

Chapter 1 : Top 10 books about spies | Books | The Guardian

The issue in the case was whether the bribe or secret commission paid to the agent is the property of that agent's principals, or whether it gives rise to a personal action against the agent in the amount of the bribe or secret commission.

Uncle of the Protector. Buried at Ramsey, Aug. He was rewarded with a gold cup, some choice horses, hounds and hawks and a Knighthood of the Bath. It was to Hinchinbrook that the representatives of Cambridge University came to pay their respects to the new King. James I returned to stay with Sir Oliver on at least three more occasions, as probably did Charles I. The King stayed many times at his home in , 05, 16, 17 and possibly many others on his way north to hunt. However, his extravagance was his undoing. His loyal devotion to Charles and extreme liberality toward one and all exhausted his resources, and he was obliged to sell Hinchinbrook in to Sir Sydney Montagu since Viscounts of Hinchinbrook and Earls of Sandwich and Newport and Easton to Henry Maynard an ancestor of the Countess of Warwick. Oliver withdrew from public service and retired to Ramsey. At the outbreak of the Civil War he supported the Royalist cause with all the resources at his disposal. He raised men, gave money, obliged his sons to take up arms and incurred the ire of Parliament. In Parliament sent his nephew, Oliver, with a troop of horse to remonstrate. Oliver disarmed the old knight, seized his plate, but also asked for his godfatherly blessing. This time, the younger Oliver threatened to burn down Ramsey. Sir Oliver was unrepentant, supporting the Royalist cause to the end. Parliament voted to sequester all his estates, but, through the intervention of his nephew, by now Lieutenant-General of Ireland, the order was reversed. The old man made no attempt to court favour with the Protector and insisted that the flags taken by his sons from Parliamentary forces remain hanging in Ramsey church. He died oppressed with his debts in August aged He was remembered for his prodigious hospitality, his loyalty to the Crown, his upright dealings and his vivacity, but also for dissipating his property and impoverishing his family. The fines of the Republican party completed the ruin of Sir Oliver and his sons, so that the whole of their estates had gone from them when in Ramsey was purchased by a Colonel Titus. Sir Oliver Cromwell died in Ramsey Abbey house. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his B. This suited Norfolk, who had ambitions and felt Elizabeth persistently undervalued him. After the rebellion failed, the leaders were executed and a purge of Catholic sympathisers in the priesthood carried out. Both Mary and Norfolk, desperate to remedy their respective situations, agreed to the plot. The Duke of Norfolk was arrested on September 7, and sent to the Tower. The duke was found guilty by a unanimous vote of the court; but so much dissatisfaction did the trial create that the execution was deferred for several months. Mary Queen of Scots , however, was much disheartened at the result, and hopes were entertained of favourable negotiations with her. The film portrayed Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, as the chief conspirator and omitted the involvement of Ridolfi. In Thomas was treasurer of the Inner Temple. For some years it was he, rather than Gerrard, the attorney-general, who was consulted on matters of state, and at last, in , he received his reward. She was resolute not to appoint an ecclesiastic; it would be a scandal to make a mere politician lord chancellor, and Gerrard, long as he had been attorney-general, was, though learned, awkward and unpopular. Bromley was a politician and a man of the world, and at this juncture, by dint of intrigue, succeeded in obtaining promotion over his superior in the profession and in learning. Gerrard was afterwards consoled with the mastership of the rolls in and on 26 April Bromley received the great seal and became lord chancellor. It was the intention of the landowner or testator to allow the heirs of the life tenant, once ascertained at the natural expiration of his life estate, to take as purchasers by way of the original executed conveyance, and not by descent, avoiding the tax. Bromley took his seat in the House of Lords on 16 Jan Bromley continued in favour, and on 26 Nov. The bill soon passed. From these letters it was clear that Mary had sanctioned the attempted assassination of Elizabeth. Mary denied this and was spirited in her defence. One of her more memorable comments from her trial was: The court sat at Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire, where Mary was imprisoned with Bromley presiding. Bromley arrived on 11 Oct. At the end of the second day the court was adjourned to 25 Oct. On the 29th parliament met, and the chancellor announced that they were

called together to advise the queen on this verdict. The commons did not long deliberate. For some time Elizabeth hesitated, but on 1 Feb. Bromley at once affixed the great seal to it, and informed Burghley that it was now perfected. The privy council was hastily summoned, and decided to execute the warrant, the queen having done all that was required of her by law. Bromley, as head of the law, took on himself the chief burden of the responsibility; but probably he expected to shelter himself behind the authority of Burghley. It is certain that he was very anxious during the trial, and was a party to the execution of the warrant only with great apprehension. The strain proved too much for his strength. Parliament met on 15 Feb. He died on 12 April, at three a. In spite of the temper of the age, he was free from religious bigotry, and, as a letter of his 1 July to the Bishop of Chester, pleading for Lady Egerton of Ridley, shows, he endeavoured to soften the law as to the execution of heretics. Carved figures of his eight children kneel at the base of the structure. The Latin inscription can be translated: He lived 57 years, and died the 12th of April, anno His coat of arms appears at the top of the monument: The family business was based on handling the Papal monopoly in alum, a commodity greatly in demand in the Netherlands and England for the cloth trade. The Dutch did not par cash: It was necessary to find a successor, a man who had intimate knowledge of international high finance, who was an expert in currency exchange, who could handle the transfer of large sums of money from one financial centre to another, to Ambassadors and secret agents, who could find the ready cash for subsidies to allies, who was ready and able to turn Ambassador or spy himself, and whose reputation created confidence and credit. Through his frequent travels, contacts and placement of agents in French and Spanish ports, he naturally gravitated to the role of secret agent, spy-master, and English Ambassador to the German Protestant lands. Even though his money was the principal means of building the English navy, his commoner status denied him command of a ship against the Armada. He served without distinction as a gentleman volunteer aboard one of his own vessels. His morals were most un-Puritan like, having been referred to as a scalawag, reprobate, philanderer, letch, debauchee, rapsallion, sycophant, and a practitioner of the fetish of deflowering virgins. Colonel Cromwell died in He died in , leaving no children; and the Huntingdon line "one of the wealthiest families in the kingdom, till the civil war" became extinct. Henry lived privately till his death, though he was plagued by debts. His cousin tried to court his friendship when Lord Protector and appointed him an Assessor for Huntingdonshire in but he died that same year. One story claims that Henry came to Virginia in and returned to England to marry. Took an active part on the Royalist side in the Great Rebellion. Henry may have died in Baltimore, Maryland. It is interesting to note that the given Henry is missing among the earlier Maryland Cromwells. The latter settled in Maryland prior to At any rate, the earliest mention of them in the provincial records is of a later date. We know that William, John, and Richard were brothers, and Edith was their sister. Thomas also served in the Royalist Army. Possibly he was a partner of Samuel Scullard, grantee of Hampton and Newbury, A Thomas Cromwell was a ship captain in Barbados and Boston, but this is probably another person. Thomas probably died at Newbury in Not having done so they are now ordered to answer next court. John Lowle and Mr. Woodman to take an inventory of the estate. He died on 24 Feb in Newbury, Essex, Massachusetts. He then entered the service of the Netherlands and was Colonel of an English Regiment serving in Holland. Having with difficulty gained admittance, he argued vehemently that the execution would be seen on the Continent as an indelible stain on England and even threatened Oliver that the entire family would change their name back to Williams out of shame if the execution went ahead. The mission was, of course, unsuccessful, and John Cromwell returned to Holland. Another story was that John was a Colonel in the army, and sent to the colonies. He was a rich buccaneer. Valiant officer, well known for his braveries in West Indies. William was also a Lieutenant Colonel in the Dutch service. He was apprehended in England involved in treasonable correspondence with Royalists, but the Lord Protector overlooked the offence and even persuaded him to undertake a secret embassy to Denmark. Later William was implicated in a plot to assassinate his cousin, but again Oliver got the case dropped. After the Restoration he became Carver to the Queen of Bohemia. On a visit to Ramsey in February he died of the plague. It was said the disease had come in a coat he had ordered from London. The aggregate acreage of the Cromwell Plantations were acres. Captain John Cromwell married Hannah Rathberry, died

Cromwells Estate Agents Worcester Park Branch Review. raterAgent uses a secret formula to check each review for fakery. It includes an algorithmic, systematic check against combinations of cheating factors.

See Article History Alternative Titles: At the instigation of his enemies, he was eventually arrested for heresy and treason and executed. It appears that he went abroad at an early age and spent some time in Italy. For several years after he was resident in the Low Countries, and he seems to have been closely connected with the London Merchant Adventurers. Wolsey employed him in the dissolution of some lesser monasteries, in which work he earned a good deal of dislike. The cardinal, however, continued to favour him, and Cromwell soon became his confidential adviser. When Wolsey fell into disgrace in 1530, Cromwell entered Parliament, where his remarkable ability attracted the notice of the king. He was sworn into the council toward the end of that year and reached the inner circle of confidential advisers a year later. All the time, he was establishing his ascendancy in the House of Commons. In 1534 he obtained office as master of the jewels. Other offices soon followed: The last office was combined with a peerage, and he took the title of Lord Cromwell of Wimbledon. His policy consisted in making a reality of some large and vague claims to supreme power that Henry had uttered at intervals. He secured the submission of the clergy to the king in matters of legislation, and in 1534 he secured the passage of the Act in Restraint of Appeals to Rome, preventing appeals to Rome in matrimonial and testamentary cases. Its preamble embodied his political theory of the sovereign national state. In 1534 he completed the erection of the royal supremacy with the passage of the Act of Supremacy. Despite serious opposition, especially in the north, the task was carried out relentlessly. During 1534-40 the surrender of the greater houses was obtained by pressure and persuasion, and by all monastic institutions had ceased to exist and their property had been vested in the crown. Cromwell and other crown officials obtained valuable grants as rewards, but, while the minister lived, the new wealth was not squandered. They certainly were not very strong, and his essentially secular temper subordinated religious to political considerations. Nevertheless, he came to be firmly associated with a radical policy of reform and Reformation. In the main, this resulted from difficulties abroad. While hostility between France and Spain had prevented foreign intervention during the critical years of the Reformation, 1534-36, there seemed a danger of an alliance against England after that date. In 1539 Cromwell made the mistake of trying to force the king to his side by compelling him to marry Anne of Cleves. The king from the start hated his fourth wife, and by February it was clear that the alliance with the German princes that she represented was unnecessary. He fought back for a few months, being created earl of Essex and lord great chamberlain in April, but early in June his enemies persuaded Henry that his vicegerent was a heretic and a traitor. He was arrested on June 10, condemned without a hearing, and executed on July 19. In his conception of the English state and monarchy, his central idea was that of the supremacy and omnipotence of statute, or as it came to be called the legislative sovereignty of the king in Parliament. In other words, he wanted to establish unlimited sovereignty in the hands of a monarchy limited by dependence on consent. His work in Parliament—managing elections, drafting statutes, piloting legislation—makes him the first of a long line of English parliamentary statesmen. He also demonstrated his awareness of the need to provide practical management of a new kind. No minister before him had exercised such pervasive influence over every detail of administration. This aspect of his work endured, through many reforms, until the great changes of the 19th century.

Chapter 3 : Thomas Cromwell - Wikipedia

Cromwells Estate Agents Cheam Reviews. Displaying 0 raterAgent reviews. raterAgent uses a secret formula to check each review for fakery. It includes an algorithmic, systematic check against combinations of cheating factors.

This article is also available in PowerPoint format here. He was a dedicated Puritan, deeply and fervently devoted to carrying out the will of God. He was relentless in battle, brilliant in organization and with a genius for cavalry warfare. With a Psalm on his lips and a sword in his hand he led his Ironsides to victory after victory first against the Royalists in England, then against the Catholics of Ireland, and finally against the rebellious Scots. Oliver Cromwell pursued religious toleration which helped to stabilize the fragile country after the King was executed. His foreign policy in support of beleaguered Protestants in Europe and against Muslim pirates in the Mediterranean was successful and he restored the supremacy of the seas to England. A Distinguished Family Oliver Cromwell was one of the few people who could trace his family origins to pre-Norman Conquest times. His family were frequently active in the fight for liberty. Six of his cousins were imprisoned for refusing the Forced Loan of 1627. When he was first elected as Member of Parliament from Huntingdon, in 1629, nine of his cousins were Members of Parliament. Seventeen of his cousins and nine other relatives served at one time or another as Members of the Long Parliament. His mother, his wife and one of his daughters were all named Elizabeth. King James had left his realm embroiled in the conflict in Europe against Spain that launched The Thirty Years War, the Crown was bankrupt and England was universally disgraced. All of England had been against a Catholic marriage but Charles evidenced contempt for the opinions of all. He lied, entered into war without Parliamentary approval, made secret concessions with the Catholics, undermined and interfered in the Churches, sent out his agents to collect Forced Loans, bypassing Parliament, and sent rich people to prison until they paid the ransom he demanded. Under a Tyrannical King Land confiscations multiplied under Charles, and an increasing number of men were sent to prison for refusing to hand money over to the Crown. Arbitrary imprisonments and depriving men of property without any semblance of the Law jeopardized the rights of everyone in the realm. Charles summarily dissolved Parliament whenever it interfered with his will. He scorned a Petition of Rights and said that Parliament had no rights, merely privileges granted by the Crown! The King did not seem to consider himself to be bound by any promise nor subject to any law. Eliot remained in prison for the rest of his life, dying in the Tower of London in December 1633. Charles appointed and dismissed judges at will. His appointed Archbishop Laud banned the publication of Calvinist sermons that had been collected since the time of Elizabeth and Edward VI. Leighton was chained in solitary confinement until his hair fell out and his skin fell off. He was tied to a stake and flogged until his back was raw. He was branded in the face, had his nose slit and his ears cut off and was condemned to life imprisonment. War Against Calvinism From the moment that Laud was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633, the Arminians assumed full control over the Church of England and declared war on Calvinism. Calvinist pastors were dismissed from their parishes. Calvinist writers and speakers were excommunicated, placed in the stocks and had their ears cut off. The Arminians had also accused the Calvinists of being in favour of a Theocracy, in which the church ruled the state. They claimed to be less ambitious, but in practice these Arminians ruled the people through the state. All this because of one book he had written. Ruling Without Parliament All of these abuses took place during the eleven years that Charles ruled England without Parliament. These eleven years were the longest years without Parliament in English history. The Scots Rebel However, when the Scottish rebelled against the imposition, of what they saw as Roman Catholic superstition and ritual on their churches in Scotland, Charles was forced to recall Parliament to raise new taxes and an army. This Parliament lasted only 23 days before the King dissolved it 5 May. A Kingdom in Crisis A whole series of crisis situations compelled Charles to call a new parliament. Turkish pirates were raiding the Irish and Cornish coasts and carrying Christians off into Islamic slavery. English settlers were being slaughtered by the Catholics in Ireland. A Scottish army had seized Northern England. There was a general belief that a Catholic conspiracy was at work to destroy English liberties and to install a absolutist Catholic monarchy. The secret circulation of pamphlets helped keep people informed. King Charles

was being out-manuevered and cornered. The House of Commons also charged that the Arminian changes in the Canons of the Church of England were illegal and impeached Laud, the Archbishop of Canterbury, of popery and treason. He ended up in the same tower to which he had consigned so many others. London became a fountain of Puritan publications dealing with God and government, faith and morals. Systematically Parliament dismantled the instruments by which the King had oppressed the nation. No taxes could be levied without Parliamentary consent. The Star Chamber, and its tortures, was abolished. The Privy Council was deprived of its powers. The Court of High Commission was abolished. And the King left financially dependent on Parliament. Parliament also took control of the militia. Oliver Cromwell played an increasingly pivotal role in Parliament. Cromwell had been in two previous Parliaments which had been summarily dissolved by King Charles. The Puritan Politician Oliver Cromwell was described as having penetrating eyes of steely blue, being profoundly religious, well-read, eloquent, full of fervour, and with an iron conviction - which his character turned to steel. In Oliver had married Elizabeth Bourchier. Cromwell proved himself an affectionate husband with a deep love towards his children. When he was 28, Cromwell was elected to Parliament as a Member for Huntingdon. This Parliament lasted less than five months before the King dissolved it. It was eleven years before the Short Parliament was summoned. By the time the Long Parliament was summoned 3 November, , Oliver Cromwell was nearly 42 years old. Up to this point he had no military experience, but that was about to change. The Royalist officers were experienced at fencing and riding. Prince Rupert had brought over professional officers experienced in the Dutch and German wars. This gave Captain Cromwell the opportunity to counter-attack with his cavalry and halt the Royalist effort to march on London. Oliver Cromwell declared that he was going to set out to find honest men who feared God and were full of the Holy Spirit. Battles In May Cromwell, heavily outnumbered, attacked a Royalist force at Belton and killed over a hundred at a cost of only two men. In October Cromwell won a victory at Winceby. Religious Freedom Cromwell rose in Parliament in December to propose a self-denying ordinance in which all members should resign their military commands. He argued for religious freedom: All that believe have the real unity, which is most glorious because inward and Spiritualâ€¦As for being united in forms, commonly called uniformity, every Christian will, for peace sake, study and do as far as conscience will permit; and from brethren, and things of the mind, we look for no compulsion but that of light and reason. Baptists, Congregationalists, Anglicans and other Believers had fought on the field of battle for religious freedom, against Catholicism and Episcopal tyranny. Were they now going to replace that with Presbyterian tyranny? Cromwell demanded the restructuring of the Army. He castigated those sections of the Army where: He argued for a New Model Army. Cromwell was appointed second-in-command of the Parliamentary Forces, under Lord Fairfax. Out of the total Parliament Forces of over 88,, Cromwell selected and trained a quarter 22, as a New Model Army. By now Cromwell was a Lieutenant-General and his disciplined Bible-reading, Psalm-singing troops won the day. This ended the first civil war. Presbyterian Tyranny Meanwhile Parliament established the Church of England as Presbyterian, with orders to persecute Baptists, Congregationalists and other non-conformists who were to be imprisoned for life, and on some occasions, to even be put to death! No laymen were to be allowed to preach or expound on the Scriptures. Liberty of Conscience Oliver Cromwell was horrified. This was not what his army had been fighting for! He argued most passionately for religious freedom and liberty of conscience. The Army did not want to see Arminian absolutism replaced with a Presbyterian version. The Independents no longer wanted a national church but all varieties of the Protestant Faith to be free of state interference and limitations. Cromwell then became the power-broker between the army, Parliament and the captive Charles in an attempt to restore a constitutional basis for government. Defeating the Royalist Welsh and Scottish rebels in , Cromwell supported a trial for treason of the King which ended in the execution of Charles on 30 January In 17 August , Cromwell achieved a tremendous victory at Preston. He quickly broke up the Royalist Army and seized 10, prisoners. As on any other occasion Cromwell was always very careful to give all the glory to God. Despite the illusions of the Presbyterians in Parliament, the Army knew that it alone had defeated the King. The Army included officers and men who had previously been excluded from the religious and political consensus. And they were determined not to have Parliament send them back to the pattern of the past that they had so successfully fought against. Independent Congregations and a Qualified Franchise Cromwell

emerged as the Leader of the Independents, favouring freedom of religion for all Protestants. Therefore they advocated a qualified franchise based upon the ownership of property. Treachery and Duplicity While Parliament was arguing over the form of their future Faith and freedoms, King Charles was negotiating with the Scots, promising to accept and impose Presbyterianism over England, suppressing all non-conformists.

Chapter 4 : Bribery – Supreme Court’s Judgment on Liability of Agents | CROMWELLS

The secret agents that protected Queen Elizabeth from treason for over 40 years, through the execution of Mary Queen of Scots to the death of Queen Elizabeth, the capture of Catholic fugitive John Gerard and the infamous Gunpowder Plot.

Secret Intelligence William J. He wanted COI to support military operations in the field by providing research, propaganda, and commando support, but he quickly became convinced of the value of clandestine human reporting. Headed from on by international executive and lawyer Whitney H. Shepardson, SI by the end of the war had become a full-fledged foreign intelligence service, with stations in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East, excellent liaison contacts with foreign services, and a growing body of operational doctrine. He found there a complicated and ever-shifting scene. Dulles quickly adopted a remnant of the fine prewar French military intelligence service, which gratefully provided him reports on German deployments in France that were prized by Allied invasion planners. He also found that Allied agents sent into Nazi Germany had scant hope of eluding the Gestapo, but that travel between the Reich and neutral Switzerland was free enough to bring a variety of Germans to him. Secret Intelligence Branch operations by had extended beyond the running of operations in foreign capitals to encompass the actual penetration of Nazi Germany. Dulles in Bern, Switzerland. Allen Dulles was born to high affairs of state. As a junior diplomat, he acquired a taste for intelligence work while serving in Vienna and “after America declared war” in the American Legation in Bern, Switzerland. He gained valuable experiences, one of which stuck with him for the rest of his life. In Bern in , Dulles kept a tennis date with a young lady one Sunday morning instead of meeting with an obscure Russian revolutionary named Lenin. Dulles kept his career focused on foreign affairs after the war. Like his acquaintance William J. Donovan, Dulles traveled frequently abroad for business and pleasure in the s, meeting Hitler and Mussolini and other European leaders in the course of his journeys. He joined the Council on Foreign Relations, ran as a Republican for Congress and lost in , and advised former colleagues in the Department of State. His long institutional experience and wide contacts superbly equipped him to run wartime intelligence operations out of neutral Switzerland, and Dulles made the most of his many opportunities in Bern. German generals and officials as high-ranking as SS chief Heinrich Himmler began floating secret peace proposals to the British and the Americans. One important exception was made. Despite the unconditional surrender policy, higher authority in Washington allowed Allen Dulles to meet with SS general Karl Wolff, who had secretly offered to broker a surrender of German forces in Italy. Dulles had to manage the contacts and negotiations from Bern. Time after time the scheme came right to the edge of breakdown or disaster, but in the end SUNRISE succeeded, bringing about an early end to the Italian campaign in late April “and saving hundreds if not thousands of lives.

Chapter 5 : What Happened to Oliver Cromwell's Head? | The Daily Beagle

The major difference between Royalist Agents, Conspirators and Spies and the Cavaliers in Exile is that Royalist Conspiracy exclusively deals with those who took part in plots and conspiracy to restore the King, both within the exiled community abroad, as well as those at home.

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Click on any image for details about licensing for commercial or personal use. This edited article about espionage originally appeared in Look and Learn issue number published on 27 June

John Thurloe, secretary to the council of state in Protectorate England and spymaster for Oliver Cromwell The Dutch Ambassador stared anxiously from his window before returning to his writing-table. The man was still there; an innocent-looking fellow, scanning a broadsheet. But the Ambassador knew better. Flustered, he took up his pen again. All our actions are spied. We have spies set to watch us in our houses. We cannot be certain of anything that we do, that it shall not be known or miscarry. But although the turmoil of the Civil War was past, the country was far from secure. For six years the vigilance of one man kept the plotters at bay. His name was John Thurloe. This quiet, unassuming civil servant controlled an elaborate network of spies. In fact he relied on his agents and on the diligent activities of his cryptographers. Cryptography, the manufacture and deciphering of codes, came into its own in the 17th century. Wallis, who shocked the Royalists by deciphering with ease the papers of Charles I which were captured after the Battle of Naseby. His most successful agents were Royalists themselves, renegades who had deserted their cause for money, or the promise of a free pardon. One of the most successful of these was Henry Manning. Manning had been brought up in the household of the Marquis of Worcester. His father and brother were killed fighting for Charles I, and Manning himself served as a Captain in the Royalist Army. But he was a man with extravagant tastes, and in he found himself in Cologne, penniless. The exiled Charles II had set up his court in that city and it was not long before Manning saw a way to restore his fortunes. He wrote to Thurloe offering to serve as an agent. To prove his good faith, he sent enough information about the Royalist agents who were slipping unnoticed into England via Dover to make it clear that the governor there was either a fool or a knave. Thurloe acted on the information, tightening security in the port and sending a ship to patrol the coast. Nevertheless he took his time to answer the letter: This time he suggested a circuitous route by which letters might be sent to him. They were to be addressed to Mr. John Butler, a merchant in Dunkirk, and to be sent by him to Mr. John Clutterbuck at the Gast Hoff in Bruges. They were then to be specially carried from there to Cologne for Mr. Henry Mainwaring this was the name Manning used in his correspondence. Precautions of this nature were essential, he told Thurloe, if letters were to pass swiftly and secretly between them. At last Thurloe agreed to employ him. Manning at once sent a list of Royalist agents whom he knew were shortly to arrive in England. One, for example, would use the name of Isaac Wilson and pretend to be a merchant; while another would call himself Digges and act the part of a businessman from Rotterdam. His letters of warning reached Thurloe at the same time as information arrived from another Roundhead agent. Between them, they had discovered that a group of Royalists was hidden near Covent Garden. Thurloe at once threw a cordon around the district. His men searched house after house. The strange weapon was never found, but a number of Royalist agents were flushed out of their hiding-places. The round-up spread into the Home Counties and soon the London prisons were packed with suspects. Much of the information that Manning transmitted to his master came from his conversations with the courtiers who surrounded Charles II in Cologne. Unfortunately he was not above inventing information when his sources ran temporarily dry. He once sent Thurloe an account of a secret meeting held by the King, even describing the whispered asides of Charles to his counsellors. Not a word of it was true. Eventually he became over-confident. And soon he grew careless. Late in , a Royalist sympathiser in England obtained permission from Cromwell to travel abroad. When he returned, he was accused of paying a secret visit to Charles II. He was taken to the Tower but managed to leave word of his arrest, which was passed back to the King in Cologne. Charles soon discovered that Manning was one of the few people who had witnessed his interview with the prisoner, and his suspicions were at once aroused. Nevertheless Manning

might still have gone free had he not been heard to boast during his frequent drinking-bouts of some sort of secret activity. A few days later John Adams, another agent in Cologne, wrote to Thurloe that Manning had been arrested and under interrogation had revealed all that he knew. Just as Adams had finished his despatch, Royalist soldiers burst into his room and ransacked it. After Manning had been found guilty of treason by the King, two members of the Sealed Knot took him out into a wood near Cologne and shot him. There were other Royalists whom he could bribe, blackmail or trick into serving his ends. There were so many that in when, despite his efforts, the Royalists restored Charles II to the throne, Thurloe was allowed to go unmolested. No one dared to touch him.

Chapter 6 : Secret Intelligence â€” Central Intelligence Agency

Cromwell's spymaster saw the potential of cryptography for the secret service Posted in Espionage, Historical articles, History, Politics, Revolution, Royalty on Monday, 28 October Click on any image for details about licensing for commercial or personal use.

Edgar on the life of J. Edgar Hoover , they sought help and advice from the agency and from the Society. When it was discovered that the movie intended to depict a scene in which Hoover is seen kissing his Deputy Director and longtime friend Clyde Tolson , the newspaper USA Today noted that the Society of Former Special Agents objected to the controversial and imaginary scene and had "reassessed its tacit approval of the film. Edgar Hoover in the newspaper article, the Society President stated: Senate Republicans criticized the FBI and its interrogators over the questioning of a terrorist bomber, claiming that "Larry King would have a more thorough interrogation," the national political journal Politico turned to a Society spokesperson who stated that "agents find this kind of behavior to be detestable. Those agents were murdered during the performance of their responsibilities while they were on active duty. The Society has vowed to ensure their legacies, as well as the legacies of all FBI Special Agents killed in the line of duty, endure. Director Mueller noted that in the Society of Former Special Agents had already awarded Zimbalist a set of retired credentials. They have little time for family and friends, having been trained to think of themselves on duty 24 hours a day. Even after retirement, agents bond with former colleagues in the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In July, , the Society began publication of its Grapevine magazine. The mission of the Foundation is to aid members of the Society and their families, help fund educational programs for youth, recognize and award humanitarian efforts of members, spouses and others, and contribute to worthy organizations related to law enforcement. The " William Webster Award" named after a former Director of the FBI is given annually to an active duty FBI Special Agent for exemplary public or humanitarian service performed outside official employment duties as an agent. Edgar Hoover Memorial Scholarship Program" was established in It annually awards scholarships to criminal justice majors nationwide. In , the "Louis E. Peters Memorial Award" was created to honor the service of private citizen Louis E. Peters, who gave the last years of his life helping the FBI to obtain evidence against the Bonanno crime family. The Foundation Board of Trustees select one person annually to receive this award. These FBI histories are housed at the National Law Enforcement Museum , and can be accessed by the public through the website of the museum. The FBI itself often cites to this oral history project as a way for the nation to remember the sacrifices of its Special Agents.

Chapter 7 : Cromwell - South Africa

Cromwell's Master of Spies John Thurloe One of the pleasures of writing fiction is that sometimes real life can be stranger than fiction and in the course of my research into the English Civil War period I have come across many interesting people whose lives read like fiction novels.

Royalist Agents, Conspirators and Spies: University of Aberdeen Citation: Their Role in the British Civil Wars, , review no. It highlights the increasing importance of underground Royalist activity as the Stuart monarchs failed to regain their kingdoms. It demonstrates the diverse backgrounds of Royalist agents and shows their cause was dependent upon individual talents, and was affected by the weaknesses of these spies due to a lack of overall direction. However, weaknesses in Royalist conspiracy, which later became common features of Royalist plots, can be seen in these early stages. Furthermore, the infamous army plots of were disorganised, with plotters not acting with the approval of their commanders and without agreed objectives. They were inaccurate, unrealistic and muddled, with no security measures in place. As Smith points out, during the early years of the war Royalist spy networks were created within areas of English Parliamentary support. In particular, there was a small group of loyal Royalists in London who established clandestine communications between the capital and Oxford. Many women played an important role in outwitting Parliamentary officers, despite restrictions on movement. Smith maintains that the true nature of the Waller plot, which still baffles many historians, was purposefully misrepresented by John Pym in order to destroy the Peace Party in the Commons and to demoralise Royalists in London. Smith argues that during this period there was no overall direction and no established hierarchy of authority amongst those involved in Royalist espionage. It was during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms that a Royalist espionage network was built up and grew throughout Stuart kingdoms and the European continent. Military failures at home spurred on Royalist espionage and the necessity of having to find new ways to defeat their opponents by other means. Indeed, the Queen had developed her own network of agents in order to secure lines of communication between her, her husband and his supporters, especially when she left Oxford for the continent. At this stage Smith points out there was very little difference between spies and foreign diplomats at this time. In fact, many people working for the King would have seen themselves as diplomats rather than spies. As the King became more desperate for help the more he would rely on unrealistic and hair-brained schemes. In addition, as Smith points out, Charles I was sometimes his own worst enemy. The King completely failed to understand how his efforts to gain support from Ireland might be interpreted and did not fully comprehend the nature of the divisions in Ireland. After the defeat of Charles I there were two broad options open to Royalists, surrender and live a quiet life in Britain, or carry on the fight by clandestine means at home and abroad. Royalist agents were then given prominent positions and were able to display their loyalty to the Stuart cause. As the grip of the English Parliamentarians tightened Royalists had to resort to disguises and elaborate plots. Many of these failed but notably one did succeed which involved dressing James, the Duke of York, as a young girl who then caught a boat to Europe. Charles I himself was the subject of many plots for escape which had all failed by late and Charles I was executed in January The failure of such seemingly small, regular and insignificant plots, as Smith clearly highlights, had a major impact on momentous events. Smith focuses on those who wanted to continue serving the Stuart monarchy in difficult and dangerous circumstances. There were still many roles open to Royalist conspirators from diplomacy to skulduggery. However, during this time Royalist agents were scattered all over Europe trying to raise support and arms for the King. In addition, with the deposition of the King, the work of the agents was less legally accredited and it was therefore more difficult to gain support. Charles II did organise diplomatic retinues to visit the various courts in Europe but due to his alliance with the Scottish Covenanters in many of the best diplomats were rooted out due to their lack of commitment to the Covenant. Charles was also prevented from creating a broad alliance between the Royalists and Presbyterians due to the stringent demands of the Scottish Kirk. Smith highlights the many problems, issues and conflicts which Charles II and his agents had to endure during the s. In addition, there were difficulties within the exiled court at this time with court factions constantly changing and bitterness becoming particularly acute. The

Sealed Knot, the well known intelligence network, was set up with the blessing of the King but Smith believes that this was a mistake because it was easily undermined by factionalism in the court. Charles II had another major problem at this time; his diplomats were being squeezed out of European countries due to the increasing acceptance of, and interaction with, the English Commonwealth by major European powers. European princes stopped investing in what they believed was a floundering Royalist cause. The Royal household became even more dispersed and communications were increasingly more difficult. Plots continued to be organised during this period but were quickly suppressed. Smith highlights the significant impact those Royalist spies who worked for Thurloe had on undermining the Royalist cause. The exiled court could not sustain such plots and therefore began to look towards the Spanish for some assistance. The Spanish had recently gone to war with Cromwell. Spain did maintain a Royalist army in Flanders for the King and this alliance with Spain revived the employment opportunities for Royalist agents. Flanders became the new hub of Royalist intrigue. Those who were agents for the King were not all rewarded equally, or rewarded at all, at the Restoration. Similarly, he discusses the court divisions which made it difficult for the exiled community to present a united front. The major difference between Royalist Agents, Conspirators and Spies and the Cavaliers in Exile is that Royalist Conspiracy exclusively deals with those who took part in plots and conspiracy to restore the King, both within the exiled community abroad, as well as those at home. Cavaliers in Exile examines Royalist conspiracy more briefly and within the wider context of the overall experience of the Royalist in exile. Royalist Agents, Conspirators and Spies fits within two major historiographical themes; Royalist conspiracy and the exiled Royalist court. It is also part of a continuing and rapidly expanding historiography about the Royalists during the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth. In the past five years there has been an explosion of interest in Royalists and Royalism from various perspectives, such as defining and rethinking Royalist politics, Royalist propaganda and finally the exiled Royalist community during the s and s. However, this groundbreaking work was published over four decades ago and Royalist intrigue now merits further investigation and revision, especially in light of the changing historiographical trends and developments over the past four decades. Therefore, Royalist intrigue was not a knee-jerk reaction to the execution of Charles I but something which had developed and matured over time. As a result, Royalists appear more experienced in the politics of espionage than has hitherto been acknowledged. Some quiet, some adventurous, some loyal and some who betrayed the Royalist cause. As Smith shows, many agents changed tactics, plans and loyalties due to the circumstances they found themselves in at different times. The variety of people involved in Royalist intrigue constantly changed throughout the years between and Overall, this is a fascinating account of Royalist intrigue during the mid 17th century which highlights that Royalist conspiracy was not a marginal and defensive reaction to defeat, but an integral part of the Royalist cause. Philip Major London, Back to 3 May

Chapter 8 : Churchill's Secret Agents: The New Recruits | Netflix Official Site

The Society of Former Special Agents was founded in , and its membership, restricted to former Special Agents of the FBI, has grown to almost eight thousand men and women who previously served as Special Agents of the FBI.

Great Chamberlain, 17 April as well as numerous minor offices. At the centre of the campaign to secure the annulment was the emerging doctrine of royal supremacy over the church. By the following spring, he had begun to exert influence over elections to the House of Commons. Cromwell now favoured the assertion of royal supremacy, and manipulated the Commons by resurrecting anti-clerical grievances expressed earlier in the session of . On 18 March , the Commons delivered a supplication to the king, denouncing clerical abuses and the power of the ecclesiastical courts, and describing Henry as "the only head, sovereign lord, protector and defender" of the Church. The clergy resisted the Act of where they were prevented from appealing to Church-established courts, or Ecclesiastical court to settle disputes. Instead they were forced to go through the public courts as lay people. On 14 May , Parliament was prorogued. Two days later, Sir Thomas More resigned as Lord Chancellor , realising that the battle to save the marriage was lost. None of these offices afforded much income, but the appointments were an indication of royal favour, and gave Cromwell a position in three major institutions of government: Henry and Anne married on 25 January , after a secret marriage on 14 November that historians believe took place in Calais. The parliamentary session began on 4 February, and Cromwell introduced a new bill restricting the right to make appeals to Rome. On 11 April, Archbishop Cranmer sent the King a pro forma challenge to the validity of his marriage to Catherine. A formal trial began on 10 May in Dunstable and on 23 May the Archbishop pronounced sentence, declaring the marriage illegal. On 30 March , Audley gave royal assent to the legislation in the presence of the King. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message In April , Henry confirmed Cromwell as his principal secretary and chief minister, a position which he had held for some time in all but name. Cromwell immediately took steps to enforce the legislation just passed by Parliament. On 13 April, the London clergy accepted the oath. More was taken into custody on the same day and was moved to the Tower of London on 17 April. Fisher joined him there four days later. On 18 April, an order was issued that all citizens of London were to swear. Similar orders were issued throughout the country. When Parliament reconvened in November, Cromwell brought in the most significant revision of the treason laws since , making it treasonous to speak rebellious words against the Royal Family, to deny their titles, or to call the King a heretic, tyrant, infidel, or usurper. Cromwell also strengthened his own control over the Church. In this capacity, Cromwell conducted a census in to enable the government to tax church property more effectively. He set himself to devise and conspire the said affair. Two days later, Anne herself was executed. On 30 May, the King married Jane Seymour. On 8 July , he was raised to the peerage as Baron Cromwell of Wimbledon. Bishop Edward Foxe tabled proposals in Convocation, with strong backing from Cromwell and Cranmer, which the King later endorsed as the Ten Articles and which were printed in August . Cromwell circulated injunctions for their enforcement that went beyond the Articles themselves, provoking opposition in September and October in Lincolnshire and then throughout the six northern counties. These widespread popular and clerical uprisings found support among the gentry and even the nobility; they were collectively known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. One of the leaders of the rebellion was Thomas Darcy, 1st Baron Darcy of Darcy , who gave Cromwell the prophetic warning just prior to his execution "others that have been in such favour with kings as you now enjoy have come to the same fate you bring me to". In February , Cromwell convened a vicegerential synod of bishops and doctors. The synod was co-ordinated by Cranmer and Foxe, and they prepared a draft document by July: By October, it was in circulation, although the King had not yet given it his full assent. The King confirmed his support of Cromwell by appointing him to the Order of the Garter on 5 August , but Cromwell was nonetheless forced to accept the existence of an executive body dominated by his conservative opponents. Statues, rood screens , and images were attacked, culminating in September with the dismantling of the shrine of St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury. Early in September, Cromwell also completed a new set of vicegerential

injunctions declaring open war on "pilgrimages, feigned relics or images, or any such superstitions" and commanding that "one book of the whole Bible in English" be set up in every church. Moreover, following the "voluntary" surrender of the remaining smaller monasteries during the previous year, the larger monasteries were now also "invited" to surrender throughout, a process legitimised in the session of Parliament and completed in the following year. Cromwell took the initiative against his enemies. All were executed in the following months. Cromwell persuaded the King of France to release the unfinished books so that printing could continue in England. The first edition was finally available in April. A Parliamentary committee was established to examine doctrine, and the Duke of Norfolk presented six questions on 16 May for the House to consider, which were duly passed as the Act of Six Articles shortly before the session ended on 28 June. The Six Articles reaffirmed a traditional view of the Mass, the Sacraments, and the priesthood. On 27 December, Anne of Cleves arrived at Dover. Henry said that he found it impossible to enjoy conjugal relations with a woman whom he found so unattractive. When Henry finally met her, the king was reportedly shocked by her plain appearance. Cromwell was arrested at a Council meeting on 10 June, accused of a list of charges. He was imprisoned in the Tower. His enemies took every opportunity to humiliate him: A Bill of Attainder containing a long list of indictments, including supporting Anabaptists, corrupt practices, leniency in matters of justice, acting for personal gain, protecting Protestants accused of heresy and thus failing to enforce the Act of Six Articles, and plotting to marry Lady Mary Tudor, was introduced into the House of Lords a week later and passed on 29 June. Anne, with remarkable common sense, happily agreed to an amicable annulment and was treated with great generosity by Henry as a result. Hoping for clemency, Cromwell wrote in support of the annulment, in his last personal address to the King. Others who knew nothing but truth by him both lamented him and heartily prayed for him. In April, just three months before he went to the block, he was created Earl of Essex and Lord Great Chamberlain. In, he established the Court of Augmentations to handle the massive windfall to the royal coffers from the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Two other important financial institutions, the Court of Wards and the Court of First Fruits and Tithes, owed their existence to him, although they were not set up until after his death. He strengthened royal authority in the north of England, through reform of the Council of the North, extended royal power and introduced Protestantism in Ireland, and was the architect of the Laws in Wales Acts and, which promoted stability and gained acceptance for the royal supremacy in Wales. He also introduced important social and economic reforms in England in the s, including action against enclosures, the promotion of English cloth exports and the poor relief legislation of For him, the Henrician Reformation was certainly more than a jurisdictional revolution masquerading in religious garb. For instance, in the mids, he promoted Protestant ideas to forge an alliance with German Lutheran states, but his support for the Protestant cause is too general to be accurately explained in narrow political terms. Although the charge was spurious, the fact that it was levelled at all demonstrates the reputation for evangelical sympathies Cromwell had developed. Elton portrayed Cromwell as the presiding genius, much more so than the king, handling the break with Rome and creating the laws and administrative procedures that reshaped post-Reformation England. Elton wrote that Cromwell had been responsible for translating royal supremacy into parliamentary terms, creating powerful new organs of government to take charge of Church lands, and largely removing the medieval features of central government.

Chapter 9 : Oliver Cromwell - The Protector - Reformation Society

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