

The conspiracy of the rebels vntered in dronkenneues.

unto they would encline, if a commotion were begun. The accomplisment wherof did shortly folow. For although by the words of one drunken felow of that conspiracie named Caluereb, at the alchouse in winteringham, some suspicion of that rebellion beganne to be smelled before by the Lord President and Gentlemen of those parties, and so prepared in that place where y rebels thought to begin: yet they gaue not ouer so, but dreeve to another place at Semer by the Sea coaste, and thence by nighte roade to the Beacon at Stapton, and sette it on fire: and so gathering together a rude route of rascals out of the townes neare about beyng on a thure, Omblie, Thomas Dale, Barton, and Robert Dale halted forthwith with the rebels to maister whytes house, to take him, who notwithstandinge being on horse backe, minding to haue escaped theyr handes, Dale, Omblie, and the rest of the rebelles took him, and Clopton bys wiues brother, one Saunge a merchant of Yorke, and one Wery seruant to sir Walter Mildmay, which foure without cause or quarrel, sauing to fulfil their seditious prophesie in some part, and to geue a terror to other gentlemen, they cruelly murdered after they had caried them one mile from Semer towards the wolde, and there after they had stripped them of their clothes and purses, least them naked behind them in the plain fields for crows to feede on, vntill whytes wife, and Sanages wife then at Semer caused them to be buried.

Fourte men cruelly murdered by the rebels in the North,

The rebels in Yorkeshyre gathered to thre thousand persons.

Longe it were and tedious to recite what reuel these Rebelles kept in their raging madnesse, who raunging about the countrey from towne to towne, to enlarge theyr vngenerous and rebellious bande, taking those with force whyche were not willing to goe, and leauing in no towne where they came, any man above the age of 16. yerres, so increased this number, that in shorte time they had gathered thre thousande to fauour theyr wicked attempts, and had like to haue gathered moe, had not the Lordes godnesse through prudent circumspection haue interrupted y course of theyr furious beginning.

The kinges free pardon sent to the rebels.

For firste came the kinges grations and free pardon, dischargeing and pardonning them and the rest of the Rebelles of all treasons, murders, felonies, and other offences done to his Maiestie, before the 21. of August, Anno 1549. whyche pardon although Omblie contemptuously refused, persisting still in hys wilfull obstinacie, diswadynge also the rest from the humble accepting the kinges so louing and liberrall pardon, yet notwithstanding wyth some it did good.

Omblie refused the kinges pardon.

To make shorte, it was not long after thys, but Omblie, as he was riding from towne to towne, twelue miles from Humantby, to charge all the Constables and inhabitants where he came, in the kinges name to resort to Humantby, by the way he was espied, and by the circumspecte diligence of Jhon word the younger, James Alaby, Isafe Twinge, and Thomas Constable Gentlemen, hee was had in chace, and at last by them apprehended, and brought in the night in sure custodie vnto the Citie of Yorke, to answer to his demerites.

Omblie captaine of the rebels taken.

The names of the rebels taken and executed at Yorke.

After whome within short time, Thomas Dale, Daryer Barton, the first chieftaines and ringleaders of the former commotion, with Jhon Dale, Robert Wight, W. Decocke, Wetherell, & Edm. Buttry, busie suttlers in thys leditis, as they traualled from place to place, to draw people to theyr faction, were likewise apprehended, committed to ward, lawfully conuicted, and lastly executed at Yorke the 21. of Septemb. An. 1549. Ex actis Iudicij publici registro receptis & notatis.

Ex actis iudicij publici registro receptis & notatis.

To theie pestiferous commotions raised bype against kyng Edwarde by his owne subiectes in this yeare aforesaide wythin the Realme, I might also adioyne the bulic stirring and raging of the French king, against our yong and innocent Prince, without the Realme. who hearing of these tumultes and violent insurrections of the kinges subiectes, in diuers and sundrye quarters of the Realme, supposing to rake the time for his most aduantage, thought likewise for hys parte not to be vnoccupied, who after hee had by his ambassadour made open breche with the kinge, immediately after the reuocation of the layde ambassadour from hence, intending to annoy the king, and make his first inuasion against the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, thought to haue surprisid our shippes and the laid Isles with a certaine number of his shippes and Gallies. In the which hys assault, he was so hotely saluted by the kinges shippes and the Island, that by the confession of them that sawe it, and by the report wyrtten vnto the Lord Protector, the French men at least lost a thousand men, theyr shippes and galleis so spoiled, as being forced to return home, they were not able then to set out againe.

The stirring and rising of the French King against King Edward.

Furthermore, out of Fraunce credible worde was broughte to the Lord Protector (whyche yet in letters

Ex literis D. Protectoris.

appeareth) that into one towne in one vessel were brought at least thre scoze Gentlemen to be buried: and also an inhibition special geuen out by the king, not to speake of the successe in that iourney. Thys was about the beginning of August. 1549.

The like also might be noted of the losses of the layde French king at Bullenburgh, the eight day of August, the same yeare, as by the Lord Clintons letters may well appere: but for spending of time I passe it ouer: what the meaning of the French king was in these voiaiges, or how he intended further to procede, I haue not herein to deale. This is certain and euident, that the mighty arm of God mercifully fought for king Edward his seruant, to defend and deliuer him from so many harde dangers, so daigerous and sundrye commotions stirred vp in so many quarters wythin this Realme, and also without the Realme, and all wythin the compasse of one yeare, and yet the Lord above fighting for his true seruant, dispatched them all, as in storie here ye haue heard declared, and is no lesse worthy of all posteritie to be noted.

Ex literis D. Clintons.

The wonderful protection of the Lord in defending King Edward.

Matter concerning Edmond Bouer Bishop of London, with declaration of the Actes and proceffe entred against him in king Edwardes time.

And thus muche hetherto hauing discoursed touching the manifold troubles and tumults raised by on euery side against king Edward, by his vnkinde and vnnatural subiects, and yet notwithstanding, the gracious godnesse of the Lord euer geuing him the victorie: nowe lette vs retorne againe to Bouer Bishop of London, where we leaft hym before, that is, in hys owne house, where he was by the Counsaile commaunded to remaine, as is aboue signified.

And nowe for so much as we haue to enter into the storie of the sayd Bouer, for the better vnderstandinge of the whole order therof, it shalbe requisite to ryp by the matter wyth the circumstances and occasions thereof from the first beginning of kinge Edwardes time. wher is to be vnderstanded, that king Edwarde in the first yeare of hys raigne, an. 1547. the first day of September, for the order of hys Militation, directed our certaine Commissioners, as sir Anthony Cooke, sir Jhon Bodlaule Knigtes, Maister Jhon Bodlaule, Christopher Peninton Doctors of the Lawe, and Jhon Madew Doctor of Diuinitie. who sitting in Pauls church vpon their commission, the day and yeare aforesaide, there being presente at the same time Edmund Bishop of London, Jhon Roynton, Doctor of the Lawe, Peter Clee, and others of the laide cathedral Church, after the sermone made, and the Commission being read, manifested an othe vnto the said B. of London, to renounce and deny the bishop of Rome with his usurped authority, and to sweare obedience vnto the king, according to the effect and forme of the statute made in the 31. yeare of kinge Henry the eight: also that he should present and redresse all and singular such things as were needefull within the sayd Church to be reformed.

Sitting of the kinges Commissioners in Pauls Church.

An othmynistred to Bouer to swear to the Pope.

wherupon the laid Bishop humbly and instantly desired them that he might see their commissio, only for this purpose & intent (as he sayd) that he might the better fulfill & pur in execution the things, wherein he was charged by them in their commission. Vnto whom the commissioners answering, said, they would deliberate more vpon the matter, & so they called the other ministers of the laide Church before them, and ministered the like oth vnto them, as they did to the bishop before. To whom moreover there & then certaine interrogatores and articles of inquisition were read by Peter Lillye the publike notarie, which done, after their ordes taken, the sayde Commissioners deliuered vnto the Bishop aforesaid certaine Iniunctions as well in printe as wyrtten, and Homilies set forth by the king. All which things the sayde Bishop receiued vnder the wordes of thys protestation, as followeth.

Bouer requiereth to see their Commissio.

Anno 1549.

Peter Lilly the publike Notary.

I Do receiue these Iniunctions and Homilies with this protestation, that I will obserue them, if they be not contrarye and repugnant to Gods lawe, and the statutes and ordinance of the Church, and immediately added with an othe, that he neuer reade the sayde Homilies and Iniunctions.

Bouers protestation before the Commissioners recaying the kinges Iniunctions.

The whyche protestation being made in manner and forme aforesaid, the said Edmund Bishop of London instantly desired and required Peter Lillye the register aforesaid, there and then to register and enact the same. And so the sayd Commissioners deliuering the Iniunctions and Homilies to Maister Bellacere Archdeacon of Colchester, and to Silberte Bourne Archdeacon of London, Esq,