton's letters. Maxwell and his son, whose writings mentioned by Wharton are received, may at all times resort into England without safeconduct. Touching the coming in of him or his son as one of the hostages for the marriage, the King would rather have others not so assured to him (and Maxwell is yet bound to his ransom, which matter shall not be determined until the hostages are laid), and thinks Maxwell "may well shift himself for this time and help to get such of th'other sort as be meet accordingly."

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 8. Endd.: Mynute to the duke of Suff., xix^o Julii 1548.

19 July.

R.O.

915. ISLE OF JERSEY.

Petition to the King by the inhabitants of Jersey, setting forth that whereas he, his father, and Edward IV., allowed them to use certain Roman privileges and letters (and granted them safeconducts by which trade was continued, the Isle put in more surety and many English merchants enriched, without detriment to the King's wars) they have no longer any trust in the said Roman letters; and, considering the smallness of their island, which contains but 12 parishes, placed upon a rock in the sea, within sight of their enemies and far from succour, they beg that the merchants, both English and French, may freely trade as in other wars; whereby, through servants of the earl of Hartford, their governor, and others, the King may learn many secrets. Sealed with the Seal of the King's Jurisdiction, by the Bailiff and Jurats, 19 July 85 Hen. VIII.

French, pp. 2. Seal very broken. Add. at head.

R.O.

2. Petition to the earl of Hertford by the inhabitants of Jersey for the King's permission to trade with Normandy and Brittany in the war time, as during former wars; for the towns there (several named) are their nearest market and without that trade they cannot pay the annual dues for the support of the garrison, especially as Hertford has increased the number at the castle. Hope thereby to learn useful secrets and also benefit the customs of Hampton, Poole, &c., and strengthen themselves to maintain their allegiance, which they have kept since the time of William the Conqueror, for they would rather die English than live French. Sealed with the seal of Jurisdiction, by the Bailiff and Jurats, 19 July 85 Henry VIII.

French, pp. 2. Headed: "A tresnoble seigneur, Mons^r le Conte de Hertford, Grand Chamberlain d'Angleterre, capitaine, garde et gouverneur de l'isle de Jersey." Seal broken.

* The Editor of the Hamilton Papers has misread an interlineation here and made it appear that Wharton's letters were "to my lord Warden of Scotland."

1543.

19 July.

916. MONT to HENRY VIII.R.O.
St. P., ix., 448.

Three days ago the magistrates received notice that the Emperor would arrive at Spire on the 22nd. He will not tarry many days; for preparation is already made for him at Mayence. He brings 4,000 Spanish foot, 3,000 Italian and 1,500 light horse. There is rumor of some to follow him; and hereabouts are conscribed for him 40 standards of foot under the Margrave of Mis and lord of Lira, which will be about 17,000. The number of horse is not known, and horses are scarce. Duke Maurice, the Landgrave's son-in-law, and Margrave Albert were each to bring 2,000 horse; but Maurice excused himself, and the writer hears that no prince of Germany will accompany the Emperor. It is doubtful whether the Emperor goes against France or the duke of Juliers; but that the ordinance is shipped here for Cologne seems to indicate Juliers.

The Turk entered Hungary, 25 June, and burnt some towns. It is rumored that he has besieged Gran. The Emperor sent 4,000 Spaniards to Vienna, and the Roman Bishop will send Italians. Nurnberg city and the Fuccers have each sent Ferdinand 500 foot.

The Protestants are holding a Diet at Smalcald, and will apparently do nothing for the Emperor without an assurance of peace. The Imperial cities have met at Frankfort. Knows not what will be the outcome of these meetings, but fears the Papists and bishops will prevent any good being done, and that this war may spread. Commissioners of both Catholics and Protestants are now here to view and reform the judgment of the Chamber, but as they have differed, from the outset, the case is deferred to the Emperor's coming. Spire, 19 July 1543.

Lat., Hol., pp. 8. Add. Sealed. Endd.

20 July.

917. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.Dasent's
A. P. C., 156.

Meeting at Otelande, 20 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letter written to Sir John Baker to send Turnour, a priest dwelling about Canterbury, to the Court.

At another meeting, the same day, no business recorded.

20 July.

918. KATHARINE PARR to LORD PARR.Huth Library
Catalogue,
V 1.696.

It having pleased God to incline the King to take her as his wife, which is the greatest joy and comfort that could happen to her, she informs her brother of it, as the person who has most cause to rejoice thereat; and requires him to let her sometimes hear of his health as friendly as if she had not been called to this honor. Given at my lord's manor of Otelands, 20 July 35 Hen. VIII.

Add.: well-beloved brother, the lord Parre, lord Warden of the Marches.

20 July.

919. WRIOTHESLEY to PARR.R.O.
St. P., v. 321.

Encloses a letter from the Queen, his gracious lady and kind sister; and doubts not but that he will thank God and frame himself to be "more and more an ornament to her Majesty." Oteland, 20 July, 11 p.m.

Hol., p. 1. Add.: Warden of the Marches.

20 July.

920. THE COUNCIL WITH THE KING to CHAPUYS.Spanish
Calendar,
VI. ii., No. 186

Acknowledge receipt of a letter from the King of the Romans. Grafton, 20 July 1543. [This date, though precise, is certainly erroneous, as the King was not at Grafton, but at Oatlands, on the 20th July 1543.

1548.

The year is probably 1541, and the letter from the King of the Romans that written from Regensburg on the 1 July. See Vol. XVI. No. 952.]
Original at Vienna.

20 July. **921.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 323.

Where they wrote to the King of the challenge between Sir Ralph Eure and the Cardinal, the King takes Eure's courage in good part, and albeit he thinks the Cardinal will never come to it, Eure is to follow it according to the schedule. If the Cardinal make courtesy upon the place; rather than he should slip, the King would have it done in Edinburgh. Darnton, 20 July.

Pray him to forward a letter to Sadler, and two other letters which came from London with this post, to Berwick. *Signed.*

P.S.—Your lordships must write to Mr. Eure to see this letter conveyed to Mr. Sadleyr, who, if the Governor has left Edinburgh, is at Temptallon, or else is with the Governor in Edinburgh. Suffolk would be glad to know what was done last Wednesday betwixt Sir Ralph Eure and Clement Crosier touching the challenge.

P. 1. *Fly leaf with address lost.*

20 July. **922.** IRELAND.

Lambeth MS.
608, f. 25.

Deed by which Ricardus Thomæ Mauricii Fitz Thomas de Gealdings (*sic*), lord of Bally Kerok, intails certain lands in Waterford and Limerick to his son Maurice and the heirs male of his body, with contingent remainder to his son Philip in tail male, afterwards to Gerald his son, in tail male, and afterwards to Sir Thos. Butler, baron of Cahir Duneske, also in tail male, with further remainder to Peter Edmund Butler, also in tail male. 20 July, 35 Henry VIII.

Modern copy, pp. 2.

20 July. **923.** SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
S. P., v. 321.

Perceives by his letters of 17 July the misdemeanour of the wardens of Scotland, with their delays of redress, shooting of meetings and continual raids into England. As Sadler lately wrote to the King, the Cardinal has stirred almost the whole realm against the Governor; and has procured Bothwell, Hewme, Buckleugh, Sesford, and the Carres to stir mischief on the Borders to break the peace between the realms; which the Governor cannot yet remedy. Advises, as heretofore, that the Scots who make attemptates be paid back two for one; so, always, that the offenders suffer and not the good men. Thinks Parr will please the Governor if he give Bothwell and the rest something ado at home, so that they may be less able to "execute their malice against him." Where Sesfourthe excuses his breaking his day of meeting by the Governor's sending for him; the Governor denies having sent for him. Here is great appearance of rebellion, the Cardinal, Argile, Lenoux, and Huntley on the one part, and the Governor, Anguyshe, Cassells, and Maxwell on the other; but Sadler's own fantasy is that, for all their brags, they will not fight.

P.S.—The joyful tidings in Parr's other letters of the 19th have revived his troubled spirits. Rejoices both for Parr's sake and for the whole realm, "which now with the grace of God shall be stored with many precious jewels." Thanks him a thousand times for those tidings and for his other news. Edenburgh, 20 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Fly leaf with address lost.*

1548.

20 July.

924. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 116.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 416.

Yesterday at the passing of Glencarne and the Scots' ambassadors, conferred with them of the delay of justice by the wardens of Scotland, the raids into England, the disobedience of the Scots to their Governor and the strength of the Cardinal. They thought the raids into England would cease when the peace was published; and, as to the manifest non-ability of the Governor and strength of the Cardinal, they would not believe but that those whom the Cardinal had acquired to himself on this side the water would deceive him and stick with the Governor when it came to the pinch. When persuaded that the Governor is far the weaker party, they said that, if the Governor proved unable to resist the Cardinal and his adherents, the King's pleasure was that aid should be levied here and sent to him and the King's friends. Warned them that, albeit such were the King's pleasure, he would not do it without the King's command or Suffolk's. Spoke with them to consult with the Governor and Angus and send Parr the names of their friends on the Borders, that in all actions against offenders these might be favoured. Glencarne privately told Parr that he had spoken with Sir Ralph Eure to find means to speak with the lord Buckclough and Mark Carre, who might be drawn to the King. Has written to Sir Ralph to appoint a "day of truste" with Buckclough for this purpose; and intends himself to send for Mark Carre, who is yet with the Cardinal.

Encloses copies of a letter of Sir Wm. Eure, declaring the report of two espials, and of a letter from lord Hume to Eure, in which "he writeth as one that were determined to nothing less than justice." Warkwourthe, 20 July.

P.S.—Herewith another Scottish bill of news received this morning from the Captain of Norham.

Copy, by Suffolk's clerk, pp. 3. Endd.: Copie of my l. Parr's lettres.

20 July.

925. THE QUEEN OF HUNGARY to CHAPUYS.

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 204.]

The servant of the King of the Romans has delivered her the King of England's letters, who writes that he will cause 40,000 ducats to be delivered to her commissioners in Antwerp, to be sent to the King of the Romans. Sent thereupon to the court-master of the English merchants for the money, who declared that he had no charge to deliver it. As the said secretary (*sic*) desires to return to his master, she requires Chapuys to solicit that the money may be consigned to be counted in Antwerp, and she will make diligence to consign it to Augsburg or Nuremberg. Chapuys knows the importance of the affair.

The French, after having failed [at] the town of Bins, will move their camp from Marolles, she knows not whither. The count de Reulx has advertised her of the landing of 5,000 English foot and 600 horse; which she has ordered him to send towards Hainault to resist the enemies, delaying the enterprise against Monstreul until it is seen what the enemies will do. The Clevois, after taking Amerfort have staid thereabouts doing nothing, being it is said, in want of money. Has sent the Prince of Orenge against them, who, two days past, arrived at Utricht, 8 leagues from Amerfort.

You will do well to send us the duplicate of your declaration to the French ambassador when the King caused the defiance to be made to him^e; and also to notify what the King has done about the agent of the duke of Cleves resident in his Court. Has had some notice that the ships of war of Flanders and Zealand have joined the English in pursuit of those of

* See No. 754.

1548.

France who went towards Scotland. Would like to know if he has any certain knowledge thereof. The duke of Holstein has some ships ready to come hither or towards Scotland, wishing to make his brother king of Scotland by means of certain of the French party.

French, pp. 2. *Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. headed: Minute, a l' ambassadeur d' Engleterre du xx. de Juillet 1548.*

20 July. **926. CHARLES V. to CHAPUYS.**

R.O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. n.,
No. 187.]

Chantonay arrived to-night with Chapuys's letters of the 15th inst., upon which, and upon Chantonay's report, he can write nothing (except that all seems very good) until answer comes from the Queen his sister to what he lately wrote to her by the Sieur de Falaix, and until certified of the arrival of the English horse and foot whom the King sends to the Low Countries. Expects it at his coming to Spiere, within five days; and meanwhile makes diligent provision to pass from thence with his army in order. Ulme, 20 July 1548.

French, p. 1. *Modern transcript from Vienna.*

21 July. **927. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**

Dasent's
A. P. C., 156.

Meeting at Otelande, 21 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Robert Cowley, having been long prisoner in the Fleet, confessing his fault and desiring pardon, was released upon recognisance (cited) not to repair to Ireland without licence, &c.

21 July. **928. HENRY VIII. to ARRAN.**

Add. MS.
82,651, f. 133.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 417.

Sir Ralph Sadleyr, our ambassador, has written of the "displeasure intended by some persons towards you," and your determination to withstand and punish them, and to perform all things which have passed between us. Commends his courage and discretion; and has written to Sadler to declare his (Henry's) advice.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, p. 1. *Endd.: Mynute to therle of Arren, xxj^o Julii 1548.*

21 July. **929. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].**

R.O.

Have received his letter of the 21st, with Sir Wm. Eure's letter and the copy of a Scottish letter (returned herewith). Think that he did right to restore the goods and men of lord Wedderburne, according to Sir George Douglas's desire in his letter to Suffolk, which Parr did well to open. Enclose a letter to Sadleyr to be sent with all speed to Sir Wm. Eure, with charge to see it safely conveyed, "for it toucheth the proclamation of this peace late concluded, to know what the Governor will do in it in this troublesome time." Darnton, 21 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Pray send us the copy of the treaty of matrimony, for your servant that had it to write has not yet sent it again.

P. 1. Flyleaf with address lost.

930. SCOTLAND.

Add MS.
82,651, f. 123,
B.M.

A memorandum apparently of letters to be written by the King, viz.:—

"To the Governor: to rejoice of his doings; with credence.*"

* See No. 928.

1543.

930. SCOTLAND—cont.

"To Master Sadleyr: to declare what he^o should do, being chosen, &c.; for his assistance; for the ships; for the Borderers; for Sterling; to keep on this side; to bestow the child.[†]

"To my lord of Suffolk: to put the Borders in order; for the Davisons.[‡]

"To my lord Maxwell."

In Wriothesley's hand, p. 1.

21 July. 931. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P., x.
450.

Toyson, the herald, commonly called Faleis, whom the Regent sent to the Emperor, is returned saying that he never saw the Emperor more lusty, and that he comes with all his army 5 or 6 Dutch miles a day and will be at Spyre to-morrow; where boats and plates (pieces of timber bound together) are prepared to bring the army by water. The Emperor brings of Overlanders 42 ensigns, making 18,000 footmen and 2,000 horsemen, besides 4,000 Italians and as many Spaniards, footmen. Faleis says that they may come down from Spyre to Coleyn in three days; but the Regent says (according to De Courrieres) that the Emperor is not yet resolved whether to begin with the duke of Cleves, or, at Covelentz, to turn into the Moselle and enter France by Luxenbourgh, or to come straight hither.

The French king [has departed] from Maroles, burning it and all the country and dividing his army part towards Moson and Mesieres and the Champaigne frontier, and part towards Artois to watch for Henry's men. Martyn van Roshem at Amersfort demands 100,000 guildens and has sent for empty carts, presumably to carry off goods. The Regent has these two days had no word of the Prince of Orange, who is supposed to be about some secret enterprise at Utrecht. The tale of the great navy of the Danes has cooled; and De Bure is prepared to defend Fryselond. Lately at Amstelredam in Holland arrived 3 ships of Sweden, saying that 3 more shall follow, and that they saw no cause why they, as merchantmen, should not traffic there although "he that nameth himself king of Swede be the Emperor's enemy," for they do not take him as king.

"They have news here that Barbarossa, coming towards France, hath refreshed his navy at Hostia, where, by the commandment of his brother the bishop of Ro[me] . . . fe . . . w]ell entertained; whereat they wonder much h[ere] . . . but I tell them that they are the more to blame so to do, [for it standeth] with all reason that the Turk and the Bishop of Rome, being both of one mind and purpose and both going about one thing, that is to destroy the Christian Faith, should love like brethren and help each other. The which my saying maketh them grin rather than laugh." Bruxelles, 21 July 1543.

Hol., pp. 2. Mutilated. Add. Endd.

21 July. 932. DE SARRNAY to MONS. DE RUURIE (?).

R. O.

Barbe Rousse arrived at the Isles yesterday with 110 galleys and 50 other vessels. Our 25 galleys were ready to leave. Nothing that historians have written was ever so triumphant as the salutation between them and the Tour d' If and the town, which lasted two hours. To-day about 4 o'clock Barberousse arrived at the port with 80 galleys and was received by Mons. d' Anguyen, Mons. de Grignain and the Count de l' Anguillaire. The artillery saluted for two hours and Mons. de Grignain gave a supper

* The Governor.

† See No. 935.

‡ See No. 936.

1543.

at the King's lodging. Describes how they sat at table and how the hall was draped. Flesh was served although it was Saturday, "quy a este cause que Monsr. d' Enghuien a soupe deux fois et ne a point voutu boire de vin." Describes how he saw Barberousse return on board, heard him speak with Mons. d' Anghuien, through captain Polyn's interpreter, and how the French here call the Turks "germani" or as it were brothers. "Ledict Barberousse estoit habillie dune grandt robbe de taffetaf bleu brochiet d'or, avecq son grandt turban et une petite plume noire; sa tunique dessoubz de sattin cramoisy. Homme est il de petite stature, bien gros, et la barbe toute blanche, resamblant a la medaille qu'en a Monsr. le Bailly, choulz de laquelle je me suis bien souvenu, fors quil a ung peu le visaige plus ample. Entre dedens sa gallere je veys trois josnes beaulx paiges bien abilliez. L'un luy deschaignt sa chainture, l'autre luy osta sa robbe et l'autre une grande chainture quil avoit." Describes Barbarossa's galley. This town is full of Turks, who behave well. Goes to-morrow in the provost of Capput's galley to the Tour d'If to see the rest of the army, which there awaits the coming of Captain Polyn, although Barberousse says he has a great mind to avenge the treason of them of Nixes, and destroy them all. I do not yet know if we will go with them. We will be counselled by Mons. de Grignan. Begs him to show this to Mons. de Gervosse. Saturday, 21 July, at Marceilles.

French, pp. 2. Healed: Coppie. Begins: Mons. de Ruurie (?)

22 July. 933. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dasent's
A.P.C., 157.

Meeting at Otelande, 22 July. Present: Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, Gage, Browne, Wingfield, Wriothesley, Paget. Business:—Letter written to the sheriff of Devonshire to put John Halleswell in possession of certain lands in Yalmeton, Ermington and Brixton, Devon, usurped by Ric. Stroode, and to charge Stroode to repair to the Council on 15 Oct. next.

[* * From this, until the 10th May in the year 1545, the register of the Privy Council is missing.]

22 July. 934. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

R.O.

Modern abstract of the First Book^o of the Privy Council register, which records the proceedings of the Council from 10 Aug. 1540, to 22 July 1543.

In an Eighteenth Century hand, pp. 242.

R.O.

2. Brief notes in a still later hand from the above and later registers of the Council down to the year 1567.

Pp. 29.

22 July. 935. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 124.
B.M.
Sadler
State Papers,
i. 238.

Perceives by his letters of the 16th, the perplexed state of that realm and the determination of the Governor; for whose comfort (besides already writing to Suffolk to send Sadler 1,000*l.*, to be delivered as a token) the King writes as in the copy herewith. Sadler, for his credence, shall declare:—1. That the King is glad to understand how prudently he (the Governor) prepares to withstand the rebellion of the Cardinal and his complices and to put the young Queen in surety; "which is the mark

*This book has been printed in *extenso*, the first part by Nicolas (Proceedings of the Privy Council, Vol. VII.) and the remainder by Dasent (Acts of the Privy Council, Vol. I. pp. 1-157).

1548.

935. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—cont.

they shoot at," thinking that with her in their hands they may govern the realm. 2. Besides the token now sent, the King will, upon timely warning, help him like a true friend to him and that realm; but, seeing that all the nobles chose him Governor, he should (having experience by the Cardinal and others what it is to give scope to such as are bent against him) bestow such as come in his hands where they can do no hurt, and, meanwhile, proclaim them traitors. 3. Thinks that he should not hazard himself by passing the water to give the rebels battle, but he must take Stirling, so as to be master of the passage and of all on this side. 4. Where he desires Henry to be content for a time "though the Borderers do not as becometh them"; Henry will, with his permission, so chastise them that he may plant others in their places, and has written to Suffolk and the lord Warden to prepare; to whom Sadler shall write the Governor's determination. 5. Sadler writes that eleven of the French ships lie now in the May. The whole sixteen, in returning to France, were encountered by six of the King's ships, who took two of them, and had taken the admiral and more of them if they durst have tarried. These eleven plied again into Scotland, and the other three are not since heard of. If the Governor think it good, Henry will send his navy to take them, which will discourage the French party; but his navy must be permitted to pursue them into Leith, and be helped with victuals if necessary. If this will not be granted, Sadler must send word, at least a week before they depart, that they may be laid for by the way. 6. The Davisons on the West Borders, many of whom belong to Angus and his brother, have lately made incursions. Sadler shall declare this to Angus and his brother; reminding them that if their friends are the first breakers of the peace men might think that they themselves were not sincere. To the Governor Sadler shall press the above points touching the Borderers, the punishment of whom, that is, of his opponents who procure these incursions, will make them retire home and so weaken their party. 7. If matters grow to such extremity that the young Queen shall be removed from Linlithgow, Sadler shall urge the Governor, Angus and Douglas to remove her to Temptallon; and in any case to seclude the old Queen from her, for this conspiracy must have been by the old Queen's consent, and she will doubtless attempt the like again. 8. The Governor, Angus and other friends are to be advised, first, to put the strongholds in sure custody for the benefit of the obedient party who have concluded this peace; and if it come to the fight the Governor should, albeit it is their custom to alight all on foot before joining battle, preserve 1,000 good men on horseback to "stand still in a wing or stale till the forces be joined, and then to enter freely upon the rebels." Oatland, 22 July 35 Hen. VIII.

Draft corrected by Wriothesley, pp. 17. Endd.: Mynute to Master Sadleyr, xxij^o Julii 1548.

°° The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 421.

22 July.

936. HENRY VIII. to SUFFOLK.

R.O.
St. P., v. 324.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 388.

Has seen his letters of the 18th to the Council, and the letters therewith from Sir Ralph Sadleyr, ambassador in Scotland, the lord Warden of the Marches, Sir Thos. Wharton and others. Encloses copy of his answer to Sadleyr. As it appears "that the Davisons and others, being yet prisoners, have entered into England," their takers shall call them in and so detain them from doing further damage. Writes to Sadleyr to commune with the Governor touching the chastising of the

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Borderers. Suffolk and the lord Warden shall take order that, if the Governor acquiesce, they may make such as have entered smart for it; for the better doing of which 2,000*l.* shall be speedily sent. Otlande, 22 July 85 Hen. VIII.

Copy in the hand of Suffolk's clerk, p. 1.

Add. MS.
82, 651, f. 36.
B.M.

2. Draft of the preceding, from which it is printed in the Hamilton Papers.

Draft, pp. 4. Endd.: Mynute to the Du[ke] of Suff., xxij^o J[ulii].

22 July.

937. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
82, 651, f. 118.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 418.

This evening Sir Ralph Eure wrote that, on Friday night, sundry men of Jak Musgrave's rule made a spoil in Scotland and killed Thos. Ladlaye, Scottishman, who attempted rescue. As Ladlaye was Angus's tenant and able to make 30 or 40 men, and was then assembling his men to assist Angus, and this attempt was done without cause given by the Scots, Parr has written to Wharton to apprehend the offenders; and has warned all the deputies that no roads are to be made unless the Scots attempt first, and then only upon the offenders, and not upon them that appertain to the King's friends. It appears, by Sir Ralph's letter and otherwise, that Angus lies in wait for Bothwell's passing to the Cardinal, and that, yesternight, the Governor appointed to fight with the Cardinal in his coming to Lithcoco.

A Scot, "well acquainted and taken in Scotland, and no less beloved of his words with them that know him in England," has just arrived, saying that, yesterday, in Edinburgh, he saw Bothwell, Hume and their confederates to the number of 1,000 men pass by; and Angus, who had 1,500 ready to fight with them, let them pass without stroke. He says that the Governor's party is not 10,000 to the Cardinal's 30,000, and thinks that the Governor will join the contrary party rather than fight. If they fight and the Cardinal wins, the Humes, Carres and Scottes will be against England. To resist their malice, the garrisons should be renewed on the Borders; and, now that they are forth of their country with most of their manred, an attempt with a small number might do them more displeasure than could be done hereafter with a greater number. Shows his opinion out of zeal for defence of the King's subjects; and begs that in all his proceedings he may have Suffolk's advice. Warkwourthe, 22 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Endd.: 1548.

22 July.

938. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
82, 651, f. 120.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 419.

The Cardinal, Huntley, Lynoux, Argile and Bothwell met on Friday night at Stirling, according to their appointment, and yesternight, at 10 o'clock, with their whole band, 6,000 or 7,000, came to Lithcoco to surprise the Queen; but the house is so fortified with men and artillery that they are yet kept out. Angus and others say that, without treason, they cannot win her, as her keepers are the Governor's most trusted servants and friends. They have lain in the town all this day; but the house is too strong to be won without ordnance. The Governor (who would not be induced to remove her thence) with Angus, Casselles, Maxwell and Somerville, has continued here preparing to resist and repress the rebels. To-night they expect to be 7,000 or 8,000, and to-morrow they will set forward to Lithcoco, to compone matters by policy if possible, or else try battle. This day the earl of Rothers, the lord of St. John's, Sir Adam Otterborn, Sir James Leyrmonth and Master Henry Benesse (which Lyrmonth and Benese came home yesterday) are sent to bid the

1548.

938. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Cardinal and his complices declare the cause of their insurrection and disparage their company; for the Governor tells Sadler that he wishes to avoid effusion of blood, but, rather than offend his honor, will fight, and, as he has all this cumber for God's cause and the King's, he trusts the King will aid with money. Told him he should lack neither men nor money, and encouraged him as seemed needful, "for he beginneth a little to droop;" but Angus, Casselles, Glencarne, Maxwell, Somerville and Douglas are of jolly courage and doubt not to have the victory. Had Glencarne and Douglas come home sooner, this inconvenience might have been prevented. This rebellion has been craftily wrought by the Cardinal, and so suddenly executed that the Governor scarcely had time to make his party.

Wrote of certain French ships that came to Lygh and Brent Island, well beaten by some of the King's ships which met them about Orford Nasshe. The Frenchmen brag that the *Mincon* and the *Primerose* were both aboard a ship of theirs called the *Saker*, which beat them both off and slew their captains and many Englishmen, Baldwin Willoughbie being one of the captains. They boast that, as two of the King's best ships cannot better one of theirs of 180 [tons] burthen, they will go home through the Narrow Seas mangre their enemies. Eight sail of them are well appointed, with good artillery; especially the *Saker*, which, they say, alone put both the *Minion* and *Primrose* to the worse, there being such a calm that the others of their company could not come to help her. Seven of their company (for they were 15 in all) they have not seen since. They came at their own charge from Depe to seek the Island (Iceland) fleet of Fleminges, and were restrained by their King from meddling with Englishmen save in self defence; and they have one English prisoner, a poor bricklayer of Essex who was soldier in the *Primrose*, whom they keep to testify, when they come home, that they began not with the King's ships but only defended themselves. They boast as if they had gotten a victory, but never ship was worse beaten than the *Saker* is; and in their return home they may be met withal and their pride abated.

Wrote that Angus and Maxwell had subscribed the articles.* Now Casselles and Somerville have also done so. Lirmonth was sent to Lithcoo as soon as he arrived. Edinburgh, 22 July. *Signed*.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1548.

22 July.

939. SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 325.

Encloses letters to the King showing the perplexed state of the realm and the mischief that is now at hand. Anguisshe's friends on the Borders complain of robberies by the King's subjects, as appears by two schedules enclosed. Anguisshe and Sir George Douglas desire him to write to Parr to see them restored, alleging that they have much ado to keep their friends here when Englishmen overrun and rob them at home. Thinks it not amiss to make some restitution; and begs him to order that, in the "acquytall" of the exploits lately done, "consideration be had to the King's friends and such as tender the amity." Edinburgh, 22 July.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

23 July.

940. SADLER to [PARR].

R.O.
St. P., v. 325.

Here is a great bruit that Englishmen have harried all lord Hume's goods, burnt his houses and left him nothing but his castle, and that he is either departed or ready to depart from Lythcoo, from the Cardinal and

* See No. 905.

1548.

rebels there, to revenge the said exploit with all his power. As to the rebellion here; thinks, as he wrote before, that they will not fight. The Cardinal and his complices lie at Lythcoo with 5,000 or 6,000 and the Governor and his friends here with 7,000 or 8,000, not twelve miles asunder, and ambassadors go between them, so that it is thought that, by treaty, they will agree. Prays him to inform my lord Lieutenant. Edinburgh, 28 July.

Hol., p. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

23 July. **941.** EDMOND HARVEL to HENRY VIII.

R.O.

Since his last, of the 15th, hears that Barbarossa is arrived at Tolon, and Polin gone to the French court, whose return is awaited by the Turkish navy. It will serve the French king more in costs than profit, since Geane, Naples and the rest of the Emperor's dominions are provided. Doria passed Marsilia for Spain on 30 June. Petro Stroci is gone to France with 200 or 500 Italian "scopetiers" on horseback, at great cost. In Piemont the Imperials have stormed a town and slain near 400 Gascons. Guasto is in the fields with a good company. The duke of Ferare gives his daughter in marriage to the Bishop's nephew, with 75,000 cr.; the Bishop giving his nephew Arimini, Fano, and other towns in Romagna with the *prefectura* of Rome, a thing which has been long in the duke of Urbin's family. The duke of Florence has narrowly escaped being assassinated by a Florentine favourite. Three millions of gold is come from the Indies to Spain. Turks have taken some of Ferdinando's towns in Carinthia. The Turk was approaching Buda. Vienna is provided for. The fame increases of Henry's "great power passing against France." Venice, 28 July 1548.

Hol., p. 1. Add. Endd.

24 July. **942.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 135.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 422.

The truce expires on the 31st and the peace is not yet proclaimed on the Borders of Scotland; and they doubt whether the Governor, "the rebellion of Scotland during," will proclaim it. Wrote to Sadleyr, six days ago, that, if the Governor would proclaim it where he is obeyed, they would proclaim it on the Borders. As treason may be laid to breakers of the peace proclaimed, this would restrain the evil people from their wildness, but if the truce expire and the peace is not proclaimed both sides will repute it open war. Have no answer yet from Sadleyr. If the Governor proclaim it at Edinburgh or elsewhere, order is taken that it shall be proclaimed on these Borders; but, in case it is not proclaimed in Scotland, they desire instructions speedily. Darnton, 24 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

24 July. **943.** SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 137.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 423.

Forward a letter from Sadler to the King, which they have perused and sealed. Wrote him the effect of the Council's letter for making the present of money to the Governor; and ordered the money to be sent to Berwick to Mr. Shelley, until Sadler should write for it; as it cannot, "in this troublesome time of Scotland," be safely conveyed further than the Border. Enclose copy of a letter of Wharton to the lord Warden with news from his espial, servant to the abbot of Jedwourthe, who is the Cardinal's chaplain. He exalts the Cardinal's party, "in divers points, above the truth," as Sadler's letters show. Darnton, 24 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Sadler asked for the truth of the fight with the King's ships of which the Frenchmen brag; but they could write only the saying of the

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943. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL—cont.

fishermen, who knew nothing but the Frenchmen's report. Would, if they knew the truth, "stop the bruit running abroad of the French and Scottish brags." Pray that all the King's friends in Scotland mean well, to suffer so small a number as 7,000 to besiege the young Queen and send to treat with them. After this 1,000*l.* is paid to the Governor, and next month's wages to the garrisons, little remains with the treasurer.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

24 July.

944. SADLER to SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 139.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 424.

Has received theirs of 22 July, with the copy of letters to them from the Council. Begs them to address the 1,000*l.* to Berwick, to be in readiness; but, he thinks, these men here will fall to agreement and not fight, notwithstanding their great brags and preparations, and then the Governor will not need the money. The Cardinal, Lenoux, Argile, Huntley and Bothwell with all their force, not past 6,000 men, lie still at Lithcoo, where the Queen is kept in the castle out of their hands. The Governor and his adherents remain here, not past 8,000. Ambassadors go between the parties; first the earl of Rothers, the lord of St. John's, Sir Adam Otterbourn, Sir Jas. Lyrmonth and Master Henry Bennese went to Lythcoo, as Sadler wrote to the King; and, yesterday Casselles, Glencarne, Maxwell and St. John's met, half way, six miles hence, with the earl of Mountrosse, lord Erskyn, the bp. of Orkney and Sir John Cambell of Calder. This morning Glencarne told him that "it is like all shalbe well"; and that the rebels required four petitions, viz., 1, that the young Queen should be, out of the Governor's custody, in the keeping of the lords of the realm as ordered by Parliament; 2, that a Council should be appointed, by which the Governor should act, without following the advice of private persons as he now does; 3, that if the Governor "should decline from that Council" and act by advice of others, he should leave his office of Governor; and 4, that Angus and Douglas should absent themselves from Court until the Cardinal and his complices had been with the Governor and determined these matters. Glencarne says that the first two of these demands are granted and the other two expressly refused, to which "they seem to yield"; and a meeting this day in the same place will conclude it, for otherwise they must fight to-morrow as they cannot keep their company together longer. Glencarne tells Sadler that the Cardinal and his complices seem well content with the treaties of peace and marriage (and not even much offended with the delivery of the Queen at 10 years old, to which Mountrosse and Erskyn have consented); but Douglas and the laird of Brunstone assure him that this rebellion is only to frustrate and annul the peace. The Governor says he will proclaim the peace here to-morrow or next day, and on the Borders ere the month expire. Edinburgh, 24 July, 1548. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. Add. Sealed. Endd.

24 July.

945. CARDINAL BETON'S PARTY.

Add MS.
32,651,
f. 213.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 446 (1).

Bond made by the Cardinal and others of Scotland for mutual defence, in case the Governor is persuaded by private persons, "under the umber of the Queen's authority," to "put at" any one of them. The preamble states that, considering how affairs have been evil treated since the decease of the late King, no policy or justice being used and the great affairs between realm and realm handled by suspect persons for their own profit ("quharthrow this realm standis in gret danger to be swbdewit till

1548.

our awld enymys of Ingland, and als the persone of our said Soweran Ladye the Quenis Grace and hir moder ar haldyn in captewyte," and their Sovereign Lady in danger of being transported into England, to the danger of the liberty of this realm), the confederates are now convened in Lythkow "for orderyng and pittynge of remaid in ther premissis." Lythkow, 24 July, 1548. *Signed*: David Carlis Stⁱ Andree: Ra.^o Moravien. episcopus: Andreas Candicase† episcopus: W^m of Dwnblanien: Robert byschop of Orkenay: D. abbot of Cupron.: Thomas commendator Drybrocht: John abbot of Jedworth: Priour Candicase†: Jo. prior de Pyttynwemen: Alex^r priour Pluscarden: George erl of Huntlie: Ar^d erl of Argyll: Mathew erl of Lennows: Patrick erl Bothwell: John erl Swthyrland: W^m erl Menteht: John lord Erskyn: Wm. lorde Rwthwen: Malcom lorde Flemyng: Wm. lorde Crichton: David lord Drummond: John lorde Lille: George lorde Hwme: Wm. lord Salton: Hew Frs^{ll}, M. of Bowet†: W^m M. of Forbese: Patrik Haborn: John Campbell of Calder: John Cambel Lun., knyght: Walter Scot of Buckcleugh, kny[cht]: Walter Car of Sesfwrde: W^m Murray of Hillibern§: Marck Ker: John Cwnyngame of Campre||: Robt. Dowglas of Lowchlev[yn]: Waltr Ogilwey of Drumlynges, ** knyght: Alex^r Dwmbur of Cumnock: James Sterling of Keit††: John Rosse of Cragie: James Kennadie of Blayrquhan: John Lisle of Bolqwhan: W^m Edneston of Duntreld: James Grint of Fewchy††: George Gordon of Schewh: John Cochown of Lws: George Baquhannan of that ilk with my hand led at the pen by me James Lawder, noter publique.

Copy in the hand of Sadler's clerk, pp. 8.

24 July. **946. DE ROEULX to the CAPTAIN OF GRAVELINES.**

R. O.

Yesterday we had news from Mons. de Cambray that the enemies were retiring, but we hear since that they do not stir from the villages of Ores and Castillons. This morning 200 or 300 horse were burning near Denay lez Valenciennes. Some say their camp comes to Heper, some that they retire without doing more. They have somewhat fortified Landresye. Yesterday the Queen wrote that the Emperor was marching in haste, so largely accompanied that when we and the King of England's army are together, De Roeulx thinks, it will be hard to get sufficient victuals, and the two Princes will be able to astonish the French King and his realm.

French. Copy, p. 1. Headed: "Double dungne lettre escripte par Mons^r. le Comte du Roeulx a Mons^r. de Vendville, capitaine de Gravelinghes, du xxiiij^e en Juliet."

R. O.

2. After six weeks the King ought to draw towards Tournay. The Turk has sent him word to make war here and he will hinder the Emperor. The Pope sends the King (*sic*) of Scotland 80,000 men to aid him against England. The duke of Orleans, Mons. de Vendosme and the Sieur de Waillie, go shortly towards Arras. Mons. du Bies and Fouquesolle are at Boulogne with three ensigns of foot, reckoned at 1,000 men. Ten of his men of arms are at Ardre, ten at Monstrocul and the rest at Boulogne, and they daily expect a siege. "Tout se retire au bois. Il seroit heure de faire quelque bonne course et ravir tout le pais." They still maintain that they have no war with the English and that only banished men are going to aid the Emperor. "Nostre homme se recomande humblement en votre bonne grace, et quil fera bonne diligence."

French, p. 1. In the same hand as the preceding.

* A transcriber's error for "Pa" (Patrick). † *Sic* in MS. for "Candidæ Casæ." ‡ Hew Fraser, Master of Lovet. § "Hillibern" for Tullibardine. || "Campre" for Caprington. ** "Drumlynges" for Dunlugus. †† "Keit" for Keir. ‡‡ "Fewchy" for Freuchy.

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947. ALUM.

R. O.

Certificate by the burgomasters, &c., of Antwerp of an oath taken, 24 July 1548, by Diego Ortega de Carion, Diego de Sancta Crux and John Patilla his factor, Spanish merchants in Antwerp, showing that 225 sacks of "white alam of Rome" which should have been consigned to John Jaques, English merchant, in London, were by negligence shipped, 22 March last, to Ant. Mazuello, Spanish merchant in London.

Translation from the French, certified by Thos. Wytton, notary, pp. 3. Mutilated and worm-eaten.

25 July.

948. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v. 326.

Enclose copy of the proclamation of peace with Scotland, which he must send to his three deputy wardens with command to hearken by espial for its proclamation by the Scots; which known, he may proclaim it. Enclose copy of letters from the King to Suffolk, which may serve for his instruction. Darnton, 25 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

26 July.

949. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651 f. 147.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 427.

This day at 5 p.m. an espial, who was this morning in Edinburgh, reported that the Cardinal is in Lithco and there has received the Dowager and the young Queen and sent them to Stirling. His further report affirms the news in Parr's former letters of this day. Has written to Sadler to get perfect knowledge thereof. Warkwourth, 26 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. Add. Endd.: 1548.

26 July.

950. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 149.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 428.

The other letters herewith were sealed when a Scottish espial, who was in Edinburgh yesterday at 6 a.m., reported as follows:—

On Tuesday, at noon, came a letter of defiance from the Cardinal and rebel lords, whereupon the Governor determined to give them battle; but the same night they agreed again. Yesterday, at 10 o'clock Angus rode to Kirkeleston and showed the rebel lords "the points of the conclusion of the peace"; which they said must be in the form it was in King James V.'s times, or else they would send a herald to discharge the King's ambassador from thence and bid the King defend England and they would defend Scotland. The rebels will have the young Queen in custody of lords Erskinge, St. John, and Gryme and the earl of Eglenton or Sir John Cammell of Lundye; Sir George Duglasse to dwell on his wife's lands in the North or else in the English Court; 13 barons of Scotland to form a Council without which the Governor shall do nothing; Angus to be put out of the Council and meddle not with affairs; and Maxwell to dwell on his lands, and his son at the Court of Scotland or of the King.

Albeit these news are suspect, "because Master Sadleyr maketh no mention," the espial affirms that they are true, and that these articles are "at point of concluding and the Governor agreed thereu[nto]." Has warned Sadler of them; and begs that this letter may be forwarded to Court, to show the King the continual crafty working of the Scots against him. Warkwourthe, 26 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

1543.
26 July.

Add. MS.
32,651,
f. 141.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 425.

951. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Notwithstanding the great appearance of slaughter, and preparations for it by the Governor, Angus, Casselles and Glencarn and their adherents, and by the Cardinal, Lenoux, Argile, Huntley and Bothwell and their complices, a good agreement is taken, and this great mischief that was "towards" will turn to benefit, by making all the nobility walk one way and the treaties of more authority; as Glencarn, who was principal minister in composing matters, has prayed Sadler to advertise the King. When the Cardinal's forces arrived at Lythcoo, the Governor sent to them Rothers, St. John's, Otterborn, Lirmonthe and Bennessé, as Sadler wrote. Thereupon the Cardinal asked for barons to be appointed to meet Mountrosse, Erskyn, Orkney and Cambell midway between Edinburgh and Lythcoo; and Casselles, Glencarn, Maxwell and St. John's were appointed, and held two sundry meetings with them. At first meeting the Cardinal's party required four petitions, of which two were granted and two denied, as Sadler wrote to Suffolk and the bp. of Durham. At the second meeting it was concluded (1) that the Queen should, forthwith, be committed to the custody of four barons of those which were appointed by Parliament, for her better surety; (2) that, very shortly, day and place should be appointed (which are not yet limited) for the nobility to convene quietly to ratify the treaties and establish a Council; and (3) that the Cardinal and his complices with 100 persons, and Angus and the barons now with the Governor, likewise with 100 persons, should meet in the fields, like friends, to agree among themselves and upon these two points, and, forthwith, the Queen to be "committed to such security as is afore specified." Accordingly, yesterday, Angus and 12 or 13 barons rode out and met the Cardinal and the earls his complices (save Lenoux and Bothwell who absented themselves); and, after great shaking of hands and embracing, and long familiar talk between Angus and the Cardinal, and the two points agreed on, Casselles and Glencarn rode to Lythcoo, put forth the Governor's folk and appointed lords Graym, Erskyn, Lyndesey and Levenston to keep the Queen, being four barons named in the Act of Parliament for that purpose. Two of them were named by the Governor and two by the Cardinal, and all have equal strength within the castle; and Glencarn undertakes that they will safely preserve the Queen, to be delivered at the time appointed, and says that, now, the noblemen will more willingly remain in England as pledges, and that the Cardinal said, openly, that whereas it was bruited that they wished to frustrate the peace, they desired it to be known that they were as much dedicate to the peace and marriage, and as joyful of it, as any in the realm; and all agreed that the peace should this day be proclaimed here, and forthwith on the Borders, the Governor to appoint a day for the ratification and the establishment of a Council. Thus all is appeased and the companies gone home.

The Cardinal sued very earnestly to Glencarn to obtain him the King's favour and arrange that he might speak with Sadler. Glencarn has spoken with Lenoux, and showed him of the safe conduct sent him to repair to the King, whereat he seemed very joyous; and Glencarn hopes to get him shortly to repair to the King. Edinburgh, 26 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

26 July.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 144.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 426.

952. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

After despatching his other letters, received the King's from Otland, 22 July, to the Governor and to himself. Considering to what point things are conduced, thought it not convenient to speak of the 1,000*l.* which Suffolk sent to Berwick by Henry's appointment to be a present to the Governor, who seems now to have no need of it. Repaired however to

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952. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

the Governor and delivered Henry's letter and declared, as his credence, how Henry took to heart this rebellion against him and approved his determination to repress it and perform the treaties, and had taken order with Suffolk, lieutenant in the North, to advance him men or money at need; so that if he had need he would see that he had an assured friend both to him and this realm. Gave him also Henry's counsel in all things, the taking of Stirling, joining battle, &c., to show how Henry tendered his prosperity. This he took "most comfortably," and turned about to the Chancellor and told him that though the nobility and commons did rise against him he had such a friend as "would not see him overtrodden nor repressed." Then the Governor began to discourse with Sadler how they made the cause of their insurrection to be for the Queen's surety, that she might be kept as Parliament appointed, and, as he only desired to have her in his hands that he might keep his promise to the King, and all thought the order now taken was the surest, he was well content therewith; but all things were not so pacified but that some business might ensue, and, therefore, he prayed Sadler to write to Suffolk to put ready "some good furniture" of men to aid him. Answered that if he gave convenient warning he might be the better supplied; but there seemed no such need, seeing there was so good agreement and all parties content with the peace. He said that, indeed, they seemed content, "but, whether they were or not, they should not choose," for he would spend his life to perform all pacts with Henry, wherefore he desired that Sadler would write for some aid of Englishmen, especially archers, to be ready for him. Told him how Henry's six ships had met the 16 Frenchmen and taken two of them; and how Henry would (if he thought good) send to take those which rode before Lighe. He answered, forthwith, that if Henry's navy came for that purpose he would aid them, and they might take the French ships even though they fled into the haven; but, on reflection, he said that then all the realm would call him a perfect Englishman, and therefore he thought it better that Henry's ships should lie for them outside the Frythe,—he would advise with the Council thereupon and send answer to-night or to-morrow. He then said that Henry's ships, 7 sail, had arrived in the West and he had taken order for their victualling. The French ships here are eight, 6 afore Lighe and 2 at Brent Iland. The *Saker* is so beaten that she cannot depart yet, but all haste is made with her rigging. Has sent a Scottishman to find out when they will be ready to depart.

This afternoon the peace was solemnly proclaimed with heralds and trumpets, the Governor, Chancellor, Angus, Casselles, Glencarn and other barons being present in the High Street; and all people, high and low, seem to rejoice at it, for the last wars have impoverished them. Huntley came this day to the Governor; but Argile must "convey home his wild men, as they call them here, of the High land, which, if he were from them, would waste and destroy all the country homewards in their return." This day the two Queens are removed to Stirling, because the house of Lythcoco is too little. Edinburgh, 26 July. *Signed*

Pp. 5. Add. Endd.: 1548.

26 July. 953. SADLER to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v. 327.

Has received his letters of 25 July, with the King's and other letters therewith, to which the answer is enclosed. Touching the exploit upon lord Hume, there was great bruit here, but Sadler cannot tell whether it is true. Sometimes addresses his packets to Parr and sometimes to Suffolk, supposing that all, nevertheless, come first to Parr's hands. If they do

1543.

not, please take order with the next posts to present letters addressed to my lord of Suffolk to you first; or else, upon your advertisement, I will always direct the packet to you, although, for slothfulness or weariness, I neglect to write you a private letter. Edinburgh, 26 July.

Hol., pp. 2. Flyleaf with address lost.

27 July.

954. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar.
VI. II.,
No. 188.]

Since the date of the Emperor's letters of the 11th, received the day before yesterday, Chantonay will have arrived, who, to judge by the dexterity and wit he displayed here, will give a better account of what passed, both concerning his charge and other occurrents, than Chapuys could either write or speak. *Cannot, since his departure, perceive any change of purpose in this King touching the subject of the said charge. It is true that he has caused very much more haste to be made in equipping the rest of his ships than heretofore, and has bought six or seven besides his own, which are twelve of the finest that could be seen. This haste and increase seems partly because the King heard that the duke of Holstein, with the aid of the King of Sweden, makes a great army by sea and authorises his people to take and damage the English, and that (a report which Chapuys has fostered) the duke of Holstein, at the exhortation of the French, intended to make his brother King of Scotland. To espy the truth, the King has sent a gentleman to the duke of Holstein; and it seems as if he would of himself be constrained to do that to which he has so long declined to listen, viz. declare against Holstein.*

The day Chantonay left, the French ambassador was with the King to declare how his master was then absent from Paris where his Council were, with whom he wished to communicate the claims and demands comprised in the writings exhibited to his ambassador, and therefore desired the term prefixed to be prolonged. And thereupon the ambassador put forward divers *propoz et partiz* tending to an appointment between his master and the King, who answered, curtly, that he knew the meaning of that instance for delay, but neither to it nor to the rest would he give any ear without the Emperor's consent; and when the term expired he would hold the French king for his open enemy, and then the ambassador would do well to withdraw out of this realm. But the ambassador again made suit to be able to return to him on the following Sunday to take leave; as he did, and had a present in plate of 600 or 700 ducats, and two or three days later departed hence. *Reason would that the King should also have sent away the agent of Cleves, but, to Chapuys's suit for this, the Council answered that they did not take him for ambassador, but as servant of the lady Anne of Cleves. Certainly the good man would like well to be gone, for he does nothing; and Chapuys has heard in a good quarter that the said lady would like to be in her shirt (so to speak) with her mother, having especially taken great grief and despair at the King's espousal of this last wife, who is not nearly so beautiful as she, besides that there is no hope of issue, seeing that she had none with her two former husbands.** London, 27 July 1543.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

27 July.

955. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 190.]

Writes the news here to the Emperor, and can only add that, on the day after Chantonay's departure, the King espoused the Queen privately and without ceremony. The minister and bride's man (*paranimphe*) was the bp. of Winchester. Although the King at once disbursed the 40,000 ducats for the King of the Romans, the merchants who received it would only consign it to Antwerp, half on 16 Aug. and the rest on 18 Sept., and

* Edward lord Borough, and John lord Latimer.

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955. CHAPUYS to GRANVELLE—cont.

the Council showed themselves grieved that it could not be sooner, *but if I had had credence it would have been otherwise. The King has ordered that, for six weeks, all curates preach and exhort contribution to the aid against the Turk, in place of what used to be given for bulls and indulgences, a thing very ill employed. The most prominent parishioners make the said collection, which is expected to amount to three or four times more than the 40,000 ducats.* London, 27 July.

French, p. 1. Modern transcript of a Vienna MS. Original endd.: receues en Spiere le ij^e d' Aoust 1548.

27 July.

956. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VI. II.,
No. 189.]

Has received her letters of the 20th inst.; and as to the 40,000 ducats to be sent to the King of the Romans, after twice sending to Court and long communication with the merchants who received it from this King and promised to consign it in Antwerp, can only obtain that, on the 16 or 18 Aug., Richard and John Gressan, brothers, will consign to the Velsez, in Antwerp, 20,000 cr., to be consigned as the Queen shall please (and the Gressans desire her to make them an acquittance). The other 20,000 cr. the Staplers of Calais will consign to Antwerp, to the Forcez, before 18 Sept. next. Both Council and merchants profess regret that the money cannot be consigned to Antwerp sooner, especially as it touches this King's honor; nevertheless, they would not take measures, which were suggested, for more prompt expedition.

Touching the duplicate of Chapuys' declaration to the French ambassador when the King made the defiance, he previously gave Norfolk, who came to him that morning, the duplicate of Thoison d' Or's instructions, and afterwards gave the clerk of the Council the copy of the writing which he presented to the ambassador, of which his man had not time to finish the copy (herewith) because of the clerk's haste. Has not been able to get back either the said copy or the duplicate instructions, as no one seems to know about them, and the Council desire another copy of the writing, which Chapuys cannot give without the duplicate of the instructions. Desires her therefore to send them, finishing the copy herewith in accordance with the instructions, in which nothing has been changed save the persons at the commencement and, after the notice that the Emperor will make no appointment without the King's consent, these words "*la cause de querelle duquel est conjointe et comme une mesme avec celle de sa Ma^{te}*".

As to the ships of Flanders, the Council send word that only two small ships and three boats which they will not call ships are come hither; and they are astonished that there are no more.

Cannot since Chantonay's departure perceive any change of purpose, etc. (Here follows, verbatim, the text of his letter to the Emperor (No. 954) from this point to the end).

As to what she wrote on the 10th inst. touching the exemption of the English from the impost of one percent, this Council, who would do everything at their own pleasure, at first took very ill the difficulties made there. Afterwards sent them the writing^o which came with her letters, but has no answer yet. London, 27 July, 1548.

French, pp. 8. Modern transcript from Vienna.

27 July.

957. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to PARR.

R. O.

His letters and packet to Mr. Wriothesley ~~as~~ sent to Court this morning, together with his first and second letters to Suffolk containing "strange news." As to the fray at Hexham, in which ~~a~~ writes that a servant of Sir Ralph Eure and a man of Hexham are killed Suffolk wrote

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to him yesterday, at the complaint of the man who said his brother was slain by Arche Dodde and other of the Tyndales. To learn the truth he should commit the examination to his deputy warden, Sir Cuthbert Ratclif, whose son "rode the fair with one hundred persons and saw all the misorder of it." Ratclif with an other justice of the peace of Parr's appointment shall better know the truth than Mr. Eure, although his information should be taken. Will give advice for the punishment of so heinous a murder when he has apprehended such as the justices find to have offended.

Where he asks advice upon the King's letter; he must mark the King's words that if the Governor will have the King punish such rebels as attempt against the truth it shall be done. But, if the Governor will not agree, but see it redressed at the days of truce, then, by the league now made, if peace ensue, redress must be made by the wardens of both sides. The Davisons and other Scottish prisoners are to be called in by their takers that they do no more harm and that their takers may be known. Darnton, 27 July. *Signed*.

P.S.—Your letter of this day, with the espial's news out of Scotland sent by Sir Thos. Wharton and a letter to Mr. Ant. Denney, are sent to Court. We can give no other advice touching defence than, until the day of truce be expired "to use them as they use you," to have beacons and company ready and espials on the watch; and to advertise Wharton to do the like. Where the posts in Northumberland are very slack, you must quicken them by letters or punish them.

Pp. 3. *Add.*: lord Warden of all the Marches. *Endd.*

27 July.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 151.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 429.

958. PARR to SUFFOLK.

This morning at 8 a.m. learnt, by letter from Wharton, that an espial of his reported "that it would be war between this realm and the Scots, and that the French king and the Cardinal with the clergy of Scotland would sustain the charges thereof"; and Wharton enclosed a letter from another espial, sent herewith to show the King the unjust dealing of the Governor and Scottish lords. As the abstinence expires on Tuesday night and presumably the Scots will not agree to the peace, asks advice for the defence of the Borders; and whether to permit English Borderers to make raids into Scotland or detain them at home for defence. Warkwourthe, 26 July. *Signed*.

P.S.—Begg him to forward the enclosed letter to Mr. Denny.

Pp. 2. *Add.* *Sealed.* *Endd.*: 1548.

27 July.

Add. M.S.
32,651, f. 153.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 430.

959. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Last night 200 Tividales and other Scots made a raid into England but were set upon by Hen. Collingwood, constable of Hetell, and 24 of them taken within English ground. Has sent for divers of the principals, "one being the laird of Mowe and another Jok a Pringill, Parson Ogle taker," and will put them in irons. "Inasmoche as they were as infractours of the peas takinge within Englande and with a nagge which provethe manour and by meane thereof is justifielle by the lawes of the Marches of the dethe," asks whether to keep a warden court to condemn and execute them. Warkwourthe, 27 July. *Signed*.

P. 1. *Add.* *Sealed.* *Endd.*: 1548.

27 July.

R. O.
St. P., ix.
452.

960. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

On Monday, 23rd inst., entered the country of Fyennes and burnt it and the abbey of Beawlew, and, the night following, the castle of Fyennes, about which the Surveyor and the labourers took pains. The day after,

1543.

960. WALLOP to the COUNCIL—cont.

sent out Messrs. Seymer, Cromwell, Marshal of Calais, Bray, and Ponynge, with 2,000 foot and 800 horse, who burnt Ryncksam castle and Arbritayne castle, from which the late lord Privy Seal was repulsed with loss, and all the villages towards Leskes, where they summoned the abbey, a strong castle held by two gentlemen of Mons. de Beez's band, who refused to surrender unless they might depart with bag and baggage, but, on Wallop's coming up, they surrendered to mercy, being but 18 men and boys. Has this morning totally destroyed it, so that De Beez shall now have no harbour towards Arde nearer than Marguyson. At leaving Lisques, sent the garrisons of Calais and Guysnes home by way of Buckhault, with orders not to meddle with the strong church there, within a quarter of a mile of Camp, unless they found it open. Mr. Marshal and Mr. Bray were sorry to return, and none more so than Mr. Ponynge. Praises the conduct of all the gentlemen who have come over. It is a great pleasure to have the company of so wise and discreet a man as Mr. Bowes, the treasurer.

A trumpet sent to Bullen yesterday to enquire for certain Englishmen who were taken has to-day returned, with De Beez's trumpet, after a dangerous journey, and reports that 5 Englishmen are taken, among them is Beaumont, a gentleman sent by Dr. Lee, and two of Mr. Bulmer's gentlemen. Gives reports of their brave resistance, in which a brother of Mr. Kellewayes, the Pensioner, was killed.

The night before last 2,000 footmen from the French camp entered Mounstrell, and afterwards all the passages betwixt that and Heding were cut. Encloses other news received from the captain of Graveling. Camp beside Alquyne, 27 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Commends services of bearer, Mr. Vaughan, in overseeing works at Guisnes. Forgot to name Sir George Carow, who will prove a very good man of war.

Pp. 4. Add. Endd.: 1543.

27 July. 961. GERMAN SOLDIERS.

R. O.

Charles V.'s instructions to Godschalk Ericks, deputed commissary and muster master of the Almain soldiers under the governance of George Stadler of Regensborowe and George of Salteborowe, chief masters of ordnance. Prescribing how the soldiers (who shall muster about Rauchousen) are to be engaged, chosen, paid, &c. They are to set forward by 1 August at furthest. Spire, 27 July '43, Imp. 24, regn. 28.

English translation, pp. 4. Entitled on a fly leaf: "The instruction in affaires of warre concerning lorde Godschalck Ericks."

28 July. 962. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to the COUNCIL.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 155.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 431.

Enclose a letter received this morning from the lord Warden, showing how certain misordered Scots have made a raid in England and 24 of them are taken. Have advised him to keep them safe. They seemed to be of the company of the rebels of Scotland "and, as it is like, at the breaking up of that company went about to do some exploit."

Thomas Gower, overseer of works at Warke castle, reports that Mr. Shelley has no money to pay the workmen, and would know whether the work shall continue. Gower desired licence for Sir John Witherington, his brother-in-law, marshal of Berwick, to repair to the King, saying he had agreed for his ransom at 160*l.* and had got home his pledges. Suffolk could not license him to be absent from his office without first knowing the King's pleasure. Gower will repair to the King when he can get dismissed at York, where the Council has sent for him. Enclose supplication to Suffolk

1548.

concerning the spoiling of a crayer and certain fishermen on the coast of Yorkshire, where certain French ships spoil all the King's subjects that pass. Darnton, 28 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.: 1548.

28 July. 963. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v.
328.

Mr. Sadler's letter to the King, which arrived yesternight, was sent forth with speed. By it Parr would see that the Scottish rebels and the other lords favouring the King are agreed, and determined to accept the peace and marriage, and proclaim the peace in Edinburgh and on the Borders. Parr must forthwith write to his deputy wardens to proclaim it on Monday next at furthest; and to Sir Thos. Wharton, who is furthest off, to do it before noon on Tuesday. It shall be proclaimed here and at Duresme on Monday. Parr should proclaim it the same day at Newcastle, Morpith, Alnwick, Berwick, Hexham, and other places in Northumberland; for, since the Scots "do frame themselves towards peace we may not be seen to be slack in setting forth the same." Darnton, 28 July. *Signed.*

P.S.—Pray send the enclosed letter and schedule to Mr. Sadleyr.

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

28 July. 964. SUFFOLK and TUNSTALL to [PARR].

R. O.

Your lordship should commit the doers of the fray at Hexham to ward until the coming of the justices of assize, who will be at Newcastle on Wednesday come se'nnight, and with whom you, being also in the commission of *oyer determiner*, may join to see it punished; for, as warden, you cannot punish murder or felony among the King's subjects unless they commit also some March treason. I, Suffolk, wrote yesterday by one Johnson, brother, as he said, to him that was slain. Pray send word if you received it. Doubtless you will remember, now that the peace is proclaimed in Scotland, to see it proclaimed with all speed upon the Borders. Darnton, 28 July.

I, Suffolk, pray you to send this my letter to Mr. Sadleyr with speed. *Signed.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

28 July. 965. ARRAN to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
82,651, f. 158.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 432.

Thanks for his letters received on the 26th and the "princely favour and entire friendliness" shown by the credit committed to Schir Rauf Saidlare. As he is assured by Saidlair of Henry's support "for quenching of this insurrection," moved for Henry's sake, so he desires Henry to trust that no earthly case shall make him vary from the things appointed betwixt them. Has at more length declared his mind to Saidlair. Edinburgh, 28 July 1548. *Signed.*

Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Endd.

28 July. 966. SADLER to HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
82,651, f. 159.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 433.

There is so much untruth and suspicion among these men that he can only write what he hears; for, whereas he wrote of an agreement that the Queen should be delivered, out of the Governor's hands, to the custody of four barons (which is done, and she and the old Queen, forthwith, conveyed in haste to Stirling) and a convention made for appointing a Council and ratifying the treaties, which the Cardinal and the rest seemed to approve, the Governor has this day sent for Sadler and told him that Huntley has been here and would have had this convention to be at

1548.

966. SADLER to HENRY VIII.—cont.

Stirling, but he answered that "he would not go a foot out of the door to them," and, as they chose him Governor, they must come to him, for he would rather go to London without safeconduct than to Stirling with all the bonds and promises they could make, and if they would not do their duties he would seek help of England. Huntley, on behalf of the Cardinal and his complices, persuaded him to leave the cast of England, and promised that every baron in Scotland would agree to a marriage betwixt the young Queen and his son, and for that he might keep her where he would. He answered, as he tells Sadler, that he had treated a peace and marriage with Henry, with the consent of the Three Estates, and if Huntley, the Cardinal and their complices would come to this town to a convention to ratify these, and lay the hostages and perform the covenants, they should be welcome and the past forgotten, but if not he would, without them, ratify the treaties, lay the hostages and keep the covenants, "maugre them all, or die in the quarrel." Huntley then, he says, told him that the Cardinal and others durst not come without safeconduct; and Huntley is now despatched from the Governor and lords here to offer the Cardinal and his fellows any reasonable security. The Governor said that this was wrought with him privately by Huntley, to make him revolt from Henry; but he answered that, if they would not come in, he would himself, with Henry's prisoners and other friends here, conclude the treaties and maintain them to the death; in which case he must have aid of Henry. Sadler commended his determination to keep his promise with the King, in doing which he should have the King's help; but told him that if the Cardinal and his complices were not so well minded to the treaties as they pretended (which appeared by Huntley's sayings) they had gotten a great advantage by having the Queen in custody of their party. The Governor answered that she was in good and indifferent keeping, two of the four barons* who have her in custody were his assured friends, and no doubt she would be preserved until of age to be married in England; and if the worst happened, and they would convey her away, he would with Angus and others, make Henry an entry into Scotland, in which case they must be aided with force and money: and he bade Sadler enquire of the prisoners and other friends how they found him minded. Sadler commended his wise determination, and reminded him of the benefits which he would win by it; and he said he would write a letter of thanks for the King's letters and advice (which letter is sent herewith). After that Sadler asked his answer touching the repair of the King's navy into the Fryth to apprehend the French ships. He bade Sadler write that he and the lords about him were resolved that the King's navy should be welcome, and might take them in the Fryth or the haven of Lyghe or elsewhere, and should have victuals and necessities; for he would not be indifferent between the King and France, but rather a partaker with the King.

Afterwards communed with Angus, Glencarn, Maxwell, Somerville and Douglas, who all affirm that the Governor "is at this present, if he will so remain," as dedicate to the King as any of them. Told them what the Governor said that Huntley had privately practised with him. Glencarn and Maxwell thought it could not be true, but rather devised by the Governor to gain Henry's "good conceit." Angus, Glencarn, Maxwell and Somerville are sure that the Cardinal and his complices are firmly given to the accomplishment of the treaties, because "they spake so largely in that behalf," but say the Cardinal dare not come to this town without security. Douglas says "plainly that they mind nothing less than the performance of this peace and marriage"; and is not content with the Queen's custody, as "the Cardinal and his complices can now dispose of her what they

* See No. 951.

1548.

will." Angus, Glencarn, Maxwell and Somerville "be of a mere contrary opinion," especially the three last, who will pledge their lives and heritages that the four barons will preserve her to be married in England, and that the noblemen will lay their hostages for it because they know she is in sure keeping. Sadler thinks that if the Cardinal, who pretends to desire Henry's favour, will, with the rest, come to this convention and ratify the treaties, all will be well; but if they still abide out their dissimulation is proved, and too much haste has been made in the alteration of the Queen's custody. All agree that Henry may have what is pacted by the treaties; or, at least, the dominion on this side the Fryth if he use force, to which the Governor is as well-minded as they are.

The Scottish servant whom he sent over the water to see the French ships says that they will depart in 8 or 10 days, that they are nine sail, whereof four are of three tops, "besides the *Saker*, which is their admiral," and that all now lie within the haven of Brent Island a-rigging and victualling. For fear of Henry's navy, it is thought that they will go about by the West seas. Henry's navy, coming in time, may take them in the Fryth, or else meet them in the Narrow seas. If they go by the West seas they shall fall into the laps of the navy there under Sir Nic. Poyntz, to whom Sadler has this day sent warning. But the surest way of meeting them is within the Fryth. Encloses letters received yesterday from Sir Nic. Poyntz, to himself and the lord Admiral. The Governor has to-day sent a servant to see to the furnishing of Sir Nicholas with bread and drink, and Sadler has provided money to pay for it, which he will ask again of my lord of Suffolk. Edinburgh, 28 July.

P.S.—Douglas has made a repetition of the Governor's good mind, who (he says) needs money and must now coin plate, and if the King would help him now with 1,000*l.* it would do him more pleasure than 8,000*l.* at another time. Thinks it not amiss to give the 1,000*l.* now ready at Berwick, which at the worst is but 1,000*l.* lost, and desires instructions within 8 days, for having stayed presenting that 1,000*l.*, as he wrote, he dare not now present it without eftsoons knowing Henry's pleasure. Douglas tells him that a French ship of Depe is arrived with news of certain ships coming from Depe to the Cardinal and Lenoux, with money and munitions, but whether by the East or West seas he cannot tell; and thinks they should be laid for in the East seas, as Sir Nic. Poyntz lies for them in the West. Cannot induce Sir Jas. Lirmonthe to subscribe the articles, but he gives fair words and promises to observe them. At closing this came Mr. David Panter, the Governor's secretary, with the Governor's letters before mentioned and a message that John a Barton had received a letter from the captain of Depe in favour of the French ships at Brent Iland, and signifying that the French king had furnished, out of Depe and Havre de Grace, 15 ships of war to carry into Scotland an ambassador from the French king and another from the Bishop of Rome, with money and munition which was once appointed to have been sent hither to the late King, and (hearing that Henry had ships at sea to encounter them) had reinforced their number to 19 or 20 sail. The letter did not state whether they should come by the East or by the West seas.

Omitted to write, above, that the Governor bade him signify to Henry that, if his adversaries opposed the performance of the treaties, he would put all the holds on this side the Fryth, as Hamylton, Blacke Nesshe, Edenborough, Dunbarr, Temptallon and those in Maxwell's hands, at Henry's command, for an entry into Scotland, and Stirling would be easily taken. *Signed.*

Pp. 11. *Add.* *Endd.*: 1548.

1548.
28 July.

967. DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF CALAIS to the COUNCIL.

R. O.

Recommend that, as 50 of the men of war lately sent over and placed in Ruishbank are gone to the camp, as many or more should be provided in their place. Enclose a note of the ordnance there, with Thos. Carow's opinion of what is lacking. Remind them that the Deputy has several times written for 10 iron slings for Newenham Bridge. On the 26th he placed 8 gunners there besides the ordinary. Of the Northern horsemen lately sent, 100 remain here under Sir Ralph Ellerkar for the "scowlt" of the chalk pits at Sca[les] and Pepelyng and defence of the High County in harvest; and at Guisnes 50 of Sir Thos. Wharton's men under one Carleton for defence of chalk pits and scourage of the country there. Of the footmen lately sent, the earl of Arundel's 200 remain at Guisnes, in place of the 200 sent before by the bp. of Ely and chancellor of Augmentations now gone forth with Wallop. The Treasurer desires warrant for the payment of these gunners, horsemen and footmen, the gunners from the 25th inst. and the rest from the 20th. Calais, 28 July, 1548. *Signed:* H. Mawtravers: Rauff Ellerkar: Edward Bray: Edward Wotton: Thom's Carewe: Antony Knyvet: Anth. Rous.

Pp. 2. Add. Endd.

29 July.

968. THE COUNCIL to the DEPUTY AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

R. O.

The earl of Ormond, who now returns into Ireland, has made suit that his patents concerning the earldom may be confirmed by act of Parliament. They are to draw and send to the King an act for that purpose. It is only to supply what is wanting in the letters patent touching the name, title, &c., and to confirm gifts the King has already granted, and not to import further matter, as his claim to prize wines and the like. Okyng, 29 July.

P.S.—As the Earl made overture to exchange some of his lands in Ireland for lands in England, they are to devise what part of the Earl's lands is most commodious for the King.

Copy, p. 1. Endd.: Minute to the Deputy and Council of Ireland, 29 July 85 Hen. VIII.

R. O.

2. Extracts from Acts of the Irish Parliament, viz., from the Act of Absentees 28 Hen. VIII., cap. 3; from "cap. 6: The revocation of an act made in 7th year of King Edward the iii^jth for the legitimization of Edmond and Theobald Butler, sons of Jas. Butler";* and from Act 85 Hen. VIII. cap. 1,† securing the earldom of Ormond to James s. and h. of Peter late earl of Ormond with an annuity of 10*l.* out of the fee farm of the city of Waterford.

Pp. 2 Endd.

29 July.

969. WOTTON to HENRY VIII.

R. O.
St. P. ix., 455.

Martyn van Roshem lately crossed the Mase, about Ravesteyn, with 18 ensigns of foot and 2,000 horse and "brantscattidde" some villages and destroyed others. The whole company came only to Bortel, but some of the horsemen came as far as Tylburgh, 8 Dutch miles on this side of Bolduke, towards Andwarpe and thence to Barle 1½ miles from Hoghestrate, so that they were within 2 miles of Breda, whither the Prince of Orange was come with as many footmen and 1,500 horsemen. The Clevois, upon reuniting at Bortel, went to Eyndone, where the peasants

* This does not appear in the Printed Statutes.

† No Statutes are printed under this date.

1548.

made some defence, but it was taken by assault and most of those within it "of all age and kind" slain. It is doubtful now whether they will go over the Mase again at Rumonde or enter Lone, a country under the bp. of Luyke. Upon news of their coming the Regent sent men to Maestricht. For a gentleman lately taken near the forest of Ardenne, who was the French King's lacquey and privy to all secrets between the French King and duke of Cleves, on being racked at Vuylevorde, had disclosed important things, including a plot within the city of Luyke. The Regent has, thereupon, sent one of her "maister d'hostels" to Luyke, with Chancellor Nigri; and has arrested two prebendaries of Luyke (of St. Lambert and of St. Cross) at Andwarpe and Mechelyn. The men sent to Maestricht are to prevent the Clevois getting through to Luyke, and joining the Frenchmen; for, although the Regent sent word that the French "were removed from Maroles and gone away clean," it appears that some remain thereabouts and have lately made a course up to the gates of Valenciennes. Marvels that the Regent and Council have told him nothing of these matters; but perhaps they have advertised Henry through their ambassador. Heard first that the Clevois were passing the Mase six days ago, and the next day De Courrieres told him that it was but a tale and not true. However, on Friday last he asked President Schore; who made light of it, saying that if it had been any notable thing Wotton should have been informed, and that a few Clevois had indeed come over the Mase and spoiled villages, but the prince of Orange kept them in sight and they could do no hurt. "If his tongue and his heart did agree, it seemeth that he was deceived"; for they have done great hurt. Some suppose that the Prince of Orange will get between them and home, but the writer thinks that, to do that, he would rather have gone to Bolduke than Breda. The Regent is loth to venture battle till the Emperor come. Bruxelles, 29 July, 1548.

Hol., pp. 3. Add. Endd.

30 July. **970. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to HENRY VIII.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 166.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 434.
(Abstract.)

Desires safe conduct for one year for Mr. Robert Hammyltoun, with a ship or ships to the burthen of 100 tons, to trade with England and France. "Subscrivit be our tutour and governour and gevin under our signet," Edinburgh, 30 July, 1 Mary. *Signed: James Governour. Sealed. Broad sheet, p. 1. Add. Seal injured.*

31 July. **971. HENRY VIII. to SADLER.**

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 167.
B. M.
Hamilton
Papers,
No. 435.

Has received his two letters of the 26th inst. (points recapitulated); for answer to which:—

1. He shall now be "most vigilant" to know what the Cardinal and his complices set forth, and what is done. 2. He shall tell the Governor that, like as Henry is glad that the insurrection is appeased, so (since the Cardinal and his complices had the naming of two of the lords who have custody of the Queen, albeit all named thereto by Parliament will doubtless prove honorable gentlemen), noting this proud attempt of the Cardinal to win his purpose, both in the order of the Queen's person and the government, Henry cannot but think that, having gotten reputation in the one by countervailing the Governor in the naming of these lords, he will travail by craft to attain the other (which is done if he now plant himself or such as he list in the Council), and then the Governor can conjecture where he himself shall be, "who knoweth the Cardinales good will towards him" both in respect of the governorship, to which he aspires, and of his opinion of religion. Henry therefore advises him to provide that the Cardinal be nowise one of the Council, unless he first renounce his

1548.

971. HENRY VIII. to SADLER—cont.

red hood and condescend that God's word may be set forth. The Governor is to be told that Henry has caused his lieutenant to provide a convenient number of archers and others to be ready to march at his appointment, and will not fail to befriend him in his honest quarrel. If the Cardinal will come to Sadler, or appoint an indifferent place, Sadler shall hear what he has to say.

3. The above discourse to the Governor Sadler shall also declare to Angus, Casselles, Glencarn, Maxwell, Somervil, Sir George Douglas and other friends, marvelling at their consenting (in appointing noblemen to the Queen), that the Cardinal should countervail the Governor, and warning them to beware of him in the appointment of this Council, for which the names proposed should first be sent hither for Henry's advice, and reminding such as subscribed the articles of what they have promised.

4. Marvels that in all these matters he hears nothing of Sir George Douglas. Would know what he has done.

5. As the Queen is now removed to Stirling, the Governor must see to the sure keeping of the bridge. Wishes to know who are now in authority, what number of men the old Queen has, what number each of the lords keepers of the young Queen has, and all other occurrences.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 10. Endd.: "Mynute to Master Sadleyr, ultimo Julii 1548."

31 July. 972. THE PRIVY COUNCIL to PARR.

R. O.

The King has seen his letters of the 27th to Suffolk and commands them to signify that he must try out whether those Scots who made the raid into England were of the number of the rebels, and, if so, "by whose mean they went to the rebellion," and whether they had command, at their return, to make this entry. Guldeforde, 31 July 1548. *Signed by Russell, Hertford, Lisle, Winchester, Westminster, St. John, Gage, Wyngfeld, Wriothesley, Paget and Dacres.*

P. 1. Fly leaf with address lost.

31 July. 973. CHAPUYS to the QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

R. O.
[Spanish
Calendar,
VL. II.,
No. 199.]

This courier importunes him to certify her that Chapuys has refused to furnish him with money for his journey into Spain. The reason is because the Emperor has not written of it; and, even if his Majesty had ordered it, Chapuys has not a single *blanque*, and, unless she has compassion on him, knows not how to support himself.

This King has received most agreeable news from Scotland, viz., that not only the Cardinal and the rest of the French party had avowed the appointment and treaty which the ambassadors passed here but also the Queen herself, showing an inclination to follow the King's party.

The Council have sent to pray Chapuys most urgently to get her to put an end to the matter of the impost and not give the merchants occasion to complain to the King, who might take it very ill. The King has licensed those of Dunkerke to take the wood of which she wrote to him, and, two days ago, put in prison certain officers who had arrested ships of Flanders upon a claim for pilotage. Extreme diligence is made in equipping the rest of the ships and putting in them an incredible quantity of artillery. Among other pieces the *Great Henry* will carry 12 double cannons and the *Marie Roze* 6; and within these two ships will go 1,200 men at least. London, 31 July 1548.

French, pp. 2. Modern transcript from Vienna.

1548.

31 July.

974. SADLER TO HENRY VIII.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 173.
B. M.
Sadler State
Papers, I. 242.

This day, the Governor sent for him and said that lord Fleming and the bp. of Orkney had come from the Cardinal and his complices and proposed that, if the Governor would not hold this convention at Stirling, but have them come to Edinburgh, they desired:—(1) To have as pledges the earl of Cassils, the abbot of Paisley, Sir George Douglas, and the sons and heirs of Maxwell and Glencairn: (2) That Edinburgh castle should be delivered out of the Governor's hands to the provost, and all weapons taken out of it in this ruffle returned: (3) That the footmen whom the Governor had waged (about 700) should be discharged: (4) "That the town of Leith (who be noted all to be good Christians)" should be commanded not to come to this town during the convention: (5) That their Councils should be kept in the town, in the Tolbooth: (6) "That the Governor should have no halberts nor weapons borne about him." Such unreasonable desires, the Governor says, he would not grant; but has sent the earl Marishal, abbot of Paisley and Sir Jas. Lermouth to charge them, in the Queen's name, to come to this convention for ratification of the treaties and the commonweal of this realm, and he will pledge his own son for their safety; and if any of them are afraid of Sir George Douglas, he will lay his son the master of Morton, and likewise any here whom they fear will lay pledges. This, the Governor said, he had offered (which Sadler told him was too much), but he thought they would not come and would not have the treaties take effect, for Orkney privately practised with him, as Huntley did before, to conclude a marriage between the Queen and his son, and he knew that they were secretly reassembling their folk, to come suddenly upon him and put him down. For, what with being thus suffered and with hope of aid from France (which is bruited to be coming in 19 or 20 great ships, with ambassadors from the French king and Bishop of Rome, whereof one is the duke of Guise's son, or the Duke himself, as the Frenchman of whose arrival Sadler last wrote affirms), these rebels are, the Governor thinks, grown to such pride that nothing will daunt them but force. And here he complained that he had no money, nor could get his plate coined in time, and prayed Sadler to get him aid from Suffolk until the King could be notified of his necessity; for, if impeached by the conveying away of the young Queen or otherwise, from performing the treaties, he would give Henry an entry into all Scotland on this side of the Forth, rehearsing the names of the strongholds. To comfort him in this good determination, Sadler offered him the 1,000*l.* stayed at Berwick; for which he gave thanks, but he prayed Sadler to despatch a post to the King, for his further relief both of money and of 4,000 or 5,000 men, including 1,000 or 2,000 good archers. Indeed, if matters grow to extremity Henry must needs, to obtain his purpose, be at a further charge to sustain the Governor; for the other party, looking for aid from France, esteem him nothing. Has communed with Angus, Glencairn, Cassils, Maxwell and Somervail, who think "this matter will grow to a bargain, which they call a battle," for the Cardinal's folk secretly gather their force again; and they desire an aid of good English archers to be put ready forthwith. They say the Queen is indifferently kept, and although the Cardinal and his complices lie in Stirling, not past two of them at once are allowed within the castle gate, and the old Queen's desire to have the Cardinal lodged within the castle is denied.

To-morrow, at the return of Marishal, Paisley and Lermont, it will be seen whether the Cardinal and his complices will come upon the security offered; which if they refuse, it is easy to judge that they mind not well towards the Governor and the treaties. Edinburgh, 31 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 5. Add. Scaled. Fndd.: 1548.

* * The above is noted (with corrigenda for the text of Sadler State Papers) in Hamilton Papers, No. 486.

1548.

31 July. 975. SADLER to [PARR].

R. O.
St. P., v. 329.

Perceives, by his letter of 30 July, that he is in doubt whether Sadler received his letter containing intelligence by espial out of Scotland. Received it, but, because the matter was untrue, "minded not to touch the receipt of the same." Espials here can learn nothing but common bruit, which is mostly vain, and no part of those tales was true. If he has seen all Sadler's letters to the King he knows the verity of proceedings here. Encloses letters for the King and Suffolk showing how things stand. Edinburgh, 31 July.

P.S.—It is secretly murmured that Buckleugh, Sesforde, Hume, the Carres and the Humes intend a great raid into England.

Hol., p. 1. *Fly leaf with address gone. On the back is written in cipher: 8211. 6s. 8d.*

31 July. 976. ARRAN to PAUL III.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 155.
B.M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii. 168.

Begs him to consent that Richard, abbot of the monastery of St. Columba of Ymonia, who is oppressed with age and weakness of mind, may resign the monastery to the noble and studious youth, James Stewart. Edinburgh, 31 July, 1548.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

31 July. 977. ARRAN to RUDOLPH, CARDINAL OF CARPI.

Royal MS.
18 B. vi. 155.
B.M.
Epp. Reg. Sc.,
ii. 163.

To further the above. The youth is not only of royal blood but distinguished for morals and study of letters. Edinburgh, 31 July, 1548.

Lat. Copy, p. 1.

July. 978. PARR to SUFFOLK.

Add. MS.
32,651, f. 178.
B.M.
Hamilton
Papers, No.
437 (1).

This day an espial who is lord Hume's servant and was, during this time of business in Scotland, with his master on the Cardinal's part, reports that at the proclamation of peace in Edinburgh were present only the Governor, Angwishe, Glencarne, Casselles and Maxwell, all the lords of the Cardinal's part being absent; that this peace shall not be kept otherwise than twelve lords appointed by the Governor and Cardinal shall decree; that the Cardinal's party agreed to this peace only in the form taken in King James V.'s days; that the young Queen shall not be delivered into England; that the Cardinal, Argile and Lennox, with the four lords who have custody of the Queen, accompanied her from Lithco to Sterling; that the Cardinal and his adherents allured the Governor and his lords to Lithco, but would not come to Edinburgh to him; and that 16 ships are coming from France to Scotland "fraught with munitions, men and money." Wrote on the 26th "of this July" news conformable to this, which he also then sent to Mr. Sadleyr; as he has now sent this, in order that, though it be "something costly to him," he may search whether it is true.

Wrote on Friday last* of a raid of 200 Tividales, of whom the laird of Mowe, Jok a Pringill and 23 others were taken within England. Although Mowe and Pringell have been very rank riders, they are so esteemed in Tividales that, though they deserve death and their execution would be a terror to others, it is supposed that, to save them, all the Carres and

1543.

Pringills would bind themselves to observe good rule and obey the King. Begs instructions. As to the affray at Exham, for which this day he received Suffolk's letters of the 28th inst., has proceeded to try out the beginners of it and to detain the Tynedales from seeking revenge.

The espial aforesaid has returned to say that he forgot one thing, viz., that the Cardinal and his lords had secret communication with the Governor, that if he would follow their minds his son should marry their Queen.

Hereupon arrived another espial called Sandy Pringill, whom my lord of Durham knows, who affirms the above intelligence and says there will be much riding and ill demeanour on the Borders. Sandy makes earnest labour for Jok a Pringill, offering that, rather than he should suffer, he and twelve of the best of his name will become the King's subjects and dwell in the waste ground. Parson Ogle also labours for him, for the sake of the kindness shown when he was his prisoner. Answers that he may sue to the King for his life "but touching justice of such transgressors I must see"—— (*ends abruptly at the foot of the page*).

Fragment (?), pp. 4. *Endd.*: My l. Parr.

81 July. 979. WALLOP to the COUNCIL.

R. O.
St. P., ix. 457.

Has received theirs dated Oking, 27 July, and trusts they have since heard further of his proceedings by his letters, and by Mr. Vaughan who carried them. Are this day arrived within a league of Bettune. Describes minutely ambushes laid and skirmishes made with the garrison of Therwane, in which the Burgundians of St. Omer's and Ayre and Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Carow, Mr. Deveres, Mr. Peter Carowe, Mr. Wardner, the elder brother of the Staffords, one Pete, a servant of the lord Warden, and the Northern horsemen took part; and in which the lieutenant of Mons. de Villebon, captain of Therwane, was overthrown but rescued. Afterwards sent his old acquaintance, the Captain of Therwane, a letter (copy and answer enclosed) offering, if any of his gentlemen would break a spear for their ladies' sake, to send six gentlemen to meet them. Describes the tournament, to which he sent Messrs. Howard, Peter Carowe, Markeham, Chelley of Calais, and two of his own men, Cawverley and Hall. By mischance, Cawverley was run through the body and lies at Thurwane sore hurt. Would rather the next kinsman he has (not being his brother) "had excused him."

This afternoon, received letters from the Regent and Great Master showing that the French threaten us. Has lost no men since they of Calais and Guisnes left. To-morrow, meets the Great Master, who, if he miss his purpose of Mounstrell, may be induced to burn Base Bullen and feign to besiege Arde, when the secret matter may be put in ure there which the bailly of Guisnes suggested. Till Wallop speaks with the Great Master, the Bailly should practise no further therein. Camp beside Bittune, 31 July. *Signed*.

Pp. 4. *Add.* *Endd.*: 1548.

980. EDWARD LEVENTHORP.

R. O.

"The charges laid out by me, Edward Leventhorp, esquire, by the occasion of Leonard Leventhorp since Michaelmas term last past, a^o r.r. H. Octavi xxxiiij^o," viz.:—Legal expenses (detailed) of the writer in obtaining a divorce from his wife, proceedings in Michaelmas, Easter and Midsummer terms; and certain payments made for the said Leonard, mostly as keeper of the writer's manors of Sabsworth and Ugleye. Total 415*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, of which Leonard has accounted for 395*l.*

Hol., pp. 8. *Endd.*: Master Lenthropp letter.

1543.

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GRANTS in JULY 1543.

1. Willicus Boruck *alias* Makwilliam, a native of Ireland. Creation as earl of Clanreckard and baron of Dunkellyn in Ireland, with succession in tail male; and grant of his lands in Connaught except that portion, custom, profit or pension of "lez cockettes" and the profits which he claims from the town of Galawaye, in Ireland. Also grant of an annuity of 30*l.*, the monastery of Via Nova, Clonfert dioc., the advowsons of all rectories, vicarages, &c., in Clanreckard and Dunkellyn which are in the King's gift, and the third part of the first fruits of them at each vacancy (reserving to the Crown the other two parts). To hold all the premises in tail male, by knights' service only; reserving to all abps., bps., and other ordinaries all their procurations, indemnities, and other dues in the premises. *Del. Grenewiche*, 1 July 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 6, m. 5. Rymer, XIV. 797.*

2. Mawrus Obreen, a native of Ireland. Creation as earl of Tomon in Ireland for term of his life, with remainder to Donacius Obreen for term of his life. Also creation as a baron of Parliament by the name of baron of Insikwyne in Ireland, with succession in tail male. Also grant of his lands in Tomon beyond the water of Shenon, with advowsons of all rectories, &c., there, except abprics., bprics. and royalties; in tail male; to hold by knights' service only. *Del. Grenewich*, 1 July 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. (*Endd.*: The warrants for the Irishmen). *Pat. p. 6, m. 6. Rymer, XIV. 799.*

3. Donacius Obreen, a native of Ireland. Creation as baron of Ibrackayn in Ireland with succession in tail male. Also grant of the reversion, for life after Mawrus Obreen, of the dignity of earl of Tomon. Also grant of his lands beyond the water of Shenon, the annuity of 20*l.* which he has from the King, a moiety of the monastery of Clare and the whole monastery of Eleannaganaghe *alias* Insula Canonicorum, which he now possesses; in tail male; by knights' service only. *Del. Grenewiche*, 1 July 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p. 6, m. 6. Rymer, XIV. 800.*

4. John Banyster. Licence to alienate three messuages in Fanchurche Strete, in the parish of St. Benet Gracechurche, London, in tenure of Ant. Sylver, to John Dymmoke. *Westm.*, 1 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 12.*

5. Sir Michael Lyster, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 437*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, of the house and site, &c., of the late hospital or college of St. Nicholas de Valle beside the city of New Sarum, otherwise called the hospital or college of scholars of Vaus, now dissolved; the manors of Westharnam, Estharnam and Burforde, Wilts; the chief messuage in Westharnam in tenure of

Robt. Romsey; and lands (5 tenants named) in these places; except the tenements of Nic. Stamford in Westharnam and Wm. Compton in Estharnam. Also the tenements of Edm. Fryer in Lavyngton Episcopi and of Robt. Sompner in Renway in the parish of Cannynge, Wilts; and the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Mylborne and Develisshe, Dors. All which premises belonged to the said hospital of St. Nicholas. *Grenewiche*, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 17.*

6. Sir Ric. Riche, chancellor of Augmentations. To be keeper of the manor and park of Wanstede, Essex, and bailiff of the manor of Wanstede; with 2*d.* a day as keeper and 26*s.* 8*d.* a year as bailiff. *Grenewich*, 24 June 35 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 2 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 17.*

7. Sir Thos. Pope, the King's councillor. Grant, in fee, for 158*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved upon a crown lease, 18 Oct. 34 Hen. VIII., to Steph. Poar, of the manor of Wyvylcote *alias* Wylcote, Oxon (lately purchased from Thos. duke of Norfolk), for 21 years at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* rent; and of the manor with all appurtenances (certain closes and tenants named) in Wyvylcote and Cogges, Oxon, the advowson of Wyvylcote rectory, and all lands in Wyvylcote lately purchased from Thos. duke of Norfolk; also a close called Flemynghelde in Cogges in tenure of Robt. Secole, parcel of the lands called Mynster Lovell formerly of Jasper, duke of Bedford. *Del. Westm.*, 2 July 35 Henry VIII.—S.B. (*Signed by Riche, Southwell, Moyle, Hendle and N. Bacon.*) *Pat. p. 18, m. 21.*

8. Rutland. Commission to Kenelm Dygby, Hen. Dygby, Ant. Coly, and Geo. Swyllington to make inq. p.m. on the lands and heirs of Sir Everard Dygby, John Elmes and Annabel Caldecote, widow. 3 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 12*d.**

9. Ric. Andrewis and Wm. Romsden, of Longley, Yorks. Grant, in fee, for 1,175*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, of all lands in Denby, in Heaton parish, Yorks., which belonged to Kirklees priory, including those in tenure of Wm. Clayton; the grange in Denby which belonged to Byland mon., in tenure of John Clayton, and lands leased with it in Denby, Clayton, Whyteley, Breretweaill and Flocton in the parishes of Heaton, Thornell and Elmeley, Yorks.; woods called Freer Parke (6 ac.) and Hooleroode *alias* Holryde Woode (7 ac.) in Denby, which belonged to Byland; all possessions of Byland in Wyndehyll, Woulley and Darton, Yorks., in tenure of Ric. Alott and Thos. Wooroffe (*sic*). Also lands (specified and tenants named) in Westhey beside Westburton in Darton parish, Shelffe in

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Halifax parish, Leversage, Scoles and Hekynwyke in Bristall parish, Shepeley Cane under Emeley park in Emeley parish, and Sadelworth, Yorks., which belonged to Kirkelies priory; in Bristall and Bradley in Huddersfield parish, which belonged to St. Oswald's mon., Yorks.; in Wath, Yorks., which belonged to St. Leonard's hospital in York; and in Wakefyld and Thornes beside Wakefeld, Yorks., which belonged to Monkebretton mon. Also Lingarthez manor, Yorks., which belonged to Kirkestall mon. (several tenants named); tithes in Tonge, parcel of Bristall rectory, in tenure of Nic. Tempest, which belonged to St. Oswald's; Ardisley manor, which belonged to Monkebretton, with appurtenances in Ardisley and Darfeld parish, Yorks.; rents and services and lands (specified and tenants named) in Ardisley, which belonged to Monkebretton; the chief messuage of Crofton manor, Yorks., and lands leased with it to Robt. Ryssheworth, which belonged to St. Oswald's; lands (specified and tenants named) in Crofton and Folby in Wragby parish, which belonged to St. Oswald's; and in Ossett Sandes beside Heton in Dewesbury parish, which belonged to Kirkestall; and the site and demesnes of Blythe mon., Notts, leased to Gervase Clyfton. With all appurtenances of the aforesaid manors in Lyngarthes, Almondesbury, Huddersfeld, Ardisley and Darfeld, Yorks.; except all lands in Wirsburghdale and all advowsons. Grenewiche, 24 (?) *Del. Westm.*, 3 July "anno subscripto."—P.S. (injured). *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 4, m. 19.

10. Sir Thos. Seymour, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. Lease of certain meadows and closes (described), fishery of the water running within the park of Farleigh and a little piece of ground before the gates of Farleigh castle, all in Farleigh, Soms. and Wilts, and known as "lez demeyn landes" of the castle or manor of Farleigh; which came to the King by attainder of Walter lord Hungerford; for 21 years; at 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* rent. Grenewiche, 24 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 4.*

11. Ric. Paver, of Bramehall in Spofford parish, Yorks, yeoman. Grant, in fee, for 427*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, of a messuage and grange called Brampton in Kyrkeby parish, parcel of the late preceptory of Ribston, and in tenure of Edw. Parker; the manor or grange of Mykylthwayte in the parish of Collyngham next Wedderby, Yorks., and a wood called Thykedwoode in Collyngham, which belonged to Kirkestall mon., and all possessions of Kirkestall in Mykylthwayte, and a cottage in tenure of Ric. Jowett in Collyngham, which belonged to Kirkestall. Grenewiche, 27 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 10.*

12. Walter Smyth. Grant, in fee, for 521*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, of the manors of Garston

and Bryxham *alias* Upton, Devon, which belonged to Tottenes priory, with appurtenances in Garston, Totton, Tottenes, Brixham, Upton, Lodeswell and Blackemore, Devon; lands called Wynnesland in the parishes of Tottenes and Herberton, in tenure of Hen. Colton, lands called Torre Prior in Lodeswell in tenure of John Scoos, and all possessions of Tottenes in the above named places. Grenewiche, 27 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 3 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 12.*

13. John Bernerdiston, of Ikwell, Beds., and Joan his wife. Grant, in fee to the said John, for 266*l.* 16*s.*, of the manor of Ikwell *alias* Ikewelbury, Beds., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem. *Westm.*, 3 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 11.*

14. Roger Grenehalgh. Grant, in fee, for 442*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, of several tenements (tenants named) in the town of Rowthorn in Hucknall parish, Derb., which belonged to Newstede priory, Notts; a messuage in Harstofte in Hucknall parish leased to Wm. Clarke and Emmotte his wife and Wm. and Thos. their sons, and the grange of Hethe in Hethe parish, Derb., leased to Nic. Schore and Agnes his wife, which belonged to Croxston mon., Leic.; a messuage with certain closes (named) in Whytebarowe in Tversall parish, Notts, leased to Thos. Ludnam, and other lands (tenants named) in Tversall and Tybbeshelf, which belonged to Felley priory; and a messuage, &c., leased to John Cley in Glapwell in Bollesover parish, Derb., which belonged to Darley mon. Grenewiche, 28 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 13.*

15. Ric. Modye, of London. Grant, in fee, for 777*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, of the site and chief messuage of Garresdon manor, Wilts, the lands in tenure of Robt. and John Larder, John Runyon *alias* Larder, bastard, and Wm. Larder in Garresdon, closes, &c., specified, in Garresdon, a water mill called Fisshers Mille there, a pension from the rector, and the whole manor of Garresdon; which premises belonged to Malmesbury mon. Grenewiche, 27 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 16.*

16. The Clothiers of London. Grant, in fee, for 1,800 mks. (to the master and keepers and brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Mary of the clothiers of London), of the chief messuage with two gardens and a tenement annexed in the parish of St. Peter le Pooer, ward of Bradstrete, and of St. Stephen of Colmanstrete, abutting on Bradstrete on the south and extending eastward from the messuage of the Grocers of London to the messuage formerly of the Austin Friars of London lately in tenure of Robt. Leese, and

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GRANTS in JULY 1548—*cont.*

afterwards of Thos. Crumwell late earl of Essex, attainted, 175 feet, and from Bradstrete northwards as far as the curve or angle of the lane which leads from Bradstrete, by the wide gate called the Augustyne Fryers gate, towards the vestibule of the church of the said Austin Friars, 72ft. 2½in. (abutting throughout that extent on the said messuage of Robt. Leessee on the east), and thence extending westward to the next angle of the said chief messuage 27ft. 3in. (abutting upon the said lane on the north), and from that angle northwards to the messuage late of the said Austin Friars in tenure of Thos. Pawlett 150ft. 9½in. (abutting throughout upon the same lane on the east), and thence extending westward to the angle of the stone wall dividing the greater garden from the garden annexed to the messuage in tenure of the said Pawlett 109ft. 11½in. (abutting throughout on the said messuage of Thos. Pawlett towards the north), and thence extending northwards in a bending form to the angle of the brick wall dividing the said greater garden from the gardens of the Carpenters of London 152ft. 5½in. (abutting throughout upon the same garden of Thomas Pawlett), and thence extending westward and partly northward straight to the angle of the same brick wall, similarly dividing the said greater garden from the gardens of the Leathersellers of London 259ft. 7½in. (abutting throughout upon the gardens of the Carpenters, of the masters or keepers of London Bridge, of the Saddlers and of the Leathersellers of London towards the north), and thence extending southward straight to the angle of the same brick wall dividing the said greater garden from the garden of the late abbot and convent of Ruelegh, Oxon, in tenure of Robt. Riche, 236ft. 5in. (abutting throughout upon gardens late of Sir Thos. Kitson, dec., and of the said abbot and convent towards the west), and thence extending eastward to the angle of the said brick wall enclosing the said greater garden from the garden of the said Grocers 220ft. 7½in. (abutting throughout on the said gardens of Robt. Riche and of the Grocers towards the south), and thence extending southward straight to Bradstrete 270ft. 2½in. (abutting upon the said Grocers' garden and messuage on the west); which chief messuage, &c., came to the King by the attainder of the earl of Essex.

Also grant of the messuages, &c., lying next the church of Austin Friars between the tenement of Wm. Wodham on the east and that of John Pardowe on the west, and abutting upon the highway leading towards Lothbury on the south and the commonway leading to the house late in tenure of the said earl of Essex on the north; and the messuage and

tenement with "le gate house" in Bradstrete, between the tenement late in tenure of Robt. Leessee on the west, and that of Elizeus Johnson on the east, abutting on Bradstrete to the south and on the churchyard of Austin Friars to the north, late in tenure of the said earl of Essex; which messuages late of Robt. Leessee in Bradstrete contain in length along the highway on the south side of the said chief messuage as far as the tenement of John Wyllyamson 62ft. 4in., and the said Wyllyamson's tenement from them to the gate leading towards Austin Friars church 42ft. 7in., and the gate built over, called le gatehouse, contains in width 12ft.; and from the gate beneath along the stone wall called "le brykewall" northwards to the end of the tenement is 39ft., and from the said angle or end of the tenement of Wyllyamson to the end and angle of the tenement late of Robt. Leessee contains westward 85ft., and from that angle to Bradstrete towards the south 72ft. 2½in. Also grant of the course or running of conduit water to the said chief messuage and a pathway to and from the messuage by a gate called le Fryers Gate. Grenewyche, 28 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 6, m. 18.*

17. Geo. bp. of Chichester. Dispensation to hold his provostry of the Royal College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in Cambridge, together with his bishopric for six years from the date of his consecration. *Westm.*, 4 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 7, m. 20. Rymer, XV. 1.*

18. Thos. Grey, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 282l. 10s., of the site of the late priory of Langley, Leic., a mill within the site, and certain closes named, and certain woods (named and extents given) in Grey's tenure in the parish of Bredon, and all the demesne lands of the priory which were let to him at its dissolution; also lands in his tenure in Radclyff upon Wreke, Leic., which belonged to Langley priory; lands in tenure of Thos. Howett in Fleckeney, Leic., which belonged to the mon. of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester; lands (specified and tenants named) in Empyngnam, Stretton in le Strete and Whitwell, Rutl., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and Dynglay preceptory. And although the premises are worth at 20 years' purchase 289l. 8s. 4d., besides 93l. 6s. 8d. for the woods, the said Grey is, in recompense for an annuity of 10l. granted by the court of Augmentations and now cancelled, released of 100l. 5s. of that amount. — (date lost except the final words "tricesimo quinto.") *Del. Westm.*, 4 July.—P.S. (mutilated). *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 8, m. 1.*

19. Ric. Andrewes and Wm. Romsden, of Longley, Yorks. Licences to alienate:—
i. The chief messuage or site of Crofton manor, Yorks., and the lands leased with

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it to Robt. Russheworth, which belonged to St. Oswald's mon.; to the said Robt. Russheworth. Westm., 4 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 13.

ii. Tithes in the town of Tonge, Yorks., parcel of Bristall rectory, in tenure of Nic. Tempest, which belonged to St. Oswald's mon., and lands not specified (*qu. in Tonge?*); to Nic. Tempest of Tonge. Westm., 4 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 14.

iii. A close and a parlour with a chamber over it (former and present tenants named) in Wragby parish, Yorks., which belonged to St. Oswald's mon.; to Leonard Beckewyth. Westm., 4 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 14.

iv. Lands specified in Crofton "afore-said" in tenure of Robt. Rawson, which belonged to St. Oswald's mon.; to Thos. Key (?) of Wakefelde, Yorks. Westm., 4 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII.*, p. 12, m. 14.

20. Ric. Andrewes of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Grant, in fee to the said Ric., for 2,403*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, of the reversion and rents reserved on the following Crown leases described (1) 20 March 28 Hen. VIII., to Thos. Chaundeler, of Salperton rectory, parcel of Studley mon., Warw., (2) 3 June 31 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Morgan, of the house of the late Friars Carmelites in Gloucester, (3) 20 May 29 Hen. VIII., to Sir Wm. Thomas, of Carmerden priory, &c., St. David's dioc., (4) 16 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII. (a grant for life), to Watkyn ap Howell, of the manor and rectory and the tithe grange of Lantrissam in the marches of Wales, which belonged to Lanthonye priory beside Gloucester, (5) 4 June 32 Hen. VIII., to John Reynoldes, of the house, &c., of the late Austin Friars in Shrewsbury, (6) 25 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII., to Wm. Penson, of the Household, of the houses, &c., of the late Black Friars and Grey Friars in Shrewsbury, (7) 22 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., to John Wynchecombe, of tithes of Mygeham, Crokeham and Colthrop in Thacham parish, Berks, and of Greneham in Thacham parish, which belonged to Redyng mon. Also grant of all the premises; and of lands in Halstocke in Okehampton parish, Devon, which belonged to Tavistock mon.

Also grant of a messuage in tenure of Wm. Braye in Shipton Solas, Glouc., which belonged to Bruerne mon., Oxon; a pension of 40*s.* from the rector of Charleton upon Ottemore, Oxon, which belonged to Shene mon., Surr.; the site and chief messuage of the manor of Newehall in Sarret, in Watforde parish, Herts, and lands called Westwood, the Leye, &c. (tenants named), in Watford, which belonged to St. Alban's mon.; rent of 20*s.* and service from the master of Queen's College in Oxford for lands in Kersley, Warw., due to the late Charterhouse beside Coventry, and all lands of the said Charterhouse in Kersley; the

manor of Holwall, Soms., which belonged to Abbottesbury mon., Dors., with a wood called Brokehill *alias* Thatchyns Wood in Holwall; the manor of Oldeswell, Glouc., which belonged to Studley mon., Warw.; lands in Cowley, Oxon, which belonged to Kenilworth mon.; a toft with a close called Frogmershe (tenants named) in Shipton Solers, Glouc., which belonged to Cirencester mon., and other lands in Shipton Solers and Shipton Olyff, which belonged to Cirencester; a messuage, &c. (tenants named), in Whitchurch, Wilts, which belonged to Malmesbury mon.; the site and chief messuage of the manor of Pytchcombe, Glouc., which belonged to St. Peter's, Gloucester, in tenure of Wm. Gardener and others of his family (named), with a wood of 47 ac. called Pytchcombe Wood; five messuages (tenants named) in Forde in Wolburroughe parish, Devon, which belonged to Torre mon.; a messuage, &c., in tenure of John and Joan Camme and their son Nic. Camme in Ingiston *alias* Ingelaston, in Hawkesbye parish, Glouc., which belonged to Quenington preceptory and the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; an acre of ground (tenants named) upon Chardeforde in the tithing of Lygh and in the parish of Dylton, Wilts, and a fulling mill (tenants named) in Dylton, which belonged to Edyngton mon.; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Trethegloyes *alias* Treseglous in Arustlye, in the marches of Wales in co. Salop (*sic*), which belonged to Haughemonde mon.; 40 roods of land called Taillours Yards in tenure of Wm. Goddard, lying in a two-acre close called Sesternes Close in the parish of St. Leonard of Shordyche, Midd., which belonged to the New Hospital of St. Mary without Bysshoppisgate; a garden in tenure of Robt. Riche in the parish of St. Stephen in Colmanstrete, London, which belonged to Thos. earl of Essex, attainted; a messuage in tenure of John Bysshoppe and Alice his wife in the new town of Thame, Bucks (*sic*), between those of Geoff. Dormer and John Adam, which belonged to Notley mon., Bucks; lands in tenure of Sir Nic. Fayrefax, Robt. Alott and Thos. Woodroff in Bentley and Bretton, Yorks., which belonged to Bylande mon.; Garthorne grange in Garthorne, Westmld., which belonged to St. Leonard's hospital in York, in tenure of Jas. Bellyngham (except suits of tenants and perquisites of courts in Garthorne); 23 ac. of marsh and a "le hope" of reeds called "a shore" lying together in Estham, Essex, at the west end of Estham marsh, and a "le shore" and a "le bante" called Rolles Creke in Estham, late in tenure of John Danyell, and other portions (described) of Estham marsh, which belonged to Stratford Langthorne mon.; four salt springs and salthouses containing 20 leads of salt water, in tenure of Ric. Yate in Northwyche, Chesh., which belonged to Whalley mon., with a house at the bridge end in

1548.

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GRANTS IN JULY 1548—*cont.*

Northwyche; the manor of Mylton, co. Glam., which belonged to Dynmore preceptory, Heref., and the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; a hide of land, &c., called le Bury Shote and Horsepole, formerly of Matilda Boham, in tenure of John Bennet and his sons John and Maurice, in Bysshoppystrowe, Wilts, which belonged to Farleigh mon.; closes of land specified in Southwike, Glouc., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon., in tenure of Wm. Wakeman; the house, &c., of the late Friars Carmelites in the town of Sele, Suss.; a toft and garden containing between them half a "ferendell" of land in tenure of Hen. Higgys in Haylestrete in Wynchelcombe, Glouc., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon.; two water mills called Powyckes Mylles (tenant named) in Powycke, Worc., which belonged to Great Malverne priory, with other lands specified in Powycke; a messuage lately leased to Wm. Fynche and now in tenure of Thos. Bradley in the parish of St. Dunstan in Fletestrete, London, between Chancery Lane on the east, Fyckettesfeld on the west, the tenement of Edw. Gerthe on the north and that of the Six Clerks called Harflete Inne on the south, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; the tenement of Thos. Love in St. Lawrence parish in Evesham, Worc., between those of John Awood, painter, and John Russell; a barn and garden in Britten Street, a sheep house in Capon Lane and a shop in the market in Evesham (situations described), all in tenure of Thos. Love, which belonged to Evesham mon.; three tenements described and tenants named in Haylestrete, Colstrete and Birpote Strete in Wynchelcombe, Glouc., which belonged to Wynchelcombe mon.; a messuage, formerly called le Crane and afterwards le Greyhounde, in tenure of John Lyndesey, in the parish of St. Andrew beside Christchurch, London (position in St. Mary Axe Street described), which belonged to Bylegh mon., Essex.

Also grant of the advowsons of the rectories of Bysshoppystrowe, Wilts, Hayforde at the Bridge, Oxon, Houghton, Leic., and Chesterton, Hunts, of the vicarage of Budlegh and chapel of Wydecombe Ralegh, Devon, of the rectories of Addyngton, Bucks, and Charleton upon Ottemore, Oxon, and of the vicarage of Salperton, Glouc.

Subject to certain rents and charges specified. Grenewyche, — (*blank*) day of — (*blank*) 35 Hen. VIII. *Dcl.* Westm., 4 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 15, m. 4.

21. Ric. Andrewes, of Hales, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. A messuage, &c. (boundaries given), late in tenure of Wm. Fynche and now of Thos. Bradley in the parish of St. Dunstan in Fletestrete, London, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; to Thomas

Bradley and Thomasina his wife. Westm., 5 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 1.

ii. Six messuages (tenants named) in Forde within Wolburrough parish, Devon, which belonged to Torre mon.; to John Gaverocke. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 2.

iii. Certain closes (names and extents given) in Southwike, Glouc., which belonged to Tewkesbury mon., in tenure of Wm. Wakeman, with tithes upon them; to Wm. Wakeman. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 3.

iv. The manor of Newhall in Sarret, in Watford parish, Herts, and certain other lands (specified and tenants named) in Watford parish, which belonged to St. Alban's mon.; to Thos. Palmer. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 3.

v. The chapel or rectory of St. Peter of Salperton, and the manor of Oldeswell, Glouc., which belonged to Studley priory, Warw., and lands in tenure of Wm. Bray in Shipton Solas, Glouc., which belonged to Bruerne mon., and lands called Frogmershe, in Shipton Solas in tenure of Thos. Chaundeler which belonged to Cirencester mon.; to John Heydon, clk., and Hen. Heydon, in fee to the said Henry. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 3.

vi. The tithes of the rectories of Crokeham and Greneham in Thacham parish, Berks, in tenure of John Wynchcombe, which belonged to Reding mon.; to John Knyght and Eliz. his wife, in fee to the said John. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 4.

vii. A pension of 40s. a year from the rector of Charleton upon Ottemore, Oxon, which belonged to Shene mon., Surr., the advowson of the said rectory, and rent of 20s. and service due from the master of Queen's College in Oxford for lands in Kersley, Warw., to the Charterhouse beside Coventry; to Wm. Devenysse and Lancelot Shawe. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 17.

viii. A messuage, &c., in tenure of Wm. Batell in Haylestrete, in Wynchcombe, which belonged to Wynchcombe mon., Glouc.; to Hen. Tanner *alias* Barksedale. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 17.

ix. A messuage, &c., in tenure of John Came and Joan his wife and Nic. their son in Ingiston *alias* Ingelaston in Haukesbye parish, Glouc., which belonged to Quenyngton preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem; to the said John Came. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 18.

x. Twenty three acres of land and marsh and a "le hope" of reeds called "a shore" in Estham, Essex, at the west end of Estham marsh, and a "le shore" and a "le rant" called Rolles Creke in Estham in tenure of John Danyell, and other marsh lands (specified and tenants named) which were all leased to Steph. Close and belonged to Stratford Langthorne mon.; to Thos. Eglysfeld. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 18.

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xi. Two messuages and lands (described and boundaries given) in tenure of Thos. Love in the parishes of St. Lawrence and All Saints in Evesham, which belonged to Evesham mon.; to the said Thos. Love. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 18.

xii. Four salthouses in tenure of Ric. Yate in Northewiche, Chesh., and a house upon the bridge there, which belonged to Whalley abbey; to Ric. Yate. Westm., 5 July. *Pat.* 35 *Hen.* VIII., p. 6, m. 29.

xiii. Two mills in tenure of Sir Wm. Thomas in the parish of St. Peter of Carmerden, which belonged to Carmerden priory, the house, &c., of the said priory, and meadows and woods (names and extents given) in the foresaid parish, which belonged to the same priory; to Griffin Leyson. Westm., 5 July. *Pat.* 35 *Hen.* VIII., p. 12, m. 7.

xiv. Two messuages called Hermer and Gonnes, late in tenure of Alice Wythypoll and afterwards of Wm. Selwyn, in Whytchurche, Wilts, which belonged to Malmesbury mon.; to Ric. Mody. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.*

xv. Lands in tenure of Sir Nic. Fayrfax, Robt. Alott and Thos. Woodroff in Bentley and Bretton, Yorks., which belonged to Byland mon., and all possessions of the mon. in Bentley and Bretton; to Eliz. Alott late wife of Robt. Alott. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 9.

xvi. The advowson of Houghton rectory, Leic.; to Brian Cave. Westm., 5 July. *Ib.* m. 28.

22. Sir Ralph Sadleyr, King's counsellor. Lease of a farm called Barwik, in Standon parish, Herts; for 30 years from Mich., A.D. 1552; at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; upon the expiration of a 21 years' lease 31 Jan. 23 *Hen.* VIII., by Henry late marquis of Exeter and Gertrude his wife, attainted, to Ric. Fisser. Hampton Court, 17 May 35 *Hen.* VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 5.

23. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. Lands in Halstocke in Okehampton parish, Devon, which belonged to Tavestock mon.; to Leonard Yowe. Westm., 6 July. *Pat.* 35 *Hen.* VIII., p. 5, m. 7.

ii. Garthorne grange, Westmld., which belonged to St. Leonard's hospital in York; to Jas. Belynggham and his heirs. Westm., 6 July. *Pat.* 35 *Hen.* VIII., p. 12, m. 14.

24. Jas. Lawson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. Grant, in fee, for 405*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, of the manor of Byker, Nthld., which belonged to Hen. late earl of Northumberland. Grenewiche, 28 June 35 *Hen.* VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 5, m. 12.

25. Viscount Lisle, the King's High Admiral. Licence to export 400 tons of tallow and 400 dikkers of "calveskyns"

or tanned leather, hides or backs, or so many dozen calfskins as after the rate of the King's customs shall amount to 400 dikkers of tanned leather, counting 10 doz. calfskins to a dikker. Westm., 3 July 35 *Hen.* VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 July.—P.S.—*French Roll*, 36 *Henry VIII.*, m. 3. *In English.*

26. Ric. Wasshyngton, of Grarig, Westmld. Grant, in fee, for 738*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, of Shappe rectory, Westmld., which belonged to the mon. of Shappe, with the advowson of the vicarage; also the manor of Docker, Westmld., lands (many tenants named) in Docker in the parish of Kirkby in Kendall, Westmld., rent and service of Thos. Corney and his heirs for lands in Middleton in the parish of Kyrkeby Londesdale, Westmld., a messuage in tenure of Laur. Garnett in Blasterfeld in Crosby Ravenswath parish, Westmld., rent and service of Rol. Bland and his heirs for lands in Setbarre and Dent, Yorks., and a messuage in tenure of Ric. Nevetson in Newby in Morland parish, Westmld., which belonged to St. Leonard's mon. or hospital in York. Westm., 2 July 35 *Hen.* VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 4, m. 6.

27. *Heref.* Commission to Sir Ric. Vaughan, John Pres, Roger Bodenham, and Wm. Caple to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of Miles ap Harry. Westm., 7 July. *Pat.* 35 *Hen.* VIII., p. 4, m. 12*d.*

28. Jas. Lawson, of Newcastle upon Tyne. Licence to alienate Byker manor, Nthld., and the manor of Mattisfen West with its appurtenances in Stamerden parish, Nthld.; to John Ragge and Robt. Lynsey, clks., on condition that, within four years, they are to be regranted to the said Jas. Lawson for life, with remainder to Edm. Lawson, son of the said Jas., and the heirs male of his body, with like remainder, in default, successively, to Hen., George and Wm., other sons of the said Jas., with remainder in default to the right heirs of the said Edm. Westm., 7 July. *Pat.* 35 *Hen.* VIII., p. 5, m. 3.

29. Ralph Latham, of London, goldsmith. Grant, in fee, for 848*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, of the lordship and manor of Upmynster alias Upmysterhall, Essex, which belonged to Thos. earl of Essex, attainted, and is now in tenure of Humph. Frythe, with six woods (names and extent given) in Upmynster, and all other appurtenances there. Westm., 2 July 35 *Hen.* VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 15.

30. Wm. Whorwod, attorney general. Grant, in fee, for 648*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, of the manor of Alveley, Salop, which belonged to Shrewsbury mon., and lands, specified, in tenure of Humph. Lowe, David Lawley and John Dolman, in Alveley, which belonged to Shrewsbury; also the rectory of

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GRANTS IN JULY 1543—*cont.*

Kynvare *alias* Kynfare, Staff., which belonged to Bordesley mon., in tenure of Rol. Babyngton; the rectory of Gwytyng-power *alias* Netherguytting, Glouc., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem (and preceptory of Quenyngton, in later clause), in tenure of Ant. More. Except advowsons belonging to Alveley manor.

Also grant, in fee, to the said Wm. Whorwod and Wm. Walter, of the site, &c., of the late house of friars of Thellesford *alias* Thellsford, Warw., a 7 ac. grove called Thellesford Grove, in tenure of Wm. Lucy, land in Charlecote *alias* Charelcote, Warw., in tenure of Wm. Lucy, and in Wasperton, Warw., in tenure of Wm. Lake, all which belonged to Thellesford.

Also grant, in fee, to Wm. Whorwod of the advowsons of the vicarage of Gwytyng-power *alias* Nethergwytyng, Glouc., which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, and of the rectory of Brome, Staff., Worc. dioc., which belonged to the priory of black nuns called the Blacke Ladyes, in co. Staff. Westm., 5 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 4.

31. Sir John Gresham, of London, esquire for the Body, *alias* mercer. Pardon and release of all moneys paid by or for the King before 25 March 34 Hen. VIII. to the said Sir John. Greenwich, 20 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 15.

32. Sir John Wallop, captain of the castle and county of Guysnes. Appointment as chief captain and leader of the forces which, at the request of the Emperor Charles, in accordance with a certain treaty, the King sends for the defence and delivery from hostile incursion of the said Emperor's dominions. *Del.* Westm., 7 July 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 13. *Rymer*, XI. 1.

33. Ric. Saverey, of Totneys, Devon. Grant, in fee, for 439l. 14s., of the manor and rectory of Rattre, Devon, in tenure of John Manefee, which belonged to the mon. of St. Dogmaelles, co. Pemb., with the advowson of the vicarage, certain woods (names and extents given), and all appurtenances in the parish of Rattre. Greenwich, 2 July 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 9.

34. Ric. Wasshynton, of Grarig, Westmld. Licences to alienate:—

i. Docker manor, Westmld., lands of 15 tenants (named) in Docker and the parish of Kyrby in Kendall, Westmld., and rent and service of Thos. Corney for lands in Middleton in the parish of Kyrkeby Londesdale, Westmld., and of Roland Blande for lands in Settbear and Dent, Yorks., all which belonged to St. Leonard's hospital in York; to Ant. Duckett. Westm., 9 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 5.

ii. A messuage, &c., in tenure of Ric. Nevetson in Newby in Morlande parish, Westmld.; to the said Ric. Nevetson. Westm., 9 July. *Ibid.*

35. Robt. Burgoyne, of London. Licence to alienate a messuage, &c., formerly in tenure of Hugh Crateford, clk., and afterwards of Mary Crateford and now of Humph. Crateford in Horwell, Worc., which belonged to Little Malverne mon.; to Nic. Clyfton. Westm., 9 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 5.

36. Walter Hendle, attorney of Augmentations, and Margery his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Walter, for 535l. 11s. 7d., of the reversion of a grant for life, 7 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII., to Ric. bp. suffragan of Dover, of the manor of Elmerston, Kent, which belonged to the Black Friars of Langley *alias* Langley Regis *alias* Childerlangley *alias* Chilternlangley, Herts; and also of the said manor of Elmerston *alias* Elmiston with all its appurtenances which belonged to the Black Friars of Langley or to Dertford priory, with the advowson of Elmerston rectory; also marshlands called Sterlonde. Derlonde and New Innynge in Stone parish in the Isle of Oxney, Kent, and Cowlees in Appuldore parish, Kent, purchased from Thos. abb. of Canterbury, and the tenement late of Sir Thos. Wiatt, dec., within the precinct of the Friars Preachers in London. Westm., 3 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 3.

37. Ant. Bouchyer *alias* Bochier. To be auditor of the lands of the duchy of York on this side Trent, and of all lands of the late Queen Jane; in reversion after Thos. Twesell who holds the office by pat. (cited) of 16 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII.; with fees and profits as enjoyed by Thos. Twesell, or Thos. Combes. Westm., 8 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 9 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 15.

38. Geoff. Shakerley of Shakerley, Lanc. Grant, in fee, for 560l. 15s. 8d., of the manor of Byevely *alias* Byley, Chesh., which belonged to Delacres mon., Staff.; and the manor of Pyllardington, Warw., which belonged to Shene priory, Surr.; with appurtenances in Byevely, Mydelwyche, Heghley, Overyatehouse and Netheryatehouse, Chesh., and Pyllardington, Warw.; a cottage called Tybis-house in Byevely in Myddelwiche parish, Chesh., and other lands leased with the said manor of Byevely to Humph. Reynold, and lands called le Overyatehouse and le Netheryatehouse in Myddelwyche parish in tenure of Humph. Whytney and Humph. Reynoldes, which belonged to Delacres. A portion of tithes in Halford, Warw., in tenure of the rector of Halford and a portion of tithes out of Oxhulffe rectory,

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Warw., which belonged to Shene. And the grange called Lachedenys in Budworth parish, Chesh., which belonged to Norton mon., formerly in tenure of Margery Holford, and now of Ewan Holford. Westm., 4 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 July. — P.S. (*torn*). *Pat. p. 16, m. 25.*

39. Ric. Bartlett, M.D. Grant, in fee, for 476*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, of the manor of Seyntbury *alias* Senbury, Glouc., which belonged to Evesham mon., and lands in Seyntbury called "lez Lottes" *alias* Courteland, which belonged to Evesham, numerous lands (named, described and tenants named) in Seyntbury, and the advowson of Seyntbury rectory, which belonged to Evesham. Westm., 3 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 9 July. — P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 27.*

40. Thos. Horner and John Horner, junr. Grant, in fee to the said John, for 1,831*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, of the manors of Melles, Lye and Nonney, Soms., which belonged to Glastonbury mon., the advowsons of Melles rectory, Lye chapel and Nonney rectory, and a pension of 20*s.* out of Melles rectory; also the farm of Luyde and lands called Luyde in Yevell parish, Soms., which belonged to Glastonbury, in tenure of lady Eliz. Fitzjames, widow; also the manor of Discowe *alias* Discove, Soms., which belonged to Brewton mon., with appurtenances in Discowe and Holy Waters *alias* Holy Fathers; and lands (tenants named) in Battcombe, Soms., which belonged to Taunton priory. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 July. — P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 10.*

41. Thos. Lawe. Grant, in fee, for 104*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* of a tenement in Fylgrave and Hardmede parishes, Bucks., and a mansion called le Parsonage Place in Lathebury parish, Bucks., in his tenure, which belonged to Lavenden mon.; and also the advowson of Hardmede rectory, which belonged to Lavenden. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 July. — P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 25.*

42. Thos. Hemmyng. Grant, in fee, for 709*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, of the manor and rectory of Alrichesay *alias* Alrylseye *alias* Alrilsey-beri ferme, Beds., which belonged to Waltham Holy Cross mon., with appurtenances in Alrichesey, Henlowe, Langford, Scotfold, Holwell and Cadwell *alias* Calewell, Beds.; also the advowson of Alrichesey vicarage, and rents called "le Cosyners rent, Kecheners rent, and Pytancers rent" leased to the said Thomas with the said manor and rectory; except other advowsons. Westm., 6 July 35 Henry VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 July. — P.S. *Pat. p. 8, m. 22.*

43. Ambrose Bekwyth. Grant, in fee, for 176*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, of the reversions and rents reserved upon the following Crown

leases, described, (1) to Robt. Kyrke, clk., 20 Dec. 31 Hen. VIII., of Handale priory, Yorks., and lands there, and (2) to Ralph Bekwyth, of York, goldsmith, 20 April 31 Hen. VIII., of the house of the late White Friars in York; also grant of the house and site of the said priory of nuns of Handale *alias* Gryndale, numerous closes (names and extent given) in Handale which belonged to that nunnery, and a mill beside the said nunnery; also the moiety of a meadow called Mekyll Yng in Handale which belonged to Gromont priory; also the said house of the White Friars and three messuages (tenants named) in York which belonged to it; pasture called Rosecroft in Leverton field in Leverton and Lostehouse, Yorks., in tenure of Ralph Duke and Thos. Franke, rector of Lostehouse, which belonged to Gysbourne mon.; and a great messuage in York, formerly in tenure of John Morguyn, and now of Wm. Bekwyth, in the street called St. Andrewes Gate between houses lately belonging to Newburgh mon. and Marton priory, which messuage belonged to Marton. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 July. — P.S. *Pat. p. 9, m. 9.*

44. John Brereton, the King's servant, younger son of Sir Wm. Brereton of Brereton, Chesh., dec., one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's chamber. Grant, in tail male, of the lordship or manor of Buglawton, Chesh. Westm., 8 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 10 July. — P.S. *Pat. p. 18, m. 18.*

45. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate a garden in tenure of Robt. Riche in the parish of St. Stephen in Colmanstrete, London, which belonged to Thos. earl of Essex, attainted; to the said Robt. Riche. Westm., 12 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 3, m. 2.*

46. Winchester College. Grant to the Warden and scholars clerks of St. Mary College of Winchester beside Winchester, and their successors (in consideration of the lordship and manor of Harmondsworth, Midd., the rectories of Harmondsworth, Heston, Hampton upon Thames, Isletworth, and Twyckenham, Midd., the manors of Shawe and Colthopp, Berks., the advowsons of the vicarages of Harmondsworth, &c., Midd., and of the rectory of Shawe, Berks., and all lands sold to the Crown by a certain indenture, and of 671*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*) of the manors of Moundesmere and Stubbynton, Hants, which belonged to Southwike mon., Woodmancote, Hants, and Pydel-trenthide, Dors., which belonged to Hyde mon., Enford, Wilts., which belonged to St. Swithin's mon., and Sydlyng, Dors., which belonged to Milton *alias* Myddelton mon.; with appurtenances in Moundesmere, Retherwike, Stubbynton, Portesey,

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GRANTS in JULY 1548—*cont.*

Portesmouth, Portersbrige, and Woodmancote, Hants, Pydeltrenthide, Enford, and Sydlyng; custom of hay at Retherwyke leased with Moundesmere manor to Robt. Hannyngham; lands called Frerelandes and Garnese Londres in Pydeltrenthide leased, with the manor, to Thos. Knyght; a croft called Doggersclose beside Kinges Yate Strete in St. Michael's parish, Winchester, which belonged to St. Mary's mon., Winchester, in tenure of Wm. Browne; lands in Chale parish, Hants, called Walpan, which belonged to Quarre abbey in the I. of Wight, in tenure of Thos. Gladhouse; a mill and meadow in Enford leased, with the manor, to Thos. Matyn; and numerous lands specified in Sydlyng leased, with the manor, to Hen. Strangwayes; also grant of the houses of the late Friars Preachers, Friars Minors, Friars Carmelites and Friars Augustines in Winchester; and a cottage in Milbourne Porte, Dors. and Soms., which belonged to Cirencester mon., in tenure of Wm. Sampson, Agnes his wife and John their son. Also the rectories of Portesey and Portesmouth, Hants, which belonged to Southwike, the rectory and advowson of the church of Enford, Wilts., which belonged to St. Swithin's, a portion of tithes in Upsydling in the parish of Brodsydling, Dors., which belonged to Milton and is now in tenure of Giles Penney, the rectory of Syddelyng, Dors., which belonged to Milton, and the rectory of Milborne Porte, Dors. and Soms., which belonged to Cirencester; also the advowsons of the vicarages of these churches. Also woods (names and extents given) in the parish of Preston Candever and Nutley which belonged to Southwik, and in Woodmancote and Pydeltrenthide which belonged to Hyde, and certain grain rents of Stubbyngton manor and of Portesey and Portesmouth rectories. Except all advowsons not here specified and lead, save in gutters and windows. Westm., 8 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 12 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 18.

47. Ric. Callowhille. Grant, in fee, for 417*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, of messuages in Clifton, Worc., called Hakes Lande (with several fields, &c., named), Cookes Felde, and le Personage landes (with tithes in tenure of Edw. Wrighte), which belonged to Lymbroke priory; rents and service out of lands in Tedeston Delamer (7 tenants named and the rector of Tideston Wafer for land called Balles Grounde) and Bilfelde (1 named) Heref., which belonged to Greater Malverne priory. Also the site, &c., of Whiston priory, Worc., and lands (names and extents given) in Claynes parish, Worc., known as the demesnes of Whiston priory, and leased to Walter Wallshe; also a close lying at le Barbours Broke in Claynes, and numerous tenements (specified and tenants named) in the city

of Worcester which belonged to Whiston. Also the manor or farm called Saynt Hellens Ferme in the parish of East Brameling or East Brambeling, Kent, which belonged to St. Helen's priory in London. Except the bells and leaden roofing at Whiston and all advowsons. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 July.—P.S. (*torn and mutilated*). *Pat.* p. 13, m. 6.

48. The King's "right trusty and right well beloved cousin, the earl of Glencarn." Licence to purchase 200 tuns of beer and convey it by ship into Scotland. Westm., 6 July 35 Henry VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 13 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 17. *In English.*

49. Tattershall College, Linc. Grant to George Hennege, clk., the master, and the chaplains of the college and almshouse of Holy Trinity of Tatteshalle, Linc., and their successors (for the manor of Knevettes, Ntht., sold to the Crown by indenture of 1 July 35 Hen. VIII., and for 65*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*) of the manor of Manthorp and Burthorp, Linc., which belonged to Crowland mon., numerous messuages, &c. (tenants named) in Wythom, Linc., which belonged to Crowland; the grange of Little Grymsby, Linc., and close called Fyrre Close there in possession of Sir Wm. Skipwith which belonged to Nunneormesby priory; and the manor of Langton next Horncastell, Linc., which belonged to Kirksted mon. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 13 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 26.

50. John Oteley of Whittington, Staff., and Anne his wife, and the heirs of the said John. Grant, for 137*l.*, of Hencote grange, Salop, and the Comen More in Hencote (several present and late tenants named) which belonged to the mon. of Lylleshull alias Lylleshill, Salop. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 13 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 30.

51. Ric. Calowhyll. Licence to alienate the manor or farm called Saynt Helenes Ferme in Estbramelyng parish, Kent, which belonged to St. Helen's priory in London, and was granted to the said Ric. by pat. of 13 July inst.; to Gabriel Caldeham, freemason of London. Terlyng, 14 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 22.

52. Sir Wm. Malery, the King's servant. To be, during the King's pleasure, chief paymaster of pensions and fees, to the amount of 1,000*l.* yearly, assigned in the East, West, and Middle Marches towards Scotland; with fees of 20*l.* Hampton Court, 13 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 14 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 14. *Rymer*, XI. 3.

53. Jas. Leveson, merchant of the Staple. Grant, in fee, for 2,725*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* of the manor and lordship of Lylleshull,

1543.

Salop, which belonged to Lylleshull mon., the manor of Hundes Chedull, Staff., which belonged to Croxden mon., the manor, farm and tenement of Sutton, in Sutton parish, Salop, which belonged to Wenlok priory, the manor and lordship of Dowles, Worc. and Salop, and the manor and tenement of Meaton Magna and Meaton Parva in Kinlett parish, Salop, which belonged to Major Malverne priory, and all appurtenances of the premises in Lylleshull, Hunnyngton *alias* Hemyngton, Muxton, Donyngton, Meaton Magna, Meaton Parva, and Kyndlett, Salop, in Hundes Chedull, Staff., in Sutton, Salop, and in Dowles, Worc. and Salop.

Also Dynthill grange in the parish of St. Alkmund of the town of Shrewsbury, in tenure of Ric. Pyncell, lands (specified and tenants named) in Freysseley in Pollesworthe parish, Warw., two watermills under one roof in Longdon, Salop, in tenure of Hen. Walker, with fishing in the water of Tyerne, and a grange called Lysyard and watermill in Tong parish, Salop, in tenure of William Mytton, all which belonged to Lylleshull.

Also lands (tenants named) in Brocton in the parish of Sutton Maddock, Salop, except the tithe barn in Brocton with the croft and moor there; the manor in Brocton aforesaid in tenure of John Lawrence and Isotte his wife, and a tenement in tenure of Eleanor Whitewike there; and lands (specified and tenants named) in Harryngton in Sutton Maddock parish, Wokynyate in the parishes of Wombridge, Rockewardin *alias* Rokardyne, and Wellyngton, Salop, Tibberton in Egemound parish, Salop, and Grendell in Ryton parish, Salop; all which belonged to Wombridge.

Also rents and services of numerous tenants named in Clareley parish, Salop, and lands there (specified and tenants named) including Bewbryge grange and a water mill in Netherbewbrige; lands called Hiddislande in Hiddisland within the parish of Hiegh Erkehall, Salop, and lands (specified and tenants named) in Broughton in Clareley parish, Salop; all which belonged to Haughmounde mon.

Numerous lands (specified and tenants named) in Chedull, Staff., including pasture called Chedulmore and wood called Monkewood, and a house called le Wychehouse in Myddlewyche, Chesh., in tenure of Wm. Venables, which belonged to Croxden mon.

Also the farm called Asteley Abbottes with lands in Asteley Bridge *alias* Abbottes Asteley, Salop, in tenure of John Oseley and Margery his wife, and a messuage in the town of Hoppeforde in Morvelde parish in tenure of Juliana Oseley and Thos. Oseley her son, which belonged to Shrewsbury mon.

Lands in Sutton and Colneham, Salop, leased with the aforesaid manor of Sutton to Wm. and Thos. Prowde, and two water

mills in Sutton in tenure of Ric. Oseley, and lands specified (and tenants named) in Dewxhill or Deulxhill, Salop, which belonged to Wenloke mon. Lands named and tenants named in Dowles, which belonged to Major Malverne mon. A messuage opposite the late house of the Crossed Friars near the Tower of London in Hartestrete in the parish of St. Olave and ward of Algate in tenure of John Cauncle and Joan his wife, which belonged to the said Friars. The common or moor called Wyldmore in Lylleshull parish and all other lands in Lylleshull and Longdon parishes which belonged to Lylleshull mon. Woods called Domyngton Grove (?) *alias* Donnyngton Wood (540 ac.), and Lylleshull Wood (140 ac.) in Lylleshull parish, and Buckettes Copp (3 ac.), and More Copp (1 ac.) in Pollysworth parish, which belonged to Lylleshull mon.; and Newe Haycookes (28 ac.), Gybbaryding (30 ac.), and Monkeswood (32 ac.), and the common and wood called Ringey, in Chedull parish, which belonged to Croxston. And the advowsons of the rectories of Dowles, Newport and Longdon, Salop. Subject to certain charges. Hampton Court, 12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 14 July.—P.S. (*Slightly injured*). *Pat.* p. 15, m. 35.

54. John Smyth, of Bristol, merchant. Grant, in fee, for 319*l.*, of a tenement in Smallstrete in the parish of St. Werburg, commonly called St. Warborow in the said city or late town of Bristol, in tenure of Gilbert Cogan; another tenement in Smallstrete in St. Leonard's parish, in tenure of John Wynter; another in St. Werburg's parish, in tenure of Wm. Persye; another in Cornestrete in All Saints parish there, in tenure of Simon Hauke *alias* Hauwke; another in Brodestrete in the parish of St. Alduenn, commonly called Saynt Twyn, there, in tenure of John Hide; all which belonged to Bath priory. Also a tenement in Briggewater, Soms., which belonged to Briggewater priory or hospital; the manor and farm of Durleigh, Soms., which belonged to the same; and the *burgum* (qu. *burgagium*?) in the town and parish of Briggewater, in tenure of the said John Smyth, which belonged to Athelney mon.

Also, for 21*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, a tenement in Cornestrete in St. Werburg's parish, which belonged to Neth mon., co. Glam., now in tenure of Wm. Shipman. Westm., 4 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 22.

55. Ric. Grove or Groffe, of London, grocer *alias* merchant. Protection, going in the retinue of Hen. lord Matravers, deputy of Calais. Westm., 8 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 14 July.—P.S. *French Roll*, 36 Hen. VIII., m. 3.

56. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Grant, in fee to the

1548.

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GRANTS in JULY 1548—*cont.*

said Ric., for 1,402*l.* 21*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease 14 May 32 Hen. VIII. to John Josselyn, of three tenements in the town of Buckingham, and a grove called Heremytes Grove in Westburye parish, Bucks., late in tenure of John Lamberte, which belonged to the college of Acon, London; a meadow in tenure of Hugh Preeste in Cathorpe, Linc., which belonged to Kyrkestede abbey; Lockeridge manor, Wilts, which belonged to Sampforde preceptory, Oxon, and St. John's of Jerusalem, and rent and service of Hugh Blake and his ancestors in Barwyke, and certain woods and lands (specified) in Overton and Fyfeld, which belonged to the same; the tenement late of Thos. Spencer and now of Thos. Grenehaugh, in Teversall, Notts, and Annesley rectory, Notts, with advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to Felley mon.; Bradfeild grange in the parish of Russhe-don, Herts, which belonged to Warden mon., in tenure of John Newporte; the site, churchyard and certain gardens, &c., described, of the late house of Augustinian Friars in Newarke, Notts; three messuages called Kelly Ogeres, Lloyen y Kyllen and Nantederyn (tenants named) in Combigga Arustleye ("Combuga et Arustleye" in a later clause) in the parish of Traveglas, between the rivers Lloyd and Buga, in co. Montgomery, which belonged to Comhier mon., co. Radnor; two parcels of demesne lands of Barton Abbots in a field called Lytlefeld, beside Monkeleighton (one of them called Bordlande, adjoining Pedmershefeld), in the parish of St. Mary de Porte, in co. city of Gloucester, in tenure of Thos. Bell and Joan his wife, which belonged to St. Peter's mon., Gloucester; a messuage with lands in Mekell meadow and Marston meadow under Bratford, in the parish of Wolston, Warw., in tenure of Wm. Durant, which belonged to Coventry Charterhouse; rents and services out of lands of Kenelm Dygby in Halyocke, Leic., Sir Wm. Feldyng in Martynsthorpe, Rutl., John Prudmere, Thos. Geffron, Thos. Sendren, John Fawkenor and Agnes Colston, in Stoke-drye, Rutl., and out of Stokedrye rectory, lands called Dyngley Leas in Stokedry and all possessions in these places of the preceptory of Dyngley, Ntht., and St. John's of Jerusalem; all lands (6 tenants named) in Skevyngton, Leic., which belonged to Launde priory; lands in tenure of Sir Everard Dygbye in Halyocke, Leic., which belonged to Pypwell mon., and all possessions of Pypwell in Halyocke, Leic., and Drye Stoke, Rutl.; all lands (2 tenants named) in Skevyngton, which belonged to the mon. of Pratis Leicester; the tenement of Thos. Smarte in Crowelton, Ntht., which belonged to Dynglaye preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem; the manor and tenement called Newhall in

Ware parish, Herts, which belonged to Waltham mon., with two woods called Abbottes Gardeyn and Tyle Woodde there; the copyhold messuage of Eliz. Crosse in Hempstede, co. city of Gloucester, which belonged to Lanthony mon., Glouc.; a messuage in tenure of Austin Dawys in Yweleighe, Glouc., which belonged to Bradestok mon., Wilts; a messuage in tenure of John Rydeler in Myntyte, Glouc., which belonged to Lanthony, Glouc.; a messuage in tenure of John Cawson in Chelworthe, Wilts, and the rectory of Somerforde Keynes, Wilts, with advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to Merton priory, Surr.; the site and chief messuage of Cateby manor, Leic., which belonged to Dunstaple priory, Beds, in tenure of Wm. Ball; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Exton, Rutl., which belonged to St. Andrew's priory, Northampton; a meadow in tenure of Chr. Rastell and Eleanor his wife, and their sons Wm. and Ric., in Wydnam within the lordship of Hasefeld, Glouc., which belonged to Lesser Malverne mon.; Whitewall grange within the lordship of Ewyas Lacy, Heref., which belonged to Dore priory (*sic*), in tenure of Hen. Tyler; lands (named and tenants named) in Craneham and Upper Craneham, in the lordship of Througham, Glouc., which belonged to Cirencester mon.; lands in tenure of Edw. Warren in Brokethorpe, Glouc., which belonged to Lanthony priory, Glouc.; lands in tenure of Thos. Lovewaye and others in Westrode within the lordship of Througham, Glouc., which belonged to Cirencester; lands in tenure of Thos. Baggeworthe and others in Normore, Culverbruggefurlong and Trudworthe, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode in co. city of Gloucester, which belonged to St. Peter's, Gloucester; also the messuage in tenure of Wm. Gardyner and Joan his wife and Wm. their son in Pytchecombe, Glouc., which belonged to St. Peter's, and the chief messuage of Turkedean manor and lands let with it to Wm. Walter, which belonged to Lanthony. Hampton Court, 10 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 15 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 3, m. 12.*

57. Ric. Andrewis and Nic. Temple. Grant, in fee to the said Ric., for 1,331*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, of a close of pasture at Twysfordes Brugge in Lenchewicke parish, Worc., in tenure of Thos. Dyngley, and a messuage called Jerrardes and Colyns in Malgersburye, Worc., in tenure of John Wynford, which belonged to Evisham mon.; a toft and house in Thurneby, Ntht., in tenure of Robt. Parkyn, which belonged to Soulby mon.; a messuage and land called Both Wethe in Selston, Notts, in tenure of Ric. and Eliz. Howson, which belonged to Felley mon.; the manors of Harsfeld and Payneswike, Glouc., and a messuage called

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Comchouse *alias* Combehouse in Payns-
wyke, in tenure of Thos. Gardyner and
Agnes his wife and Ric. their son, which
belonged to Lanthony mon., Glouc.; the
rectory of Odeby *alias* Owdeby, Leic.,
which belonged to Launde mon., leased
to Thos. Waldram, and the advowson of
the vicarage; the site, &c., of the late
priory of Lesser Malverne, Worc., with
lands in Little Malverne (named) and a
mill in tenure of Hen. Russell, the manor
of Clifton, Worc., and lands (specified and
tenants named) in Clyfton and in Nether
Mershe in Kemsey parish, all which
belonged to Lesser Malverne; pasture
called "the pasture of Horspath" in
Horsepathe parish, Oxon, in tenure of
John Naper, which belonged to St. John's
of Jerusalem and to Samford preceptory;
lands in le Peke between Leycroftes and
Hethecote in Bardborne parish, Derb.,
which belonged to Trentham priory, in
tenure of Ric. Yeve; lands (described and
tenants named) in Quenton parish, Bucks.
which belonged to Thame mon.; Tembry
rectory, Worc., which belonged to Shene
mon., Surr., with the advowsons of the
vicarage of Tembry and chapels of
Laystres and Rocheforde, Worc.; lands
called Cassies *alias* Cassyes Farme in
Elmebrige, Worc., and in tenure of John
Burneford, which belonged to the late earl
of Warwick; lands (specified and tenants
named) in the parishes of St. Mary and
St. Paul in Malmesbury, Wilts, which
belonged to Malmesbury mon., and in
Blakedon, Soms., which belonged to
Cannyngham priory and to Henton priory;
a tenement in Wellowe parish, Soms.,
in tenure of John Osborne, which belonged
to lord Hungerford, attainted; lands
(named) in the parish of St. Mary de Lode
in co. city of Gloucester, which belonged
to St. Peter's mon., Gloucester, in tenure
of Ant. Marmyon; and lands called lez
More Hayes, parcel of Shipton manor,
Soms., in the parish of Charletoune
Mosgrave, Soms., in tenure of Steph.
Andrews, which belonged to Marg.
countess of Sarum, attainted. Except the
lead upon the priory of Lesser Malverne
save in gutters and windows. Westm.,
8 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng,
15 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 3, m. 17.

58. Sir Wm. Malary. To be treasurer
of Berwick upon Tweed; as fully as Sir
Ric. Cholmeley, Thos. lord Darcy or Sir
Geo. Lawson exercised the office. Hamp-
ton Court, 13 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.*
Terlyng, 15 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 10, m. 14.

59. Thos. Brooke, sen., and Thos.
Brooke, jun. Grant, in fee, for 267l. 12s. 8d.,
of lands (specified and numerous tenants
named) in Akeley Magna *alias* Okeley
Magna, Ntht., which belonged to Pipewell
mon.; except advowsons. Hampton Court,
12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 15
July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 13, m. 1.

60. Thos. Dalston. Grant, in fee, for
1,762l. 19s. 1d., of the manors of Brund-
holme, Uldale, Calbecke, Upton, and
Kyrkebride, Cumb., which belonged to
Henry — (blank) late earl of Northum-
berland; the manor of Temple Sowrbry,
Westmld. and Cumb., which belonged to
St. John's of Jerusalem and the preceptory
of Mount St. John, Yorks.; many ten-
ements (tenants named) in Caldebecke,
Bromefeld and Hildkyrke, and all lands in
these places which belonged to Holme
mon., Cumb.; also the advowsons of
Kyrkebride and Uldale rectories which be-
longed to the said earl of Northumberland.
Except mines of lead and coal. Hampton
Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng,
15 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 10.

61. Roger Edgeworthe, S. T. P., the
King's chaplain. Presentation to the per-
petual vicarage of the parish church of St.
Cuthbert, Wells, Soms., *vice* John South-
wood, LL.D., dec. Hampton Court, 10
July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 15 July.
—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 12.

62. Edw. Humfrey. Grant, in fee,
for 276l. 2s., of the manor and rectory of
Addyngton Parva, Ntht., and a barn, &c.,
in Addyngton Parva, in tenure of Wm.
Hanwell, which belonged to Soulbie mon.
Also a messuage in his tenure in Barton
Segrave, Ntht., which belonged to Soulbie;
and a pension of 40s. out of Barton
Segrave rectory, which belonged to
Kenelworth mon. Also the advowson of
Barton Segrave rectory. Hampton Court,
12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm.,
15 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 32.

63. Robt. Fytche. Grant, in fee, for
181l. 3s. 6d., of the grange and farm of
Thursley *alias* Graungefeld, in Thursley,
Derb., which belonged to Croxden mon.,
Staff., in tenure of Thos., Rog., and Wm.
Glossopp; and lands in Thurmansleyghe
alias Thurmanslugh *alias* Nonnecloughe,
Derb., which belonged to Kinges Mede
priory, Derb., in tenure of Jas. Prowdelove.
Del. Westm., 15 July 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B.
(Signed by Cranmer, Hertford, Westminster
and Petre, and by John Bakere, Robert
Sowthwell and Thomas Moyle, and, as
examined, by Will'm Whorwod and John
Sewster.)

64. Ric. Andrewes of Hayles, Glouc.,
and Ric. Temple. Licence to alienate
Newhall manor in Ware parish, Herts,
which belonged to Waltham mon., Essex,
with woods named Abbottes Garden 1½ ac.
and Tyle Woode (3 ac.) in Ware; to John
Dodyngton, sen. Terlyng, 16 July. *Pat.*
35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 25.

65. Thos. Gowar, the King's servant.
To be receiver general of the lands
appointed to the pay of the soldiers of the
castle and town of Berwick, viz.: the lord-
ships, castles and manors of Shereffhutton,

1543.

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GRANTS in JULY 1543—*cont.*

Middelham, Richemond, Cotingham, Sandall, Wakefelde, Hattefeld, Connesburgh, Dancaſter, Hoton Panell, the caſtle and manor of Barnardes Caſtell, the tallage and farm of the town of Berwick, the cuſtom and ſubſidy of the ſame, and a ſum of 280*l.* a year out of the cuſtom and ſubſidy of Kiſtington upon Hull, and 230*l.* a year out of thoſe of Newcaſtle upon Tyne; with profits as enjoyed by Sir Geo. Lawſon. Hamptoncourte, 8 July, 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 37.

66. Thoſ. Gower, the King's ſervant. To be ſurveyor of buildings and fortifications at Berwick and the caſtles of Berwick and Wark, with fees of 20*l.* from the general receiver of Sherifhutton, Middelham, Richemond, Cotingham, Sandall, Wakefeld, Hatfeld, Cunniſburgh, Dancaſtre, Panel Hoton, and Barnardcaſtle; and governor and ſurveyor of all the King's brewhouſes, bakehouſes, ſtorehouſes, garners, mills, ſtables and other houſes within the town of Berwick, the place called the Neſſe of the ſame and Holy Iſland; *vice* Sir Geo. Lawſon. Hampton Court, 12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 6, m. 38.

67. Sir Humph. Forſter, the King's ſervant. Grant, in fee, for 229*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, of Waſyng manor, Berks, which belonged to the college or hoſpital of St. Nicolas de Valle beſide New Sarum, certain closes, &c. (names and extents given), in Waſing and Medgeham, Berks, rent and ſervice of Sir John Norres and his anceſtors for lands in Medgeham and of Sir Ric. Lyſter and his anceſtors for lands in Waſing, many cottages and tenements (tenants named) in Waſing, Medgeham and Wolhampton, and certain woods, ſpecified, in Waſing, which belonged to the ſaid college. Weſtm., 3 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 21.

68. Roland Goodman, fiſhmonger, of London. Grant, in fee, for 146*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* of a "ſhedde" and its appurtenances in the pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhops-gate, London, and houſes newly built in his tenure which belonged to St. Helen's priory; a tenement with garden, and 3 closes of land abutting towards the garden on the eaſt and towards the late priory of Minoreſſes on the weſt, and two parcels of paſture leaſed with the ſame tenement, and together with it lying in the pariſh of St. Mary Matfelon, Midd., and late in tenure of Leonard Dawſon, and now of Geoff. Harryſon, and belonging to the ſaid late priory, with the 10 loads of clay and 10 loads of ſand reſerved in Harryſon's leaſe. Alſo a piece of land of 2 ac. with a lodge built in it and two tenements in tenure of the ſaid Goodman, which belonged to

St. Mary's new hoſpital without Biſhops-gate, in St. Botolph's pariſh, between the garden of John Newton on the eaſt, land of the late Charterhouſe of London on the weſt, land of the pariſh church of St. Michael in Cornhill on the north, and the ſaid lands of St. Helen's in Goodman's tenure on the ſouth; alſo a chief meſſuage called the Crowne, in St. Botolph's pariſh in the ſaid Newton's tenure, and another called the Chekker with garden and yard adjoining, and a piece of waſte ground on the north of the yard late in tenure of John Croſſe, pulter, and afterwards of John Newton, with ingreſs and egreſs by the great gate leading to the houſe and garden in tenure of Edm. Gayle, which belonged to the ſaid new hoſpital. Grenewiche, 30 June 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 26.

69. Henry, marquis of Dorſet. Grant, in fee (in conſideration of the manor of Marſton and advowſon of Marſton rectory, Suſſ., and a moiety of the manor of Harlindon *alias* Harlington, Beds., with lands called Parke Medowes in Marſton and all his poſſeſſions in Marſton and Harlington, and for 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), of the manor of Beawmaner, Leic., parcel of poſſeſſions late of Viſcount Beawmount, and in the King's hands by attainder of Francis, late lord Lovell, with all its appurtenances in Beawmaner, Woodhouſe, Woodthorp, Quarendon, Barrowe upon Store and Mountſorrell, Leic. Weſtm., 4 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 28.

70. John Waddesworthe, the King's ſervant. To be a gunner in the Tower of London with 12*d.* a day. Weſtm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 12.

71. The Chancellor and ſcholars of the University of Oxford. Charter declining to accept a ſurrender (cited) which they have made to the King of all their privileges, liberties, franchises and courts; and confirming all their liberties by whomſoever given; with mandate to the mayor and townſmen to permit the University to enjoy all its privileges. Hampton Court, 10 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Weſtm., 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 13.

72. Gilbert Fitzricharde and Stephen Hochynſon, labourers, of Faversham, Kent. Pardon for having, 18 May 35 Hen. VIII., broken into the houſe of John Beſte, of Faversham, and ſtolen two meaſures of corn worth 2*s.* 4*d.* Hampton Court, 12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 13.

73. Ralph Garre, of Cheſter in the Strete, Dham. Pardon for the murder of John Blenkinsopp of Cheſter in the

Street, whom he struck on the head with a stick on 30 Dec. 33 Hen. VIII. Hampton Court, 12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 13.*

74. Edw. Griffyth. Grant, in fee, for 360*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease, 23 Feb. 32 Hen. VIII., to Edw. Hastings, of the site, etc., of the manor or preceptory of Dyngley, with fields, &c. (specified), in Dyngley and Brampton, Ntht., for 21 years, at 9*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* rent. Also grant of the premises, and of certain land (tenants named) in Brampton, and woods, specified, in Brampton, Dyngley and Stoke; all which premises belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem. Except advowsons. Hampton Court, 13 July 30 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 16 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 16, m. 21.*

75. Steph. Bekingham and Anne his wife. Grant, in fee to the said Stephen, for 925*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, of the manor of Follyfautes, Essex, which belonged to Byleigh mon., and the manor or grange of Tolleshunt Major *alias* "Tolleshunt Grange and Longe Wyke," Essex, which belonged to Coggeshall mon.; with appurtenances in Follyfautes, Goldanger, Tolleshunt Major, Totham, Heybryge and Tolleshunt Darcy, Essex; lands called Canterburyes in Goldanger, which belonged to Byleigh, the site of Follyfautes manor, leased to Thos. Myldemaye, rents specified in Goldanger, which belonged to Byleigh, and a tenement called Bartholomewe Colbymes, leased to Wm. Myldemaye, in Tolleshunt Darcy, which belonged to Byleigh; except advowsons. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 17 July.—P.S. *Pat. p. 1, m. 26.*

76. Linc. Commission to Wm. Mounson, Thos. Dymok and Robt. Dighton to make inq. p. m. on the lands and heir of John Meryng. 17 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 12d.*

77. Ric. Andrewes and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. Clyfton manor, Worc., and lands called Kekynwyche Grounde, &c. (tenants named) in Clyfton and Nethermershe *alias* Nethernashe in Kemsey parish, Worc., which belonged to the priory of Minor Malvern; to Nic. Clyfton and Anne his wife in fee to the said Nic. Terlyng, 17 July. *Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 4.*

ii. Lands specified (and tenants named) in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Paul, Malmesbury, Wilts, which belonged to Malmesbury mon.; to John Modye and Joan his wife, in fee to the said John. Terlyng, 17 July. *Ib. m. 5.*

iii. Payneswyke manor, Glouc., lands (tenants named) called Come Howse *alias* Combe Howse in Payneswyke parish, and a stone quarry there, all which belonged to Lanthony mon.; to John Motley. Terlyng, 17 July. *Ib.*

iv. Pasture called "the pasture of Horsepathe," in tenure of John Naper, in — (blank), Oxon, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and Sampforde preceptory, and lands in Cowley, Oxon, which belonged to Kenelworth mon., and the advowson of the rectory of Hayford *ad Pontem*, Oxon; to Edw. Wotton, M.D., and Thos. Slater, in fee to the said Thos. Terlyng, 17 July. *Ib.*

v. Lands in Hartefelde, Glouc., which belonged to Lanthony priory, in tenure of Hugh Newton, parcel of Hartefeld manor; to Hugh Newton. Terlyng, 17 July. *Ib.*

vi. Mylton manor, co. Glam., which belonged to Dymore preceptory, Heref., and St. John's of Jerusalem; to John Bassett. Terlyng, 17 July. *Ib. m. 6.*

vii. Lockerydge manor, Wilts., and certain rents and lands (specified) in Barwyke and in the parishes of Overton and Fyffild, which belonged to Sampford preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem; to Chr. Dymars and Joan his wife, in fee to the said Chr. Terlyng, 17 July. *Ib. m. 24.*

78. Sir John Horsey, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 1,451*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.*, of the lordships and manors of Thorneford, Overcompton and Nethercompton, Dors., which belonged to Shirborne mon., lands called Westleasland in Thorneford, the chief messuage of Stowell *alias* Stowell Courte in Nethercompton, in tenure of Thos. Maundfeld and Wm. his son, the chief messuage, farm and manor of Pynford in Shyrborne parish; all which belonged to Shirborne mon.; also the lordship and manor of Prymsley *alias* Promsley, Dors., which belonged to Buckeland nunnery, Soms. Subject to certain charges. Westm., 9 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 18 July.—S.B. *Pat. p. 6, m. 1.*

79. Ric. Duke, clerk of the Council of the Court of Augmentations, and John Duke, his brother. Grant, in fee to the said Ric., for 405*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, of the lordship and manor of Dotton *alias* Docton *alias* Dodyngton, Devon, and the chapel of St. Mary of Dotton, which belonged to Donkeswell mon., and all possessions of the mon. in Dotton; a meadow, &c., a water mill (tenants named) in Collaton Abbot *alias* Collaton Baleghe, Devon, which belonged to Donkeswell mon.

Also grant to Ric. Duke, in fee, of Budleigh manor, Devon, which belonged to Polsloo priory. Westm., 9 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Terling*, 18 July.—S.B. (*mutilated*). *Pat. p. 6, m. 2.*

80. Wm. Burnell, of London. Grant, in fee, for 170*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, of Bublwe manor, Essex, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem, with appurtenances in Elyns Bumpsted, Steple Bumpsted and Hempstedde, Essex; a great messuage called Muswell Farme and chapel called Muswell Chappell in Clerkenwell, Midd., which

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belonged to Clerkenwell priory, and are in tenure of Hen. Lodesman and John Avery; also the advowson of the rectory of St. Michael in Woodstrete, London; except other advowsons. Dated (*place omitted*) 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 18 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 10.

81. Sir Edw. North, treasurer of Augmentations. Grant, in fee, in consideration of past services, of the house, &c., of the mon. of Eynesham, *alias* Ensham, *alias* Egnesham, Oxon; the manors of Eynesham, Brokeend, Rowlandrithe Parva, *alias* Rowryth *alias* Rowlyrth, Mylcombe, Woodeton *alias* Wodeton, Milton, Chorleburye, Faller, Fynstoke and Shifford, Oxon, and Wykerysden, Glouc., which belonged to Eynesham mon.; pasture called le Frithe in Tyggersley and Eynesham, Oxon, which belonged to Abendon mon.; the rectories of the impropriate churches of Eynesham, Faller and Fynstoke, Chadlington, Shorthampton, Chilton and Chorleburye, and the advowsons of the rectories of Woodeton, *alias* Wodeton, *alias* Woodeton, and Rowlyrth, and vicarages of Eynesham and Chorlebury, which belonged to Eynesham mon.; and all possessions of Eynesham mon. in Eynesham, Brokeend, Castleton, Rowlandrithe Parva, Mylcombe, Wooddeton, Mylton, Chorlebury, Faller, Fynstoke, Northlyle, Wylecott, Shifford, and Bampton *alias* Bamton, Oxon, and in Fulbroke Eynesham, Bucks, and Wykerisden, Glouc.; in as full manner as Ant. Dunston, late abbot of Eynesham, or the last abbot of Abendon held them. Except advowsons, other than those specified above. Oteland, 15 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 18 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 11.

82. John Gyles and Wm. Gyles. Grant, in fee to the said Wm., for 1,095*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, of the lordship and manor of Deane Prior, Devon, with the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage of Deane Priour, and lands called Henylande and wood called Deane Priour Wodde in Deane Priour, all which belonged to Plympton priory; also the advowson of the rectory of Ayshepington, Devon. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 18 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 20.

83. Sir Martin Bowes, the King's servant, alderman of London. Grant, in fee, for 1,332*l.* 15*s.* 14*d.*, of Hoddeshall manor, Kent, which belonged to Hallywell mon., Midd.; the manors of Rokisley, Esthall and Ashe, Kent, which belonged to Thos. Crumwell, earl of Essex, attainted; the advowsons of Rokisley rectory, which belonged to the said earl, and of Asshe rectory, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem; a piece of garden in Fynsbury next the Doghouse, near the city of London, in the parish of St. Botolph without

Bishopsgate (dimensions given), in tenure of Ph. Deraunde; another in Morefeld in the same parish, in tenure of Balthazar Guercey (dimensions and boundaries given); another lying towards Morefeld, in tenure of Martin de Visayne; the two others in Fynsburyfeld next the said Doghouse (dimensions given), in tenure of Peter Champernant and John Stewcley; a garden formerly called Moremeade and now Moregarden in the parish of St. Leonard in Shortdiche without Bishopsgate, in tenure of John Hande (boundaries given with regard to Morelane, &c.); all which premises belonged to Hallywell. Also nine gardens in the said parish of St. Botolph's, which belonged to the New Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate (boundaries, tenants and other particulars given). Also all appurtenances of the manors aforesaid in Rydley, Stansted, Rokesley, Esthall and Ashe, Kent. Also many small woods and groves (specified) in the parishes of Chelisfelde, Orpington, St. Mary Cray and Ashe, which belonged to the said earl of Essex; and in Ashe, Ridley and Stansted, which belonged to Hallywell; and in Rokesley, Dertford and Bexley, which belonged to the said earl. Except advowsons, other than of Rokesley and Ashe aforesaid. Hampton Court, 13 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 18 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 34.

84. Ric. Andrewes of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licence to alienate Temburye rectory, Worc., with advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to Shene mon., Surr.; to Thos. Acton. Terlyng, 19 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 20.

85. Robt. Wyngfelde, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 252*l.*, of the whole manor and moiety of the manor of Upton and Aylesworth, Ntht., which belonged to the late Queen Jane, with appurtenances in Upton, Aylesworth and Ufford, Ntht.; the tenements of Thos. Brewster and nine others (named) in Upton, Aylesworth and Ufford; and lands and woods, specified, in Upton and Allerton Nabbe, in Caster parish, Ntht. Also a messuage and lands in Upton and Aylesworth and in the fields of Baynton and Sutton in the parishes of Ufford and Sutton, Ntht., leased to Hen. Bone, a cottage in Upton, in tenure of Thos. Squyer, lands in Etton parish, in tenure of the rector of Etton, and in Aylesworth, in tenure of Robt. Curtes, which belonged to Stamford nunnery, Ntht. Except advowsons. Hampton Court, 12 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 19 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 9.

86. Ric. Andrewes and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. A close of pasture at Twyffordes Brugge in Lenchewycke parish, Worc., which belonged to Evesham mon., in

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tenure of Thos. Dyngley; to the said Thos. Dyngley. Terlyng. 20 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 24.

ii. Lands in Crowelton, Ntht., which belonged to Dyngley preceptory and St. John's of Jerusalem; to Leonard Huchynson, clk., and Wm. Nyxson. Terlyng. 20 July. *Ib.* m. 37.

iii. The house, &c., of the late Friars Carmelites in Gloucester, lands (named) in tenure of Ant. Marinyon in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, and lands (named and tenants named) which are parcel of the demesnes of Barton Abbatis manor in the parish of St. Mary de Porte, which lands belonged to St. Peter's mon.; to Thos. Bell and Joan his wife, in fee to the said Thos. Terlyng. 20 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 29.

87. Thos. Thaxton, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Bircham Magna, Norwich dioc., void by death. Hampton Court, 10 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Colchester, 20 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 9.

88. Lady Matilda Lane. Grant, in fee, for 980*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on a lease by Thos. Docwra, late prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, and his brethren, dated Clerkenwell, 1 July 4 Hen. VIII., to Ralph Lane, of the commandry or manor of Hogeshawe *alias* Hoggeshawe, Bucks (except woods and advowsons and chattels of fugitives beyond 40*s.* in value) for 90 years at 44*l.* rent. Also grant of the said commandry; the rectory of Hogeshawe; the manor of Whetheley, Warw., which belonged to Ewysham mon., Worc., and several messuages and lands (named and tenants named) in Whetley, which belonged to Ewysham; woods called Hoggeshalwood, 55 ac., which belonged to St. John's, and Whetheley Coppe, 80 ac., which belonged to Ewysham. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Colchester, 20 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 23.

89. Eliz. Darrell. Pardon for having, without licence, obtained lands held of the King *in capite*, in the following way:—Sir Thos. Wyat, late of Allyngton, Kent, by his last will, made 12 June 33 Hen. VIII., gave to Eliz. Darrell, one of the daughters of Sir Edw. Darrell, of Lyttlecote, Wilts, dec., the manor of Mountague *alias* Mountacute, Soms., which belonged to Mountague priory, the site, &c., of the said priory, and all his other lands in Mountague *alias* Mountacute, Mountague Burgh, Mountague For., Babkarye. Systerchampton and Thorney, Soms.; also the manor of Tyntenhull *alias* Tyntenhyll, Soms., which belonged to Mountague priory; also the site, &c., of the nunnery of Tarrant, Dors., and numerous fields, &c. (names and extent given), in Tarrant Cafforde (*elsewhere* Crafforde) and Kaynesdowne, known as lez demesnes of Tarrant mon., and all the lands in tenure of Ric.

Machyn, assignee of Sir John lord Russell, keeper of the Privy Seal. To hold to the said Eliz. for life, with remainder to Henry her son *alias* Henry Wyat and the heirs of his body, with contingent remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir Thos. Wyat. Westm., 20 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 18, m. 3.

90. Ric. Jenour. Grant, in fee, for 326*l.* 15*s.*, of the manor, farm and teneement called Laccheley Hall, Essex, which belonged to the late Queen Jane, with appurtenances in Lyndesell, Stebbyng and Dunmowe Magna, Essex. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurche, 21 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 14.

91. Hugh Askewe, an officer of the Cellar. To be bailiff of the liberty of the manor of Wharleton, Yorks., steward and bailiff errant of that manor, keeper of the palace and manor of Wharleton and of the parks of Wharleton and Awmond, Yorks.; with stated fees. Also with lease for life of certain closes adjoining the manor, late in tenure of Sir Jas. Strangwishe, dec., lands called Grynny Bottom and the herbage and pannage of the said parks, at the accustomed rent. Oteland, 18 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurche, 22 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 15.

92. Edw. Gostwyke, the King's servant, and Dorothy his wife. Grant, for 179*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, of the manor or grange of Stanfurdurys, Beds, which belonged to Wardon mon., in tenure of Wm. Hamuldon, with appurtenances in Southyell parish, Beds, and Hamuldon's rent of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, as fully as Hen. Emery, last abbot of Wardon, held it; with reservation of a close which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and is leased with the manor to Hamuldon. To hold in survivorship, with remainder to the heirs and assigns of the said Edw. Oteland, 17 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Berechurche, 23 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 6.

93. Wm. Ibgrave. Grant, in fee, for 87*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, of all lands (4 tenants named) in Westwyke, Herts, which belonged to Markeyate mon., Beds; a messuage, in tenure of Nic. Tyreye in the parish of St. Benedict in Tamystrete, London, which belonged to Woburne mon.; and the two parts in tenure of Ralph Rowlett of the tithes of the manor of Langley Abbottes commonly called Langley Bury, Herts, which belonged to St. Alban's mon. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 24 July.—P.S.

94. Ric. Andrewes of Hayles, Glouc., and Wm. Romesden of Longley, Yorks. Licence to alienate the site, &c., of the late mon. of Blyth, Notts, and its demesne lands in the parish of Blyth, Yorks (*sic*), leased to Gervase Clifton; to Ric. Stansfeld, skinner, of London. Westm., 25 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 15.

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95. John Brocket, John Alwey and Nic. Bristow. Grant, in fee, for 728*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* of the manor of Holmes *alias* Canons, Herts, which belonged to St. Bartholomew's mon. in Westsmythfeld, London, and the manor of Ayot St. Laurence, and lands called Robynstowne in Sandrige parish, Herts, which came to the Crown by attainder of Gertrude Courteney, marchioness of Exeter, with appurtenances (including an annual fair at Ayot St. Laurence on the eve and day of St. Laurence the martyr); and all appurtenances of the said manors in Shenley, Ayot, Sandrige, Codicote, Whetehamstede, Wymbley, Wellyn, Radwell, Newneham, Stevenage, Knepworth, Hichin, Waldon, Licton, Hatfeld, Kympton and St. Alban's, Herts; also the advowson of the parish church of Ayot St. Laurence. Westm., 6 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 25 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 9, m. 20.

96. Jas. Gage. Grant, in fee, for 556*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, of the reversion of Haylesham rectory, Suss., which belonged to Beghame mon., and was, by pat. dated Berechurche, 25 July 31 Hen. VIII., granted to him for life (rent free) as having come to the Crown by attainder of Thos. late cardinal, abp. of York, upon several bills exhibited by Chr. Hales, then Attorney General, for offences against the statute of provisors. Also grant of the said rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to the said Thomas Wolcey, late cardinal. Also grant of the reversion of the manor of Wertling, Suss., which lady Malina Carewe, widow, late wife of Sir Ric. Carewe, dec., holds for life, which reversion came to the Crown by attainder of Sir Nic. Carewe; also reversion of certain woods, named, in Wartlyng; and grant of these premises; except advowsons. Hampton Court, 11 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 8.

97. Miles Foreste, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 70*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of the manor of Ogerston, Hunts, which belonged to St. John's of Jerusalem and the preceptory of Temple Bruer, in tenure of Sir Ric. Sapcottes; also lands in the parish of Calcott *alias* Caldecot, Hunts, in tenure of Robt. Assheley, and a wood called Temple Wood in Washingley and Calcott, Hunts, which belonged to the same. Hampton Court, 10 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 26 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 1, m. 19.

98. Ric. Andrewes, of Hayles, Glouc., and Nic. Temple. Licences to alienate:—

i. A messuage, &c., in tenure of Austin Davys in Yweleigh, Glouc., which belonged to Bradestoke mon., Wilts; to Thos. Dorney. Terlyng, 26 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 6.

ii. Lands specified in tenure of John Rydeler in Myntye, Glouc., which belonged

to Lanthony priory, and the rectory of Somerforde Kaynes, which belonged to Marton priory, with advowson of the vicarage; to Roger Pateshale. Terlyng, 26 July. *Ib.*

iii. A messuage, &c., in tenure of John Cawson in Chalworth parish, Wilts., which belonged to Marton priory, Surr.; to John Cawston. Terlyng, 26 July. *Ib.*

99. Robt. Holgate *alias* Halgate, bp. of Llandaff. Grant, in fee, for 498*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on a Crown lease to Wm. Thwaytes of Lound upon le Wolde, Yorks., 20 Jan. 31 Hen. VIII., of the site, &c., of Yeddyngham nunnery, Yorks., and its demesne lands (names and extents given), a messuage called le Manour House in tenure of Miles Harkay in the town of Yeddyngham with its gardens and demesne lands (named), a messuage in tenure of Thos. Harryson in Eberston, Yorks., and another called lez Forbylandes in tenure of Robt. Davyson, in Snaynton in Pykerynglith, Yorks., all which belonged to Yeddyngham; and also of the reversion of Uslebye rectory, Linc., which belonged to Elsham mon., and is held for life by Thos. Smythe, clk. Also grant of Yeddyngham priory and the other premises which belonged to Yeddyngham; Uslebye rectory; a messuage called Lasselhouse in Oldemalton, Yorks., formerly in tenure of Thos. Perkyn and now of Wm. Pottes, which belonged to Oldemalton priory; Thyrneby manor, Westmld., which belonged to Watton mon., Yorks., with its lands and other appurtenances (seven tenants named); the messuage called the Mayster of Sempyngham's hedhouse in Cowe Lane in St. Sepulchre's parish, London, which belonged to Sempyngham mon., Linc., with six others in Cowe Lane adjoining it on the east towards Smythefeld, and two adjoining it on the south towards Holburne; a messuage in tenure of Nic. Grymbolde or Robt. Bryggeston in Braunston, Linc., and a toft in Walesby, Linc., which belonged to St. Katherine's mon. beside Lincoln; Claxby manor, Linc., which belonged to the commandry of Willoughton, Linc., and St. John's of Jerusalem, with lands and woods (3 tenants named) in Claxby and Normanby pertaining to Claxby manor; and two water mills (tenants named) in Teylbye, Linc., which belonged to Willoughton; lands in tenure of Geo. Smythe in Louth parish and of Cutler's heirs (*hered. Cutler*) in Brakenburghe, Linc., which belonged to Louth abbey; the tenements of John Pygotte and John Overton in the parish of St. Andrew Undershafte in London, which belonged to the London Charterhouse; the tenement of Thos. Parker in St. Helen's parish, London, which belonged to St. Helen's priory and lies between the highway on the east and tenements of Wm. Dymour

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on the south, Dominic Lomelyn on the west, and Hen. Karsey on the north; and the tenement late of Thos. Parker and now of Robt. Brograve in St. Helen's parish, which belonged to St. Helen's. Subject (besides the usual rents) to annuities of 13s. 4d. to Carlisle cathedral and 20d. to the vicar of Morlande for tithes in Thyrneby. Oteland, 15 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 26 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 14, m. 1.

100. Thos. Raynolde, S.T.P., King's chaplain. Presentation to the rectory of Hollesworthie, Devon, Exeter dioc., void by the promotion of George, bp. of Chichester. Oteland, 23 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 26 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 17.

101. Jas. Leveson, merchant of the Staple. Licence to alienate four messuages opposite the convent church of the Crossed Friars near the Tower of London, in Hertestrete in St. Olave's parish, in Algate ward, in tenure of John Canuncle and Joan his wife, which belonged to the Crossed Friars; to Robt. Darkenall. Terlyng, 27 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 12, m. 12.

102. Thos. Goore, "gonnestone maker." To be "le gonnestone maker of our shotte of stone of our iren gonnes of our shippes," with fees of 8d. a day. Oteland, 18 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 27 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 16, m. 17.

103. John Conway, yeoman of the Chamber of the Lady Mary. Lease of parcels of escheated lands of the towns of Denerth and Rewe within the lordship of Denbighe, for 21 years from the termination of a 21 years' lease, 10 July 15 Hen. VIII., to Reginald Conway, at 100s. rent. *Del.* Terlyng, 28 July 35 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 9.

104. John Lambarde, clothier, of London. Grant, in fee, for 384l. 14s. 1½d., of Hedington manor, Wilts, which belonged to the mon. of La Cocke, Wilts, with a wood of 3 ac. called Hedington wood, a grain rent due on the lease of Hedington manor and the advowson of Hedington rectory. Hampton Court, 13 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 28 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 9.

105. Sir Wm. Essex, of Chepyng-lamborne, Berks, and Thos. Essex, his son and heir apparent. Grant, in fee (in consideration of Rumboldeswyck, Suss., with appurtenances in Oving, Suss., called Grenestrete and Walalande, and the manors of Benham Valence, Est Enborne and Churche Spene, Berks, and all lands in Oving and Rumboldeswyck, Suss., and in Benham, Westbrok, Est Enborne, Churche Spene, and Newbury, Berks, sold to the Crown 4 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII.), of Brightwalton manor, Berks, which belonged to

Battle abbey, Suss., in tenure of Thos. Yonge; and lands in Berecote and Castwell in Buckland parish, Berks, which belonged to Goryng priory, in tenure of Ric. Sowthby; except advowsons belonging to Brightwalton manor, save the advowson of Brightwalton rectory, which belonged to Battle, and pensions due from that rectory.

Also grant, in fee, of the manor of Ayssbury *alias* Aysshebury, Berks, and Badbury *alias* Badebury, Wilts, which belonged to Glastonbury mon.; and lands in Berkshire called Lamborne *alias* Lamber, which belonged to Marg. late countess of Sarum, attainted, and are in tenure of the said Sir Wm.

Also grant, in fee, of Brightwalton rectory, which belonged to Battle.

Westm., 4 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 28 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 16.

106. Hen. Tolson. Grant, in fee, for 337l. 16s. 8d., of Bridkyrke manor in Bridkyrke parish, Cumb., a water mill and numerous lands (specified and tenants named) in Bridekirke parish, which belonged to Gisburn mon., Yorks. Also lands (tenants named) in Whithall, Cumb., which belonged to Henry earl of Northumberland, dec. Oteland, 20 July 35 Hen. VIII.—P.S. (*the first half with the note of delivery lost*). *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 4, m. 23 (dated Terlyng, 29 July).

107. Wm. Milward *alias* Alexander, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 625l. 9s. 4d., of the manor of Bushey, Herts, in tenure of John Wythe; all messuages, &c., in tenure of John Wythe in Bushey; a water mill there; a warren of coneyes (tenants named) in Bushey and Watford, Herts; the advowson of Bushey rectory; and woods (extent given) named Bushey Haule Parke, Hownslow Grove, Bushey Grove, and Bushey Hethe. All which premises belonged to Marg. countess of Sarum, attainted. Oking, 26 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 29 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 6.

108. Sir Edm. Pekham, the King's servant, and Robt. Pekham. Grant, in fee, for 639l. 4s. 2d., of the house, &c., of the late mon. of Lavenden, Bucks., lands (described) in Culverwell field, Downefeld, Tenokfeld, Aldersey, Windmillhill Close, le Launde, Highwodde, and Nonhache Grene in Lavenden, Brayfeld and Warrenden, Bucks.; lands in tenure of Sir Edm. Pekham in Lavenden and Brayfeld, pasture called Pikerode in Warrenden; tithes, three water mills in Lavenden; lands of 21 tenants, named, in Lavenden and 2 in Brayfeld *alias* Coldbrayfeld; the house and manor, the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage of Lavenden; and all possessions of Lavenden mon. in the above-named places. Also the house, &c., of the late Grey Friars or Dorchester, Dors., and a burgrave and curtilage in tenure of Wm. and Robt. Homan in the

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GRANTS IN JULY 1548—*cont.*

West Street of Dorchester which belonged to Abbottesbury mon. Oking, 26 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 29 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 7.

109. Sir Giles Strangways, the King's servant. Grant, in fee, for 1,906*l.* 10*s.*, of the reversion and rent reserved on a 40 years' Crown lease, 26 March 32 Hen. VIII., to him of the site, &c., of Abbottesbury mon., Dors., with its demesne lands (specified) and the fishery in the water called the Flete in Abbottesbury; also grant of the said monastery and demesnes, the manors of Abbottesburye and Est Elworthe, Dors., lands called Bexyngton in Pontnoll *alias* Pountnoll, Dors., pasture for 240 sheep in Southbrendon in Portesham parish, Dors., in tenure of Eliz. and Hugh Kensey; also woods called Priors Grove 2½ ac., Wyke-wood 8½ ac., and in certain closes named in Abbottesburye; all which premises belonged to Abbottesburye; and all possessions of Abbottesburye in Est Elworthe, Bexyngton, Pountnoll, and Abbottesburye, except the rectory and vicarage of Abbottesburye and all leaden roofs upon the premises; annual value and charges specified. Westm., 2 June

35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terling, 29 July.—P.S. *Pat.* p. 8, m. 12.

110. Sir Thos. Henneage. Licence to alienate the house and demesnes of the late priory of Legborne, Linc., the manor of Legborne, the rectories and advowsons of the vicarages of Legborne, Saltefleteby, Farlestropp, Halyngton and North Somercotys, the grange of North Somercotys, and all lands in Legborne, Somercotys, Hekyngton, Wythall, Cowthorpe, Manby, North Somercotys, South Somercottys, Saltefleteby, Thedelthorpe, Grymolbye, Borewyll, Leake and Leverton, Linc., which belonged to Legborne priory; to Robt. Henneage, master of woods within the revenues of the Court of General Surveyors. Westm., 30 July. *Pat.* 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, m. 23.

111. John Tempest, the King's servant. To be steward of the town and lordship of Wakefeld, constable of Sandall castle, master of the hunt of Sandall old and new parks, and of Wakefeld old and new parks, and of all woods there; with as full powers as Sir Thos. Wentworth had, and the usual profits. Okyng, 25 July 35 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Terlyng, 30 July.—P.S.

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS.*(Continued from Vol. XVII., No. 1258.)*

Enrolments of Grants by the Crown in the Augmentations in 84 Hen. VIII.

1. Appointments to offices in 84 Hen. VIII.

[In this abstract, fees and all other particulars are omitted, and former owners of lands are named in italics.]

- Augm. Book* Sir Fras. Bryan, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. To be keeper of the parks of
235f. 57. Holton, Stepyngleigh *alias* Prestley, Bekerings, The Little Park of Ampthill, The Park in the Hoole *alias* Comes Park, and Brogebrough, Beds. 28 June 34 Hen. VIII. (*Vacated—(blank) Edw. VI., in order that several grants should be made to Sir Francis jointly with various persons named.*)
58. Thos. Tyrrell. To be one of the messengers of the Court of Augmentations. 20 May.
76. Nich. Briscowe, King's servant. To be keeper of the manor house of Tytenhanger, Herts, and of the park there and deer therein. 1 May.
- 89*b.* Walter Vaughan, a yeoman usher of the Chamber, and Wm. Astyn. To have the office of collector and bailiff of the lordships and manors of Lylleshull and Longedon, and the grange of Charleton in Tonger parish, Salop; of the rectories of Holme, Norf., Normulton, Devon, Badmyngton, Glouc., and Whitstanestoll, Salop; of the lands called Asheby de Lazovoche, Leic., and Tyrne in the parish of Ercall, Salop; and of lands in Barwick beside Shrewsbury in tenure of Ric. Capper. *Lilleshull.* 12 June.
- 94*b.* Robt. Tyrwhytt, King's servant. To be steward of the manors of Owndell, Byggyngge, Asheton and Warmyngton, Ntht., and of Aylton, Hunts, and of the hundreds of Pokebroke, Navesforde and Howkeslowe, Ntht., bailiff of these hundreds, escheator, feodary, and coroner within all the premises, and keeper of the late college of Higham Ferrers, Ntht. 2 Feb.
95. Sir Ric. Rych, chancellor of Augmentations. To be keeper of the new park within Waltham Forest, Essex, of the old and new lodges in that park, and of the messuage, &c., late of Ric. Breme in Chingford, Essex; with fees out of Loughton manor, Essex. 1 June.
- 95*b.* Robt. Goche. To be one of the seventeen particular receivers of the Court of Augmentations, *vice* John Freman, resigned; having receivership of all lands of the late religious houses of Lincolnshire and of all lands in Lincolnshire under the Court of Augmentations. 20 April. (*Enrolled also at f. 130.*)
98. Thos. Vycary, King's surgeon, and Wm. Vacary (*sic*), his son. To have the office of bailiff of the manor of Boxley, Kent, and of all lands of Boxley monastery. 5 Oct.
- 98*b.* John Cary, King's servant. To be keeper of the messuage called Caryngtons *alias* Cadyngrtons in Hondesdon, Herts, of which he and John Parys have hitherto had joint custody. 26 Oct.
99. Wm. Skermysher, sen. To be steward of all lands of Rybston commandry, Yorks. *St. John's of Jerusalem.* 1 Sept.
102. John Jenyns, yeoman to the Guard. To be bailiff or collector of lands of Melsa monastery in cos. York and Lincoln. 14 Dec.
- 103*b.* John Pek, esquire for the Body. To be sub-captain, or deputy of the under-constable, and under-steward of Wakefelde lordship and Sandall castle, Yorks. 15 Jan.
- 106*b.* John Turney, esquire for the Body. To be bailiff and collector of Beverley and Allarstane and of the manors of Westerdale, Etton, Belford, Allerthorpe, and Huntingedon and of all lands in Yorkshire, and elsewhere, of the lordship or preceptory of Holy Trinity, Beverley; also steward of the same. *St. John's of Jerusalem.* 8 Feb.

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

107. Gilbert Pikering, King's servant. To be bailiff of Owndell manor, Ntht., and of all the King's lands in Owndell and Byggenge, Ntht., and woodward of the said manor. 26 Jan.
114. Jas. Gunter. To be receiver of rents of the lands of Tewkesbury, Glouc., *vice* Griffin Tyndale, who resigns his patent of 22 March 82 Hen. VIII. for this grant to be made. 1 May.
- 115*b*. Leonard Chamberlayn, King's servant. To be keeper of the chief messuage called Combe in Combe, Oxon, and of the gardens, ponds and fishings there which belonged to Sir Thos. Elyot, and after him to Ric. Andrewes of Erdington, Oxon; and bailiff of all lands in Combe, Wutton and Grove, Oxon, which the King lately had of Ric. Andrewes. 24 June.
116. Sir Thos. Wriothesley, one of the King's chief secretaries. To be keeper of the chief house and park of Pryors Husborn, Hants, master of the hunt of deer there; steward of the manor, and keeper of all the coneyes in the park. 6 June.
118. Jas. Rokeby and Ric. Hochenson. To have the office of an auditor of Augmentations which Rokeby has surrendered in order that this grant should be made. 16 Aug.
127. Griffin Tyndale. To be auditor of the woods upon all lands within the survey of the Court of Augmentations. 16 Jan.
- 127*b*. Robt. Bouchier, a groom of the Privy Chamber. To be keeper of Croydon park and of the outwoods of Northwoode, Rigewoode, Okestubbe and Lex Firses, and all woods within the manors of Croydon, Wadden, and Lambethith, Surr. 4 Dec.
128. Walter Farre. To be general receiver of the profits of all woods within the survey of the Augmentations. 29 March.
- Ric. Daryngton, one of the King's footmen. To be bailiff of the manors of Assheby, Rawsseby, Grantham, Naveby and Aslakby, Linc., and Agerston, Ntht. *Temple Bruer commandry*. 20 Jan.
130. John Gate, King's servant. To be keeper of the messuage called Lorymers in Chingford, Essex, with profits of certain closes of land there; which premises were lately acquired from Ric. Breme. 14 Jan.
131. John Grenefeld, King's servant. To be surveyor of all lands held of the King by copy of court roll, being lands of religious houses suppressed, in cos. Devon and Cornwall. 18 April.
- 131*b*. Sir Ant. Browne, master of the Horse. To be chief steward of the honour of Petworth, Suss., and steward and bailiff of the manor and hundred of Godalming, Surr., with the leading of the men of the said honour, manor and hundred; keeper of "le woodaxe" and feodary within the said honour; keeper of the manor of Chabham, Surr., and master forester, parker, and master of the hunt of deer within the said honour and the park of Chabham. 23 March.
- 132*b*. Thos. White, King's servant. To be bailiff of the hundred of Normancrosse and of the town and lordship of Yaxley, Hunts., *vice* Thos. Treheron, dec. 20 April.
- John Harbert. To be keeper of the palace or manor of St. Mary without the walls of York, which was lately the monastery of St. Mary there. 2 March.

II. Life Grants in 84 Hen. VIII.

[In this abstract, rents and all other particulars are omitted, and former owners given in italics.]

- Augm. Book* Ric. Fermor and Anne his wife. Manor or lordship of Mudford, Soms. *Montague*.
 235 f. 57. 4 May 84 Hen. VIII.

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58. Sir Ralph Longford, King's servant. Annuity of 10*l.* out of Caldwich manor and Elaxton rectory, Staff. *Merton*. 7 Sept.
- 67*b.* Thos. Coly, King's servant, and Magdalen his wife. A messuage, &c., in Sylverstrete London. *Christchurch, London*. 4 May.
John Coke, King's servant. Tenement called le Sonne in the parish of St. Mary Wolnoth in Lomberte Street, London. *Stratford Langthorne*. 8 May.
79. Sir Ric. Long, King's servant. House or hospital of Thomas Beckett within the borough of Southwark, Surr., with the manor of Bodley, Surr., rectories and advowsons of Moche Wakeryng and Bumsted Helyon, Essex, and all lands in Southwark and many other places named, and elsewhere, which belonged to the said hospital. 28 April.
- 79*b.* Sir Chr. More, King's servant. Rectory and advowson of Magna Bokham, Surr *Chertsey*. 28 April.
- 80*b.* Sir Wm. Parre, of Horton, Ntht. Rent of 12*l.* reserved upon a Crown lease to him, 10 March 29 Hen. VIII., of Brayfeld rectory, Ntht.,—*St. Andrew's, Northampton*; also rectory of Wendlingburgh, Ntht.,—*Crowland*; and rectories of Wollarston and Barton Yerles, Ntht.,—*Delapray, Ntht.* 23 June.
- 81*b.* Wm. Lambard, rector of Westenhanger, Kent. Annuity of 6*l.* in lieu of tithes which he used to receive upon lands now enclosed in Westenhanger park. 20 May.
95. Mary Blaknall, widow. Annuity of 6*l.* out of a tenement called Gaysshambhall in the parish of Barkyng, Essex. *Barkyng*. 10 March.
- 96*b.* John Jenyns, King's servant, and Eliz., his wife. Annuity of 20*l.* out of the lands in Gloucestershire of St. Oswald's, Gloucester. 1 Oct.
98. Sir Thos. Wentworth, King's servant. Fees allowed him by his patent 17 Aug. 34 Hen. VIII. of the custody of Sandall castle, &c. 21 Oct.
99. Wm. Melton *alias* Wormewell, King's chaplain, and Wm. Draper, "literatus." Chapel of St. James within the walls of London near Creplegate. *Garadon*. 2 Sept.
- 99*b.* Wm. Pagette, King's servant, and Anne his wife. Reversion and rents reserved upon a Crown lease to him, 1 Feb. 28 Hen. VIII., of Caustons messuage in Edelmeton; also of the farm of Bury manor, Midd., which Hen. marquis of Exeter leased, 10 Jan. 23 Hen. VIII., to Jasper Leeke for 51 years. 28 Nov.
- 100*b.* Robt. Tyrwhitt, King's servant. Numerous closes, &c. (specified), of land in Melcheborne, Beds., which belonged to the preceptory and manor or lordship of Melcheborne; also the rectories of Melcheborne and Ryseley, Beds., the manor called Temple Hilles, lands in Shernebroke, and a water mill in Dodyngton, all which belonged to the said preceptory. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. For 50 years. 13 Dec.
- 102*b.* Edm. Harman, King's servant, and Agnes his wife. House or hospital of St. John the Evangelist in Burford, Oxon, with certain lands there and in Upton, Oxon; the manor of Fifehide *alias* Fyfeld, Oxon, and lands in Wydford, Shereburn in Rysington, Little Baryngton, and Rysington Magna, Glouc., which belonged to the said house. 11 Oct.
104. Sir John Dudley, viscount Lisle. Fees allowed him by patent 26 Jan. 34 Hen. VIII. of the office of Great Admiral. 23 (*sic*) Jan.
- 106*b.* John Harman, gentlemen usher of the Chamber. Tenement in the parish of St. Peter beside Paules Wharfe, London. *St. Helen's, London*. 4 Feb.
- 107*b.* Mary, countess of Northumberland, late wife of Henry late earl of Northumberland, dec. Annuity of 100 mks. 8 March.
114. Eliz. Pygott, widow. Annuity of 37*l.* 19*s.* in consideration of the manor of Whaddon, Bucks., sold to the King, 26 June.
Sir Andrew, lord Windsor. Annuity of 40*l.*, out of the manors of Tyleshed, Chilternham and Slawter, Wilts and Glouc. *Syon*. 30 April.
- 114*b.* Sir Thos. Palmer, King's servant. Annuity of 30*l.* 13 June,

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

- 115b. John Bridges, yeoman of the King's halls and tents, and Thos. Hale, groom of the same. House and site of the London Charterhouse; for the safe keeping of the King's tents, halls, and pavilions. 12 June. (*Enrolled also at f. 133 with the date 21 June.*)
- 116b. Ric. Dautesey, King's servant, and Mary his wife. Two tenements in Whitecross street and one in Grub street in the parish of St. Giles, Crepulgate, London,—*Newark, Surr.*; two tenements in the parish of Aldermay, and one in Old Change in that of St. Mary Magdalen in Oldefyshestrete, London,—*London Charterhouse*. 20 July.
117. Hen. Romyng, King's servant. Two tenements and a cottage in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields which the King acquired from the Bishopric of Durham by exchange for lands called Colherbert in Thamysstrete, London. 18 July.
- 118b. Alice Cornewalles, now wife of Edw. Cornewalles. Nine messuages in the parish of St. Katherine Christchurch, and two in that of St. Alban, Wood street, London,—*Dartford*; and six in St. Clement's lane in the parishes of St. Clement within the city and St. Andrew Undreshaft, London,—*Stratford Langthorne*. 28 Aug.
- John Nasshe, a page of the Chamber, and Alice his wife. Lands called the Bores Hedd in the parish of St. Dunstan's in Fletestrete, London, with two tenements adjoining. 23 Sept.
119. Edw. Porter, King's servant. Annuity of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable by the particular receiver for Worcestershire. 20 July.
- 119b. Fras. Framlingham, King's servant. Reversion, and rent reserved upon a lease, 22 June 33 Hen. VIII., to Geoffrey Blower, of Debenham rectory, Suff. *Butley*. 26 Sept.
- 126b. Susan Clariencoulx, in consideration of her services to the Lady Mary. Annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 14 Jan.
127. Frideswide Knyght, for like services. Annuity of 10*l.* 14 Jan.
- 127b. Sir Edw. Ringeley, King's councillor. Annuity of 40*l.* 16 Jan.
- 131b. John Grenefeld. Annuity of 18*l.* 5*s.* upon surrender of his patent of 22 May 26 Hen. VIII. of the office of serjeant at arms. 18 April.
133. Ric. Lee, King's servant. Annuity of 100 mks. 22 Feb.

III. PENSIONS IN 34 Hen. VIII.

- Augm. Book*
235 f., 57b. Strata Marcella. John Apyrce, prior. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to date from the time of dissolution of the monastery. Undated. (*Also enrolled at f. 102 b.*)
- St. John's Hospital, Exeter. Alice Buttes, sister. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in consideration that on the said hospital she "bestowed great costs and charges, thinking thereby to have obtained her living, and therewith brought herself in ruin and decay." 2 Sept. 34 Hen. VIII. *In English.*
77. Wingfield College, Suff. Robt. Budde, master. 20*l.* 20 June.
Also Peter Brynkley, S.T.P., Edm. Harcok, S.T.B., John Stonarde, clk., and Thos. Campyon, brethren there, 5*l.* each; and Edw. Reve, John Manne and Robt. Manne, ministers, 2*l.* each. 20 June.
- 80b. The same. John Stonarde, brother. 10*l.* in consideration that he serves the cure of Wingfield parish church. 20 June.
81. St. Werburg's, Chester. Wm. Mylner, monk. 5*l.* 26 June.
- 104—6. "Collegium de Valle," Wilts. Hugh Dale and Edw. Busshe, chaplains, 4*l.* each; Robt. Hutchynne, Wm. Mantell, Thos. Gerberte, Thos. Halknyght, John Pighter, John Tompson, Walter Pruens and John Fessarde, fellows or scholars, 2*l.* to 4*l.* each. 5 Feb.
107. Hospital of St. Leonard of Newport, Essex. Philip Fawdon, brother. 6*l.* from Lady Day 33 Hen. VIII. 20 Feb.

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- 117b. St. John of Jerusalem in England. Dunstan Nudygate, brother. 10l. 7 Aug.
 122—4b. Oseney, Oxon. Wm. Collyce, prior. 20l. from Lady Day last. 6 Nov.
 Also Thos. Massaye, Geo. Warrham, Ralph Blower, John Turnour, Thos. Hanckes,
 John Kyngston, John Baker, Jas. Anesworthe, Hen. Maydeman, and Robt. Clare.
 canons there. 6 Nov.
 124b—6b. Thame, Oxon. Ric. Grene, prior. 7l. 6 Nov.
 Also Wm. Wekes, Wm. Osbourne, Robt. Thomas, Wm. Manfeld, Edm. Howe,
 Chr. Segwyke, and John Whyte, monks there. 6 Nov.

iv. Leases in 34 Hen. VIII.

[These leases are for 21 years. In the following abstract the names of former owners, where indicated, are printed in italics, and, for the sake of brevity, all particulars (such as the details of the demesne lands let with monasteries and manors, the nature and tenants' names of the tithes of rectories, &c., the fields attached to granges and farms, the extents and tenants' names of lands, the positions of tenements in towns, and the like, which are as a rule minutely specified; with, of course, the rents and conditions of the leases) are omitted.]

- Augm. Book*
 214 f. 27. Sir Ric. Wyllyams *alias* Crumwell. Ulvescrotte priory, Leic. 25 May 34 Hen. VIII.
 Thos. Rydeley. Lands in Horssey Downe Comen within Bermoundsey manor, Surr.
Bermondsey. 5 June.
 28. Wm. Shoyle. Lands in Rutsall *alias* Russall, Wilts. *Stanley*. 6 June.
 John Uvedale. Marryke priory, Yorks., with certain lands lying amongst those of Sir
 Ralph Bulmer and Anne his wife in Marryke, also lands there which belonged to
 Stanemore hospital and were in tenure of the prioress of Marryke, also lands in
 Downeham, Yorks., also Marryke rectory, and tithes in Askue and Karken Yorks.
 6 June.
 29b. Sir Thos. Pope. A house and lands in Arleston in Barrowe parish, Derb., which were
 granted to the King by the said Sir Thomas. 6 June.
 30. Walter Orpyn, of London, butcher. Tenement in Saynt John's Strete beside Smythfelde,
 Midd. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 12 June.
 Robert Angell, of London. Two tenements and a piece of ground in the parish of
 St. Stephen in Colmanstrete, London. *St. Helen's priory, London*. 13 June.
 30b. John Yerdeley, of London, haberdasher. Two tenements upon the hill of the parish of
 St. Martin without Ludgate, London; on surrender of a 40 years' lease (recited) by the
 King's free chapel of St. Martin le Grande (master, canons, and vicars named),
 20 Sept. 28 Hen. VIII. 19 June. (*Enrolled also at f. 119 b.*)
 31b. Hen. Postgate, of Riswarpe, Yorks. Tenement in Riswarpe. *Whitby*. 23 June.
 73b. John Copyndale, of Stratton, Beds. Sheep-cot, &c., called Sleightes in Sextendale
alias Thixendale, Yorks., and two tenements in Levynyng, Yorks. *Kirkham priory*,
 14 June.
 75b. Hugh Askue, of the Household. House of Crossed Friars of St. Robert of Knaresborough,
 with lands there; also Irton rectory, Cumb.,—*Seton priory*. 29 March.
 76. Sir Thos. Seymour. Edyngdon rectory, and lands in Bratton, Wilts. *Edington*. 16 Sept.
 79b. Andrew Dudley. Newlande preceptory, Yorks. 17 June.
 80. Hen. Meverell. Coldeashbye rectory; on surrender of a ten years' lease (recited) to
 Robt. Parvyn of Thorneby, Ntht., by Pypwell abbey, 24 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. 12 Sept.
 101b. Wm. Hunte, of Pollesworthe, Warw., miller. Water mills in Pollesworthe. *Pollesworthe*.
 28 April.
 102b. Ric. Fermour, of London. Newport hospital, Essex. with its lands in Newporte, Shorte
 Grove, Wyddington, Magna Wendon, Archdene, Bumstede Helyone, Elmedon,
 Walden, Wymbiche and Wykeham, and elsewhere, Essex. 22 May.

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

103. Sir Thos. Speke. Tenement called Playstrete in Thurlebare, Soms. *Taunton priory*. 1 June.
- 103b. Ph. Chowte. Grey Friars and Black Friars, Wynchelsey, Suss. 20 June.
John Hyll. Cottage in Kyrkeby Bellers parish, Leic. *Kyrkeby Bellers*. 16 June.
104. Melchior Ingelberd, of London, haberdasher. Garden, lodge, &c., in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London; on surrender of a 20 years' lease (recited) to Ric. Gattes, painter stainer, by Halywell nunnery. 20 July 24 Hen. VIII. 7 July.
105. Ric. Langtoft. Lands in Hundmanby, Yorks. *Earldom of Northumberland*. 23 July.
106. Sir Ant. Kyngeston. Priory, cell, and house of St. James beside Bristol; on surrender of a 99 years' lease (recited) by Tewkesbury abbey, 26 Jan. 30 Hen. VIII. 25 April.
107. John Wylykson, fishmonger, of London. Shop in St. Nicholas' parish in Oldfisshestrete, London,—*St. Mary's Hospital without Bishopsgate*; also a tenement in All Saints' parish at Dowgate, London,—*St. Mary Graces next the Tower*. 26 April.
107. Mich. Camswell, of Newland, co. City of Coventry. Chambers, &c., in Newland mansion, as leased to him by Coventry priory, 13 Sept. 30 Henry VIII. 12 June.
- 107b. Kath. Norwood, of London, widow. Tenements in the parish of St. Laurence Pounteney, London. *Christchurch, London*. 3 May.
Sir Francis Bryan. Gyfford manor in Whaddon, Bucks, with lands in Whaddon and Shenley, Bucks. 2 May.
- 108b. Laur. Frenche, of Bosyate, Ntht. Lands in Bosyate. *St. James's, Northampton*. 1 June.
Eliz. Foxall. Lands in Coventry and Bynley, Warw. *Coventry Charterhouse*. 14 June.
109. Hen. Jones, of the Household. Estkennet manor, Wilts. *St. Margaret's priory beside Marlborough*. 22 June.
- 109b. John Taylour, of London, slaughterman. Tenement in the parish of St. Nicholas in the Shambles. *St. Bartholomew's Westsmythfeld, London*. 22 June.
John Harnes, of Westminster, gardener. Tenement called the White Hart in the parish of St. Nicholas in the Shambles. *St. Bartholomew's Westsmythfeld, London*. 22 June.
110. Ric. Johnson, of Northampton, upholster. Shilde close in Northampton. *White Friars, Northampton*. 27 June.
Wm. Clerc, of the Household. Estrington rectory, Yorks. *Durham priory*. 21 July.
Hen. Walles, of London, fishmonger. Tenement in the parish of Alhalowen in the Wall of London; on surrender of a 21 years' lease (recited) to Robt. Mason, currier, by Halywell nunnery 4 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII. 26 July.
111. Sir Roger Cholmeley. Garden of the Grey Friars, London; on surrender of a lease (recited) to Nich. Pynchyn, butcher, and Agnes his wife, in survivorship, by the said Grey Friars, 12 Aug. 23 Hen. VIII. 10 June.
Folio 113 is blank.
- 117b. John Lymsey, of Hackney, Midd. Two closes in Hackney. *New Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, London*. 18 July.
118. Ric. Bevercottes, of Newark. Notts. Cell of St. Mary Magdalene beside Lincoln, with lands there and tithes. *St. Mary's, York*. 20 July.
- 118b. Rice Gwyn, of the Old Town of Karmarthen. Lands in the Old Town of Karmarthen, co. Karmarthen. *Karmarthen priory*. 20 July.
119. Benjamin Gonson, of London. Tithes in Couston parish and in Stapleford and Saxbye, Leic., and a messuage in Saxbye. *Tutbury*. 20 July.
- 119b. Wm. Smyth, of Maydeston, Kent. Pasture called le Parke in Maydeston, purchased by the King from the abp. of Canterbury. 21 July.
John Yerdeley, haberdasher, of London. Cancelled enrolment of lease at f. 30 b.

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- 120b. Griffin Tyndale, of London. Tithes in Chalecote parish, Warw. *Thelleforde Friars*. 21 July.
121. John Worthe. Northepetherton rectory. Soms. *Bukland*. 22 May.
- Ant. Neson, of Northkylvyngton, Yorks. Messuage, &c., in Northkylvyngton. *Byland*. 26 July.
122. Wm. Buttes, M.D. Edgefeld manor, Norf. 29 Aug. (*Former owner not mentioned. Enrolled also in Book 215, f. 33.*)
- Jas. Leche. Bodenham manor and tithes of Bodenham parish, Heref.; on surrender of a 30 years' lease (recited), to Ric. Morreys, clk., vicar of Bodynham, by Brecknock priory, 8 June 21 Hen. VIII. 18 July.
123. John Harreys, of London, and Margaret his wife. House and garden (lately in the hands of John Skerne, fishmonger) adjoining the garden in tenure of lord Zouche; on surrender of a lease (recited), in survivorship, by the Friars Preachers of London 1 Oct. 27 Hen. VIII. 28 July.
124. Ant. Eger, of London. Tenement in Westkele, Linc. *Fereby priory, Yorks*. 20 July.
- 124b. Brian Lacy. Lands called Browynynghowe and Browynynghowe Banke in Hundmanby, Yorks. 24 July.
125. Leonard Browne, of London. Pasture called le Woodhouse in Olde Eagle parish, Linc., which belonged to the preceptory of Eagle. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 27 July.
- Robt. Manweryng, of London. Tenements and rents in kind in Over and Wyverham, Chesh. *Vale Royal*. 8 Sept.
126. John Bellowe, of Grymmesby, Linc. Grain rents from Howsham Grange, lands in Howsham, Hibalstowe Grange, lands in Blyborough, and Stirton grange beside Scalbye, Linc., (farmers named); also sheep pasture upon Stirton Grange. *Newstede upon Ankeholme*. 29 Sept.
- 126b. Wm. Webster and John Slatter, of Kylvyngton, Yorks. Two messuages, &c., in Kylvyngton in Thornton parish, Yorks. *Egleston*. 24 Jan.
127. Ric. Holme, John Wrightman, and Wm. Bell, of Kylvyngton. Three messuages, &c., in Kylvyngton. *Egleston*. 24 Jan.
- 127b. Matth. Colthirst, of London. Bath priory, Soms. 28 July.
- 128b. John Redman, of Fulforthe, Yorks. Two tenements in Fulforthe, parcel of Fulforthe manor, and rents in kind there. *St. Mary's, York*. 8 Feb.
129. Thos. Spylman, of Canterbury. Chalke rectory, Kent. *Cobham College*. 12 Feb.
- Thos. Pyars, of Holme *alias* Holl, Devon. Holme rectory. *St. John's, Exeter*. 4 Feb.
- 129b. Rys ap Morgan. Grain rents of Havodwen Grange, co. Kardigan, with reseryations. *Strata Florida*. 1 March.
130. Ph. ap William John Voya. Tithes called 'Trayen I Menyshe' in the commotes of Mevenyth and Crethen. *Strata Florida*. 15 June.
- Ric. Cornewell, of Burford, Salop. Meadows in Ricardes Castell, Salop and Heref. 24 May.
- John Smythe, merchant, of Bristol. Two tenements in Bristol. *Bath priory*. 22 June.
- 130b. Thos. Kyng, of Est Cleydon, Bucks. Swanburne Grange; on surrender of a 31 years' lease (recited) to John Rener by Woburne abbey, Beds, 6 Aug. 18 Hen. VIII. 28 June.
- 131b. Humph. Barker, Ric. Parson and John Rogers, of Wyverham, Chesh. Three tenements in Wyverham. *Vale Royal*. 22 June.
132. Wm. Fletcher. Ralph Kettyll and Robt. Whittingham, of Swanlowe, Chesh. Three tenements in Over parish, Chesh. *Vale Royal*. 22 June.
- 132b. Ric. Coke, of Swanlowe. Tenement in Over parish. *Vale Royal*. 22 June.
133. Ralph Nykson, of Swanlowe. Tenement in Over parish. *Vale Royal*. 22 June
- 133b. Edm. James, of Barton, Ntht. Lands in Barton. *Delaprey*. 20 June
- Wm. Harrys, of Mondon, Essex. House, &c., within the site of the White Friars of Maldon, Essex. 17 June.

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

134. Sir John Gostwyck Saltaghe Grange in Kayngham parish, Yorks.; on surrender of a 99 years' lease (recited) by Meux abbey, 10 May 30 Henry VIII. 20 July. (*Enrolled also in Book 215, f. 34b. as dated 20 Aug.*)
135. Bartram Bewyke, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. Fishery called le Croke, in the water of Tyne, and lands beside Rilly, Dham., which belonged to the cell of Fynkeloo. *Durham priory.* 15 June.
- 135b. Humph. Boland, of Clobeke, Yorks. Wheldryke manor, Yorks., and lands in Wheldryke. *Fountains.* 17 June.
136. George Browne, of Wilton Gilbert, Dham., and George Wilson, of Haughton, Dham. Softeley manor, Dham., which belonged to the cell of Fynkeloo, and all coal mines in Softeley. 18 June.
- 136b. Leonard Chamberleyn, of Woddstock, Oxon. Belsons farm in Combes, Oxon, which the King purchased from Ric. Andrewes. 20 July.
137. Ric. Cioill. Lands in Colyweston, Ntht., which belonged to Stamford priory, Ntht., and lands in Etton, Ntht., in tenure of the rector there. 8 July.
- 137b. Thos. Pennyngton, of Wheldryke, Yorks. Land called Graunge Garthe in Wheldryke. *Fountains.* 12 July.
- Augm. Book 215. f. 1.* Leonard Beckwythe. Rent in kind of the farmer of the rectory of Holme upon the Wold. *Apulton priory.* 15 July.
- 1b. Robt. Walter. Lands in Cotton End, Ntht. *St. Andrew's, Northampton.* 13 Oct.
- Laur. Bayly. Tenement in Lolles Rent, Ntht. *St. Andrew's, Northampton.* 16 Oct.
2. Steph. Poar. Wyvilcote *alias* Wylcote manor, Oxon., which the King purchased from Thos. duke of Norfolk. 18 Oct.
- 2b. Chr. Crakenthorpe, of Newbygyng. Westmld. White Friars, Appulby, Westmld. 24 Oct.
4. Jas. Blakeborne, of Marton in Cleveland, Yorks. Marton manor with lands and tithes in Marton and Tollesby in Cleveland; on surrender of a 21 years' lease (recited) by Gysburne priory, 6 July 28 Hen. VIII. 20 Sept.
- 4b. Thos. Adams, of the town of Cambridge. House, &c.. within the site of the Austin Friars, Cambridge. 14 Dec
- 5b. Wm. Abbott, of the Household. Hertelond monastery. Devon, with rectories of Wolfardesworth and Stoke St. Nectan's *alias* Herteland. a house called the Church House in Herteland and a shop opposite it. 20 Dec.
6. Alex. Wryghttington. Grain rent due from Thos. Tryppynge of Patrikesborn parish, Kent, for the marshes called Byle and Holymershe in Chystlett, Kent, under a 40 years' lease by the London Charterhouse, 17 June 23 Hen. VIII. 15 Jan.
7. Wm. Hodgeson, of Tadlowe, Camb. A farmhold in Tadlowe; on surrender of a ten years' lease (recited) by Chyxsande priory, 26 April 25 Hen. VIII. 16 Jan.
- 7b. Hen. Addyngton. Tenement within the lordship or manor of Grenesnorton, Ntht. 20 Jan.
8. Hen. Cletherowe, of London, merchant tailor. Two tenements in the parish of St. Mary Wolchurche, London. *London Charterhouse.* 12 Feb.
9. Thos. Walcott, of the Household. A third part of Ewell manor in Feversham parish, Kent. *Feversham.* 2 March.
- 10b. Clement Kempe, of Canterbury. Manor of Langporte *alias* Le Barton in St. Paul's parish beside Canterbury; on surrender of a 30 years' lease (recited), to Robt. Beste of Asshe parish, Kent, by St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, 16 March 29 Hen. VIII. 3 Dec.
- 10b. Hen. Foxhall, of Birmingham, Warw., tanner. Pasture called Hethfelde in Dyrretend within Byrmyngesham manor. 14 Dec.

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11. John Lambe, of London. Tenement in Petywales within the close of St. Bartholomew's in Westsmythfeld, London. 14 Dec.
- Sir Ralph Longford. Caldewyche manor and Elaston rectory. *Staff. Merton, Surr.* 7 Aug.
- 11b. Jas. Gunter, of London. Pasture within Almondisbury manor, Glouc. *St. Augustine's, Bristol.* 18 Dec.
12. John Thornton, of Northflete, Kent. Water mill called Northflete Mill; on surrender of a 40 years' lease (recited) by Wm. abp. of Canterbury, 10 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. 14 Dec.
- 12b. John George, of Cirencester, Glouc. Tithes of Bawdyngton *alias* Bawnton and Wiggewolde, in Cirencester parish. *Cirencester.* 1 Feb.
13. John Harrys, of the Household. Cell of Middelburgh, Yorks.; for thirty years from the expiration of a lease 1 Jan. 30 Hen. VIII., by which Thos. Broke, merchant tailor of London, Wm. Davell, Wm. Jackson, and John Kylden, hold the same from Whitby abbey rent free during the life of John Lexham, late abbot of Whitby. 23 Feb.
- 13b. Wm. Gent, of Muscote, Ntht. Tithes and lands in Long Bukby, Ntht.; on surrender of a 16 years' lease (recited) by Markeyate nunnery, 18 July 23 Hen. VIII. 18 Feb.
15. Wm. Thomlynson, of Wheldrake, Yorks. Lands in Wheldrake. *Fountains.* 20 Feb.
- 15b. Griffin Thomas, of Lytlyngton, Beds. Lytlyngton rectory, parcel of Ampthill honour, with reservations. 18 Feb.
- George Edwardes, of the Household. Carmelite Friars, Sele, Suss. 20 Feb.
16. Ant. Butler. Maister mill in Mawghan parish and Penmayn mill in Manahustelyn parish, and lands in Manahustelyn and Bedowellte, South Wales. *Lanternam.* 24 Feb.
17. Churchwardens (four names) of St. Saviour's, Southwark. Rectory of St. Saviour's with its tithes, &c., which lately belonged to the rectories of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalene in the borough of Southwark, Surr. *St. Mary Overey.* 30 Jan.
- 17b. Edm. Pawley *alias* Clerke, of Southnewenton, Oxon. Moiety of the farm called Fyfeldes and of the meadow called Ryssham, at the west end of Gabburbury, Oxon; on surrender of a 20 years' lease (recited) by John Busterde, of Gabburbury, 7 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII. 20 Feb.
- 18b. Wm. Grene, of London, merchant tailor. Rectory of St. Botulph without Algate, London. *Christchurch, London.* 20 Feb.
- Sir Ric. Buckeley. Llanwelloke chapel in the town of Gaffrogwy. *Penman, N. Wales.* 20 Feb.
19. Ric. Atkynson, tallow-chandler, and Jas. More, clothworker, of London. Tenement in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle, London. *Rewly.* 20 Feb.
- Wm. Denys. Wollavyngton manor, with lands there, and Petworth meade in Groffam, Suss., parcel of the honour of Petworth. 26 Feb.
20. Nich. Mellowe of the Household. Tenement in the parish of St. Dunstan in Fletestrete; on surrender of a 40 years' lease (recited) to John Scarlett, of Fletestrett, goldsmith, Joan his wife and Margaret their daughter, by St. John's of Jerusalem, 18 Sept. 1522. 2 March.
- 20b. Thos. Cowper, of Byrmyngham, Warw., scythesmith. Lands called Pachettes lands beside the lane leading from Byrmyngham to Egbaston and Horburn; on surrender of a lease (recited) for 20 years from the death of John Cowper (who holds them for life) by Edw. Byrmyngham, 20 March 15 Hen. VIII. 11 Feb.
- 21b. Wm. Barker, of Northallerton, Yorks. Moore grange or manor; on surrender of a lease (recited) to him and his wife Agnes in survivorship, with schedule of household and other furniture, by Meux abbey, 18 March 1535. 8 March.
23. Thos. Ravyn, of Knossyngton, Leic. Two tenements in Knossyngton *Oulveston.* 8 March.

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

- 23*b*. Wm. Shepard, of London, innholder. Tenement in Lombard street, parish of St. Mary Wolchurch, London; on surrender of a twelve years' lease (recited) by the London Charterhouse, 22 Feb. 26 Hen. VIII. 8 March.
- 24*b*. Ric. Aphoell. Chapel of Churchstok, Salop, with tithes in Churchstok and other places named. *Chyrbury priory*. 6 March.
25. Daniel Cranemer. Messuage or manor called Lambertes Lande, a croft called Denyse Croft and lands called Botrelles and Dobbes and 20,000 of "pyller tyle"; on surrender of an eight years' lease (recited) to John Goodhewe, of Hernehylle parish, Kent, by Feversham abbey, 26 Sept. 27 Hen. VIII. 5 Dec.
26. Steph. Thornerst, of Canterbury. Land and marsh in Warhorne, Orwelston, Bylsyngton, Seyntemarychurche, and Newchurch, Kent, and a moiety of all profits of fairs at Warhorne, all which belonged to Sir Wm. Hawte, dec., father of Joan wife of Thos. Wyatt. 21 Dec.
- Thos. Multon, tailor of London. Tenement in St. Benet's parish, London. *Austin Friars*. 20 Jan.
- 26*b*. Ric. Venables, serjeant at arms. Tenement in the parish of St. Mary Wolchurche. London. *London Charterhouse*. 23 Jan.
27. Ric. Jenkynson, merchant tailor, of London. Three tenements in St. Olave's parish in the Jewry, London. *Christchurch, London*. 20 Jan.
- Ric. Hebbes. Waterende farm in Eversholte parish, Beds. *Woburn*. 1 Jan.
- 27*b*. George Walwyn. Tithes of Bradwardyn parish, Heref.; on surrender of a lease (recited) to John Molde, vicar there, as long as he remains vicar, by Wigmore abbey, 31 Dec. 1513. 7 Feb.
28. Robt. Grace, of London, woolman. Two tenements in St. Olave's parish, beside the Tower of London. *St. Helen's priory*. 1 Jan.
- 28*b*. John Pen, of the Household. Croyland monastery, Linc., with lands and fishings in Croyland, Langtoft manor and rectory, Thetford Hall manor in Thetford parish, Aswike *alias* Alwike manor in Whaplod, a house called Litell Pursant in Croyland belonging to Aswike manor, lands and fishings in Whaplod and Croyland. and Tetforthe rectory, Linc. 8 Feb.
30. Edw. Thwaytes. Manor of Deane, land of Hengrove and rectory or grange of Salmeston in the Isle of Thanet, Kent; on surrender of a 13 years' lease (recited) with schedule of farm-stock, by St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, 19 July 30 Hen. VIII., made upon the forfeiture of a 20 years' lease to Simon Webbe and Wm. Webbe his brother, 26 July 23 Hen. VIII. 16 Feb.
- 32*b*. Chas. Bulkeley. Grey Friars, Salisbury. 2 March.
33. John Carre, of London, plasterer. Five tenements in Whytecrosse Strete in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London. *Christchurch, London*. 20 July.
- Wm. Buttes, M.D. Edgefeld manor, Norf. 29 Aug. (*Enrolled also in Book 214 f. 122.*)
- Nich. Alcock, of London. Eight tenements in Ludlane in the parish of St. Michael in Hogen Lane, London. *Minorities*. 2 Dec.
34. John Mores, of Browdishe, Norf. Rykyngdale manor, Suff. *Bury St. Edmunds*. 1 Sept.
- 34*b*. Sir John Gostewyke. Saltaghe grange in Kayngham parish, Yorks; on surrender of a 99 years' lease (recited) by Meux abbey, 10 May 30 Hen. VIII. 20 Aug. (*Enrolled also in Book 214 f. 134 as dated 20 July.*)
- 35*b*. John Peyton. Mill belonging to Mynchingbarowe manor, Soms. *Mynchingbarowe monastery*. 29 July.
- Mary Bill. Rectory of St. Sepulchre's, London. *St. Bartholomew's beside West Smythfelde, London*. 1 Sept. (*Cancelled, with marginal reference to f. 81 b.*)

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- 36b. Ric Buckmer, of Kent. Tenement and lands in the parishes of Milton, Syttingburn and Burdayn, Kent; on surrender of a ten years' lease (recited) by Sir Henry Wyatt, 1 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Not dated.*
- 37b. Sir Edm. Knyghtley. Studley rectory, Warw. *Studley priory.* 27 Aug.
38. Sir John Wyllyams. Demesne lands of Notley abbey, Bucks. 29 Aug.
- 88b. Thos. Argall, of London. Crewenne rectory, Cornw. *Teukesbury.* 29 Oct. (*Cancelled because never sealed.*)
- Matt. Wilson, of Whytbye Strande, Yorks., merchant. Carhill farm; on surrender of a 51 years' lease (recited) to Jas. Coners or Conyers, serjeant at arms, by Whitby abbey, 15 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII. 6 Nov.
- 39b. John Warwyke. Tenement without Peper Alley in St. Saviour's parish, Southwark, Surr. *St. Mary Overey.* 6 Nov.
40. Robt. Darknall, of London. Six tenements in the parish of St. Olave's beside the Tower of London. *Crossed Friars, London.* 6 Nov.
- 40b. Thos. Durante, of Bulwyk, Ntht. Lands called Pryours Dybbynes in Bulwyk. *Fynneshed.* 8 Nov.
41. David Barodon. Woodnewton manor and lands in Woodnewton and Apethorpe, Ntht. *Fynneshed.* 10 Nov.
- 41b. Griffin Leyson, LL. D. Habergwyly rectory with its chapels of Llanllawett and Llanpemsayt; on surrender of a Crown lease (recited) to David ap Henry, 12 March 28 Hen. VIII. 12 Nov.
42. Wm. Eresbye, of Coddington, Notts. Coddington grange. *St. Katharine's, Lincoln* 18 Nov.
- 42b. Robt. Bocher, of the Household. Lands in Halyng and Croydon, Surr., parcel of Halyng manor. 16 Nov.
43. Wm. Heth, of London. Two tenements in Seynte Johns Strete beside Westamythfeld, Midd. *St. John's of Jerusalem.* 27 Sept.
- 43b. George Wright, of London. Sheepfold in Gaywood, Norf., parcel of Gaywood manor. *Bpric. of Norwich.* 27 Nov.
44. John Sherwood. Lands in Hedcron and Dunstall, Kent, which belonged to Hedcron chantry, and were obtained by the King in exchange with Thos. late earl of Essex. 25 Nov.
- 44b. Thos Throssher, grocer, of London. Tenement in the parish of St. Mary Wolchurche, London. *Christchurch, London.* 29 Nov.
45. Thos. Cawerden, Crossed Friars, Donyngton, Berks; also the manor of Enburne Cheney *alias* West Enburne, which belonged to John Cheney: except the tenements granted for life to Hen. Whete, late prior of Donyngton. 12 Dec.
- 45b. Hugh Hyll, of London, shoemaker. Tenement in St. Olave's parish, in the Jewry, London. *Christchurch, London.* 28 Nov.
- John Leigh, of Stokwell, Surr. Lands belonging to Batrichsey manor and other lands in Batrichsey; on surrender of a 20 years' lease (recited) by St. Peter's abbey, Westminster, 21 Feb. 19 Hen. VIII. 12 Oct.
47. Peter Carrowe, of the Household. St. German's rectory, Cornw. *St. German's priory.* 28 Nov.
- 47b. Thos. Leigh, LL.D. Lands in Newton, York., and the rectory of Kyrkelevyngton with the chapel of Yarome, Yorks. *Gisburne.* 3 Nov.
48. Thos. Smyth and John Mynsterley. Tenement in St. Olave's parish in the Jewry, London. *Christchurch, London.* 4 Dec.
- Wm. Coppyn, of Canterbury. Lands beside the Old Park within the liberty of Canterbury. *St. Augustine's, Canterbury.* 28 Nov.

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—cont.

49. Wm. Flammak, of Warwick. St. Sepulchre's priory beside Warwick. 1 Feb.
- 49b. Sir John Cavendisshe, of Woode, in the Isle of Axholme, Linc. Grain rents due from Ric. Blunte under a Crown lease 1 Dec. 32 Hen. VIII. of the rectories of Oveston and Haxhey in the Isle of Haxham, Linc.,—*Newburgh, Yorks*; also lands in Axhey parish, Linc.,—*Axholme priory*. 6 Feb.
50. John Carye. Tithes of Stanstede Abbots rectory, Herts; on surrender of a 24 years' lease (recited) to Robt. Beeke, clk., and Robt. Crosse, of Ware, Herts, by Merton priory, Surr., 7 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. 13 Feb.
- 50b. Hen. Lacy. Tenement within the close of St. Mary Overey, Southwerk, Surr. 6 Feb.
51. John Welbek. Lands forming parcel of Feltham and Coldkenyngton manors, Midd., parcel of the honour of Hampton Court. 6 March.
- 51b. Wm. Denys. Warren of coneys, coney house, and dovecot within the park of Barwyke Reynham, Essex, the Doctors Marsh and a moiety of Barwyke Brokes meadow in Reynham parish. *St. John's of Jerusalem*. 2 March.
52. Jas. Crawe, of London. Marsh in Edmonton, Midd. *Clerkenwell monastery*. 10 March.
- John Eyer, a receiver of the Augmentations. Tithes of the rectories of All Saints in Great and Little Walsyngham, Norf., and St. Peter's in Great Walsyngham, with lands in these places and sheep pasture upon the manor of Lexhams in Howghton, Norf.,—*Walsyngham priory*; also lands in Upwell, Camb.—*Bury St. Edmunds*, 7 March.
53. Anne Hatclyff, widow. House and buildings upon the site of the manor of Lee, Kent, with certain lands parcel of the said manor. 21 March.
- Thos. Johnes, of Harolston, co. Pembroke. Talley monastery, with Carykennen, Enys Dillowe, Brekagothy, and Aberporth, and Blaynannerth granges, grain rents and dayworks of the tenants in Llainecrose, Trasnelgan, Kevenglith, Gothgrige and Custa granges, and the rectories of Talley and Llandillo Vaure; on surrender of Crown lease (recited) to Ric. Dauncy, of the Household, 10 May 29 Hen. VIII. 15 March.
- 54b. The same. Llansadurne rectory with Llanurda chapel; on surrender of Crown lease (recited) to John Denham, 10 May 29 Hen. VIII. *Talley*. 5 April.
- 55b. Ric. Kyng, girdler, of London. Tenement and three cottages in the parishes of St. Stephen Colmanstrete and St. Michael Bassieshawe, London; on surrender of 41 years' lease (recited) to John Eston, mercer, by Christchurch priory, London, 18 July 19 Hen. VIII. 20 Feb.
57. Thos. Saunders, of London. Tenement within the Black Friars, London. 15 March.
- Wm. Holmes and Jas. Colyn, of London. Two tenements in the parish of St. John Zacharye, London. *Christchurch, London*. 15 March.
- 57b. John More, of the Household. Stoughton manor and rectory, and lands in Stoughton, Leic. *Mon. de Pratis Leicester*. 23 March.
58. Hen. Dyghye, of Tykyngcote, Rutl. Rectory of Bukmynsterne and Sewisterne with the Longdole, Leic. *Kyrby Bellers*. 3 March.
- 58b. Thos. Walcott, of the Household. Land and marsh in Feversham, Kent. *Feversham* 2 March.
59. Ric. Worseley, of Goodeshill, Isle of Wight. Mylforde rectory, Hants; on surrender of a 50 years' lease (recited) by Christchurch Twynham priory 20 Feb. 30 Hen. VIII. 20 March.
- 59b. Walter Hendle, attorney of Augmentations. Grain rents due from Roger Twisden under a 40 years' lease (details given) 26 July 25 Hen. VIII., by Battle abbey, of the manor of Wye, Kent, profits of fairs at Wye, Hawkeherst and Challok, lands there and the rectory of Wye. *Not dated*.

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61. John Cowper, of Northecray, Kent. Northecray manor; on surrender of a 21 years' lease (recited) by the earl of Northumberland, 18 July 14 Hen. VIII. 22 March.
62. Ric. Johnson, of Waltham Stowe, Essex. Sallesburye Hall manor in Walthamstowe parish, with other lands there which belonged to Robt. Tyrwytt. 2 Feb.
- 62b. Edm. Jernyngham, of the Household. Ramesey manor, Essex, with tithes of the church there. For forty years from the expiration of a 29 years' lease (details given) to John Rychemond, of Harwich, and Robt. and Thos. his sons, by St. Osith's abbey 3 Feb. 20 Hen. VIII. 3 Feb.
- 63b. Ant. Dunryche, of London, merchant. Wresyll rectory, Yorks. *Draz.* 19 April.
65. Wm. Thomson, of Kyrkeby in Kendall, Westmld. Mansion called Abbot Hall and Abbot Garth adjoining the church of Kyrkeby in Kendall, with certain lands and tithes there and in Kendal town. *St. Mary's, York.* 3 March.
- John ap Rice, of Bristol. Fishery in Severn. *Flaxley abbey.* 1 March.
- 65b. Hen. Adkyns, sen., of Adneston, Ntht. Lands in Adneston. *Canons Ashby.* 28 Feb.
- Thos. Allyn, of Adneston. Ditto. 5 March.
66. Hen. Adkyns, jun., of Adneston. Ditto. 28 Feb.
- 66b. John Archebolde *alias* Rychebawde, of Adneston. Ditto. 5 March.
67. Wm. Davell, of Cookewold, Yorks. Manor of Fylyng *alias* Fylyng Hall; on surrender of a 75 years' lease (recited) by Whitby abbey, 6 Jan. 30 Hen. VIII. 8 March.
- 68b. Wm. Sherland. Rectory of Cadbury and Nethereux, Devon. *St. Nicholas priory, Exeter.* 20 March.
- Thos. Hungate, of the Household. Russhyng monastery, Isle of Man, with various water mills and lands, and the rectories of Kyrkeharbery *alias* the parish of St. Columbus, Kyrkemalewe and Kyrke Saynton, and all other possessions of the monastery; except Kyrkechrste rectory with the lands leased to Owen Norresse, and Kyrkelownam rectory. Also Dowglas priory, in the said Island, with lands and tithes, specified. Also the Grey Friars of Bymakyn, in the said Island. 18 March.
70. Simon Lynche. Water mills at Small Brydge in Horsemounden parish, Kent, which belonged to Thos. late earl of Essex. 12 April.
- 70b. Sir Anth. Browne. Reversion and rents reserved upon the lands in Charsaie, Thorpe, Egham, Chabham, Frymeley and Ashe at present leased, by Charsaye abbey, to John Gravett, John Roke, John Tyce, Thos. Repnam, John Merell, John Fenne, Robt. Skyte, Thos. Ford, John Walter, and George Warener; also all other the King's lands in these places, which are within the limits of Surrey bailiwick in Windsor Forest, of which Sir Anthony is keeper; except the said abbey and its demesnes and except all woods and groves, of which woods and groves Sir Anthony is hereby appointed woodward. For fifty years. This lease is made for the better keeping of the deer and game of venerye within the bailiwick and is to be void whenever Sir Anthony shall leave the office of the Surrey bailiwick. 24 March. *In English.*
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73. David Vincent, a groom of the Wardrobe of Beds. Kingston upon Thames rectory, Surr.; for 30 years from the expiration of a 21 years' lease (details given) by Merton priory to Ric. Thomas, 10 April 23 Hen. VIII. 3 Dec.
- 73b. Adam Hilton, of Dunstable, Beds. Dunstable rectory. *Dunstable.* 1 April.
74. Thos. Bacon, salter, of London. Sheep pasture, &c., in Thorpe next Norwich and Blofelde, Norf.; on surrender of a Crown lease (recited) to Nich. Bacon, 28 March 33 Hen. VIII. *Not dated.*
- 74b. Maurice Denys, of London. Llanrydian rectory, co. Pembroke, and Mylwood lordship in Gowerlande, co. Pemb., which belonged to Slebyche preceptory, co. Pemb. *St. John's of Jerusalem.* *Not dated.*

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982. BOOKS OF THE COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS—*cont.*

75. Wm. Brakenbury. Sandehurst manor, Berks.; from the expiration of the present 40 years' lease by Chertsey abbey to Wm. Rogys, dec., 1 Dec. 2 Hen. VIII. *Not dated.*
- 75b. Wm. Yowdayll, of Staynthwate in Borodayll, Yorks. (*sic*). junior. Lands in Staynthwate; on surrender of a 35 years' lease (recited) to Wm. Yowdayll, sen., and the said Wm. Yowdayll, junr., by Fountains abbey, 10 March 2 Hen. VIII. 12 March.
- 76b. Thos. Fale, of York. House in Stanegate, York,—*St. Oswald's*; tenement and cottage in Gelygate outside York,—*St. Leonard's, York*; and a close called le Fryth in Marton, Yorks.,—*Marton priory*. 10 March.
77. Thos. Mildemaye, of London. Manor of Sudbourne beside Ipswich, Suff. *Ely priory*. 14 April.
- 77b. Simon Pytman. Tenement in Kyngesware; on surrender of a lease (recited) to him and Isabella his wife in survivorship by Torre abbey, 10 June 29 Hen. VIII., in reversion after Michael Nerber *alias* Pax and Isabella his wife, who then held it in survivorship. 16 April.
78. Wm. Spereman, of Lilleshull, Salop. Lands in Donnyngton within the lordship and parish of Lilleshull. *Lilleshull*. 17 April.
- 78b. Robt. Barnefeld, of Newport, Salop. *Ditto*. 17 April.
79. Ric. Ascue. Humberston rectory and lands in Humberston, Linc. *Humberston monastery*. 17 April.
- 79b. Thos. Appowell. Tithes of the demesnes of Lyncombe manor in Wydcombe parish, Soms. *Bath priory*. 10 Feb.
80. Wm. Deane, leather seller, of London. Austin Friars of Woodhouse, Salop, with lands in Woodhouse and Clybury. 28 July.
81. Matth. White, of London. Tenement within the close of St. Bartholomew, West Smythfelde, London. 1 Feb.
- Wm. Snowe, dean of Bristol. Almondesbury manor, Glouc. *St. Augustine's, Bristol*. 14 March.
- 81b Ric. Wattes. Tenement called the Cock at the north end of Long Lane in St. Bartholomew's parish without Alderychegate, London, with four tenements attached and brewing implements specified. *St. Bartholomew's, London*. 10 April.
- Thos. Byll. St. Sepulchre's rectory, London. *St. Bartholomew's Westsmythfeld, London*. 8 April.
- 82b. Hen. Dygby, of Tikingcote, Rutl. Duplicate of lease at f. 58.
- Augm Book.* Jas. Merkedy, joiner. Two tenements and a coal house within the site of White Friars 216 f. 9. London. 16 April.
- Sir Wm. Goringe. Northstoke rectory, Suss. *Tortington*. 10 April.



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5. **FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO**. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.* 1858.

This work gives the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards.

6. **THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece**; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by W. B. TURNBULL, Barrister-at-Law.* 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version.

7. **JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS**. *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A.* 1858.

The first part relates only to the history of the Empire from the election of Henry I. the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

8. **HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS** by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191.

9. **EULOGIUM (HISTORIARIUM SIVE TEMPORIS)**: Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1368; a monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., with a continuation to the year 1413.

10. **MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH**; Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem Spectantia. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. **MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH**. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhams Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE. 1858.

12. **MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS**; Liber Albus, Liber Customarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati.

Vol. I., Liber Albus.

Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Customarum.

Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILKY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.

The *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Customarum* was compiled in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. **CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES**. *Edited by* SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa, it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1392. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.

14. **A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1859-1861.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c. of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

16. **BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA**; 449-1298; necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1859.

17. **BRUT Y TYWYSOGION**; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Cadwalla at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1292.

18. **A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404.** *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.
19. **THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY.** By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. His work gives a full account of the views of the Lollards, and has great value for the philologist.
20. **ANNALES CAMBRIÆ.** *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster.
21. **THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.** Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V.-VII. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. Vol. VIII. *Edited by* GEORGE F. WARNER, M.A., of the Department of MSS., British Museum. 1861-1891.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.
The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1185, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Cambrie et Descriptio Cambrie*; and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Treatise *De Principum Instructione*, and an index to Vols. I.-IV. and VIII.
22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND,** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.
23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography.
24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GARDINER, 1861-1863.

The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III., correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.
25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE.** *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1253. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.
26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. (*Out of print.*) Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862-1871.
27. **ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.** Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

28. *CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI*:—

1. THOMÆ WALSHINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381-1422.
2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307.
3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406.
4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, a THOMA WALSHINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIAE PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1849: Vol. III., 1349-1411.
5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHII MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II.
6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^{mo} FLOREBANT; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIS JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSCRIPTUM: Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS a JOHANNNE WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS.
7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ a THOMA WALSHINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground; a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1295 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1290 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blancforde: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle probably of John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Walingforde.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V. and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. *CHRONICON ABBATIS EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIS ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, a FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418.* *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. *RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ.* Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

Richard of Cirencester's history is in four books, and gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 8.

31. *YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD THE FIRST AND EDWARD THE THIRD.* Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I.; and 11-12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, 14, 14-15, 15 and 16 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1900.

32. **NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.**—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A.* 1863.
33. **HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIE.** Vols. I.-III. *Edited by W.H. HART, F.S.A., Membre Correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.* 1863-1867.
34. **ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO;** with NECKAM's POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A.* 1863.
35. **LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND;** being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I.-III. *Collected and edited by the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.* 1864-1866.
36. **ANNALES MONASTICI.**
 Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263.
 Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291.
 Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432.
 Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377.
 Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary.
Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARDS, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.
37. **MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS.** *Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire.* 1864.
38. **CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST.**
 Vol. I.:—ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI.
 Vol. II.:—EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199.
Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.
 The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.
 The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.
39. **RECUEIL DES CRONIQUE ET ANCHIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE,** par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. *Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A.* 1864-1879. Vol. IV., 1431-1447. Vol. V., 1447-1471. *Edited by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A.* 1884-1891.
40. **A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND,** by JOHN DE WAURIN. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. (Translations of the preceding Vols. I., II., and III.) *Edited and translated by Sir WILLIAM HARDY, F.S.A., and EDWARD L. C. P. HARDY, F.S.A.* 1864-1891.

41. **POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN**, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.-IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1866-1886.

This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. **LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE**. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treaties are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. **CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406**, Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

44. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR**. Vols. I.-III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. 1866-1869.

45. **LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023**. *Edited by* EDWARD EDWARDS. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicle appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. **CHRONICON SCOTORUM. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS**, from the earliest times to 1185; and **SUPPLEMENT**, containing the events from 1141 to 1160. *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. **THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I**. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum"; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. **THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN**. *Edited, with a Translation, by* the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

49. **GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192**, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

50. **MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts)**. *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEE, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and late Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

51. *CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE*. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 783 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds to some extent with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. *WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE*. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

53. *HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c.* 1172-1820. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

54. *THE ANNALS OF LOCH CE. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1041 to 1690*. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1871.

55. *MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES*, Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* Sir TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy.

56. *MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI. :—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS*. *Edited by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

57. *MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA*. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. 1067 to 1216. Vol. III. 1216 to 1239. Vol. IV. 1240 to 1247. Vol. V. 1248 to 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872-1884.

58. *MEMORIALA FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY*. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872-1873.

59. *THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY*. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

60. *MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE*. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873-1877.

61. *HISTORICAL PAPERS AND LETTERS FROM THE NORTHERN REGISTERS*. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

62. *REGISTRUM PALATINUM DUNELMENSE. THE REGISTER OF RICHARD DE KELLAWE, LORD PALATINE AND BISHOP OF DURHAM; 1311-1316*. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1873-1878.

63. *MEMORIALS OF ST. DUNSTAN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY*. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

64. *CHRONICON ANGLIE, AB ANNO DOMINI 1828 USQUE AD ANNUM 1888, AUCTORE MONACHO QUODAM SANCTI ALBANI. Edited by EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.*
65. *THÓMAS SAGA EKKIBYSKUPS. A LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP THOMAS BECKET IN ICELANDIC. Vols. I. and II., Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary, by M. EIRIKR MAGNUSSON, M.A., Sub-Librarian, of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875-1884.*
66. *RADULPHI DE COGGESHALL CHRONICON ANGLICANUM. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A. 1875.*
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