

Anno 1549. out the whole raignt of Queene Marie. From the executing of the which like traitour, the Lozd of his great mercy keepe all other such. Amen.

Now immediately after his deprivation, he writeth out of the Marshalle by letters supplicatio, unto the Lozd Chancellor and the rest of the kings Counsaile. wherein he thus complaiuntly, that by reason of the great enemy that the Duke of Somersiet and the Thomas Smith bare unto him, his often and earnest suites vnto the King and his counsaile could not be heard. For the reioice moste humboly desired their Lordships for the causes aforesaide, to consider him, and to let him haue libertie to prosecute his matter before them, and he would daily pray for the good preservation of thei honours, as appereth by the wordes of his owne supplication here vnder following.

Thus after the Commissioners had finished with Boner, he being now prisoner in the Marshalle, leaving no shift of the law but sought how to worke for him self as well as he might, drew out a certaine supplication, conceived and directed to the kings maiestie, out of the sayd prison of the Marshalle.

To the right honourable, my Lorde Chancellor of England, with all the rest of the kings Maiesties most honorable priuie counsell.

Please it your most honourable good Lordships wyth my moste humble commendations to vnderstande that all be it heretofore I haue made such sute, and to such persons as I cannot deuine to make more, or to more higher, it is to wit, vnto the kings most excellent maiestie, and his most gracious persons in diuers loztes, and also vnto your most honorable good Lordships being of his priuie counsell, for redress of such notable and manifest iniuries and extremities as hath bene contrary to all law, honestie, and good reioice inflicted vnto me by my Lozd of Canterburie, my Lozd of Rochest, Doctor Smith, and Doctor May, yet because the sayd Doctor Smith being a minister to the Duke of Somersiet, and they both my deadly enemies, hath sondry wayes studied and laboured my ruine and destruction, slaying and letting peritoye all my lawfull remedies and lites, having therein, elpe and furtherance of these two other aforesayd persons, being ready at foote and hand to accomplish all they desire and pleasures, I shall at this present hauing for a time lozboque to trouble (for good respects) your moste honorable good Lordships, with any my lites, and especially in your other manifest great affaires in the kings Maiesties buinesse: my selfe yet the meane while, neither wanting good will, ne yet iust cause being where I am to make such sute, renew my sute, and most humboly beseeche your most honorable good Lordships to geue me leaue to make most humble supplication againe to your sayd Lordships, for honest and lawful libertie to prosecute my appellatio and supplication heretofore made to the kings moste excellent Maiestie, and according to the law to make my sute for redress of the sayde great and manifest iniuries, extremities and wrongs don against me by the sayd parsones. And your sayd Lordships ouer and besides the furtherance of iustice, many wayes herein to me and other, and the collection of the kings maiestie Subsidie, to be to be leuied of the Clergie in my diocesse which heretofore hath ben, and is staid by reason of the premises, shall also binde me moste greatly and intirely to pay daily for the good preservation of your sayd moste honorable good Lordships in all honour, felicitie and ioy long to continue and endure vnto Gods pleasure. Wrytten in the Marshalle, the 25. of October, 1549.

Your Lordships most faithful & assured Bedes man. E. Lon.

A supplication made and directed by Edmund Boner late B of London, to the kings Maiestie, out of the prison of the Marshalle.

In the which supplication, first after the used forme of stile, he prayed for the prosperous estate of the king long to raignt. Then he shewed that his faithful heart and seruite to him, hath, is, and shall be, as it was to his father before. Then he declared how he had ben belied of euil men, and misreported not to beare a true hart to his grace, but a rebellious minde, in denying his royall power in his minority, where in deede (he sayeth) his grace should inde hym alwayes during life; both in heart, word, and deede, to do and acknowledge otherwise, & to be most willing to shew, & to doe all other things for his grace, as willingly as any other subiect, or as those that were his denoucers, who hee thought were nextent of his grace, but pretended Commissioners, &c.

Further, he complained of his denuntiation by certain

commissioners (who sayde they were sent by his grace) alleging the same not to be lawfull: and of his long & sharpe imprisonment, & that the commissioners obiected neither law nor reasonable order, but extremeitie. And when he had made appeal to his grace, and he could not haue it: he desired to haue lawe to prosecute & sue his appeal for his remedy, & that he considering his vocation, might not be shut vp & put from libertie, which his meanest subiects haue.

Then he desired his graces letters of Superedeas against the commissioners, and that the matter might be heard before the counsaile, and then he doubted not but to be found a true faithfull man, and hereunto haue wrong. So in the ende hee concluded, this (prostrating him selfe euen to the very ground, and humbly kissing his graces feet) to be the thing onely which he humbly desired, &c.

This done, & the supplication perused, the King effected in charge and commandement, to certain men of honor and worship, & persons skilfull in the lawe, as to Lo. de Rich high Chancellor, the L. Treasurer, the L. Marques Doyler, the B. of Ely, Lord Wentworth, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Sir W. Barber knightes, Doc. Rich. Weston, Ed. Mountague Lozde chiefe Justice, Sir John Baker knight, with Judge Hales, Job. Galsnoid, W. Otner and also Doctour Aylon, that they scanning and perusing all such actes, matters, and monuments of the sayd Boner by him exhibited, produced, proponded and alleaged, with all and singular his protestations, reculations, & appellations, should vpon mature consideration thereof, geue their directed answer vpon the same, whether the appellatio of the said Boner were to be deferred vnto, and whether the sentence defined against him, stood by the law sufficient and effectual, or not. who effectually after diligent discussion, and considerate aduisement had of all & singular the premises, gaue their resolute answer, that the pretended appellation of Edmund Boner aforesayde, was nought and unreasonable, and in no wise to be deferred vnto, and that the sentence by the Commissioners against him, was righte and iustly pronounced. And this was the conclusion of Boners whole matter and deprivation for that time.

Thus then leauing doctor Boner a while in the Marshalle with his keeper, we will procede (the Lozde permitting) further in the course of our storie, as the order of yeres and time requireth. And although the trouble of the Lozd Protector fallerh hence ioyntly with the deprivation of D. Boner: yet because he was shortly againe deliuered out of the same throughte the Lozdes mightie working, I will therefore delay the tractation thereof, till the time of his seconde trouble, which was two yeres after: and so in the meane time returning againe into our discourse, intred by the Lozdes leaue, to collect and continue the matters begot, touching the kings godly proceedings for reformation of religion, in the foresaid yere of our lord, continuing, an. 1549.

And herce first a note would be made of Peter Martyr and of his learned trauels, and disputation in the vniuersitie of Oxford the sayde present yere, with Doct. Chessey, & other moe, about the matter of the sacrament: which was, that the substance of breade and wine was not changed in the sacrament, & that the body and bloude of Christe was not carnally and bodily in the breade and wine, but vnto the same sacramentally.

In like maner some touch or mention here also would be made of the Ecclesiasticall lawes, for the gathering and compiling wherof 32. persons were assigned by Act of parliament the sayde present yere 1549. But because these be rather matters of tractation, then Hypothicall, I meane, (God willing) to deferre the further consideration thereof vnto the ende of the historie of this kinges dayes, and so to passe forward to other matters in the meane while.

Bookes of Latine sernice called in and abolished.

It followeth then in storie, that certayne of the vulgare multitude, hearing of the apprehension of the Lozd Protector, and supposinge the alteration of publick service into English, and administration of the Sacrament and other rites lately appointed in the Church: had bene the Acte chiefly or only of the sayd Lozde Protector, beganne vpon the same to noyse and brute abroad, that they should now haue their olde Latine sernice, with holy bread and holy water, and they: other like superstitious ceremonies againe, wherewith the King wyth the body and state of the priuie Counsaile then being, directed oute his letters of request and fraile commandement to the Bishops in their diocesse, to cause and warne the Deane, and Prebendaries of their Cathedral Churches, all persons, vicars and Curates: with the Churchwardens of euery parische with

Boners appellatio to the king, perused & tryed and found by the Lawe vniuersitall and vniuersionable.

The sentence of Boners deprivation by the Peeres & learned men of the realme, found to be iust and lawfull.

The first trouble of the L. Protector was about the month of Octob. an. 1549.

Disputation of Peter Martyr, with Doct. Chesley in Oxford.

Ecclesiasticall lawes by Acte of Parliament to be compiled by 32. persons. Statut. an. 3. Edou. 6.

Full disposed people thinking to haue their late service againe after the apprehension of the L. Protector.

The kings commandement to the Bishops.

Boners supplication to the king.