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LVIII.

ABJURATION OF PAPAL SUPREMACY BY THE
CLERGY, A. D. 1534.

ON March 31, the Convocation of Canterbury considered the ques- 1534.
tion of the papal supremacy and rejected it by a decisive majority.
The Convocation of York discussed the matter on May 5 and subsequent
days. The Cambridge decision is dated May 2, and the Oxford June 27.
The king's proclamation 'abolishing the usurped power of the pope'
is dated June 9.

CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

[Tr. Wilkins, iii. 769, who quotes from the Register of Convocation¹.]

On the last day of March, in the presence of the most reverend Ralph Pexsall, the clerk of the crown in the chancery of the lord the king, in the name of the said king, presented a royal writ for summoning Convocation and proroguing it to the fourth day of November following. And afterwards was exhibited a writing by William Saye, notary public, concerning the answer of the Lower House to the question, viz. 'Whether the Roman pontiff has any greater jurisdiction bestowed on him by God in the Holy Scriptures in this realm of England, than any other foreign [*externus*] bishop?' Noes 34, doubtful 1, ayes 4.

Canterbury Convocation decides affirmatively by a large majority that the pope has no greater power, &c.

CONVOCATION OF YORK.

[Tr. Reg. Lee, fol. 88; cf. Wilkins, iii. 782.]

By virtue of a royal writ this synod, convened on the fifteenth day of May, sent to the lord the king, by the

The Convocation of York, re-

¹ We have failed to trace the original.—EDD.