

ART. VII.—*Cumberland and Westmorland under the Tudors, being Extracts from the Register of the Privy Council in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.* By T. H. HODGSON.

Read at Arnside, Sept. 25, 1893.

THE Registers of the Privy Council, which are now in course of publication under the editorship of Mr. Dasent of the Education Department, though they have not come down to us in so complete a state as might be wished, contain a most interesting mass of information as to the manners and customs of our ancestors. The series now being published begins with the year 1542, the 31st of Henry VIII., and comes down at present to the death of Queen Mary in 1558. In those times the Privy Council, acting as a body, discharged the duties which are now distributed among the various Departments of State. Foreign and domestic policy, naval and military affairs, trade and commerce, the administration of law and justice, religion, and in short all the matters important or trivial, not to say frivolous, on which Ministers are now nightly questioned in the House of Commons, then came before the Privy Council collectively. As might be expected from the disturbed state of the Borders, the Northern counties occupied no small share of attention, and I purpose in this Paper to collect the notices of local interest. It is not, of course, possible to make anything like a connected story of these scattered and disjointed entries, but it is hoped that the collection of them may prove of use to those who are interested in the history of the two counties.

1542.—The first notice we meet with is dated 1 Decr., 1542, when Sir Thomas Wharton and My Lord of Carlisle, probably the Bishop, are directed “to view diligently”

gently" the proceedings of Mr. Stevins in the King's buildings and fortifications at Carlisle and report to the Council. Stevins, who is described as "Overseer of the King's works at Carlisle is directed to repair to the King bringing "plottes" or plans of what is proposed to be done during the next year.

11 December.—Lord Lisle, Commissioner in the North, Sir Thomas Wharton, Warden of the Marches, and the Earl of Angus are desired to procure a "plot" (map) of Scotland for the King.

The same day Sir Thomas Wharton's Report of the defeat of the Scots at Solway Moss was received and read at the Council. The Scottish prisoners were ordered to be brought to London, and to wear a red St. Andrew's cross as a distinguishing mark. Several entries follow respecting the treatment of these prisoners. On the 16th Decr. a Report was received of the capture of Stephen Davison and "other thieves of Teviotdale."

On 20th Decr. is read Sir Thos. Wharton's Report of certain exploits done 20 miles within Scotland, by Robin Foster and others. He complains that many good prisoners were ransomed for small prices, perhaps in the expectation that the then victorious party might in the future be in need of a similar favour. He also reports the capture of the Laird of Fentre,* whom I cannot identify. Lord Lisle reports an exploit done in Scotland, by Sir George Douglas. This, however, would I think be on the East Marches.

On the 21st Decr. the Scottish prisoners, including the Earl of Cassilis, Lord Glencarn, Lord Somerville, and Lord Maxwell, were received by the Council in the Star Chamber, and released on parole.

1542-3.—They departed on the 9th January for Scotland, and Sir Thomas Wharton was advised that they

* Perhaps Fintry, Stirlingshire.

would

would be at Carlisle on the 10th January, where their friends were to send pledges for them. One Carlisle, a Pursuivant at Arms, was directed to provide horses and other such necessaries as they would need by the way. They were entrusted with letters for the Scottish Council.

The 7th Jan.—Sir Thomas Wharton was cautioned to leave the town and castle of Carlisle in safe custody in case of his going into Scotland.

The 17th Jan.—Sir Thomas Wharton is directed to appoint one Sconcrost to the office of King's Carpenter at Carlisle, in case the information exhibited against one Vicars, who it is to be presumed then held the office and had been accused of some misconduct, should be proved.

9th Jan.—The Lord Lieutenant of the North (I do not know who held the office)* is granted permission to reside at Alnwick or Newcastle at his discretion, but is cautioned not to expect letters from Carlisle (to the Council) to be sent first to him, the "compass" being so great.

1543. 27th April.—The "matter of contention between Blaynerhasset and Jack a Musgrave" was committed to the Duke of Norfolk. It does not appear what the dispute was, but the names of the parties are familiar to us here. They appear again on 14 May, when the King's pleasure was declared touching rewards to be given to Jacke a Musgrave, Thomas Dacres, Eglanbye (Aglionby) Blanerhasset, and the Greymes, doubtless the Grahams of the Debateable land. It is provoking to have no information as to the services for which they are rewarded,—probably, however, in connection with the Battle of Solway Moss.

On 22 May the Duke of Suffolk is appointed to hear and determine a dispute between Edward Eglanbye (Aglionby) and one Forster, perhaps one of the Forsters

* Probably the Earl of Shrewsbury or Earl of Hertford.

of Stonegarthside, both of whom claimed to be the captors of Lord Maxwell; also between one Greme (Graham) and one Briskoo (Brisco) as to the capture of Lord Somerville. The next day there is a notice of a letter to the Dean of Carlisle, but no entry of its contents. From 22nd July, 1543, to 10 May, 1545, the Registers are deficient.

In Nov., 1545, Lord Maxwell makes submission, and enters into a bond to become a King's true subject and servant; Lord Wharton* is directed to receive him favourably accordingly.

The 15th of the same month instructions were sent to Lord Wharton (Warden of the West Marches) to assemble a force at Carlisle for an enterprise in Scotland. Part of this force consisted of German mercenaries. Sir Thos. Wharton† received £34 for his expenses in bringing up and returning with Lord Maxwell.

8th December.—Lord Wharton is asked if he wishes to have a force of Spanish harquebusiers for Carlisle.

The 19 Dec. we find a grant of land and license to purchase other land granted to Graham, a Borderer, in consideration of his resigning his claims to Robert Maxwell and two other Scottish prisoners. The following day a warrant is issued to Lord Wharton to exchange James Pringle, taken at Solway Moss, for Parson Ogle.

1545-6. 9 Jan.—A warrant is issued to Mr. Woodall for the pay of soldiers serving at Carlaverock: six hackbutters for 12 days at 8d. per day and 6 gunners for 54 days at the same rate. The claim is certified by Lord Wharton and the Clerk of the Ordnance at Carlisle.

Lord Maxwell's sons having made submission were granted a pension of 400 crowns—as would appear 200 to each.

* Sir Thomas Wharton above, who was created a Baron in Jan., 154-45.

† Son of Lord Wharton.

28 Jan.—Richard Graham has permission to take ransom for such of his Scotch prisoners as may be safely released. Lord Wharton is instructed to recover if possible ransom for the Laird of Fentree, and to decide a dispute between (Richard Graham?) and John Thompson for a Scot sold to Thomas Dacre.

29 Feb.—Thomas Nicholson and John Oxley, gunners at Carlisle, had warrant to Mr. Uvedale (the same as Woodall above) Treasurer of the Northern Garrisons for the arrears of their wages at 8d. per day, as well as for their continuance of wages.

22 March.—Lord Maxwell's son has a pass to be furnished with two good horses for himself and his servant at 1d. per mile.

1546.—13 April.—The Chancellor of the Augmentations is instructed that lands belonging to the Lordship of Holm Cultram be not sold, and in the leasing of Chantries in the West Marches the inhabitants doing good service are to have preference, as recommended by Lord Wharton.

16 April.—Pat Grame and George Grame have a grant for life of 40 acres in the Debateable Land.

18 April.—A Warrant to Mr. Uvedale to pay Robert Sutton, Master Gunner of the Citadel and Castle at Carlisle, wages at 12d. p. d., due to him since 28th Sept., and George Warwick, gunner there, wages at 8d. p. d. from 26 Decr.

1 July.—Sir John Lowther, Captain of the Castle of Carlisle, has permission to repair to the Court after the Proclamation of Peace with France.

1546. 2 August.—Lord Wharton is directed that James Lindsey, a Scotsman claimed prisoner by John Brisco, may be put to ransom by judgment of two Englishmen and two Scotsmen.

28 August.—A Warrant is issued for the payment to Sir John Lowther of £40 for sinking the wells and other necessaries in Carlisle Castle.

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This brings us to the reign of Edward VI., in which, though there was evidently still much anxiety as to the Borders, the entries refer more to Berwick and the East Marches than to the district with which we are now more especially concerned. There was, however, trouble with regard to Langholm, which was then in possession of the English, Michael Wharton, probably a relation of Lord Wharton, Warden of the West Marches, being Captain. In a letter book which has been preserved and is printed as an Appendix to the volume now before us, there is a rather curious letter to Lord Wharton to which no reference appears in the minutes. It is as follows:—"Letters to My Lord Wharton that being advertised by his letters of a late raid of the Scots who passing the river of Esk made depredation after their wonted manner upon our Borders, the Lords have thought good for certain purposes to require him that by one letter apart he should inform them of the very certainty of their number and damage by them done at that time as truly as he himself was instructed therein, and by another letter to enlarge the matter describing their number to have been upon a 700 and that they burned a three or four villages upon our Borders, took notable Grays (Grahams?) prisoners, and cattle away with such other aggravations of that their rode as his wisdom in that behalf could set forth." What was the object of this duplicity is not apparent.

On 12 April, 1547, a letter is addressed to Lord Dacre of Gilsland calling attention to complaints of his officers of Burgh and Gilsland for their neglect of the King's service upon the Borders, with a strong warning of the consequences if they fail to attend to their duties. No doubt the Dacres felt themselves sufficiently powerful to take their own course with small regard to the remonstrances

stances or warnings of the Council. The same day instructions were sent to Lord Wharton to report as to several matters,—who should have the keeping of the Scots prisoners, the fortification of Langholm, the means of providing for bowyers and fletchers (arrow makers) at Carlisle; he is also instructed that the pensions of men on the Borders are to die with them, and “have no long continuance after.” Letters of thanks to gentlemen for service on the Borders were also sent to him to be addressed and forwarded. He is also directed that the Debateable ground is to be divided by his discretion to such persons as have served the King’s Majesty against the enemy and amongst such as claim right and title thereto with special bond to be made by them that shall receive the land that they shall make ditches and quicksets upon the ground allotted to them and pay to the King’s use by name of a knowledge (acknowledgment) some small thing, as 4/ for every 20 acres and so to take assurance for 7 years. The said Lord Wharton to advertise if he shall proceed therein and otherwise his opinion for the better service of his Majesty and the satisfaction of the people. Patye Grame to have the 40 acres heretofore appointed or so much in some other place near the same. Orders were also sent to Mr. Uvedall or Woodall for payment of the garrison at Langholm.

1547. 19 April.—Letters were addressed to Sir Rowland Thirkeld (Threlkeld), Provost of the College of Kirkoswald, and his brother to conform themselves for alteration of that College for another use, for whose pensions order should be given in reasonable sort by the Commissioners. The 17th May, further instructions were sent as to Langholm, that it was to be put in a state of defence and not to be abandoned without a siege. It would appear that Lord Wharton had recommended its being abandoned. Apparently, however, the view was that it should be held unless in the event of a serious
 attack

attack, rather from notions of policy than of its value, but he is instructed to report if an attack is made.

The 8 June there is a further letter as to the dissolution of the College of Kirkoswald. It is that the Commissioners had intended to make an example of the Provost and Fellows, but on their submission they are allowed to continue there for the present under conditions. There is no further entry relating to the West Marches till 19 Nov., 1549, when a warrant was issued for the payment of £142 to Lord Wharton "for so much due to him for exercising of the office of Warden of the West Marches foranempst Scotland."

In Feb., 1549-50, Lord Wharton is directed to cease to trouble the inhabitants and tenants of the demesne of Holme Cultram and deliver them possession and restitution of their goods again "untill they shall be communed and recompensed by the Chancellor of the Augmentations other ways."

The 28th of the same month Edward Eglanby (Aglionby), Captain of the Citadel in Carlisle, is directed to appoint Robert Smalwood to be Master Gunner at Carlisle.

The 22 March Sir Robert Bowes, Warden of the East Marches, is directed to furnish so much artillery and ammunition as he can spare from Berwick for the defence of the Castle of Carlisle, on application being made to him by Lord Dacre.

1552. 22 July, Sir Richard Lee and Sir Thomas Palmer were appointed commissioners to examine into the state of fortified places on the Borders. They are instructed, after having surveyed Berwick, Norham, and Wark, to repair to Carlisle and survey the state of that town and castle, and "if any small thing shall seem requisite to be amended or done out of hand they for the suretie of that town to give undelayed order for doing thereof, causing a plott to be made of the whole," which
done

done they may from thence return hither again and make full report of their proceedings. The pay of these officers is fixed at 26/6 each per day.

1550. On 14 August a Report being made from Lord Dacre that the Scots under Lord Maxwell are likely to invade the Debateable Land, he is directed to defend it; also "further to entreat the Graymes inhabitants there as amicably as he might, to keep them still the King's Majesty's good subjects as they were before." This, however, looks as if they were somewhat wavering in their allegiance. The Scottish invasion seems to have taken place, however, before Lord Dacre could have received his instructions, as on the 21st August complaint is made to the French Ambassador that 400 Frenchmen accompanied Lord Maxwell and the Scots. Lord Dacre is directed to "comfort" Sandie Armstrong with his associates to continue the King's faithful subjects and to remonstrate with the Scots on their raid, while Lord Wharton and Sir Robert Bowes (Warden of the East Marches) are called to report what they know concerning the King's estate and interest in the Debateable ground.

The 30th August Lord Wharton is called on to report as to the prisoners taken at Solway Moss. Apparently the bonds given for their ransom had not been paid.

The 5 Sept., Sir Robert Bowes is directed to send 300 hackbutters to Lord Dacre should he apply for them, also to hear and certify the matter in question between Sir Thomas Dacre and Richard Graym touching the parcel of lande between Esk and Levyn, or Lyne.

The 8th Sept., a letter to Dalston* and others besides Carlisle to cease felling of wood at Flembie, presumably Flimby, though it is at a considerable distance from Carlisle.

On the 21st Oct. there is the minute of a letter to Lord

* Probably Dalston of Dalston Hall.

Dacre

Dacre on various matters. It appears that John Musgrave had neglected to obey a summons for service, for which he is warned to attend "or otherwise it shall be more sharply looked on against him." Also that Lord Wharton's steward had retained two Englishmen in Furness. But the most important matter is a conference with the Maxwells respecting that frequent subject of contention, the Debateable Land, respecting which the Council states that since their last conference with the Master of Erskine they have instructed Sir John Mason, their Ambassador in France, to treat with the French King according to instructions given him. In the meantime, Lord Dacre is directed to handle the matter cautiously.

The 7th Decr., Lord Dacre is directed to "restore divers the tenants called Greames to the possession of such lands as Sir Thomas Dacre took from the same by wrong."

The 15 Jan., 1550-51, the Mayor and John Tomson, of Carlisle, are called on to see redress in a cause of George Greames, Priest, concerning his marriage, to report to the Council, to restore his goods and suffer him to enjoy the liberties of the town; also to suffer him, being Master of the Queresters, to enjoy the same according to the foundation of the Church.

The 29 Jan. the French Ambassador appears before the Council respecting the Debateable Ground, the point being, whether the Scots may be restored to their ancient limits and that the Debateable Ground may be neutral. He was informed that a full answer should be given on the arrival of Lord Dacre. The 1st Feb. he appears again with demands for the restoration of Edrington or Ethrington Castle and the Fisheries in Tweed, the neutrality of the Debateable Land, the payment of ransom for certain Englishmen formerly prisoners in Scotland, freedom of intercourse between the two countries, and restoration of
five

five Scottish ships embargoed, and the restoration of the hostages for the prisoners taken at Solway Moss. To which the Council replied that they would consider the matter and reply in a few days. It will be remembered that Mary of Guise was at this time Regent of Scotland, and, in the words of the Council, Scotland was now made French, in consequence of which they refused "with fair words" an application from Lord Maxwell, apparently then in France, to pass through England into Scotland.

On 14 Feb. they made answer to the French Ambassador, refusing the restoration of Etherington Castle, &c., agreeing that the ransoms should be paid, and that Scottish ships, except pirates, shall be restored, but refusing liberty of trade, except that such Scottish ships as may be driven on the English coast by stress of weather should be free to return. With regard to the release of hostages they temporised.

1551. The 20 May the matter in variance between Greame and his wife and the Mayor and others of Carlisle (doubtless the case mentioned above) was submitted to the Marquis of Dorset.

The 26 July, Richard Bunny, Treasurer of the North, is instructed to continue the payment of a gunner's wages at Carlisle to Clement Rayleton. Also instructions are sent for the restoration of the Scottish prisoners and hostages in England.

On 19 August there is an entry of a Warrant for a reward of £30 to Richard Salkeld, probably one of the Cumberland family of that name, for his service in the wars.

The 25th Sept., orders are given to Lord Conyers, and the Sheriffs and Justices of Cumberland not to proceed at their next Quarter Sessions with the inquisition of the matters laid against John Musgrave for the death of Ambrose Armstrong; the Musgraves, as well as Carleton, however, are to be detained in safe hold. The

The 28th Sept., a return of the wages heretofore appointed to the Wardens and Deputy Wardens on the Borders is called for. Also, Sir Thomas Smith,* Dean of Carlisle, is directed to distribute moneys which the Chapter are bound to distribute among poor folk and upon the highways, notwithstanding a suit which appears to have been pending. The same day the Lord Chancellor is directed to send for the Lord Dacre and his factors and John Musgrave and such of his tenants as the case concerns to appear before him in a case concerning Beaucastle or Bewcastle Dale in the county of Cumberland.

On the 26th of Nov., Lord Conyers is directed to defer the agreement with Lord Maxwell, in order that the controversy about the Debateable Ground and a murder lately committed there may be further considered, and he is ordered to stay a raid which he appears to have contemplated.

The 10th Dec., a Warrant is issued to the Lord Chancellor for a patent appointing Lord Conyers Deputy Warden of the West and Sir Nicholas Stirley for the East Marches. It should have been mentioned that on the 11 Oct. a patent was ordered for the Duke of Northumberland (Dudley), to be Warden General of the North Marches,—the present appointments not to be prejudicial to his patent. An interesting entry on the 20th Dec. shows what the pay of these officers was; it is a warrant to pay to Lord Conyers 600 marks a year for himself, and an imperfect entry beginning X. From a later entry it appears to have been £10 a year each for his two deputies, and 40 shillings a year each for two Warden Sergeants. Lord Ogle appears to have been Deputy Warden of the Middle Marches, his salary being only five marks a year.

1551-1. From an entry on 8 Jan., it seems that Sir

* Secretary of State under Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

Ingram Clyfford was one of Lord Conyers' deputies, as he is empowered to act for the latter during his absence.

The 8th Feb. a summons is issued to Edward Michael, Vicar of Aspatic, and Nicholas Williamson, Priest Official to the Bishop of Carlisle, to appear before the Council. The 23rd of the same month there occurs a grant of the patronage of the church of Gosforth in Cumberland to Fergus Greyme and his heirs.

On the 28th Feb. there is a long entry respecting the Debateable Land, chiefly concerned with the proposal to appoint Commissioners for the division thereof. The English Council objected to the Commissioners named by the Scots, or rather the French, as too numerous, and propose a Commission of four on each side, to meet at Carlisle. They name on their part the Earl of Westmorland, Lord Wharton, Sir Thomas Chaloner, and Sir Thomas Palmer. The Commission, as we know, resulted in the division—nominal at least—of the Debateable Land, though it is long after referred to by that name, and certainly the turbulent disposition of the inhabitants showed little if any improvement.

About this time Lord Conyers resumed his office and relieved Sir Ingram Clyfford, who received the thanks of the Council.

On the 5th March, Lords Dacre and Wharton, who, as it appears had long been at odds, were summoned before the Council, when "after long travail they made friends, causing them to shake hands and to promise solemnly and constantly before their lordships that they would remit one to another all hatred, ill-will, and displeasure."

The 17th March, it was resolved to send a herald to attend the Commissioners for the Debateable Land. This probably signifies the acceptance by the Scots of the proposals of the Council.

1552. 26 March.—Petitions of Richard and Fergus Grame against Sir Thomas Dacre, and one of Margaret Blackbourne

Blackbourne were sent to Lord Conyers, who is to inquire into them, and for the King's Majestie's better service to set a final peace between the Grame's and the Dacres if he can so do. Arrears of his wages to be paid to John Oxley, gunner of Carlisle.

The 10th April, the Council inform the Commissioners in the North that no mention can be found in any of the treaties with Scotland of the Debateable Land and Canobie, it being therefore supposed that these Agreements have been made by the Wardens they are instructed to search for records and the evidence of old men. A plan of the Debateable Land was sent to the Commissioners on the 6th May. The 10th May, Lord Ogle is cautioned that his Letters are so slightly sealed that they are for the most part opened before their delivery; he is, therefore, to take order for the surer sealing of them henceforth. The 23rd May, Lord Conyers and Sir John Lowther are directed to suffer John Dudley to enjoy his share of the mills of Perith (Penrith). Lord Wharton is directed to allow the Earl of Cumberland's servants to hold a Fair at Kirkby Stephen, which he is promised shall be no prejudice to his title.

The 26 May, a Warrant issued for the payment of £40 to Sir Ingram Clyfford for his salary while acting as Deputy Warden for Lord Conyers from 26 Jan. to 21st March last.

7th June.—Lord Conyers is directed to defer no longer to appoint a Day of March with Lord Maxwell, he being sufficiently authorised by his patent of Dep. Warden, and that the same meeting may be a means to increase quietness and to avoid disasters on either side.

On the 14 June, a letter was addressed to the Chancellor of the Augmentations to receive in fee by way of exchange of the Lord Dacre certain lands and tenements in Poltraghan, Kinker Hill, Aikeshawe, Lyne Holme, Mashethorne, Corncroke, Daplelandes or Daplemoor,
Levin

Levin, Graynes, Wyntershell, Rydings, and Smithlands in the countie of Cumberland, belonging to the said Lord Dacre and very meet for the King's Majesty, and to deliver him in recompense a like estate in the town of Papcaster in the said countie of the yearly value of £18 1s. 7d. (xviii^{li} xix^d) and to be comprised in the same exchange those lands of the said Lord Dacres within Beaucastle Dale aforesaid. All these tenements, excepting Poltraghan, can be easily identified on the Ordnance Map—indeed the names are little changed. The Dacres at this period were, according to the county histories, Lords of Papcastle; in whose hands Bewcastle was does not appear. Whelan suggests the Musgraves, but as the Castle of Bewcastle was a royal castle, it may have been in the Crown. As the exchange was to be carried out by the Chancellor of the Augmentations, the Court established for dealing with the plunder of the monasteries, it is probable that these lands formed part of the confiscated ecclesiastical endowments.

The 16th August an agreement was come to with the French Ambassador on behalf of the Scots for the division of the Debateable Land, which was to be communicated by one of the Secretaries to the Scots, and order taken for marking the agreed boundary by pillars, and the 29th of the same month the agreement and plan were despatched to the Commissioners by the hands of Sir Thomas Chaloner, one of the Commissioners. Finally, on the 23 March, 1552-3, Lord Wharton is directed with regard to the ditch which is cast for the partition of the Debateable Land (Scots Dyke) to do what he can to get the neighbours to contribute to the cost, and to inquire whether the Scots will bear their share. If he cannot raise the funds required in this way, the Receiver of those parts is authorised to pay £100 towards the charges—Lord Wharton using such persuasion as he shall think most convenient both with our men and the Scots.

1552.

1552. Oct. 6.—Jno. Bunny, Treasurer of Berwick, has orders to pay half the sum payable to the Duke of Northumberland as Lord Warden to Lord Wharton, he being appointed the Duke's deputy.

The 12 Oct., Lord Wharton is directed to give orders that his and all other letters of the King's Ministers on the Borders be securely sealed, for that they are oft times opened by the way.

The 13th Nov., a letter to Lord Wharton for the compassing into the King's hands the demesnes of Hexham, according to the minutes. This means a minute preserved in the Council Office; it is of frequent occurrence, but I do not know that any have been preserved.

The 20th Nov., the Master of the Rolls is directed to search the records of the Chancery to see whether the Captains of the castle and citadel of Carlisle and their retinue have any patents of their offices and fees enrolled there.

The 3rd Dec., Lord Wharton is directed to assign to Lord Evers, Deputy Warden of the Middle Marches, the house at Wallington that was Constable's that is fled into Scotland for his residence.

28 Dec.—Lord Evers appointed Deputy Warden of the Middle Marches, Ralph Grey of Chillingham of the East Marches. Instructions to Lord Wharton accordingly.

1552-3. 23 March.—Lord Wharton instructed to examine the matter touching the lewd words reported by one Threlkeld, and to punish the same as by trial he shall find it deserve.

1553. 27 March.—A letter to Lord Wharton to make inquiry respecting certain English fugitives fled into Teviot dale, two of whom, Thomas Crayford and Thomas Reynolds have broken out of the Marshalsea. He is to request the Governor of Scotland to have them delivered, also Constable (probably the person mentioned above) the coiners, Parys the Irishman, and certain murderers that murdered

murdered a man in Wales,—and if he shall perceive that the Governor to seem to show the rather readiness (*sic*) to satisfy the request by the late setting at liberty of the Scottish merchants, then to satisfy also his demand for the delivery unto him of Wilson the Scot, fled thither out of Scotland.

24 April.—A letter to the Chancellor of the Augmentations to give order that the parsonage of Holm Cultram in the county of Cumberland after the determination of his interest that now hath the same,—who he was does not appear,—may remain always to the Captain of the Castle of Carlisle, paying the due yearly rent as a thing annexed to the office of the same Captain for his better relief and maintenance, giving knowledge of this the King's Majesty's determination to any person that may happen to sue for the said parsonage, and to advertise the Lords thereof, that if need be further order may be given for the better stay of the same accordingly.

The 28th April, a warrant is issued to the Receiver of the Court of Wards (William Dansell) for the sum of £45 to Sir Richard Musgrave, Knight, for the amendment of things within his charge in the Castle of Carlisle.

The 13 May, Lord Wharton is again required to allow the Earl of Cumberland's servants to keep a Fair at Kirkby Stephen, which he is assured shall be no prejudice to his title, "but rather a mean to frame a good end in the matter much the sooner." Lord Cumberland is required to give order that his servants that shall be appointed to keep this Fair do use the same in such good and discreet sort as no cause of unquiet do arise thereof but that it may appear only as it is meant, rather for the avoiding of trouble than either to fortify his Lordship's title or to prejudice the right of the said Lord Wharton.

This is the last entry in the Register during the reign of Edward VI., who died on the 6th July, 1553. If these extracts are considered of sufficient interest, they may be resumed at a future date.