ATHENÆ OXONIENSES.

THE THIRD EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

VOLUME THE FIRST.
THREE CONFESSIONS.

T. Bensley, Printer,
Rait Court, Fleet Street, London.
ATHENÆ OXONIENSES.

AN EXACT HISTORY OF ALL THE WRITERS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE HAD THEIR EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE FASTI,

OR

ANNALS OF THE SAID UNIVERSITY.

BY

ANTHONY A WOOD, M.A.

OF MERTON COLLEGE.

A NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS, AND A CONTINUATION.

By PHILIP BLISS,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

VOL. I.

... Antiquam exquirete matrem. Virgil.

LONDON:

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1813.
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM WYNDHAM,
Baron Grenville,
Chancellor of the University of Oxford,

THIS EDITION OF THE

ATHENÆ OXONIENSES,

CONTAINING THE LIVES OF WRITERS EDUCATED IN THAT UNIVERSITY,

IS INSCRIBED,

AS A TESTIMONY OF RESPECT FOR HIS LORDSHIP'S
DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER AS A STATESMAN AND A SCHOLAR,

BY HIS MUCH OBLIGED AND VERY FAITHFUL SERVANT,

PHILIP BLISS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,
JUNE 11, 1813.
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THE merit and value of Anthony a Wood’s biographical labours are so well known, and so justly appreciated, that no introduction to these volumes would appear necessary, were it not right to declare the authorities on which the additional information rests, and to point out those peculiarities which distinguish the present from the two preceding editions.

The first edition, which appeared in the years 1691 and 1692, although not printed under the immediate superintendance of the author, may be considered as entirely proceeding from him. It is true that some few passages were rejected by the licenser, and a few others, as he himself somewhat pettishly informs us, were altered by his own friends; but, as there can be no doubt that this was the genuine work of the author, so must he be regarded as answerable for every statement and character it contains.

It has been thought the more necessary to insist on this point, since Wood has incurred great reproach, because, at the time the proceedings against him by lord Clarendon were pending, he denied himself to be the author of the Second Volume of Athenæ Oxonienses, altogether. This charge has been frequently repeated, and, in some instances, has been made to throw a doubt on the veracity of all his statements as an author. But Wood’s answer to the accusation against him, in the vice-chancellor’s court, should be considered rather as the answer of his proctor, than of himself; and the exceptions, and the denial should be regarded as those framed for him by his legal advisers. These persons, well aware of the strong party spirit at that time raging in the university, conceived that the only means of defeating the prosecution, would be to compel their opponents to prove Wood the author of the obnoxious passages, which could only be accomplished by entirely disowning the publication. If this be the case, all accusations against Wood’s veracity, or against his courage and consistency are refuted; for the denial in the defence will then be attributed to the right person, namely, the defendant’s proctor, who, in the discharge of his duty, took every legal means of repelling the accusations against his client, although without success.
To the two volumes already mentioned, it was Wood's intention to have added a third, containing the Lives of writers before accidentally omitted, and of such others as had died after the appearance of his work. This volume, had he not been prevented by death, it was his intention to have printed in Holland, in order to escape the jurisdiction of the licenser, or the interference of his acquaintance.

In his last hours, Wood was advised by Dr. Charlet, to entrust the care of his papers relative to the Athenæ, to Mr. Thomas Tanner of All Soul's college, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. To this he consented, and his numerous MS. collections were, immediately after his death, delivered to Mr. Tanner for the purpose of publication.

There can be little doubt but that Wood intended all his papers should see the light without any reserve; and, indeed, he appears to have been particularly solicitous on this point, in his last interview with Dr. Charlet. Hearne informs us, that when Tanner was recommended to him, he cried out with much vehemence, Hath he courage? Will he be honest? And he repeated these words several times with great energy, nor, until he was thoroughly satisfied on this head, would he commit his collections to the guardianship of Mr. Tanner.

For what reason Tanner neglected to execute his trust, and publish the contents of Wood's papers, it would now be useless to inquire; but it may safely be conjectured that he found too many unfavourable characters of persons then living, or but recently dead, to render such a measure either gratifying or prudent: add to which, he soon after meditated a literary undertaking in the execution of which Wood's labours proved of essential service: this was his Bibliotheca Britannica Hibernica, a volume of which every page owes infinite obligations to the Athenæ, and in which several lives are acknowledged to be derived from The third volume, then in MS.

As things were thus situated, it is probable that Wood's additional papers would never have appeared before the public, had not Tonson the bookseller meditated a new edition of the whole work. For this purpose, he purchased the copy-right of Mr. Wood's executrix, and then applied, through Laurence Echard, to Dr. Tanner for

1 Ant. a Wood, as Mr. Hudson told me, consulted with him, (knowing that he had great correspondence with the chief men in Holland,) how to get his third vol. of Athenæ Oxon printed there. When he was asked the reason why he would not have it printed in England, he answered, that his other books had suffered so much by the liberty that some men took of expunging what they pleased, that he would never suffer any book of his to be committed to an English press again. He moreover added, (to use his own words,) "when this volume comes out, I'll make you laugh again." Hearne, MS. Collections, vol. v. 140.

2 MS. Collections, vol. xci. 192.
the materials comprising the third volume. After some debate relative to the price, Tanner consented to give up the papers, and the new lives were either incorporated with, or appended to, the original work, and the whole appeared in the year 1721. As a proof of the genuineness of these additional lives, it is much to be wished, that Dr. Tanner had deposited the originals in the Bodleian library, but, as this was never done, it is now impossible to judge with what fidelity he executed his trust. It is certain however, that several passages were omitted, and others softened, and Hearne, whose veracity, notwithstanding his prejudices, may always be relied upon, speaks with great asperity of the partiality shewn by Dr. Tanner, or his advisers, throughout the publication. "He hath," says he, "altered things so, and made him talk in such a manner, as if Mr. Wood had been a downright villain, and had not known what even the most ignorant scholar knows. How comes it otherwise to pass, that more than once, gentlemen, when they are matriculated, are represented to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy? Mr. Wood could not write so, since nobody knew better that the oath of supremacy only, and not the oath of allegiance is then taken. Nor does the statute require an oath of allegiance at that time. But this was added to bring a slur upon the university, and out of a trimming design, as it was also out of design to please the trimmers, that the Dr. hath left out the just characters of Dr. Wallis and Dr. Bathurst, which he ought to have kept in certainly, as well as that of Dr. South. But there is a vast multitude of other objections. I do not doubt but Tanner was guided by his crony Dr. Arthur Charlet—a great admirer of Wallis and Bathurst, and a hater of South." Again, "Mr. Collins of Magdalen coll. told me, that Anth à Wood, if living, would be glad if the university would burn the new edition of Athenæ Oxon. though he was much displeased that they burnt the first. Indeed this new edition is so very paltry and silly a book that nothing can be worse. Things are ascribed to Anthony that he neither would nor could write. I remember one thing particularly; viz. that it is said in this new edition that Mr. Richard Lloyd left several children, one of which was Will Lloyd, first bishop of St. Asaph, then of Litchfield and Coventry, and at length of Worcester. Now Anthony died A. 1695, and Lloyd was not made bishop of Worcester till 1699, four years after Anthony's death."

Many other passages might be brought forward in which the second edition is spoken of in terms equally harsh and contemptuous, but we have already sufficiently seen the estimation in which it was held by one, at least, of those persons most com-

\footnote{1 MS. Collections, vol. xii, 192.} \footnote{2 Ibid. page 86.}
PETENT to judge of its merits or defects. How far Dr. Tanner deserved the accusa-
tions of partiality to his party, and infidelity to his friend, we have not now the
means of ascertaining, but it seems pretty evident that more alterations and omis-
sions were allowed than can be well justified, and although Tanner disclaimed any
part of the management of the second edition, yet it is clear from his own testi-
mony, that he corrected the papers previous to their being deposited in Tonson's
hands. In a letter to Mr. Baker of St. John's college, Cambridge, he says, "There
were, I must own to you, several hard words and passages more in the original,
which I thought good manners and christian Charity, and a regard to the old gen-
tleman's memory obliged me to strike out."

I have deemed it right to say thus much of the former editions of the Ath-
ena, and of the peculiar circumstances attending the second, in order that I might
shew the necessity of a careful collation of the two, and prove that had either been
followed exclusively, the present would have been incomplete. It now therefore
remains to point out the plan that has been pursued in this publication.

The text is printed from the edition of 1721, but such omissions or alterations
as were made from the first edition are inserted in the margin, so that both readings
may be referred to at the same time. The additions to the second edition, are dis-
tinguished by inverted commas, and those passages which are entirely new, both in
the text and notes, as well as some few additional lives, are enclosed between brackets

The folios as numbered in the edition of 1721, are given on the margin, to ren-
der the present copy applicable for reference in the perusal of former writers, whose
works have been published subsequent to that, and previous to this edition.

Evident errors have been frequently corrected without the parade of a note, since
that minuteness must be considered as useless, which retains the mistakes of an
author, merely for the sake of bibliographical accuracy.

In most instances where a poet's life has been recorded, a specimen from
some one of his productions is added; an insertion, which, whilst it occupies but a
small space in the work, will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the admirers of our early
literature.

The same remark applies to the list of engraved portraits, at the end of each
article. In this it has been my intention to notice a few of the best specimens
of the art, rather than to select the scarcest or most expensive.

The insertion of the reference in the Bodleian catalogues by which most of
the works noticed may be discovered, whilst it will be peculiarly useful to readers
resident in Oxford, will also inform literary men in general, whether any book of par-
ticular interest or rarity is to be found among the treasures in our university library.
PREFACE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

It will be remarked that at the end of every addition, for which I am indebted to MS. notes or friendly communications, I have inserted the name of the writer on whose authority it is offered: and it may not be impertinent to state the different sources from which so large a portion of the new Athenæ has been derived.

The notes by White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, are contained in the margins of an interleaved copy of the first edition. This copy was purchased for the sum of five guineas and a half, by the late Mr. Gough, from the library of James West, esq. president of the Royal Society. Mr. Gough presented this valuable book to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Churton for his life, directing that, at Mr. Churton's decease, it might be placed with the rest of his noble benefaction to the Bodleian library. But Mr. Churton, with an eagerness to promote every literary undertaking that always distinguishes him, no sooner understood that a new edition of the Athenæ was in preparation, than he most liberally transmitted the volumes to the Bodleian, in order that I might have access to the information they contained. This consists chiefly of extracts from parish registers and from other ecclesiastical documents, collected with extraordinary diligence, during a series of many years. I have endeavoured, in most instances, to give these notes in Dr. Kennet's own words and orthography; but it will be observed, in some few instances, that I have been tempted to translate the names of the preferments, in order to render the narrative more connected and the language uniform.

Those by the rev. Thomas Baker, of St. John's college, Cambridge, were transcribed by the late rev. William Cole, of King's college, for his own use, and inserted in a large paper copy of the Athenæ, which was purchased by Craven Ord, esq. The active friendship of my worthy kinsman, John Nichols, esq. the historian of Leicestershire, induced the fortunate possessor of this book to dispose of it to the proprietors of the new edition, and the value and importance of the notes will be discovered in every page.

Bishop Tanner's additions are taken from his own copy of the Athenæ now in the Bodleian.

Dr. Rawlinson's notes on the printed volumes of the work are preserved, with his collections towards a continuation, in the Bodleian. They are neither numerous nor interesting.

* Why Tanner should have rejected Kennet's notes I cannot discover. Mr. D'Israeli has obligingly transmitted the following extract from an unpublished letter in the British museum, written by Anthony Collins to Mr. Des Misesaux, on this subject. "Jan. 5, 1721. If that you have been informed of Wood's new edition be true, it will render it of little credit. I am told by a good hand that Dr. Tanner, the editor, refused to accept of the additions made by Dr. Kennet to Wood, which were very large, and which the Dr. offered to have published in the way of notes."
The corrections and additions by Humfrey Wanley are contained in a copy now preserved in the library of the Royal Institution. The same copy also has some notes by Morant, the historian of Essex.

Peck's notes were transmitted to Dr. Rawlinson, and are among his MSS. in the Bodleian.

The same may be stated of two small volumes of notes written by the rev. Robert Watts, fellow of St. John's college, and afterwards rector of Great Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, which were transcribed for Dr. Rawlinson's use by the rev. John Jones, of St. John's college, from the original MS. in the possession of the rev. Thomas Ferrar.

Sir Philip Sydenham's notes were transcribed by Dr. Rawlinson from the originals, and are now in the Bodleian.

Bishop Humphreys's additions were first printed by Hearne, from a copy given him by Mr. Baker, in Tho. Caii Vindiciæ, Oxon. 1730. They are now faithfully reprinted and arranged in their respective places.

Cole's notes are contained in the same volumes with those of Baker before mentioned.

Coningsby's in a copy in the library of Balliol college.

Bowles's in a copy in the library of Sion college; for which I am obliged to the rev. Robert Watts, the present librarian.

Whalley's in a copy now in the possession of Mr. Francis Godolphin Waldron, for whose prompt and friendly communication I beg to return my sincere acknowledgments.

The notes by John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham, near Reading, are on the margins of a copy in the library of that family, and for these I am again obliged to the kind interference of Mr. Churton.

To Dr. Routh, the president of Magdalen, and Dr. Hodson the principal of Brasen-nose college, I am indebted for the greatest kindness, whenever I have had occasion to trouble them for information relative to the members of their respective societies.

To Henry Ellis, Esq. of the British Museum, I owe the most friendly attentions throughout the whole of this work. He has spared no trouble to assist me in transcribing from the literary stores now under his immediate care, and has devoted much time to my assistance, which his own laborious avocations might have well excused. The ready kindness with which this aid was promised, and the continued exercise of it, demand my warmest thanks.

Mr. Gilchrist, of Stamford, has favoured me with several very important com-
munications and suggestions; these are rendered the more valuable from the liberal manner in which they were profered, and the friendly expressions which accompanied them.

To Thomas Park, esq. and his son Mr. John James Park, I am obliged for several notes, that will be found of equal interest and curiosity.

I have to thank Mr. Kerrich, the intelligent keeper of the publick library at Cambridge, for his kind attention to my letters, and particularly for the trouble he imposed upon himself in transcribing for me a long and tedious article.

To my friend Mr. Conybeare, of Christ Church, I am indebted for several corrections and hints, by which these volumes are rendered far more valuable and complete than they could have been without such assistance.

For the kind and judicious advice of my old friend and schoolfellow Edward Hawkins, esq. now of St. John's college, but recently elected a fellow of Oriel, I feel highly grateful, and at the same time that, in common with the rest of my college, I shall lament his loss, I cannot but congratulate the fellows of Oriel on the acquisition of so great an ornament to their society.

Mr. Browne Mostyn, of Kiddington, has my best thanks for his very polite attentions to me when I was in search of an original portrait of the celebrated Cardinal Allan; and I cannot, in justice, refrain from noticing the liberality with which he allowed me every access to his house and his curious collection of original paintings.

I am obliged to Mr. Lawrence, of George Street, Portman Square, for a curious article relative to his own family, which I could not have obtained from any other quarter. And to Walter M. Moseley, esq. of Wynterdere House, Worcestershire, for information of the same description.

To the rev. John Walker, fellow of New college, I am much indebted for his very acceptable aid in several parts of the work.

The kind yet laborious office of correcting the errors of the press was undertaken, in conjunction with myself, by my friend Charles Mayo, esq. fellow of St. John's, whose accuracy, judgment, and zeal, have been actively and most beneficially exerted.

I know not in what terms to express my sense of the conduct of my excellent friend the rev. Bulkeley Bandinel throughout the whole progress of this work. It is to his friendship that I have been indebted for access to most of the rarest sources whence I have drawn my information: to his judgment, I owe several important amendments, and to his active and steady friendship I am obliged for favours which I cannot express in words of adequate acknowledgment, and shall never be able to
His research and assiduity and attention are now engaged on a work of national importance, and the world will soon be able to judge the excellence of his communications, though it can never appreciate the value and sincerity of his friendship.

I believe I have now performed the grateful task of acknowledging my obligations, yet, although my friends have been so numerous, and the assistance I have received so great, it will be discovered that I have much new text, and a great number of notes, to answer for myself. I cannot but be anxious about the reception that these will meet with from the literary world, yet I hope that those who discover my errors or omissions, will reflect that it is no easy task to steer clear from mistakes among so many hundreds of names, and dates, and titles: that they will remember we are not at all seasons equally disposed for the drudgery of research; and that they will give me credit for a desire to be accurate, however I may have failed in the execution of my task. If those who discover my faults will assist me in amending them, I shall be grateful for their reproofs, and will take especial care that every omission or mis-statement that may be pointed out to me, shall be acknowledged and corrected in the course of the work.

I shall conclude with the words of my author, in his preface to the Antiquities of Oxford, the truth of which will be readily allowed by those who have engaged in a similar undertaking, and which may somewhat soften the asperity of those who may be inclined to condemn my portion of the volumes before them. "A painfull work it is I'll assure you, and more than difficult, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall."

PHILIP BLISS.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
ADVERTISEMENT.

It was judged to be more appropriate to the design of this edition to insert the Life of Anthony à Wood as written by his own pen, and in his own manner, than to offer any new account of his life and labours, the materials for which could have been derived from no other source.

The Life of Wood, so far as the year 1672, was first published by Thomas Hearne, who transcribed it from the original in the hands of Dr. Tanner, and printed it in the second volume of *Thomae Caii Vindiciae Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis*, printed at Oxford in 1730, 8vo.

The additional minutes or memoirs, which commence with the beginning of the year 1673, were taken from a manuscript now in the Bodleian library, written by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, of St. John's college, and intitled *Historical passages from Ant. Wood's Papers*. These, it is very evident, were taken from Wood's pocket Almanacks, and are, in fact, the very materials from which the author himself would have drawn up the continuation of his life, had he lived to carry that design into effect. These were first published under the care of Mr. Thomas Warton and Mr. William Huddesford, fellows of Trinity college, and printed, with the *Lives of Leland and Hearne*, Oxford, 1772.

In the present edition such notes as were mere extracts from the *Athenæ* are omitted, those by the former editors pointed out by their names or initials, and such as now appear for the first time, by the usual enclosure between brackets.
THE
LIFE
OF
ANTHONY A WOOD,
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

An. Dom. 1632.
Reg. 8 Car. I.

ANTHONY Wood or à Wood, son of Tho. Wood or à Wood, bachelar of arts and of the
civil law, was borne in an antient stone-house, opposite to the forefront of Merton coll. in the
collegiate parish of S. John Bapt. de Merton, situat and being within the universitie of Oxford,
on munday the seventeenth day of Decemder (S. Lazarus day) at about 4 of the clock in the
morning; which stone-house, with a backside and garden adjoyning, was bought by his father
is held by his family of Merton coll. before mention'd.

He was christned or taken into the bosome of the church. At which time he had to his god-
fathers, Anthony Clopton, bachelar of Divinity and fellow of Corp. Christi college, and
Edward Dawson, Dr. of physick of Lincolne college: and to his godmother, M's Catherine

1 There is no title in the original MS. but in the first part of
Mr. Wood's Diary (written with his own hand) now in the
hands of the eare of Oxford (who lent me) from which (in
good measure) he extracted this imperfect life, there is the follow-
ing title:

THE DIARIE OF THE LIFE
of Anthony A. Wood,
Historiographer and Antiquarie
of the most famous Universitate of
OXFORD.

In which are intermix'd
severall Memorials relating to his nearest Ally's,
Kindred, and others; as also
certaine publicke Actions of his time;
which may be useful hereafter
to Historianes.

Cuncta aperit secreta dies, ex tempore verum
Nasceitur, et veniens actu abscondita pandit.

Lord make me to know mine end, and
The measure of my days, what it is; that
I may know how frail I am.

Psal. 39. 4.

Dec. 17.

Dec. 25.

So teach me to number my days,
That I may apply my heart unto wis-
dome.

Psal. 90. 12.

As for the Diary itself, as it is nothing near so full, even in
what relates to affairs before the restauration, so neither is it so
exact as the life, and yet in some things the life may be corrected
from it, as may appear partly from what I have printed at the
bottom of the pages, and partly from these notes at the end.
When I first saw the Diary, I presently concluded (and so I told
some particular friends) that I thought it ought not to be printed, for
some reasons that I then gave, and I find, that I have no reason
to alter that opinion since I have had the use of the life, which is
(for the main) both more exact, and of greater value and satis-
faction. I shall say nothing more, unless it be to acquaint the
reader, that the earl of Oxford (when he was only lord Harley)
bad the Diary from Mr. Anstis (now Garter principal king of
arms) who gave it him in the year 1712, and that Mr. Anstis
received it from Mr. Don the herald many years since, in ex-
change for several original letters of Mr. Wood's to sir Peter Pett,
the king's advocate general for the kingdoms of Ireland, which
he bought at the sale of his books. The letters were mostly
about his manner of defending himself against the prosecution in
the vice-chancellor's court, and desiring his advice, and he is
very sorry, that he did not take copies of them.

† Coll. nearr. MSS. Vol. 125. p.197.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

Fisher, the wife of Will. Seymour of Oxon, an attorney; and afterwards the first wife of Tho. Rowney, an attorney also of the same place, father, by his second wife, to Thom. Rowney, esq; 'high-sheriff' of Oxfordshire an. 1693.

An. { Dom. 1633.
    { 9 Car. I.

He was altogether nursed by his mother (of whom shall be mention made under the yeare 1665) and by none else. For as she nursed his 3 elder brothers, so she nursed him (whom she found very quiet) and the two next that followed.

An. { Dom. 1634.
    { 10 Car. I.

At the Summer assize, held in the Guild hall of the citie of Oxon, appeared with a commission from the king, Georg Owen and Will. Ryley, officers of armes, to visit and take an account of all the armes and pedegres of the gentry of Oxfordshire. And to add authority to their commission, 'twas read in the open court before the judg, justices and country gentrie. This memoire I here set downe, because Mr. Wood's father (of whom I shall make mention under the yeare 1642) was warn'd among the gentrie to appeare before the said officers or heralds with his armes and pedegre, and to have them entred into their books; but he, forsooth, pleading the privilege of the university, or that he was a privileged person, and so consequently exempted, as he pretended (but false) e curia Marischalli, he did not appeare in his owne behalf, tho' he did in the behalf of the Petties of Tetsworth, and entred, what he knew of that family, the armes, matches, and issue of three or more descents, being desired so to do by Maximilian Pettie, who gave him the fees, and he the heralds. It was afterwards to Mr. A. Wood, when he came to understand those things, a great trouble to him, that his father did not enter three or more descents of his owne familie, which he had then [been] better able to doe, than those of the familie of his wife (Pettie.) And the reason is, because that his father dying when he was young, those things, which he knew of his family, dyed with him, and his son could never obtaine them from any other person of his kindred, nor can he yet from any place of record, unless he take a journey into Lancashire, from whence his grand-father [came] about the beginning of the raigne of qu. Elizabeth.

An. { Dom. 1635.
    { 11 Car. I.

This yeare he had the small pox so much, that he was for a time blinded with them.

A fine of 30li. was set by the warden and fellowes of Merten coll. when his father renewed his lease of the old stone-house, wherein his son A. Wood was borne (called antiently Portionists or Postmasters hall) for 40 yeares, and for a common inn called the Flower de Luce, situat and being in the parish of St. Martin ad Quadrivium in Oxon. (which inn his father had bought of Rich. Theed, gent. on the eleventh of Sept. 14. Jac. I. Dom. 1616.) and at the same time a lease of the garden, opposite to S. Alban's hall, was let to his father for 27 yeares.

An. { Dom. 1636.
    { 12 Car. I.

The king, queen, prince Rupert, many of the nobility and others came from Woodstock into Oxon: a little before which time he was conveyed in a servant's armes, with his father and mother, 'going' to the lodgings of Dr. Tho. Iles, canon of Christ Church, whence being conveyed to the mount in his garden looking into Fish street, he saw the K. qu. and the rest riding downe the said street into Ch. Ch. great quadrangle. This was the first time he ever saw the said K. and queen, and the first time that he ever saw such a glorious traine as that was, which he would often talk of when he was a man.

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2. The said heralds in Diario Antonii A Wood, cujus ab imperator.
They were entertained by the universitie, and by Dr. Laud archib. of Canterbury, at S. John's coll.

They departed. See the whole story of this entertainment in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 1. sub. an. 1636. which Hist. was written by Mr. A. Wood.

An. \{ Dom. 1637. \\
\{ 13 Car. I.

He was put to school to leare the Psalter. And about that time playing before the dore of his father's house, neare Merton coll. one of the horses, called Mutton, belonging to Tho. Edgerley, the university carrier, rode over him (as he was going to be watered) and bruised his head very much. This caused a great heaviness for some time after in his head, and perhaps a slowness in apprehending with quickness things that he read or heard; of which he was very sensible, when he came to reason.

An. \{ Dom. 1638. \\
\{ 14 Car. I.

In the beginning of this yeare his eldest brother Thomas Wood (who was borne at Tetsworth in Oxfordshire) became one of the students of Christ Church, by the favour of Dr. Tho. Iles, he being then 14 yeares of age. See more of him under the yeares 1642 and 1651.

An. \{ Dom. 1639. \\
\{ 15 Car. I.

He was in his Bible, and ready to go into his Accedence.

His younger brother John Wood died, and was buried the day following in Merton coll. church.

An. \{ Dom. 1640. \\
\{ 16 Car. I.

He was put to a Latine school in a little house, neare to the church of S. Peter in the Bayle, and opposite to the street, called the North Baylie, which leads from New Inn to the Bocherew. The name of his master he hath forgot, but remembers, that he was master of arts and a preacher, by a good token, that one of the heades of the universitie did come with his silver staff to conduct him from the said little house (a poore thing God wot) to the church of S. Marie, there to preach a Latin sermon he thinks (for it was on a working or school day) before the universitie.

An. \{ Dom. 1641. \\
\{ 17 Car. I.

He was translated to New coll. schoole, situated between the West part of the chappell and E. part of the cloyster, by the advice, as he usually conceived, of some of the fellowes of the said coll. who usually frequented his father's house. One John Maylard, fellow of the said coll. was then, or at least lately, the master (afterwards rector of Stanton S. John neare Oxon.) and after him succeeded Joh. Davys, one of the chaplaynes of the said house, whom he well remembers to be a quiet man.

His grandmother Penelope, the widdow of capt. Rob. Pettie or Le Petite gent. (his mother's father) died with grief at or neare Charlemount in Ireland, the seat of her nephew William viscount Caulfield, occasion'd by the barbarous usage of her intimate acquaintance (but a bigotted Papist) S'. Philip O Neale, who acted the part of an arch-traytor and rebell, when the grand rebellion broke out in that kingdome 23. October 1641. This Penelope was daughter of Richard Taverner, lord of Wood-Eaton in Oxfordshire, by his second wife, Mary, dau. of S'. John Harcourt, Kt, of the antient and noble family of the Harcourts of Stanton Harcourt in the said countie. She was borne at Wood-Eaton in the beginning of Sept. 1566, and
when she was about 21 years of age (being then a most comical and proper person, as most of the Tavermers were then, and in after times, some of whom he does remember) she was married to his grand-father Robert Pettie before mention'd, then lord of Wyfald or Wivvold, and of other lands, near to Henlie in Oxfordshire, and a tenant to Eaton coll. of a very good farme at Costford near to Bister in the said countie.

In the beginning of March his brother Robert, who had lately been taken from the free-school at Thanet, left Oxon. in order to go to France with Charles Dufere of Montillet, a kind of a merchant at Bloys. After he was setel there, the said Charles was to send his son Dennis to Oxon. to live with Robert's father by way of exchange for Robert, but the troubles in England soon after following, Charles Dufere refused to send his son. Wherefore Rob. Wood continuing at Bloys, and in other places in the kingsdome of France, till the beginning of 1647 (at which time he was near 17 years of age) he return'd to his native place of Oxon. but had utterlie forgotten his mother tongue, which was a great trouble to his brethren to make him understand what they spoke to him.

1 Dom. 1642.
An. 18 Car. I.

In the beginning of this yeare the second brother of A. Wood, named Edward, became one of the portionists or postmasters of Merton college, under the tuition of Mr. Ralph Button.

Upon the publication of his majestie's proclamation, for the suppressing of the rebellion under the conduct and command of Robert earl of Essex, the members of the universitie of Oxon. began to put themselves in a posture of defence, and especially for another reason, which was, that there was a strong report, that divers companies of soldiers were passing thro' the country, as sent from London by the parliament for the securing of Banbury and Warwick. Dr. Pink of New coll. the deputy-vice-chancellour, called before him to the public schooles all the privileged men's armes, to have a view of them: where not onlie privileged men of the universitie and their servants, but also many scholars appeared, bringing with them the furniture of armes of every col. that then any any. Mr. Wood's father had the armour or furniture for one man, viz. a helmet, a back and breast-piece, a pyke and a musquet, and other appurtenances: And the eldest of his men-servants (for he had then three at least) named Thomas Burnham, did appear in those armes, when the scholars and privileged men trained; and when he could not train, as being taken up with business, the next servant did traine: and much ado there was to keep Thomas, the eldest son, then a student of Chr. Ch. and a youth of about 18 years of age, from putting on the said armour and to traine among the scholars. The said scholars and privileged men did sometmes traine in New coll. quadrangle, in the eye of Dr. Rob. Pink, the dep. vicechancellour, then warden of the said coll. And it being a novel matter, there was no holding of the school-boys in their school in the cloyster from seeing and following them. And Mr. Wood remember'd well, that some of them were so besotted with the training and activitie and gaytie therein of some yong scholars, as being in a longing condition to be of the traine, that they could never be brought to their books again. It was a great disturbance to the youth of the citie, and Mr. Wood's father foresaw, that if his sons were not removed from Oxon. they would be spoyl'd.

The great fight at Edghill in Warwickshire, called Keynton-battle, between the armies of K. Ch. I. and his parliament was 'began'.

Upon the first newes at Oxon. that the armies were going to fight, Mr. Wood's eldest brother Thomas, before mention'd, left his gowne at the Town's end, ran to Edghill, did his Majestie good service, return'd on horse-back well accounted, and afterwards was made an officer in the king's army. See more in Fasti Oxon. written by A. Wood under the year 1642.

The king with his army of foot, prince Rupert and pr. Maurice (his two nephews) prince Charles and James duke of York (his two sons) entred into Oxon.
His father's house, opposite to Merton coll. was taken up for the quarters of John lord Colepeper, Mr. of the Rolls, and of the privic council to his majestie. Whereupon Mr. Wood's father with his familie removed to a little house in his backside, which he about 2 or 3 yeares before had new built.

About the same time his maj. caused his magazine to be put into New college cloister and tower &c. Whereupon the master of the school there, with his scholars (among whom A. Wood was one) were removed to the choristers chamber at the East-end of the common hall of the said coll. It was then a dark nasty room, and very unfit for such a purpose, which made the scholars often complain, but in vaine.

His father Thom. Wood or a Wood, before mention'd, died, being Thursday, about 4 of the clock in the morning, to the very great grief and reluctancy of his wife and children. He died in his house in the backside before mention'd, in the room over the kitchin: and being a fat and corpulent church, neare to the graves of Jam. Wood, his yonger brother, who died in Sept. 1629, and Jo. Wood, his son, whome I have mention'd under the yeare 1639. This Tho. Wood (father to A. W.) was borne at Islingdon neare London in January 1580, was bred in grammar learning in those parts, became a student in Broadgate's hall (now Pemb. coll.) in the yeare 1600, afterwards one of the clerks, I think, of Corpus Christi coll. and, as a member of that house, he was admitted bach. of arts on the 15 of Mar. 1603. Before which time he had taken to wife an antient and rich maid, called Margaret, dau. of Hugh Wood of Kent (of the family of the Woods of Waterbury in that county) and sister of Rob. Wood, a haberdasher of Hats, living at the Plow and Harrow on Ludgate hill in London, and to Henry Wood, living in Kent. They were married at Wood-Eaton in Oxforshire, where shee lived in the house of Rich. Taverner, esq; (uncle to Tho. Wood his second wife.) About which time the said second wife, named Mary (who was borne in the said house) being then a child of about two years old, Tho. Wood would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his armes, and would several times say, that he hoped shee would live to be his second wife, which accordingly came to pass, and was mother to A. Wood. by and with the money, which Tho. Wood had with the said Margaret, and the 300£, which his parents bequeathed to him, he grew rich, purchased the house wherein A. Wood was borne, with its appurtenances, also the great inn called the Fleur de Luce, which I have before mention'd, land in Tetsworth, now valued at 43£. per ann. and lands and tenements in other places. In the yeare 1618 the said Tho. Wood was actually created bach. of the civil law, had some employment in that facultie, and after the death of his said first wife, which happend at Tetsworth 14 July 1621, he took to wife Mary Pettie, alias La Petite, mother to A. Wood (the same who had been the child in the cradle before mention'd) by whom having a good portion, and growing richer thereupon, he was fined in October 1630 for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought [up] to obtaine money for his majestie's use. This money, which was paid by all persons of 40£. per ann. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called knighthood-money. This Tho. Wood was son of Richard Wood, who, when a youth, was brought to Islingdon by Rob. Wood his uncle and godfather, as the tradition goeth in the family: who giving him good breeding, he ever after lived in good fashion. The posterity of the said Robert, who have lands and tenements to this day in Islingdon, live at Kingston upon Thames in Surry; where, and elsewhere, they have an estate, that amounts to 2000£. per ann. and have been several times offer'd the degree of baronet.

An. { Dom. 1643. 19 Car. I.

It was much lamented by the relations of the father and mother of A. W. that he and his brother Christopher were left yong, when their father dyed, and that no body was left (because of the raging of the civil warr) to take care of them, only a woman. His eldest brother Thomas,
whome I shall mention under the yeare 1631, was then a rude and boisterous soldier. His second brother Edward, was now a yong scholar of Trinity coll. (lately of Merton) and did in this, or in the next yeare beare armes for his maj. within the garrison of Oxon. and was so farre from being a governour or tutor to others, that he could scarcely govern himself; and his 3d brother Robert was in France in the thirtene yeare of his age. In this condition he continued, and yet went to schoole at New coll. but by the great hurry and noise, that was this yeare in Oxon. and by the absence of his master, he and his brother lost much time.

This yeare the 1 plate, which had been given to A. Wood by his godfathers and godmother, which was considerable, was (with all other plate in Oxon.) carried by his majestie's command to the mint at New Inne, and there turned into money to pay his majestie's armies.

An 1 Dom. 1644.
[20 Car. I.

May 29.

On Wednesday, being the eve of the Ascension, Robert earl of Essex, generalissimo of the parliament forces, and S. Will. Waller, going with their forces from Abendon over Sanford Perry, and so thro Cowley, and over Bullington Green (to the end they might go towards Islip,) faced the city of Oxon. for several hours, whilst their carriages slipt away behind them. This gave some terror to the garrison of Oxon. his Maj. being then therein, and great talke there was, that a siege would suddenly follow. Mr. A. Wood's mother therefore resolving, that he and his brother Christopher should be removed out of harme's way, she sent them with an horse and man into the country: And because the infection was then in Oxon. she order'd, that they should be conveyed to Tetsworth, ten miles distant from Oxford; where they continued for a fortnight or more in the house of * Rich. Sciiene, then called the Catherine Wheel, now a great new built inn of brick (1683) at the lower end of the towne. There, I say, they continued till it was thought, that they had no infection about them, and then they were conveyed two miles on one side of Tetsworth, to a merkate towne called Thame, and there they were set downe, and conveyed into the vicaridge house, near to, and on the North side of, the church, where they were very lovingly received by the vicar Mr. Thom. Henant, and his wife Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of Leonard Pettie, gent. kinsman to the mother of A. and Ch. Wood; in which house their three elder brothers had before sojourned, while they went to the free-school 2 in Thame. Afterwards they were entred into the said school, there to be educated till they were fit to be academians or apprentices. The master of that school was * William Burt, Mr. of A. sometimes fellow of New coll. who before had married Elizabeth, one of the

1 It is much to be lamented that the necessites of the royal party required a supply of this nature. Had these valuable services of plate been pledged only for a time, and afterwards redeemed by their original possessors, (which most probably would have been the case) they would now have remained as so many curious and instructive specimens of the state and progress of various arts in the kingdom, at that period. In colleges and public bodies this would have happened more particularly, who, from a laudable gratitude towards their benefactors, are always averse to adapt their furniture to the changeable fashions of the times. W. & H.
2 * Hal. in Diario. * Hearne.
4 He married Elizabeth daughter of Maximilian Pettie of Thame by Eliz. his wife daughter of Robert Waller of Beaconsfield, Bucks. She died at the lodgings of her son in law, in New college Oxford, on the 25th of Sept. 1683. or thereabouts, and was buried on the 28th, at the upper end of the chancel of Thame, near the grave of her father.

The aforesaid William Burt, D. D. and Eliz. his wife left behind them the following issue.
1. Maximilian Pettie, who married - - -
2. Elizabeth the wife of Henry Breston, L.L.D. rector of Wallop, schoolmaster of Winchester college, and afterwards warden of New college.
5. Mary the wife of —— Brooks, a minister.
6. Anna, on a Chevrons Gules, 3 Crosslets Or, between 3 Bugle Horns Sable, impaling quarterly Or & Azure, on a Bend Vert, 3 Martlets Or: Pettie.
7. See * Fasti Oxon. under the year 1658.

Near the hospital, on the south side of the church at Thame is the free school founded by sir John Williams vicount Thame; at the East end of which are the names of the masters, with the times when they began; viz.

1. Edwardus Harris — — Anno 1575.
5. Guille, A[.L. F.]
7. MSS. Wood. Mus. Ashm. 8468. W. & H,
daughters of Maximilian Pettie of Thame and Tetworth, kinsman to their mother. Which Will. Burt was afterwards schoolmaster of Wykelham's school near Winchester, warden of the coll. there, and Dr. of divinity. The usher of the said school was one David Thomas, bach, of arts of Jesus coll. who before had married a maid of ordinary note, but handsome. She had several yeares lived in the parish where A. and Ch. Wood were borne, and her-surname, I think, was Price, having been brought up under [her] kinswoman or aunt called Joane Evans, who kept a publick house, now knowne by the name of the Magpie, in the same parish.

The said D. Thomas was afterwards the second master of the free-school of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, founded by Joh. Peteplace, Esq: and at length master of a well endow'd school at Leycester, the chief towne in Lelycestershire, where he continued till the time of his death, in Aug. 1607, having before obtained a comfortable estate by the great paines he took in pedagogie, and by the many [sojournours] that he alwaies kept in his house.

It was observ'd by the vicar Mr. Henant, while A. Wood sojourned in his house, that the said A. Wood was very sedulous, was alwaies up and reading the first in the house, and alwaies ambitious of being first in the school in the morning; and if any way hindred, he would be apt to cry and make a noise, to the disturbance of the family, as Mr. Henant hath several times told him, when he was Mr. of arts.

A. Wood did partly remember, that he was much retired, walked mostly alone, was given much to thinking and melancholy; which sometimes made his night's rest so much disturb'd, that he would walk in his sleep (only with his shirt on) and disturb and fright people of the house, when they were going to their respective beds, two or 3 hours after he had taken up his rest. This also, besides his owne memorie, he hath been often told by his cozen Henant the wife, who lived at great Milton near Oxon. in the House of his cozen Joh. Cave, after her husband's death.

On Sunday the 8 of Octob. hapned a dreadfull fire in Oxon. such a one (for the shortness of the time, wherein it burned) that all ages before could hardly paralel. It began about two of the clock in the afternoon in a little poore house, on the South side of Thames street (leading from the North gate to high bridg) occasion'd by a foot-soldier's roasting a pigg, which he had stoln. The wind being verye high, and in the North, blew the flames Southward very quick and strangely, and burnt all houses and stables (except S. Marie's coll.) standing between the back-part of those houses, that extend from the North gate to S. Martin's church on the East, and those houses in the North Baylie, called New inn lane, on the West: then all the old houses in the Bocherew (with the Bocherew it self) which stood between S. Martin's church and the church of S. Peter in the Baylie; among which were two which belong'd to A. Wood's mother, besides the stables and back-houses belonging to the Flower de Luce, which were totally consumed, to her great loss, and so consequently to the loss of her sons, as they afterwards evidently found it.

An. { Dom. 1645.  }
{ 21 Car. 1. }

While A. Wood and his brother Christopher continued at Thame, you cannot imagine, what great disturbances they suffer'd by the soldiers of both parties, sometimes by the parliament soldiers of Aylesbury, somtimes by the king's from Borstall house, and somtimes from the king's at Oxon. and at Wallingford. The chieffer disturbances and affrightments, that they and the family, wherein they lived, endured, where these.

On the 27 of January, being Munday, an. 1644. colonel Tho. Blagge, governour of Wallingford castle, roving about the country very early with a troop of stout horsmen, consisting of 70 or 80 at most, met with a partie of parliamentiers or rebels, of at least 300, at Long Crendon, about a mile Northward from Thame: which 300 belong'd to the garrison of Aylesburie, and

3 L. what d Diario. Hearne.
being headed by a Scot, called colonel Crafford, who, as I think, was governor of the garrison there, they pretended, that they were looking out quarters for them. I say, that col. Blagge and his partie, meeting with these rebells at Long Crendon, fought with, and made them run, till his men following them too eager[ly] were overpow'r'd with multitudes, that afterwards came in to their assistance, (almost treble his number) at which time he himself with his stout captaine———Walter (they two only) fought against a great many of the rebells for a long while together; in which encounter the brave colonel behaved himself as manfully with his sword, as ever man did, slashing and beating so many fresh rebells with such courage and dexterity, that he would not stirr, till he had brought off all his owne men, whereof the rebells kild but two (not a man more) tho they took sixteen, who stayed too long behind. Captain Walter had six rebells upon him, and, according to his custome, fought it out so gallantly, that he brought himself off with his colonel, and came home safe to Wallingford with all their men, except 18. Col. Blagge was cut over the face, and had some other hurts, but not dangerous.

After the action was concluded at Crendon, and Blagge and his men forced to fly homeward, they took part of Thame in their way. And A. W. and his fellow-sojourners being all then at dinner in the parlour with some strangers there, of whom their master Burt and his wife were of the number, they were all alarum'd with their approach: and by that time they could run out of the house into the backside, to look over the pale that parts it from the common road, they saw a great number of horsmen posting towards Thame over Crendon bridge, about a stone's cast from their house (being the out and only house on that road, before you come into Thame) and in the head of them was Blagge with a bloody face, and his party with capt. Walter following him. The number, as was then guessed by A. W. and those of the family, was 50 or more, & all rode under the said pale and close by the house. They did not ride in order, but each made shift to be foremost; and one of them riding upon a shelving ground, opposite to the dore, his horse slip'd, fell upon one side, and threw the rider (a lusty man) in A. Wood's sight. Colonel Crafford, who was well 'hors'd at a pretty distance before his men in pursuite, held a pistol to him; but the trooper crying quarter, the rebells came up, rified him, and took him and his horse away with them. Crafford rode on without touching him, and ever or anon he would be discharging his pistol at some of the fag-end of Blagg's horse, who rode thro the West end of Thame, called Priest-end, leading towards Ricot.

Whether Crafford and his men followed them beyond Thame, I think not, but went into the town, and refreshed themselves, and so went to Aylesbury. I find one Laurence Crafford, the sixth son of Hugh Crafford (of the same family, which is noble, of Kilbourne) to have been borne in his father's castle at Jordan hill neare Gloascow in Scotland, on the cal. of Nov. 1611, and to have received some education in Gloascow. Afterwards it appeares, that he went beyond the seas, and served in the warrs for eleven yeares under Gustavus and Christianus, kings of Svedland, in Germany, and afterwards for the space of three yeares he was a 'protobune of horse under Charles Lewis elector Palatine. In 1641 he was sent into Ireland by the parliament of England to fight against the rebells, where he served in the quality of a tribune for two yeares, and in 1643 he was sent for from thence by the parl. of England, and made Legatus secundus under Edw. earl of Manchester, and afterwards in the Scotch expedition. At length when the Scots besieged Hereford, he was kil'd with a bullet, shot from the works, on the 17 of Aug. 1645, aged 34 yeares: whereupon his body being carried off to the city of Glocestre, it was buried there in the larg chappel at the East end of the choire, called our ladie's chappel, within the cathedral there, and soon after had a very fair monument set or fastned on the North wall neare to his grave, containing the proportion of a man to the middle (or the bust of a man) in white marble, with a short staff in his right hand, which monument continuing in it's luster till after the restoration of K. Ch. 2. it was then ordered to be

Major general.

\[\text{Hors'd and at in Diario. Hearn.}\]
\[\text{Sic MS. At in Diario: in truth I cannot now tell: But I think they did not, but went. Hearn.}\]
\[\text{Sic. Hearn.}\]
\[\text{Sic. Hearn.}\]
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

plucked downe by the bishop, deane and prebends. This Laurence Crafford seems to be the same person with colonel Crafford before mention'd, who, I think, was governour of Aylesbury in Bucks for a time. As for colonel Blagge, who was borne of an antient and gentile familie in Suffolk, he suffered much between the declension of the king's cause and the restoration of K. Ch. 2. by exile and several imprisonments; but after the [King was] restored, he was rewarded with the governourship of Yarmouth and other things in Norfolk; yet being just setled, and in capacity of spending the remainder of his dayes in ease and quietness, he died, to the great grief of his family and relations, within the city of Westminster, on the 14 of Nov. 1660, aged 47 yeares: whereupon his body was buried in the great North isle, joyning to the church of S. Peter (commonly called the abbey church) within the said citie.

The next great disturbance, whereby A. W. and his fellow sojourneres were alarum'd at Thame, was this. In the latter end of Apr. 1643, a famous Buckinghamshire commander, called capt. W. & H. Phips the ragman, was in Thame with 20 horse and dragoons, to guard their committee for the excize (the chief of which committee were Goodman Heywood and Goodman [Hen] the butcher his servant) and tarrying there two dayes or more, S. Will. Campion, governour of Borstall house, who had received notice of them, sent out his captain lieventen, called capt. W. & H. Bunce, with a partie of 20 horse, who instantly marching thither over Crendon bridge, as it seems, and so by the vicarie house, drove them thro' the towne of Thame. Whereupon Phips and his committee flying pretty fast, till they came to the bridge below Thame mill (which is Eastward and a little by North about a stone's cast from the vicar's house) th[e]y faced about, hoping to make good the bridge with their dragoons. But this valiant captaine Bunce, before he had receiv'd a volley from Phips and his partie (which was only one common soldier slightie) charged over the bridge, and with his pistols shot one of them dead, and beat them off the bridge, so as they all ran away, but lost just half their number: for besides him that was killed, there were nine taken, whereof two were cap. Phips himself & his lieventen, ten only escaping, most of which had marks bestowed on them.

Capt. Bunce returned safe to Borstall with 9 prisoners, 10 horses, six fire-lock musquets, and 4 case of pistols. This is that Bunce, who shot the pillaging Scot, called major Jecamiah Abercromy (belonging, I think, to Aylesbury garrison) near S'ton-Audley in Oxfordshire; which entering deep into his side, fell from his horse on the 7 of March 1644: so that being carried off prisoner, with others, to Borstall house, died there soon after, full of sorrow for his activity in the rebellion against K. Ch. I.

Another great alarme to the juvenile muses in the vicarie house, particularly to A.W. was this. Colonel Rich. Greaves, a most confiding presbyterian, laying coucht for a considerable time in Thame with a great partie of horse (upon what account I can not tell) in the beginning of Sep. 1615, it was knowne among the chief officers in Oxon. Whereupon col. Will. Legge the governour thereof, resolving to beat up him and his partie, he sent 400 horse from Oxon. commanded by col. *David Walter (high-sheriff of the countie) and col. Rob. Legge the governour's brother. These, with 60 musquetiers of the governour's regiment (commanded by captaine W. & H. Burgh) marched forth from Oxon. in the afternoon of Saturday Sept. 6, and

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1 Diario, e quo & alia itidem, euncis inclusis, restitutionem.

2 In a recess on the North side of Wedderthorpe church. Oxon. is an elegant monument of Sr. John Walter. His effigie is as big as the life dressed in his robes, laying between his two wives, with his and their arms depicted on the top of the tomb, his three sons kneeling at his feet and his three daughters at his head. For the inscription see Le Nee's Monument. Augl.

Here lieth the Bodie of David Walter of Godstow Eq. the second Son of Sr. John Walter Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles the second and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, which Office his Majesty gave him as a Reward of the great Value and Loyalty he had shewed in the Service of his Father of Glorious Memory, during the Civil Wars. He was born at Sarsden in this county, married Elizabeth the Widow of Francis Lord Dacre, of Hermoncedox, in Sussex, by whom he had no issue: Died at London the 22th of April 1670, and in the 60th Year of his Age.

The above monument of sir John Walter is a curious piece of workmanship, and was highly painted and adorned, but through length of time and want of repair, is greatly decayed. W. & H.
before they came to Thame, they divided into two bodies, the van headed by col. Walter and the reer by col. R. Legge. They found the towne very strongly barricaded at every avenue: notwithstanding which, major Medcalf charged the rebels guards, so as major Medcalf with 7 troopers leapt from their horses, and removing the carts opened the avenue. This done, the two gallant majors charged the rebels up thro the street, doing execution at the way to the marketplace, where col. Greaves himself stood with about 200 horse drawn up; but col. Walter being ready with the other troops (viz. his own, that of col. Tooker and that of major Trist) gave the rebels such a charg, as made them fly out of the towne; and after pursuing the fugitive rebels, drove them about half a mile from Thame. In the meane while col. Legge, who with the reere guarded the towne and avenues, least other of the rebels (being in all 800) should break in and desert the whole, now drew into the towne, that others might have secure time to search houses and stables. Orders were given, and twas done accordingly. After which they all drew out of the towne, and marched away with their horses and prisoners.

Before they had gone two miles, at least 200 rebels were got in their reere, but then col. Legge charged them so gallantly, that the rebels ran back, much faster than they came on. Yet farr had they not gone, before these vexed rebels came on againe, and then also col. Legge beat them so farr back, that they never attempted to come on againe. In this last charge that most hopeful yong gentleman captn. Hen. Gardiner (son of Sir Tho. Gardiner, his majesties sollicitor gen.) was unfortunately shot dead; a youth of such high incomparable courage, mix'd with such abundance of modesty and sweetness, that wee cannot easily match him unless with his brave brother, yong Sir Thomas Gardiner, which two are now buried both in one grave in the cathedral of Christ Church in Oxon. whether they were brought with much universal sorrow and affection.

Besides this gallant gentleman, no officer was killed, only 3 common soldiers, nor scarce any hurt, only Maj. Medcalf shot in the arm. The rebels dropt plentifully in the street and in the fields, and col. Greaves escaped very narrowly, being run into the body, and at first thought to have been slaine. The rebels being thus beaten, his majesties forces brought...
away those prisoners they had taken, which, besides common troopers, were 27 officers: among whom were their adjutant-general — — — Puidé, their provost-general marshal (or prov. marshal general) and their chief engineer, four captains, as capt. Hanson, John Thornhill, James the elder &c. seven lieutenants, viz. Wilmot, Hughes, Bagnall, Lampert, Canne, Wilson, Crompton, and three Cornets, Bradshaw, Brooks and Symons. There were also taken 13 sergeants, quartermasters and corporalls, and a great deal of money was found in the rebels pockets, (having lately received advance-money.) Many armes also were taken, and between two and three hundred good horse, besides three colours, two whereof had mottos. The one was, Non Reos Res, and the other was, Patria poscente paratus.

This alarm and onset was made by the cavaliers from Oxon. about break of day on Sunday morning Sept. 7. before any of the rebels were stirring. But by the alarm taken from the sentinel, that stood at the end of the town leading to Oxon. many of them came out of their beds into the market place without their doublets; whereof adj. gen. Puidé was one, who fought in his shirt. Some that were quarter’d near the church as in Vincent Barry’s house between it and the school, and in the vicar’s house (where A. W. then sojourn’d) fled into the church (some with their horses also) and going to the top of the tower, would be peeping thence to see the cavaliers run into the houses, where they quarter’d, to fetch away their goods.

There were about 6 of the parliament soldiers (troopers) that quarter’d in the vicar’s house, and one being slow and careless, was airing and warming his boots, while they were fighting in the town: and no sooner he was withdrawne, into the garden I think, but some of the cavaliers, who were retiring with their spoyle towards Borstall (for they had separated themselves from those that went to Oxon.) went into the vicar’s house, and seized on cloaks and goods of the rebels, while some of the said rebels (who had lock’d themselves up in the church) were beholding out of the ch. windows what they were doing.

On the day before (Saturday) some of the said rebels, that lodg’d in the said house, had been proging for venison, in Thame park I think, and one or two pasties of it were made, and newly put into the oven before the cavaliers entred into the house. But so it was, that none of the said rebels were left at eleven of the clock to eat the said pasties, so their share fell among the school-boyes, that were sojourners in the said house.

As for the beforemention’d adj. gen. Puidé, he had leave within 3 days after he was brought to Oxon. to depart upon his parol; yet wanted the civility, either to returne himself, or to release the gentleman, (or any other) that he had promised in exchange for him. Such, and no better, is the faith and humanity of the rebels.

Besides these, were other alarms and skirmishes, which being frequent and of little concern, yet much to the school-boyes, who were interrupted thereby, I shall forbear the recital of them. They had also several times troopers from Borstall, who would watch and be upon the guard in the vicaridge house (the out-house Northward from Thame, as I have before told you) and continue there a whole night together, while some of their parte were upon London road near Thame, to lay in wait for provision or wine that came from London towards Aylesbury, or to any persons thereabouts that took part with the rebels. Some of these troopers would discourse with the school-boyes, that lived in the house (being of the number of six, or somtimes more) while they were making their exercise in the hall against the next day. Some of them A. W. found to have grammar learning in them, "as" by the ques-
tions they proposed to the boys; and others having been, or lived, in Oxon. knew the relations of A. W. which would make them shew kindness to him and his brother. But that which A. W. observ’d, was, that the vicar and his wife were alwaies more kind to the parl. soldiers or rebels, than to the cavaliers, as his master W. But and his wife were, having been alwaies acquainted with and obliged to the families of the Ingoldeshies and Handens in Buckinghamshire, and other puritanical and factions families in the said countie; who, while yong, had been mostly bred in the said school of Thame, and had sojourned either with, the vicar or master: But as for the usher Dav. Thomas, a proper stout Welshman, A. W. alwaies took [him] to be a good loyalist, as indeed he was.

An. Dom. 1646.
Jun. 10.

Wednesday Jun. 10, the garrison of Borstall was surrendred for the use of the parliament. The school-boys were allowed by their master a free libertie that day, and many of them went thither (4 miles distant) about 8 or 9 of the clock in the morning, to see the forme of surrender, the strength of the garrison, and the soldiers of each partie. They, and particularly A. W. had instructions given to them before they went, that not one of them should either taste any liquior, or eat any provision in the garrison; and the reason was, for feare the royal partie, who were to march out thence, should mix poysion among the liquor or provision that they should leave there. But as A. W. remembred, he could not get into the garrison, but stood, as hundreds did, without the works, where he saw the governour St. Will. Campion, a little man, who upon some occasion laid flat on the ground on his belly, to write a letter, or bill, or the form of a pass, or some such thing.

Wednesday and Midsomer day, the garrison of Oxon, which was the chiefest hold the king had, and wherein he had mostly resided while the civil warr continued, was surrendred for the use of the parliament, as most of his garrisons were this yeare, occasion’d by the fatal battle of Naseby, which hapned in the last yeare, wherein the king and his partie were in a woful maner worsed. In the evening of the said day, many of the king’s foot partie, that belonged to the said garrison, came into Thame, and layd downe their armes there, being then a wet season. Some of whom continuing there the next day, A. W. went into the town to see them. He knew some of their faces and they his, but he being a boy, and having no money, he could not then relieve them, or make them drink: yet he talked with them about Oxford and his relations and acquaintance there; for the doing of which he was check’d when he came home.

In the latter end of Aug. or beginning of Sept. following his brother Edw. Wood bach. of arts and scholar of Trinity coll. came on foot from Oxon, with Leonard Pettie (the brother of the wife of his cozen Henant the vicar) and another scholar to see him and his brother, the vicar and the master and their wives. They continued at least two nights in the vicar’s house, and great kindness was express’d by them towards A. W. and his brother Christop. whom, the next day, the said Edward told, that they were soon after to return to Oxon. that their mother had much suffer’d in her estate by the late dreadful fire in Oxon. and therefore was not able to maintaine them any longer at school in Thame, &c. A. W. seemed very sorry at this news, because he was well and warme where he was, had good companie, and seem’d to have a fix’d love for the place, even so much, that he did never afterwards care to hear of New coll. school to have given him scholastical education; but applied all he had to that of Thame &c. But there was no remedy, for go he must, and go he did with his brother after Michaelmas following.

After his returne to the house of his nativity, he found Oxford empty, as to scholars, but pretty well replenished with parliamentarian soldiers. Many of the inhabitants had gained great store of wealth from the court and royalists, that had for several yeares continued among them;

1 Some occasion or other layd flat Disc. Hearne.
but as for the yong men of the city and university, he found many of them to have been debauch'd by bearing armes, and doing the duties belonging to soldiers, as watching, warding, and sitting in tipling-houses for whole nights together. His mother put his brother Christopher to school in Oxon. and himself to the tuition of his brother Edward of Trinity college, to whom he went once or twice in a day to receive instruction, and alwayes spent every afternoon in his chamber, which was a cockleloft over the common gate of that college.

While he continued in this condition, his mother would alwayes be soliciting him to be an apprentice, which he could never endure to heare of: And sometymes she would tell him, that she would set him out to an attorney or sollicitor, and he remembred well, that she often mention'd Mr. Joh. Theyer, a sollicitor (of whom shall be mention made under the yeare ' 166.) as a fit master for him, but still he drew back and turn'd his eare. Nay she was so silly, that she would several times propose to him some inferior mechanical trade, because she found him to have a mechanical head, and alwayes at leisure times very active in framing little trivial things or baubles.

A. Wood was matriculated as a member of the university and a gentleman's son. This was done by his brother Edward, who obtained a certificate, that he was matriculated, from Matth. Cross the superior beadle of law, which he kept by him to the time of his death. But afterwards when he was master of arts, and had a full sight of the matriculation books, he could not find his name registred in any of them.

St. Luke's day and Monday he was entred into the buttery-book of Merton college, being about that time made by Mr. Edw. Copley, fellow of that house, his post-master, and put into the chamber under him in the great quadrangle. He had not then any tutor in that coll. but continued still under the instruction of his brother Edw. in Trin. coll.

At that time Christmas appearing, there were fires of charcole made in the common hall on Allsaints eve, Allsaints day and night, on the holydays, their nights and eves between that time and Christmas day. Then on Christmas eve, Christm. day and holy dayes and their nights, and on Candlemas eve, Candlemas day and night.

At all these fires every night, which began to be made a little after five of the clock, the seniors under-graduates would bring into the hall the Juniors or Freshmen between that time and six of the clock, and there make them sit downe on a forme in the middle of the hall, joyning to the declaiming desk: which done, every one in order was to speake some pretty apothegme, or make a jest or bull, or speake some eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh: But if any of the freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly, some of the forward or pragmatical seniors would Tuck them, that is, set the nail of their thumb to their chin, just under the lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin, they would give him a mark, which sometimes would produce blood. On Candlemas day, or before (according as Shrove-Tuesday fell out) every freshman had warning given him to provide his speech, to be spoken in the publick hall before the under-graduates and servants on Shrove-Tuesday night that followed, being alwayes the time for the observation of that ceremony. According to the said summons A. Wood provided a speech as the other freshmen did.

Shrove-Tuesday Feb. 15, the fire being made in the common hall before 5 of the clock at night, the Fellowes would go to supper before six, and making an end sooner than at other times, they left the hall to the libertie of the under-graduates, but with an admonition from one

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* See under the year 1668. Hearn.
* Nay she was so silly, that she would several times forsorth propose to me the trade of a tinner or tin-man, or a man that makes kitchen-ware, lanterns, & such like trivial things, because she found me to have a mechanical head, and alwayes at leisure times very active in framing little baubles. Diar. Hearn.
* And their Diar. Hearn.
* The Lower Lip, in Diario. Hearn.
of the fellows (who was the principal of the under-gratuats and postmasters) that all things should be carried in good order. While they were at supper in the hall, the cook (Will. Noble) was making the lesser of the brass pots ful of cawdel at the freshman's charge; which, after the hall was free from the fellows, was brought up and set before the fire in the said hall. Afterwards every freshman, according to seniority, was to pluck off his gowne and band, and if *possibly to make himself* look like a scoundrel. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the high table, and there made to stand on a forme placed thereon; from whence they were to speak their speech with an audible voice to the company: which if well done, the person that spake it was to have a cup of cawde and no salted drink: if indifferently, some cawde and some salted drink; but if dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in college beere, with tucks to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the fraternity, the senior cook was to administer to them an oath over an old shoe, part of which runs thus: *Item tu jurabis, quod pennipes benign spumebus visitabis,* &c. the rest is forgotten, and none there are that now *remembers it.* After which spoken with gravity, the freshman kist the shoe, put on his gowne and band, and took his place among the seniors.

Now for a diversion, and to make you laugh at the folly and simplicity of those times, I shall entertaine you with part of a speech, which A. Wood spoke, while he stood on the forme, placed on the table, with his gowne and band off and uncovered.

*Most reverend seniors,*

May it please your gravities, to admit into your presence a kitten of the muses, and a meek frog of Helicon, to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebrocity before your sagacious ingenuities. Perhaps you may expect, that I should thunder out demicannon words, and level my sulphurous threat against my fellows of the Tyrocinian crew; but this being the universal judgment of wee fresh water academians, behold, as so many stygian furies, or ghosts risen out of their winding sheets, wee present ourselves before your tribunal, and therefore I will not sublimate nor tonitruate words, nor swell into gigantick strens: such tawring ebullitinos do not exuberate in my aganippe, being at the lowest ebb. I have been no chairman in the committee of Apollo's creatures, neither was I ever admitted into the cabinet councils of the Pyerian daines, that my braines should evaporate into high hyperboles, or that I should bastinado the times with a tart satyr of a magic pen. Indeed I am but a fresh water soldier under the banners of Phœbus, and therefore cannot as yet set quart-pots or double juggs in battalia, or make a good shot in sack and claret, or give fire to the pistolecotto tobacco pipes, charg'd with it's Indian powder; and therefore having but poor skill in such service, I was about to turne Heliconian dragooner, but as I were mounting of my dapper nagg Pegasus, behold Shrove-Tuesday night arrested me, greeting me in the name of this honorable invocation, to appeare before their tribunal, and make answer for my self, which, most wise seniors, shall be in this wise.

I am none of those May-pole-freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in [the] academian garden, who *fed with the mazz of Aristotle at twenty or thirtie years of age,* and suck at the duggs of their mother the university, tho they be high Colossus's and youths rampant.

These are they, who come newly from a *bagg-pudding* and a good brown loaf to deal with a penny-commons, as an elephant with a poor fly, tumbles it and tosses it, and at last gives him a *chop that tuggs as hard for a postmaster's place, as a dog at mutton.*
I am none of the university blood-hounds, that seek for preferment, and whose noses are [as] acute as their cares, that lye perdue for places, and who good saints do groan till the visitation comes. These are they that esteem a tavern as bad as purgatory, and wine more superstitious than holy water: and therefore I hope this honorable convocation will not suffer one of that tribe to taste of the sack, [least they] should be troubled with a vertigo and their heads turne round.

I never came out of the country of Lapland. I am not of the number of beasts. I meane those greedie dogs and kitchen-haunters, who noint their chops every night with greesse, and rob the cook of his fees &c.

Thus he went forward with smart reflections on the rest of the freshmen and some of the servants, which might have been here set downe, had not the speech been borrowed of him by several of the seniors, who imbezeld it. After he had concluded his speech, he was taken downe by Edm. Dickenson, one of the bachelour-commoners of the house, who with other bachelours and the senior under-graduates made him drink a good dish of cawdle, put on his gowne and band, placed him among the seniors, and gave him sack.

This was the way and custome that had been used in the college, time out of mind, to initiate the freshmen; but between that time and the restoration of K. Ch. 2. it was disused, and now such a thing is absolutely ' forgotten.

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\text{An. } \{ \text{Dom. 1648.} \\
\text{24 Car. I.} \}
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The visitors, appointed by parliament, having sate several times in the lodgings of S'. Nath. Brent, warden of Merton coll. in the last yeare, but to little purpose, they proceeded this yeare with very great rigour, to the ruin of the universitie, The members of every coll. were all summoned to appere on a certaine day, and somtimes two or 3 colleges or more appeared in one day, and if they did not give a positive answer, whether they would submit to them and their visitation, as appointed by parliament, they were forthwith ejected.

Friday (May 12) the members of Merton college appere'd, and when A. W. was call'd in (for the members were called in one by one) he was ask'd this question by one of the visitors: ' Will you submit to the authority of parliament in this visitation? ' To which he gave this answer, and wrote it downe 'on a paper, lying on the table, as he was directed: 'I do not understand the business, and therefore I am not able to give a direct answer.'

Afterwards his mother and brother Edward, who advised him to submit in plaine termes, were exceeding angry with him, and told him, that he had ruined himself, and must therefore go a begging. At length, by the intercession of his mother made to S'. Nathan. Brent (who usually cal'd her his little daughter, for he knew her, and us'd to set her on his knee, when she was a girl and a sojournour in her husband's house, during the time of his first wife) he was conniv'd at and kept in his place, otherwise he had infallibly gon to the pot.

His eldest brother Tho. Wood, who had served in the quality of a lieutenant of horse for his majestic during the warr, did, after the warr was terminated, returne to his coll. of Ch. Ch. and there receiv'd the profits of his place; but about the beginning of Aug. this yeare, he very abruptly left the universitie, went into Ireland, and finding out his school-fellow colonel Hen. Ingoldesby, became an officer in his regiment, to fight against the rebells there. The reason of his sudden departure was this: viz. that he being one of the prime plotters of the remaining cavaliers in Oxon, to seize on the garrison, visitors, and all the armes they could find, to the end that they might joyne themselves to others, that had plotted in the same manner in other parliament garrisons, to relieve the distressed cavaliers that were besieg'd in Colchester, the

\* The custom described above was not, it is probable, peculiar to Merton college. Perhaps it was once general, as striking traces of it may be found in many societies in this place, and in some a very near resemblance of it has been kept up 'till within these few years. W. & H.

\* In Divitium. Hearne.
plot was discovered by one or more of them when they were in their cups; which made every one shift for themselves as well as they could. But some being taken, one of them, named Edward Adams, a barber, was upon the point of being hanged, having mounted the ladder in order thereunto on the signe post of the Catharine Wheel in Magdalene parish (in which inn they had layd the foundation of their plot) Mr. Francis Croft, whom A. W. found to be one of the chaplaynes of Merton coll. at his first coming thereunto, was deeply engaged in the said plot. He was a high-flown cavalier and a boon companion, and was the man that gave to every person, that was concern’d in the plot, the oath of secrecy: which being done, they were to write their names in his little paper-book, which he usually carried in his pocket; but if they could not write, they were to set their mark, and he to add their names to it. At the first discovery of the plot, Mr. Croft fled, and some of the parliament soldiers of the garrison supposing that he might be in his chamber, which joyned to that chamber, which was afterwards the common room belonging to Merton coll. they broke open his dore, searched, but found the bird flown. This being done early in the morning, his dore stood open most of the day following, and A. W. with some of the juniors going into it, saw it all adorn’d with escocheons, which he (Mr. Croft) had got by burying several persons of quality in Merton coll. church and elsewhere, during the abode of the king’s and queen’s courts in Oxon. but these, his books and bedding were not then touched.

Edward Wood before mention’d, bach. of arts and scholar of Trin. coll. (who before had submitted to the visitors) was with others admitted probationer-fellow of Merton coll. They were severely examin’d, and in due course elected and admitted: which was done by the favour of the warden S’. N. Brent the arch-visitor. Some admissions that followed were done by the sole authority of the committee and visitors. Soon after E. Wood being settled in the bay-tree-chamber, in the first quadrangle next to the gate of Merton coll. A. Wood was put into the cockloft over him. So then, and after, his trudging to Trin. coll. to receive his instruction was sav’d.

An. 2 Dom. 1649.
1 Car. II.

A. Wood’s mother (Mary Wood) being much out of purse in reedyfying the stables and out-houses of the Flower de Luce, and in repairing the inn it self, she gave off house-keeping, and taking her son Christopher and a maid with her, went to Cassington neare Woodstok, and sojourn’d in [a] fair stone house, then inhabited by one Tipping, lately sequestred from the vicariq of Shabbington in Bucks, neare to Thame, who had married an Oxford gentlewoman, the dau. of one Will. Dewey, who had been acquainted with M” Wood from her childhood. In the same house did then sojourn Mr. Joh. Lucas, lately senior fellow of New college, and Mr. Rich. Sherlock, lately chaplain of the said college, but now (1649) curat of Cassington. A. Wood did often retire thither to see his mother, and somtimes lodge there for a night or two. Mr. Sherlock was civil to him, and would give him good instruction, and talk fatherly to him. Mr. Joh. Goad was then vicar of Yannton, a mile distant from Cassington; (to whom Christop. Wood went dayly to school) and being a suffering cavalier, did go often to the said Mr. Tipping’s house, to visit his brother-sufferers.

This person A. W. did often see there, and received instruction from him in many particulars, and found him an exceeding loving and tender man. A. W. did not then in the least think to write the lives of the said Rich. Sherlock and the said J. Goad, as afterwards he did, or to live to see them well promoted, and become eminent authors. But so it was, that length of time and sufferings made them forget such a little thing as A. W. was, and much adoe he had to make D’. Sherlock know and understand him, when, 20 yeares after this time, he sent to him letters to Winwick in Lancashire (one of the fattest parsonages in England) to let him have an

Yet all that were then admitted, submitted to the visitors. Some admissions of fellows that followed Died. Hezone.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY a WOOD.

account of himself, to be put in Hist. & Antiq. Universit. Oxon.* At which time finding him shie in answering his letters, he was forced at length, when he saw where the fault lay, to tell him, that he was the son of that little woman (Mr. Wood) that sometimcs sojourn'd with him in the same house at Cassington, wherein he also had sojourn'd; and then he was free with A. W. and answer'd his letters.

In like manner also when A. W. was consulting, 30 yeares after this time, the Athenae et Fasti Oxon. he sent to Mr. Good at Merchant Taylors school in London for some account of himself and writings, and found him very shie; but giving him the like answer that he gave to Dr. Sherlock, he was very free afterwards in his communications, and received from him full satisfaction, expressing himself, as Sherlock before did, verie joyfull, and congratulated themselves, that they should live to see such a little junior, that they had knowne him to be, to become an author and a publisher of several folios, for the good and benefit of the common-wealth of learning.

Mr. Anthony Hodges, rector of Wytham in Berks (a mile distant from Cassington) would often come amonge these royallists at Mr. Tipping's house, and there make them merry. He was a very good scholar, and fit, in many respects, to oblige posterity by his pen; but delighting himself in mirth, and in that which was afterwards called buffooning and bantering, could never be brought to set pen to paper for that purpose. He was the mirth of the company, and they esteem'd him their Terre jilis.

John Blanks, a hansome yong man, and contemporarie with A. W. in Mert. coll. being sent for home to keep his Christmas, A. W. went with him to the house of his father James Blanks, gent. impropritor of Bledlow in Bucks, neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where he continued more than a weeke. The church there stands upon a rising ground, and at the end of the chancel is a large deep place, having on it's sides bushes and brambles growing. At the bottome of this deep place issues out one or more springs, and gives the original to a little river. Between the end of the chancel and the brink or edg of this deep place, is contain'd as much ground as the space of six paces of a man. A. W. then heard several of the inhabitants repeat two old verses, that had gon from man to man these many yeares, which run thus:

He that lives & still abide,
Will see the chancel fall in the Lyde.

This deep place is with them cal'd the Lyde, and the ground between the brink of it and the end of the chancel doth sensibly weare away, so that if some care in time be not taken, the proverbial verses may prove true:

In the church here were some armes in the windowes, and an inscription or two on grave stones, of which A. W. took notice according to his then capacity, but afterwards obtained a better method of taking them. These things are here set downe, because they were the first matters of that nature that A. W. took notice of.

In the latter end of January he sent a generous requital to Mr. Ja. Blanks, for the great civilities he shew'd unto him, during his being in his house last Christmas.

His brother Edward, who was his tutor, thinking it fit, that he should chang him for another, he was put under the tuition of Clinton Maud, an Irish man, borne of English parents, as being descended from the Maunds of Chesterton, near Bister in Oxfordshire. He was a bach. fellow, well growne in yeares, but a grand Presbyterian, alwaies praying in his chamber, and when master of arts preaching abroad. A. Wood's brother was pevish, and would be ever and anon angry, if he could not take or understand Logical notions as well as he. He would be sometimcs

* As much ground that I can go over with about six of my paces.  
1 I then heard. Diar. Hearne.  
2 Weare away and fall into the Lyde, so that if care. Diar. Hearne.
so angry, that he would beat him and turne him out of his chamber; of which complaining to his mother, she was therefore willing, that Anthony should take another tutor.

An. {Dom. 1650. 2 Car. II.}

In the beginning of this yeare A. W. was made one of [the] Bible clerks, by the favour of St. Nath.Brent, the warden, for these reasons (1) Because the visitors cal'd in question the right of the fellows of the said coll. their bestowing of the postmasters places. (2) Because a clerk's place was better than that of a postmaster, tho since not, because that benefactions have been after this time bestowed to make the postmasters places better. There was then no duty in the chappell for the clerks, because the Common Prayer and Sacraments in the chap. were put downe, and but very little attendance there was for them in the hall.

He answer'd Generals in the public schools, and James Bricknell, his chamberfellow and clerk of Merton coll. opposed him.

He left the cockleloft over his brother's chamber in the first quadrangle, and removed to the chamber in the little or old quadrangle, opposite to the exchequer chamber, which was appointed for the clerks.

In the latter end of Aug. several juniors of Merton coll. as Jo. Blanks, Brian Ambler, A. Wood, &c. got horses and rode to Wallingford in Berks, purposely to see the castle there, being then about to be demolished. They were in number about eight, and when they came to desire the guards to let them come into the castle, they refused to doe it, for no other reason, as the scholars supposed, but that their number was too great; may have some designe upon them. Col. Arth. Evelin was then, as it seems, governour, but was not at home, otherwise, as 'tis believed, they might have had entrance. So going back to the towne of Wallingford, they dined there, and return'd to Oxon.

One Anne Green, a servant maid, was hang'd in the castle of Oxon. for murdering her bastard-child, begotten by Jeffry Reade, grand-son to sir Tho. Read of Duns-Tew in Oxfordshire. After she had suffer'd the law, she was cut downe, and carried away in order to be anatomiz'd by some yong physicians; but they finding life in her, would not venter upon her, only so farre, as to recover her to life. Which being look'd upon as a great wonder, there was a relation of her recovery printed, and at the end several copies of verses, made by the yong poëts of the universitie, were added. See more in the next yeare.

Twelve postmasters of Merton coll. were expel'd by the visitors, viz. Joh.Blanks, John Wright, Brian Ambler, Rich. Philips, &c. some of which, who were godly youths, as Georg Pricket, Steph. Richmond, Will. Stanie, &c. they afterwards restored to, and confirmed them in, their places. So that had A. W. continued postmaster a little longer, he had, without doubt, received his quietus. As for Joh. Blanks, he afterwards retired to his father's house, and became an attorney; Joh. Wright, after [the] king's restoration, became master of the king's school at Worchester; Brian Ambler a minister in Shropshire; and Rich. Philips, upon a second answer given in to the visitors, was kept in, and after he had taken a degree in arts, he became a mortified and pious minister in Shropshire, &c.

Edward Wood, fellow of Merton coll. was, for divers pretended miscarriages and misdeemers, suspended by the visitors from his commons and all profits from his place, as also from being tutor in that coll. untill farther order. The miscarriages were, first, for entertaining strangers at his chamber with more wine, than 'twas thought convenient. (2) for drinking the king's health at Mctley neare Oxon. two yeares before, with some of his contemporaries of Trinity coll. &c. Which suspension was occasion'd by the uncharitables information made to the visitors by Tho. Franke, a junior fellow of Merton coll. who now did lay in wait as 'twere to bring the said coll. into distraction and trouble.

1 F. might. Hearne.
2 Wallingford, we dined there and returned to Oxon. I had then by all accoutrements [sic] for a journey, which I kept till I grew too big for them. One Ann Green. In Distrio. Hearne.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

This Thom. Franke, after all his obsequious flatteries, fals tales, cringing to the presbyterians and independent[8], and his being actually in armes 1 in the troop, raised by the university of Oxon. against K. Ch. 2 at Worcester an. 1651, had the impudence, after the restoration of the said king, to turn about, and for his money to get the rectory of Cranfield in Derbyshire, whilst others, that had been great sufferers for his majesties cause, and had no money, were forced to shark and live as opportunity served. He was a most vile person, and not fit to live in a society: yet, if I am not mistaken, he did, when he used to retire to the college, after he had been sett at Cranfield, express some repentance of what he had done to the injury of several of the society before Mr. Pet. Nicolls and Joh. Powell senior, fellows of the said coll.

This yeare Jacob a Jew opened a coffey house at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the East, Oxon. and there it was by some, who delighted in newlty, drank. When he left Oxon. he sold it in Old Southampton buildings in Holborne neare London, and was living there 1671. See in 1654.

An [Dom. 1651.
{ 3 Car. II.

A fine of thirtie pound was set by the warden and fellowes of Merton coll. for M 1 Wood (mo- ther to A. W.) to pay, by way of renewing, for the housing and gardens against Merton coll. and for the Flure de Luce and it's appurtenances in S. Martin's parish.

About the same time the second impression of the pamphlet, concerning Ann Green, with the verses at the end, was published with it's old title viz. Neces from the Dead; or a true and exact Narration of the Miraculous Deliverance of Ann Green, &c. At the end of this impression are several copies of verses added, which were not in the first impression, among which is one printed under the name of * A. Wood, beginning thus:

'I le stretch my Muse, but that a verse
I le hang upon thy living hearse.
Chime in ye wits, and rhyme a knell;
For Death her self is lately fell &c.'

Thom. Wood, eldest brother to A. W. died of the flux at Drogheda, commonly calle Tredagh, in the month of Decemb. He was borne at Tetsworth neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where his father then had a farme, educated mostly in the free school at Thame under his kinsman Mr. W. Burt, was made student of Ch. Church in 1638, as I have before told you, and afterwards was the first, or one of the first young scholars in Oxon. that threw off his gowne, and ran to Edghill battle. See more under the yeare 1642. At his returne thence he was actually created bach. of arts among soldiers that had done service at the said battle: and then his father seeing, that he could not persuade him from being a * scholar, he bought a horse, armes, clothis, &c. set him up for a trooper, and got him a place to ride in the troop of capitaine Tho. Gardiner of Cudesdon neare Oxon. Afterwards he became a stout and desperat soldier, was in several battles, and besieged in divers garrisons, particularly, if I am not mistaken, at Basing in Hampshire, and was made a lieutenant of horse. When the warr was terminated, and the king's cause utterly vanquished, he return'd to his college, was actually created Mr. of arts, an. 1647, but in the next yeare being deeply engaged in the cavaliere plot, as I have told you...

1 In the University Troop against K. Ch. 2 at Worcester Diarium. Hearne.
2 Memorandum, that whereas one copy of English verses, in the verses made and printed upon Anne Green, is ascribed to Ant. Wood, a bit of paper is pasted over the name in the copy I have seen in the Ashmoleum museum, and E. W. is written upon it, as if Anthony's elder brother Mr. Edw. Wood were the true author, which I believe to be right, it being certain, that Anthony was no poet. Coll. nosti. MSS. Vol. 68. p. 68. Wood's study in mus. Ashm. N°. 315. Hearne.
3 A farme, on the 24 May 1654, educated. Diar. Hearne.
4 Sic MS. At Soldier in Diario; isti tamen ut lineam (in Diario) per older duxerit ipse auctor, & scholar superne. scripturit qui praebit fantasticum legi multum, permissae hum quam dixisse a Scholar. Hearne.
under that yeare, (1648.) he, to avoid being taken and hanged for it, fled into Ireland, where finding out his quondam school-fellow at Thame, called col. Hen. Ingoldesbie, he became a lieutenant in his regiment, afterwards a captain, and, as I have heard, had a commission a little before his death, to be a major. About a yeare before that time, viz. in 1650, he returned for a time to Oxon, to take up his arrears at Ch. Church, and to settle his other affairs; at which time being often with his mother and brethren, he would tell them of the most terrible assaulting and storming of Tredagh, wherein he himself had been engaged. He told them, that 3000 at least, besides some women and children, were, after the assailants had taken part, and afterwards all the town, put to the sword on the 11 and 12 of Sept. 1649; at which time St. Arth. Aston the governor had his braines beat out, and his body 'chop'd' to pieces. He told them, that when they were to make the way up to the lofts and galleries in the church, and up to the tower where the enemy had fled, each of the assailants would take up a child and use as a buckler of defence, when they ascended the steps, to keep themselves from being shot or brain'd.

After they had kil'd all in the church, they went into the vaults underneath, where all the flower and choicest of the women and ladies had hid themselves. One of these, a most handsome virgin, arra'y'd in costly and gorgeous apparel, kneel'd downe to Tho. Wood with tears and prayers to save her life: And being strucken with a profound pitie, took her under his arme, went with her out of the church, with intentions to put her over the works to shift for her self; but a soldier perceiving his intentions, he ran his sword up her belly or fundament. Whereupon Mr. Wood seeing her gasping, took away her money, jewels, &c. and flung her downe over the works, &c.

In the latter end of 1650, when the Parliament sate at Oxon. A. Wood was walking with St. Hen. St. Georg, Clarentius king of armes, in the school-quadrangle. St. Hen. then meeting with col. Hen. Ingoldesbie before mention'd, and telling him who A. W. was, A. W. thereupon did discourse with him concerning his brother Thomas: and, among several things that the colonel told him, was, that Thomas was a good soldier, stout and ventrous, and having an art of merriment, called buffooning, his company was desired and loved by the officers of his regiment. He told him then, he buried [him] in a church at Tredagh answerable to his quality, but could not tell him when he died. This Tho. Wood was a tall, proper and robust man, like his father, but black and swarthy, unlike in that to any of his brethren, or father.

This yeare A. W. began to exercise his natural and insatiable genie he had to musick. He exercised his hand on the violin, and having a good care to take any tyme at first hearing, he could quickly draw it out from the violin, but not with the same tuning of strings that others used. He wanted understanding, friends and money, to pick him out a good master, otherwise he might have equal'd in that instrument, and in singing, any person then in the universitie. He had some companions that were musical, but they wanted instruction as well as he.

An. 14 Car. II.

Friday Jul. 2. A. Wood was examin'd for the degree of bac. of arts in the natural philosophy school, by Will. Browne, M. A. of Magd. coll. a native of Oxon. He had before answer'd twice under a bachelour among the crowd in the divinity school, and once, if not both the times, under Matth. Bee, a determining bachelour of universitie coll. in the Lent-time 1657: which M. Bee was afterwards minister of Windlebury neare Bister in Oxfordshire: And on the 6 of the same month he was adm. bach. of arts.

Munday, and Shabington Wake as it seems, he rode in the company of a mimick and buffoon, called Tho. Williams; and the horse of A. W. being bad, or else that he was no good rider, he

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1. 'Hack'd' and chop'd' to pieces. Diar. Hearne.
3. In churches, and up to the towers. In Diario. Hearne.
6. Things, he told me, that he was a good. Diar. Hearne.
had a fall, and put out his — — arme. When he came to Shabbington, he put off his doublet, and found his arme swel'd and exceeding tender. Th. Williams, who had been bred an apothecary, would needs persuade him, that his arme was not out of joynt, only bruised, and so applied a cloath and yole to it; yet, notwithstanding this, he could not use it, which caus'd all his mirth to be turn'd into melancholy. In this condition he continued about a week there, rode to Thame, eat and drank, but with little comfort or rest, and at length came home in a most afflic ted condition.

After he had been at home some dayes, he was advised to go to — — Adams a lock-smith, living in Catstreet, who was an expert bone-setter, to the end that he might look upon it, and see what was to be done. He spoke mildly to A. W. when he look'd on his arme, gave him sweet words, and told him all was well. At length casting his head aside, Adams fastned one of his hands above and another below the elbow, pluck'd the arme straight and set it. But the paine being great and unexpected (because that the arteries had been shrunk) he fell into a great sown, and could see nothing but green before his eyes. Adams then laid him upon the bed, gave him cordials, and put him to sleep. Afterwards he found himself at ease, and better every day, but never before that time or since, knew what sowing 1 was or is.

Thomas Williams before mention'd had an estate in land, houses and money left to him by his father, but never would follow his trade, onlie live a loos live, and took all advantages to do it gratis. Afterwards when A. W. came to understand the world better, he found him a debaucher of youth, 2 and not fit to live in an universite among gentlemen. His usual way was, that after he had let out money to any man, he would hang upon him, eat and drink in his house: and if he could meet with any of his acquaintance, whose nature was easie, he would take him with him to eat, drink and lodg on the debtor. And to this farmer 3 of Shabbington did he go to hang upon him, and 4 take A. W. with him, as he afterwards understood.

In the latter end of Aug. or beginning of Septemb. A. W. went to angle with Will. Stame of Mert. col. to Wheately bridge, and mutted in Shotover by the way. The day was hot, and A. W. sitting and standing some houres in fishing, he got an ague, came home faint and dry, with the loss of an appetite of eating. It prov'd a quartan ague, and an houre or two before it came on him, he would be exceeding prone to vomit, and what in the well-days his stomach had contracted he would on the sick-day vomit it out with great wretching and Payne. This brought his body low, but made him grow much taller: and muchphysick and slops being taken in the winter following, yet he could find no remedy. At length he was advised to retire into the country to take better ayre than in Oxon. follow the plow, and use what exercise he could there to shake the ague off.

Tuesday (Feb. 15.) A. W. went to Cassington before mention'd, and because Mr. Tipping and his wife had quitted their quarters in that towne, he took up his quarters at the next dore, in the house of an honest and sufficient farmer, called Francis Bolter; whose house tho thatched, yet he had a very fair chamber therein with a chimney, and a place to lay his books in.

A. W. had a very sad dreame in his sleep. He was in a melancholy place, had no companion, &c.

His body was much out of order, and on those nights wherein he had his hot fit (for his cold fit would come with extreme vomiting about 5 or 6 at night) he would have disconsolate dreames, which would make him melancholy on the dayes following.

While he continued in the country, he followed the plow on his well-dayes, and somtimes plow'd. He learnt there to ring on the six bells, then newly put up: and having had from his most tender yeares an extraordinary ravishing delight in musick, he practised privately there, without the help of an instructer, to play on the violin. It was then that he set and tuned in

1 After was or it is added in the Diary, which without doubt is as ked as death. Hearne.
2 And scarce fit. Diary. Hearne.
3 At Shabbington, to whom he had lent Money, did he goe. Diary. Hearne.
strings in fourths, and not in fifths according to the manner: And having a good eare,' and ready to sing any tune upon hearing it once or twice, he would play them all in short time with the said way of tuning, which was never knowne before.

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his auge away: and thereupon going to the ale-house an houre or two before it was come, they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperatly. But then vomiting all up before it made any continuance in his stomach, or before it got up in his head, he was forced, after he had spent three shillings, to lead his landlord home, notwithstanding he had put in Mr. Wood's cup tobacco. This country man (a merry fellow, and one that pretended to wit) thought, that the auge was a little spirit or devil, that had got within him; and therefore when hot weather came, he would have him go into the water and drowne it, or go to Oxon, in a boat, and so shift it from him into the water, and row hastily from it, and leave it to shark for it self. A. W. told him this was a Pythagorean opinion of his: at which hard word being startled, he thought it was none of his, but the little devil within him that sent it out of his mouth, &c. In this condition he continued till the weather was alter'd and grew hotter, and then his auge and fits grew less, yet when cold weather came againe it would be apt to return, and would have fastned on him againe, had he not prevented it by physic.

Saturday (Mar. 12) his brother Edw. and Robert Wood, with Mr. Tho. Cole steward of Merton coll. were with him to comfort him in his disconsolate condition. They dined with him, and then departed.

Mar. 4.

\[
\text{Dom. 1653.} \\
\{ 5 \text{ Car. II.} \} \\
\{ \text{Oliv. Protect.} \}
\]

After he had spent the Summer at Cassington in a lonesome and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon. and being advised by some persons, he entertain'd a master of musick to teach him the usual way of playing on the violin, that is, by having every string tuned 5 notes lower than the other going before. The master was Charles Griffith, one of the musicians belonging to the city of Oxon. whom he thought then to be a most excellent artist, but when A. W. improv'd himself in that instrument, he found him not so. He gave him 2s. 6d. entrance, and 10s. quarterly. This person after he had extremly wondred how he could play so many tunes as he did by fourths, without a director or guide, he then tuned his violin by fifths, and gave him instructions how to proceed, leaving them a lesson with him to practice against his next coming.

The last yeare, after he was entred into the publick library (which he took to be the happiness of his life, and into which he never entred without great veneration) he could do but little in it, because he was entred but a little while before his auge took him. But this yeare being a constant student therein, he became acquainted with the places in the arts library, (for no farther could bachelours of arts then goe) where the books of English historic and antiquities stand. He lighted upon The Description of Leicestershire, written by Will. Burton: and being exceedingly delighted with the performance, he did this or in the yeare following, take notes thence, and make collections from it, which he had lying by him in his last days. He took great delight in reading The Display of Heraldry, written by John Guilium, and in other books of that faculty, written by Joh. Bossewell, John Ferne, &c. and endeavour'd to draw out and trick armes with his pen. And afterwards when he came to full yeares, he perceived it was his natural genius, and could not avoid them. Heraldry, musick and painting did so much crowd upon him, that he could not avoid them; and could never give a reason why he should delight in those studies, more than in others, so prevalent was nature, mix'd with a generosity of mind, and a hatred to all that was servile, sneaking or advantagious for lucre sake. His brother Edw. Wood was much against these studies, and advised him to enter on those that were beneficial, as his mother did. He had then a gentle companny of the same coll. (J. W.) who delighted in vertuous
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A W. had studies as he did, and would walk several times with him in shady recesses and retired walkes, to each others content; but the same J. W. being a gent. of a good descent, and an heir to an estate of 700l. per an. at least, he went afterwards to London, mixed himself with idle company that flatter’d and admired him, and at length debauch’d him; which did not a little trouble A. W.

His kinsman Charnel Pettie esq; an old puritan, and an honest and quiet man, became Nov. high-sherriff of Oxfordshire. His estate was at Tetsworth and elsewhere, but lived now at Stoke-Lyne near to Bister, the inheritation of his daughter’s son, named Ralph Holt, who being, a minor, the said Charnel Pettie was his guardian.

An. Dom. 1654.

\[ \text{6 Car. II.} \]

\[ \frac{1}{2} \text{Oliv. Prot.} \]

--- Hussey & --- Peck, two gentlemen that were lately officers in the king’s army, were hang’d in the castle-yard in Oxon, to the great reluctancy of the generous royalists then living in Oxon. They were out of commission and employ, had no money to maintain them, which made them rob on the high-way. After a tedious imprisonment in the jayle at Oxon, they were condemned to dye by that inveterate enemy to the royal partick John Glynn, serjeant at law, who this yeare went Oxford circuit.

- Hussey was the eldest, had received some marks of honour in his face, and no doubt in his body also, and died penitent. Peck, who was younger, was proper, robust, and seemed a stout man. He died resolute, and not so penitent as Hussey. As soon as they were cut downe, they were carried away by some royalists, and Hussey was on the same day at night buried by them in the church of S. Peter in the Baylie. This was the first or 2d execution that A. W. ever saw, and therefore it struck a great terror into him, to the disturbance of his studies and thoughts. They were exceedingly pittied by all men.

A. W. was examined for the degree of master of arts by W. Bull of Trinity, afterwards fellow of Allsouls, coll. The other examiners were Georg Weldon of Magd. coll. and Joh. Whitehead of Exeter coll. who examin’d the rest of the class. He had certificats by him for the performance of other lectures, but they are imbezeld and lost.

- Circuses Jobson, a Jew and Jacobite, borne neare Mount-Libanus, sold coffey in Oxon. in an house between Edmund hall and Queen coll. corner. See in the yeare 1650 and 1655.

By his sedulous and close studying in the publick library, and by conversing with books not used by the vulgar students, especially MSS. he was taken notice of by Mr. Tho. Barlow, the head-keeper of the said library, who began thereupon to express some kindness towards him, with the offering his assisting hand.

A. W. having by this time obtain’d proficiency in music, he and his companions except the silly frollicks, not now to be maintained.

+ Did not the learned Glynne and Maynard
To make good subjects traitors strain hard?

\[ \text{Hudibras. W. \\& H.} \]

\[ ^{1} \text{Over this word in the Diary is written colour, by Mr. Wood’s own hand, but in a paler ink. Hearne.} \]

\[ ^{2} \text{Master in the Natural Philosophy School by Will. Bull. Hearne.} \]

\[ ^{3} \text{Will. Bull, master of arts and bich of physic, was also fellow of Allsouls, died 15 July 1651, and was buried in the outward chapel of that college. He was of Peglinch, near Welfs in com. Sinners, and born to his arms, as I remember, Or: 2 Bulls heads Cabined Or; obit anno statis 28. Wood’s MSS. in Mus. Ashm. 8466. W. \\& H.} \]

\[ ^{4} \text{Exercise, in Diario. Hearne.} \]

\[ ^{5} \text{This §. is thus read in the Diary, viz. Coffey, which had been drank by some persons in Oxon. 1650, was this yeare publickly} \]

\[ ^{6} \text{sold at or neare the Angel within the East Gate of Oxon. as also Chocolate by an outlander or a Jew. Hearne.} \]

\[ ^{+} \text{What those silly frolicks were, the reader will easily understand from what occurs in the Diary, where instead of this paragraph we have what follows:} \]

\[ ^{—} \text{Hearing by this time got some musical acquaintance, a frolick by all means must be taken by us; and what should it be, but to disguise our selves in poor habits, \\& like country fellows scrape for our livings.} \]

\[ ^{=.} \text{Harrington fair this yeare was the place designed to go to; And all of us (five in number) lodging in a house in the Middle row in Magd. parish, belonging to one Gregory a chamber, wee rate out very early the next morning, \\& calling first on Mr. Th. Lutton’s house at Kingston Lapace, wee led him good morrow by 2 or 3 tunes—He came in the hall among us, listened to our} \]

\[ ^{7} \text{F. mention’d. Hearne.} \]
Edw. Wood, eldest brother to A. W. and fellow of Merton coll. was installed junior proctor for the Univ. of Oxon. Whereupon he soon after appointed A. W. his collector in Austins; which office he kept till he was admitted Mr. of arts.

A. W. made his first declamation in the Natural Philosophy school for the degree of Mr. of Arts. The subject was, \textit{Bonum quoddam quilibet efficiat, Optimi autem solum perseverant.}

A. W. made his 2\textsuperscript{a} declamation in the said schoole. And his subject was, \textit{Utrum prestantius esset Cicerion[\textsuperscript{s}] libros comburere, quam mortem? subiri?}

Edw. Wood died, to the great reluctancy of his friends and relations, in his mother's house against Merton coll. being the fourth week of his proctorship. He was administered to in his last days by Ralp[h] Button, his quondam tutor, now canon of Ch. church. He died of vomiting blood and consumption with it, and made most a religious end.

His body was carried into the common hall of Merton coll. where the society, and such masters of arts that were pleased to come to pay their last respects to him, had gloves, wine and biscuit in abundance, as also had the doctors, heads of Houses, and his brother proctor Samuel Bruen, to which last E. Wood had bequeathed money to byy him a mourninggowne. Afterwards his body being carried to Merton coll. church, there was a sermon preached for that occasion by his aforesaid quondam tutor; which being not extant, I cannot refer you to it. His hearse was adorn'd with escocoones and verses; among which last was a copie made by his acquaintance D'. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxford, an antient poet, running thus:

Upon the death of his vertuous and prudent friend Mr. Edw. Wood, in the beginning of his proctorship of the universitie of Oxon.

Chosen he was a censor of the times:
He chose to dye, rather than view the crimes.
The Cynique's lanterne he far wiser thought,
That for an man at high-noon sought,
Then bring a midnight sinner to the light,
Whose darker actions do outshine the night.
Friend, \textsuperscript{1} thou was wise, with honour thus to dye,
Fame is thy epitaph, thy tombe the skye.

A handsome maid living in Catstreet, being deeply in love with Joseph Godwin, a junior fellow of New coll. poison'd herself with rats-bane. This is mention'd, because it made a great wonder, that a maid should be in love with such a person as he, who had a curl'd shag-pate, was squint-ey'd and purlfined, and much deform'd with the smal pox. He was the son of a father of both his names, who was a bookseller at the upper end of Catstreet, and before he had been translated to Winchester school, had been in the same forme with A. W. at New coll. school.

\textit{Music, gave us money, & ordered drink to be carried to us. After we had done with him, wee retired to the in standing on the road going to Farringdon, dined there, & after dinner wee were entertain'd by some of the neighbours, who danced (as I remember) in the green, gave us some money & victuals, & I think we were returned very late that evening to Oxon. The names of those in this exploit were, myself & Will. Bull before mentioned, who played on the violins, Edm. Gregorie B. A. \& gent. com. of Mert. coll. who played on the bass viol, Joh. Nap of Trinity on the cittern, and George Mason of the said coll. on another wyer instrument, but could do nothing.} — Soon after wee took another voyage Northward, called at Hampton Poyle, played at Mr. West's house, had some money, but more drink. — Afterwards wee went (I think) to Kidlington, got something there, returned in the evening, \& certain Soldiers onwatching us, they by force made us play in the open field \& then left us without giving a penny.

Most of my companions would afterwards glory in this, but I was ashamed, \& could never endure to hear of it. \textit{Heare\textsuperscript{2}.}

\textsuperscript{1} P. retire. \textit{Heare\textsuperscript{2}.}

\textsuperscript{2} thou was wise. \textit{Heare\textsuperscript{2}.}
On the vigil of S. Luke, part or half of the roof of the South part of Merton coll. outer-chappel, joyning to the tower, fell within the church about 9 of the clock at night, and broke all the stones laying on the floor, of which some were monumental stones. Afterwards when the ruins were taken away. A.W. retriev'd the brass plates that were fixed on them, and transcript'd and sav'd the inscriptions on them, which he afterwards printed in his *Histor. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2. (pag. 91.)

He was admitted master of arts, being then his birth-day, and at the same time he was admitted *ad Regendum.* It was his intention to be admitted 2 or 3 days after he had last declaim'd; but being troubled with the aking of a tooth, he drew it, which caused a swelling in his cheek, and that a tumour, and that a lanling, which made him unfit to appeare in public.

In the beginning of March he published five sermons of his brother Edw. Wood lately deceased, which he had preached before the universitie. He dedicated them to 'D'. Jonathan Goddard, warden of Merton coll. and sent to him a very fair copie of them bound in blew Turkey-leather, with their leaves gilt. *I sent the book by the carrier to London, and Jam. Bricknell, M.A. his quondam chamberfellow, presented it in his (A. Wood's) name to the said warden living in Gresham coll.*

In this yeare Arth. Tillyard, *apothecary and great royallist, sold coffey publickly in his house against All-soules coll. He was encouraged so to do by some royallists, now living in Oxon. and by others, who esteem'd themselves either virtuosi or wits; of which the chiefest number were of Alls. coll. as Peter Pett, Thom. Millington, Tim. Baldwin, *Christop. Wren, Georg Castle, Will. Bull, &c.* There were others also, as Joh. Lamphire a physician, lately ejected from New coll. who was somtime the natural droll of the company, the two Wrens, sojourners in Oxon. Mathew and Thomas, sons of D'. Wren bishop of Ely, &c. This coffey house continued till his majestie's returne and after, and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffey.

By this time A. W. had genuine *skill in musick, and frequented the weekly meetings of musitians in the house of Will. Ellis, late organist of S. John's coll. situate and being in a house, opposite to that place whereon the theater was built. The usual company that met and performed their parts were (1) Joh. Cock, M. A. fellow of New coll. by the authority of the visitors. He afterwards became rector of Heyford-Wareyne neare Bister, and marrying with one of the Woodwards of Woodstock, lived an uncomfortable life with her. (2) Joh. Jones, M. A. fellow of the said coll. by the same authority. (3) Georg Croke, M. A. *of the said coll. also by the same authority. He was afterwards drown'd, with Brome, son of Brome Whorwood of Halton neare Oxon. in their passage from Hampshire to the Isle of Wight, 5 Sept. 1657. (4) Joh. Friend, M. A. fellow also of the said house and by the same authority. He died in the country an. 1658. (5) Georg Stradling, M. A. fellow of Alls. coll. an admirable lutinist, and much respected by Wilson the professor. (6) Ralph Sheldon, gent. a Rom. Cathollick of Steple-Barton in Oxfordshire, at this time living in Halywell neare Oxon. admired for his smooth and admirable way in playing on the viol. He died in the city of Westminster, 165, and was buried in the chancel of the church of S. Martin in the fields. (7) Thom. Wren, a younger son of Mathew Wren bishop of Ely, a sojournour now in the house of Franc. Bowman, bookseller,
living in S. Marie's parish in Oxon. (8) Tho. James, M. A. of Magd. coll. would be among them, but seldom played. He had a weekly meeting in his chamber at the coll. practiced much on the Theorbo lute, and Gervase Westcote being often with him as an instructor, A. W. would sometimes go to their meeting and play with them.

The musick masters, who were now in Oxon. and frequented the said meeting, were (1) W. Ellis, bach. of musick, owner of the house wherein the meeting was. He always play'd his part either on the organ or virginal. (2) Dr. Joh. Wilson, the public professor, the best at the lute in all England. He sometimes play'd on the lute, but mostly presided the consort. (3) Curteys, a lutist, lately ejected from some choice or cath. church. After his majestie's restoration he became gent. or singing-man of Ch. Church in Oxon. (4) Tho. Jackson, a bass-violist; afterwards one of the choire of S. John's coll. in Oxon. (5) Edw. Low, organist lately of Ch. Church. He play'd only on the organ; so when he performed his part, Mr. Ellis would take up a countertenor viol, and play, if any person were wanting to performe that part. (6) Gervase Littleton alias Westcot, or Westcot alias Littleton, a violist. He was afterwards a singing man of S. John's coll. (7) Glaxney, who had belonged to a choire before the warr. He was afterwards a gent. or singing-man of Ch. Ch. He playd well upon the bass-viol, and sometimes sung his part. He died 6 Nov. 1692, aged 79 or thereabouts. (8) — — Proctor, a yong man and a new commer. He died soon after. As I shall tell you anon. John Parker, one of the universitie musitans, would be sometimes among them; but Mr. Low, a proud man, could not endure any common musitian to come to the meeting, much less to play among them. Among these I must put Joh. Haselwood an apothecary, a starch'd formal clisterpipe, who usually play'd on the bass-viol, and sometines on the counter tenor. He was very conceited of his skil (tho he had but little of it) and therefore would be ever and anon ready to take up a viol before his betters: which being observed by all, they usually call'd him, Handelwood. As for other musitian, who were about this time beginners, you shall have the names of them under the yeare 1658.

— — Proctor died in Halywell, and was buried in the middle of the church there. He had been bred up by Mr. Joh. Jenkyns, the mirrour and wonder of his age for music, was excellent for the lyra-viol and division-viol, good at the treble-viol and treble-violin. and all comprehended in a man of three or 4 and twentieth years of age. He was much admired at the meetings, and exceedingly pittted by all the faculty for his loss.

This summer came to Oxon. The Antiquities of Warwickshire &c. written by Will. Dugdale, and adorn'd with many cuts. This being accounted the best book of it's kind that hitherto was made extant, my pen cannot enough describe, how A. Wood's tender affections, and insatiable desire of knowldge, were ravished and melted downe by the reading of that book. What by

\[\text{\textbf{Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8568. 166. W. \& H.}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8466. W. \& H.}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8568. 166. W. \& H.}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. 8568. 166. W. \& H.}}\]
music and rare books that he found in the public library, his life at this time and after was a perfect Elysium.

In the latter end of Octob. he began to survey and transcribe the monumental inscriptions and arms in the several parochial churches and college chappels, within the city and university of Oxon.

A. W. his mother, and his two brothers, Rob. and Christopher Wood, gave 5th to Merton coll. towards the casting of their five bells into eight. These five were antient bells, and had been put up into the tower at the first building thereof, in the time of O. Hen. Abendon, warden of Merton coll. who began to be warden in 1491. The tenor or great bell (on which the name of the said Abendon was put) was supposed to be the best bell in England, being, as 'twas said, of fine metal silver found. The generality of people were much against the altering of that bell, and were for a treble to be put to the five, and so make them six: and old sarjeant Charles Holloway, who was a very covetous man, would have given money to save it, and to make the five, six, bells, that is to put a treble to them. But by the knavery of Thom. Jones, the sub-warden (the warden being then absent) and - - - Derby, the bell-founder, they were made eight. Dr. Joh. Wilson, Dr. of music, had a fee from the college to take order about their tuning.

Whereas A. W. had before learned to play on the violin by the instruction of Charles Grif-fith, and afterwards of Jo. Parker, one of the universitie musitians, he was now advis'd to entertain one Will. James, a dancing master, by some accounted excellent for that instrument; and the rather, because it was said, that he had obtained his knowledge in dancing and music in France. He spent in half a year with him, and gained some improvement from him; yet at length he found him not a compleat master of his facultie, as Griffith and Parker were not: and to say the truth, there was yet no compleat master in Oxon. for that instrument, because it had not been hitherto used in consort among gentlemen, only by common musitians, who played but two parts. The gentlemen in privat meetings, which A. W. frequented, play'd three, four and five parts with viols, as treble-viol, tenor, counter-tenor and bass, with an organ, virginal or harpsicon join'd with them: and they esteemed a violin to be an instrument only belonging to a common fiddler, and could not induce that it should come among them, for fear of making their meetings to be vaine and fiddling. But before the restoration of K. Ch. 2. and especially after, viols began to be out of fashion, and only viols used, as treble-violin, tenor and bass-violin; and the king, according to the French mode, would have 24 viols playing before him, while he was at meales, as being more aire and brisk than viols.

At the funeral of Jane Wickham, the widow and somtimes the second wife of Will. Wickham of Garsington, neare Oxon, gent. Shee was buried in the chancel of the church there by the remains of the said W. Wickham. This woman was sister to Hen. Brome, of Clifton near Banbury in Oxfordshire (of the same familie with the Bromes of Halton) and died in Oxon. 25 March. A. W. did not then survey the monuments in Garsington church, because of the company there, but rode immediately home to Oxon.

Note:
1 In the Tower. Dr. Hearne.
3 Jane Wickham widow, sometimes the 2d wife of William Wickham of Garsington in comitatu Oxon. died in the house of William Webb a bookseller, living in the parsh of St. peter's in the East, 26 Mar. An. 1657, and was buried in the channell of Garsington by her husband.

She was the daughter of - - - Brome, of Clifton near Banbury, and sister in Henry Brome who died 1627. The said William Wickham was the Son of John Wickham of Rotherfeld in Sussex, but descended from the Wickhams of Swaelwy. Wood's MSS. mus. Ashm. No. 8505. 8569; W. & H.
He began his perambulation of Oxfordshire: and the monuments in Wolvercot church were the first that he survey'd and transcrib'd.

All the eight bells of Merton coll. did begin to ring: and he heard them ring very well at his approach to Oxon. in the evening, after he had taken his rambles all that day about the country to collect monuments. The bells did not at all please the curious and critical hearer. However he plucked at them often with some of his fellow-colleagues for recreation sake. They were all afterwards re-cast, and the belfry, wherein the ringers stood (which was a little below the arches of the tower, for while the hanged the ringers stood on the ground) being built of bad timber, was plucked downe also, and after the bells were put up againe, this belfry, that now is, above the arches, was new made, and a window broke thro the tower next to Corp. Ch. coll. was made to give light.

He began to peruse and run over all the manuscript collections of the great antiquary John Leland, that are repos'd in the archives of Bodleie's library. He was exceedingly delighted in them, was never weary of them, but collected much from them.

In his rambles about the country, he went to Dorchester, seven miles distant from Oxon. to see his old master David Thomas, who, from being usher of Thame school, was now the head-master of the free-school at Dorchester, founded by Joh. Peteplace, esq. an old bachelaur. He had succeeded in that office Joh. Drope, lately fellow of Magd. coll. who was the first master appointed by the founder. A. W. could not but here acknowledge his owne weakness, you may call it folly if you please, as being startled at his first sight of this most antient city, famous for it's being a station of the Romanes, for it's entertaining S. Birinus, and afterwards for giving him burial, &c. The church is larg and antique, and hath contained many monuments of antiquity, which are since spoyled and defaced. Those that remaine he took an account of, as also of the arnes in the windowes, and tricked out with his pen the ichnography of the church, cloyster and buildings adjoyning. And at his departure Mr. Dav. Thomas gave him some Roman coynes, found within the libertie of Dorchester.

Brome Whorwood, lately gent. com. of S. Marie's hall, only son and heir of Brome Whorwood of Halton neare Oxon. was drown'd in his passage from Hampsire to the Isle of Wight. He had been at the election of scholars at Winchester, and being minded to see the Isle of Wight, did with George Croke of New coll. hire a vessel that was leaky, which sunk by that time they were half way in their journey. I set this memoire downe, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them. The mother of the said Brome Whorwood, who was drown'd, was Jane, daughter and one of the two coheires of — — Ryther of Kingston upon Thame in Surrey, sometimes surveyor of the stables of K. Jam. I. and dau. in law to James Maxwell, esq; one of the gromes of the bed-chamber to K. Ch. I. as having married her mother after Ryther's death. A. W. remembred her well, as having often seen her in Oxon. She was red-hair'd, as her son Brome was, and was the most loyal person to K. Ch. I. in his miseries, as any woman in England, as it appears by several exploits, that she performed in order to his preservation; among which I shall set downe these two.

After his majestie had been taken away from Holdenby, he was conveyed by easie removals to Hampton court August 1647, at which time the citizens of London were very unruly, had alienated their affections from the parliament, were very averse to the army, and wholly enclin'd to his majestie, as having a designe to get him among them, settle him in the parliam. house, and so conclude a peace. His maj. knew all this, and knew the insolencies and threatening of the par-
liam. soldiers which they gave out to destroy him, being animated so to do by the cabal of par-
liam. officers sitting at Putney, which therefore made him think of an escape from Hampton
court, if he could well know to what place he could goe. Jane Whorwood knowing this, shee
got to Will. Lilly the astronomer, living in the Strand within the libertie of Westminster,
to receive his judgment about it, that is to say, in what quarter of the nation he might be
most safe, and not be discovered till himself pleased. When shee came to his dore, Lilly told
her, he would not let her come in, for he had buried a maid-servant of the plague very lately.
*I fear not the Plague but the Pox, saith shee.* So he let her in, and went up stairs. After
Lillie had erected his figure, he told her, that about 20 miles from London and in Essex, he was
certaine the king might continue undiscovered. Shee liked his judgment very well, and being
herself of a sharp judgment, remembred a place in Essex about that distance, where was an
excellent house, and all conveniences for his reception, &c. Away shee went early next morning
to Hampton court, to acquaint his majestie; but see the misfortune, he either guided by his
owne approaching hard fate, or misguided by -- -- -- -- Ashburnham, went to Tichfield in
A. W. has heard from W. Lilly, that alderm. -- -- -- -- Adams of London, sent to his maj.
at Hampton court a thousand pound in gold: five hundred pound of which was put into Jane
Whorwood’s hands, who gave Lilly for this and other judgments 20* of the same money, as the
said Lilly usually reported.

Another loyal exploit was this. His majestie being in Caresbrooke castle in the said Isle of
Wight, the Kentish men were then in armes for him, and join’d with the lord — — — Goring.
A considerable number of the best ships also revolted from the parliament, and the citizens of
London were forward to rise against the parliament: whereupon his majestie design’d an escape
thence, if he could tell how. A smal ship was provided and anchored not far from the castle
to bring him into Sussex, and horses were provided ready to carry him thro Sussex into Kent,
and from thence to march immediately to London, where thousands would have armed for
him &c. These things being knovne among the king’s friends, and particularly to Jane
Whorwood, she repaires againe to Lillie, and acquaints him with the matter: whereupon he got G.
Farmer, a most ingenious locksmith dwelling in Bow lane in London, to make a saw to cut iron
barrs asunder, I mean to saw them, and aquafortis besides. These things being quickly ob-
tain’d, his maj. in a smal time did his worke. The barrs gave libertie to him to go out, and he
was out with his body till he came to his breasts, but then his heart failing, he proceeded no
farther; so afterwards he was kept closer. These things A. W. had from Will. Lilly; who told
him, (and so he afterwards found it among some of his notes) that the said Jane Whorwood
came to him againe (upon the direction, as he thought, of Will. lord Say) to know from the
perusal of his figure, whether his majestie should signe the propositions sent to him by
the parliament, so soon as they were read: to which Will. Lillie consenting, and that
it was his only way so to doe, which by her, or her letters, were communicat to his majestie,
yet the said lord Say (then one of the commissioners from the parliament for a peace) did, after
his majestie had communicated his intentions to him what to doe, perswade him from signing
the said propositions, telling him, they were not fit for him to signe, that he (Say) had many
friends in the H. of lords, and some in the house of commons, and he would procure more, and
then they would frame more easie propositions, &c. This perswasion of that unfortunate lord
occasion’d his maj. to wave the advice of Lilly and others, &c. This Jane Whorwood is the same
lady mention’d in the second vol. of *Ath et Fasti Oxon.* p. 523. where you’ll find that K. Ch. I.
had put into her hands a cabinet of pretious jewells, to be by her kept till such time that he

* Sic cum punctis (ab ipso auctore) parentesi inclusa, delenda esse, ni tollor, indicantibus. Heare. *
should send for them; which he did a little before his death, and what passed thereupon, you may see there. But all these things being spoken by the by, let's proceed.

A. W. went to Einsham, to see an old kinsman, called Thom. Barnecote. He was there wonderfully strucken with a veneration of the stately, yet much lamented, ruins of the abbey there, built before the Norman conquest. He saw then there two high towers at the west end of the church, and some of the North walls of the church standing. He spent some time with a melancholy delight in taking a prospect of the ruins of that place. All which, together with the entrance or lodge, were soon after pulled down, and the stones sold to build houses in that towne and neare it. The place hath yet some ruins to shew, and to instruct the pensive beholder with an exemplary frailty.

At about eleven or twelve at noon (Merton college bells being then ringing) Will. Bull, fellow of Allsouls coll, and Hen. Hawley, fellow of Oriel, were with A. W. at his lodging neare Merton coll, and smiling upon him and upon each other, they told him, he must walk with them to S. Barthelmew's hospital, neare Oxon, and dine there with them and others of his acquaintance, but would not tell him, who they were, or upon what account. He went forthwith with them, and comming there about one of the clock, who should see there, newly up from his bed and ready, but Edmund Gregory, bach. of arts, lately gentleman com. of Merton coll, who, in the evening before, had conveyed thither a yong gentlewoman of 15 yeares of age, named --- --- --- Pottinger, of Choulesley neare Wallingford in Berks, whom he had stole from her parents. They were married early that morning in the chappel of S. Barthelmew's hospital, which being done, he bedded her for fear of a pursuit. The company sat downe between one and two of the clock in the afternoon, after the bridgroom had presented his bride smiling to them. They tarried till 'twas dark, and then went to Cuxham neare Watlington, where, or neare it, his father lived.

Afterwards this Edm. Gregory, who had a faire estate left him by his father, and had a good estate with his yong wife, lived very high, far beyond his income, was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1680; at which time being deeply in debt and beyond recovery, his aforesaid wife died of grief at Cuxham in June 1683. About which time Mr. Gregorie's estate being all either sold or mortgag'd, he kept some small matter for himself, retired to or neare Bagshot neare Windsor, under a strang name, and died and was buried there.

He (A. W.) went with the societie of Merton coll, to Haseley, about 7 miles distant from Oxon. being all invited to the funeral of Dr. Edw. Corbet, rector of that towne, who was then and there (in the chancel) buried. He had taken a view of the monuments there before.

Edm. Greg. and his new wife in Oxon. A. W. attended them, shew'd them the public libr. Anatomy school, &c.

Or thereabouts his cozen Joh. Taverner, son and heir of Joh. Tav. of Soundess neare Nettlebed in Oxfordsh. esq; died at Greys-inn, and was buried in S. Andrew's-ch. in Holborne neare London. His sister Mary, the wife of Joh. Harris of Silkstede neare to Winchester, was his heire.

He walked to Osney, where seeing a poore man diging in the ruins, he shew'd A. W. a leaden impression or the seal of pope John 23, which he bought of him.

Will. Byrd of Hallywell in the suburbs of Oxon. stonecutter, did in the latter end of this yeare find out the paynting or stayning of marble: a specimen of which he presented to the

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1 It was not to Mr. Jane Whorwood that the jewels were intrusted, but to the lady of Sr. W. Wheeler, the king's laundress. See Atheneum, under the year 1681.

Sir Thomas Herbert's Memoirs, p. 122. 160. W. & H.

2 This prospect is now in the Ashmolean museum. It was lately engraved, but without any notice of Mr. Wood. (Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8505.) W. & II.
king after his restoration, as also the queen, and in 1669 to Cosmo prince of Tuscany when in Oxon.

In the latter end of this yeare 'Davis Mell, the most eminent violinist of London, being in Oxon. Peter Pett, Will Bull, Ken. Digby, and others of Allsoules, as also A. W did give a very handsome entertainment in the taverne, cal'd The Salutation, in S. Marie's parish Oxon. own'd by Tho. Wood, son of --- Wood of Oxon. somtimes servant to the father of A. W. The company did look upon Mr. Mell to have a prodigious hand on the violin, and they thought that no person, as all in London did, could goe beyond him. But when Tho. Baltser, an outlander, came to Oxon. in the next yeare, they had other thoughts of Mr. Mell, who tho he play'd far sweeter than Baltsar, yet Baltsar's hand was more quick, and could run it insensibly to the end of the finger-board.

Will. George, bach. of arts and student of Ch. Church, was buried in the chancel of Garsington church near Oxon. This person had been tutor to the children of Joh. Wickham of that towne gent. and when resident in the universitie, was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable coursier in the time of Lent in the publick schoolies. He was poore, and therefore ready to make the exercise of dul or lazy scholaris. He could not, for want of money, take the degree of master; yet the generality of scholars thought, that if he had money, he would not, because otherwise he should not be accounted the best scholar of a bach. of arts in Oxon. as he was. He look'd elderly, and was cynical and hersite in his behaviour.

Easter Tuesday Chr. Wood (brother to A. W.) was married to Elizabeth Seymour.

At Cuxham, with other of his acquaintance, in the house of Mr. Gregory; where continuing 3 days, he went to several townes, to collect monumental inscriptions and armes, as at Watlington, Brightwell, &c.

'Alderm. Joh. Nixon's school, in the yard belonging to the Guildhall of Oxon. being finishd, the first boyes made their entry; some of which were afterwards, by the help of another school, academians.

A maid was hang'd at Greenditch neare Oxon. for murdering her infant bastard. After shee was cut downe and taken away to be anatomiz'd, --- Coniers, a physician of S. John's coll. and other young physitians, did in short time bring life into her. But the baylives of the towne hearing of it, they went between 12 and one of the clock at night to the house where she lay, and putting her into a coffin, carried her into the Broken hayes, and by a halter about her neck drew her out of it, and hung her on a tree there. She then was so sensible of what they were about to do, that she said, Lord have mercy upon me, &c. The women were exceedingly enraged at

1 David or Davys Mell, the eminent Violinist of London and clockmaker, being in Oxon. Diar. Hearn.
2 Mell Davis, the best violinist of his time, and though Thomas Baltser went beyond him in quickness of stopping, yet Mell play'd sweeter.
3 The chief or master of the band of K. Charles I.
4 He had an excellent facultie in making catches.
5 He hath compositions in courtly masqueing ayres: containing sonnetes, ayres, contents published by John Playford.
6 Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8368. W. & H.
7 See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8518. W. & H.
8 John Nixon, alderman of Oxon. and sometimes mayor of the same, son of John Nixon of Beleingham in com. Oxon. husbandman. He granted by a deed, dated 13 Jan. 1666, 600l. to purchase 30l. per an. for the salary of a schoolmaster to teach 40 boyes, the sons of poor freemen with the said city. (Note that tho' he had got all his estate by the universitie yet no caution was taken for poor priviledged men's sons.)

Till such purchase were made, the mayor, bayliffs and comnalty of the city (in whose hand the 600l. was paid) and their successors were to pay 50l. per an.

Which time was also declared, that a convenient school-house by them erected within the court of yard belonging to the Guildhall of the city shall be for ever continued to that according to the rules left by the founder.

The 1st 40 boyes were admitted 19 Apr. 1669, Monday.

The allies of Joh. and Joan Nixon, and Matthew Martin, Townclerke, are to be preferred among those 40 boyes. He died the 14 Apr. 1662, and was buried in St. Marie's church near the large south dore.

Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8518. W. & H.
it, cut downe the tree whereon she was hang'd, and gave very ill language to Henry Mallory, one of the baililives, when they saw him passing the streets, because he was the chief man that hang'd her. And because that he afterwards broke, or gave up his trade thro poverty (being a cutler) they did not stick to say, that God's judgments followed him for the cruelty he shew'd to the poore maid.

See Dr. Plot Nat. Hist. of Ox. p. 197.

A. W. entertain'd two eminent musicians of London, nam'd Joh. Gamble and Tho. Pratt, after they had entertain'd him with most excellent musick at the meeting house of Will. Ellis. Gamble had obtain'd a great name among the musicians of Oxon for his book before publish'd, entit. Ayres and Dialogues to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass-Viol. The other for several compositions, which they played in their consorts.

Tho. Balsar or Baltzar, a Lubecker borne, and the most famous artist for the violin that the world had yet produced, was now in Oxon. and this day A. W. was with him and Mr. Edw. Low, lately organist of Ch. Church, at the meeting-house of Will. Ellis. A. W. did then and there, to his very great astonishment, hear him play on the violin. He then saw him run up his fingers to the end of the finger-board of the violin, and run them back insensibly, and all * in alacrity and in very good tune, which he any in England saw the like before. A. W. entertain'd him and Mr. Low with what the house could then afford, and afterwards he invited them to the tavern; but they being engag'd to goe to other company, he could no more heare him play or see him play at that time. Afterwards he came to one of the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house, and he played to the wonder of all the auditory: and exercising his fingers and instrument several ways to the utmost of his power, Wilson thereupon the public professor (the greatest judg of musick that ever was) did, after his humoursome way, stoop downe to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff on, that is to say, to see, whether he was a devil, or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man.

About that time it was, that 3 Dr. Joh. Wilkins, warden of Wadham coll. the greatest curiosus of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings in that coll. purposely to have a consort, and to see and heare him play. The instruments and books were carried therewith, but none could be persuaded there to play against him in consort on the violin. At length the company perceiving A. W. standing behind in a corner near the dore, they hailed him in among them, and play, forsooth, he must against him. Whereupon he being not able to avoid it, he took up a violin, and behav'd himself as poor Troylus did against Achilles. He was abash'd at it, yet honour he got by playing with and against such a grand master as Baltzar was. Mr. Davis Mell was account'd hitherto the best for the violin in England, as I have before told you; but after Baltzar came into England, and shew'd his most wonderful parts on that instrument, Mell was not so admired, yet he play'd sweeter, was a well bred gentleman, and not given to excessive drinking as Baltzar was.

Munday, a terrible raging wind hapned, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and antimonarchist, died on that day, and then the Devil took Bond for Oliver's appearance.

1 With alacrity. Diar. Hearne.
2 L. nor cum Diario. Hearne.
3 Extract of a letter from Jo. Brooke to Dr. Marin Lister, dated Dec. 14. 1672, in the collection presented to the museum at Oxford by Dr. John Bothegil of London.

Since my last, the death of that excellent prelate (the bishop of Chester) has been not a little lamented, whose distemper was mistaken; who died of a stopage of urin, but not caused by the stone (as was imagined.) Mr. Wray guessed the nearest; but he forbore all diuretical things, which (as they apprehend) had been the most effectual (in all humane reason) for his recovery. He left 400l. to the Royal Society; 200l. to Wadham college; and, 'tis said, not above 8 or 900l. to his lady; Dr. Tillotson, his executor; he seemed not to be much surpriz'd at the news of death, but said he was prepared for the great experiment. On Thursday last he was interred, and Dr. Lloyd preach'd the funeral sermon. Tho' it proved a very wet day yet his corps were very honourably attend'd; I believe there were above 40 coaches, with six horses; besides a great number of others.

See also Biographia Brit. Article Wilkins. pag. 4272. Note T: W. & H.

Oliver Cromwell the protector died. This I set downe, because some writers tell us, that he was hurried away by the Devil in the wind before mention'd.

Richard Cromwell his son was proclaimed protector at Oxon. at the usual places where kings have been proclaimed. While he was proclaiming before S. Marie's church dore, the mayor, recorder, townclerk, &c. accompanied by col. Unton Croke and his troopers, were pelted with carrot and turnip-tops, by yong scholars, and others, who stood at a distance.

He went to Stoke-Lync, to give a visit to his kinsman Charmel Pettie and his wife, and other of his relations there. He continued there till the 22 of the said month: in which time he rode about the country adjoining, and collected several monuments and armes. He was at Cotsford, in hopes to find a monument there for his grandfather by his mother's side, named Roh. Pettie, alias Le Petite, gent. but finding none, he searched in the register, and found, that he was buried on the 10 May 1612.

Nath. Crew, M. A., and fellow of Linc. coll. brought to A. W. a petition, to present to the parliament against standing visors in the university: to which, upon his desire, he set his hand, &c. The independents, who called themselves now the godly party, drew upon another petition contrary to the former, and said, 'twas for the cause of Christ, &c. No person was more ready than Crew, a Presbyterian, to have the said visitors put downe, notwithstanding he had before submitted to them, and had paid to them reverence and obedience.

Egg-Saturday, Edward Bagshaw, M. A. and student of Ch. Ch. presented his bachelurs ad determinandum, without having on him any formalities, whereas every deane besides had formalities on. Dr. John Conant was then vicechancellour, but took no notice of Bagshaw.

In this Lent, but the day when I cannot tell, A. W. went as a stranger with Thom. Smith, Mr. of arts, (ejected his clerkship of Magd. coll. by the visitors 1648) living now obscurely in Oxon. I say he went with the said Mr. Smith on a certaine morning, to a private and lone house in or near to Bagley wood, between Oxon. and Abendon, inhabited by the lord of Sunningwell called Hannibal Baskervyle, esq:.

' The house, called Bayworth, is an old house, situated in a

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1 Which they make to have happen'd upon Sept. 3, upon which day likewise the earl of Clarendon (by mistake) fix'd the wind, and not on Aug. 30th. Hearne.

2 Unton Croke, counsellor at law, (father to Richard Croke, Kt.) made sergeant at law by Oliver Cromwell, 21 June 1654, for the good service his son major (afterwards colonel) Unton Croke did for Oliver in the West against col. Joh. Penraddock, Hugh Grove, &c. and other cavaliers when they rose at Salisbury in March 1654—died at Marston near Oxon. 29 Jan. 1670, aged 77; and was buried in the church there. He married Anne Hore dau. and heir of Rich. Hore of Merston by Mary his wife.

Wood's MSS. in ms. Ashm. 8466. W. & H.


4 Inhabited by the lord of Bayworth, called Hannibal Baskervyle, esq. It is an old house, situated. Dir. Hearne.

5 In the Bodleian Library, among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. is A Transcript of some writings of Hannibal Baskervyle esq; as they were found scattered here and there in his manuscripts and books of account, and first a remembrance of some monuments and reliques in the Church of St. Dennis and thereabouts in France by Hannibal Baskervyle who went into yt. country with, an English ambassador in the regime of king James. This MS. contains several curious particulars relating to Oxford and the persons educated there, and the following brief particulars of Mr. Baskerville himself.

6 April yr. 3, 1597. I was born at a town in Picardy, called Sr. Vallery where was a deadly plague among yt. French, but it did not infect any of the English soldiers. I was christened by one Mr. Man y. preacher, and I had all the captains, about 32, to be my godfathers, it being the custome so of the wars, when the general hath a son (they say) but two only stood at the font or great basin, one was sir Arthur Savage, the other I can not remember his name.

St. Arthur Chichester was there, and other great men that have been since my father Sr. Thomas Baskerville died of a burning feavour at a town called Plequeny. I was then 9 weeks old.' To this I may add, that he was instructed under the care of Pusehamb author of the Compleat Gentleman, &c. See his Minera Britannia (Bodl. H. H. 4. Th.) p. 106.

The following curious letter from sir Thomas Baskerville is printed from the original, among Mr. S. Amand's papers, in the Bodleian. 'It is the more proper for insertion in the present place, as the original is nearly worn out by damp and former neglect.'

To the Honorable Sr. Joh. Norreys, Knight, general of the army that goe for Pomuell.

Humbly,

I humbly desire your H. to thinke that the occasion of my stay hear is not for any dislike of the visage or of the generall, but that it is rather for want of means, for I assure you I had gone, noe man would have gone with greater discriffit, for that for the most part that I have spured my soldiers it hath bin upon my credit to the marshall for the which I have given my particular bill, and not upon the provant masters, further my lieutenant is in prison who were vterely lost if I were drawn, besides the dishonor that would light one use for living item then, going into a new war, besides I assure you all that I have in paun, which would be lost if I went. These thinges hath caus'd me to seke the stay of my company of my lo, or of the visage, the wt. I humbly entreat your bo. to believe, for in dening to follow you, I should show my selfe wonderfull undrteet considering ther is so many my betters wt. doe yt, beside for the most part I have folowed yow since I knew the wars, and if I have not any thing I acknowledge to yow. Thus fearing to
romancy place, and a man that is given to devotion and learning, cannot find out a better place. In this house A. W. found a pretty oratory or chappel up one pair of staires, well furnish'd with velvet cushiones and carpets. There had been painted windowes in it, but defaced by Abendon soldiers (rebells) in the grand rebellion. He also found there an excellent organ in the said oratory: on which Mr. Smith perform'd the part of a good musitian, and sung to it. Mr. Baskervyle was well acquainted with him, and tooke delight to heare him play and sing. He was civil to them, but A. W. found him to be a melancholy and retir'd man; and, upon enquirie farther of the person, he was told, that he gave the third or fourth part of his estate to the poor. He was so great a cherisher of wandring beggars, that he built for them a large place like a barn to receive them, and hung up a little bell at his back-dore for them to ring when they wanted anything. He had been several times indicted at Abendon sessions for harbouring beggars. In his younger days, while he was a student of Brasnose coll. he would frequent the house of his kinswoman the lady Scudamore, opposite to Merton coll. church: at which time the mother of A. W. being a girl, and a sojournour in his father's house neare to it, he became acquainted with her: and when he knew that A. W. was her son, he was civil to him, and afterwards frequented the house, especially in the time of his son Tho. Baskervyle, to refresh his mind with a melancholy walke, and with the retirendness of the place, as also with the shady box-arbours in the garden.

In the latter end of this yeare (in Mar.) scurry grass-drink began to be frequently drunk in the mornings as physick-drink.

All the time that A. W. could spare from his beloved studies of English history, antiquities, heraldry and genealogies, he spent in the most delightful facultie of musick, either instrumental or vocal: And if he had missed the weekly meetings in the house of Will. Ellis, he could not well enjoy himself all the week after. All or most of the names of the company, when he frequented that meeting, the names of them are set downe under the yeare 1626. As for those that came in after, and were now performers, and with whom A. W. frequently playd, were these: (1) Charles Perrot, M. A. fellow of Oriel coll. a well bred gent. and a person of a sweet nature.

be over cedius I humbly desire you to rest my honorable good friend, and to excuse my coming w 9. I desire you to impart rather to these letters than any want of desire to follow you. Hagge this 20 of January. Your honors most assurd to do you servis.

Tho. Baskervile]  
1. F. A. W. frequented, Hearne.
2. Charles Perrot was the 3d son of Edward Perrot, esq: of North Leigh near Oxford, by Eliz. daughter of sir William Stonehouse of Radley, Berks, at which place he was born. Having spent some time in his travels to learn the modern languages, he returned an accomplished gentleman, and was author of two or more political pamphlets in defence of the prerogative, to which he did not set his name, and therefore would not communicate the titles of them to A. Wood. He died on the 239. of April 1677, aged 43 or thershouts, and was buried neare to his grandfather Robert Perrot, gent. and his mother, in the chancell of North Leigh church.

See Fasti Oxon. And Wood's MSS, in mus Ashm. 8466. W. & H.

In a MS. now in the possession of the reverend Mr. John Price, [B. D. formerly scholar of Jesus, now commorant of Trinity college, and] sir Thomas Bodley's librarian, which contains many particulars relative to the parish and church of North Leigh, and to the Perrot family, are the following articles.

1. Extract of the Will of the above mentioned Charles Perrot.

Also (I give and bequeath) to the poor of the parish of North Leigh &c. the sum of fifty pounds to be laid out in the purchase of lands or otherwise settled to it may be and remain for ever to and for the use of the said poor employing the yearly profits thereof in binding forth apprentices into other parishes children of the poorest people of the same parish of North Leigh &c.

2. An Oration spoken in the Hail of Oriel college Oxon. on the xxvth of April, A. D. 1677, by Mr. Hazlwood then Dean of the same college at the Funeral of Mr. Charles Perrot one of the Fellows of that college before all that society and others present, his corps being then placed before them.

In detached parts of which oration his character is thus drawn.

Esta generis clarissim qui alias praestatbat el tantiurn persuasit animunque dedebat ad egrege facultatis assequenda. — Apud omnes, quibus notus erat, solummodo esset servarum, quam non illi sequi se nautum putaret. — Graevitatem suam tan innocua festivitate temperavat, ut neminem unquam, ante mortem suam, tristem effect. — Nomen, dum in vivis ille fuit, non minus diffilo cratvoluntatem mutuavit contractum, quam jam, cum mortuis sit, bilarissime exspectament interiur. — Eodem pietate ille vivit qux ali sancti mortuorum, pietate adeo inereditibus, suam, ut illum non minus ac clere posteri quam nos postumam imitar. Cum el mortuo tautam sibi saevius posuit, minime mirandum encreo, si nos ad illius exemplariamiam conformeremus, si cum illum mori & dolor nos mutos retidat.

3. Extract of the Will of * Mr. Edward Perrot a Portugal Merchant, in which he leaves the sum of Forty Pounds to the Parish of North Leigh; to which Will Mr. Robert Perrot and Mr. Charles Perrot are nominated Executors.

4. The Accompt of Mr. Robert Perrot of the said Legacy and increase thereof, made to the Churchwardens &c. 1678.

* He died at Porto the 16th of Octob. according to our stile, a 1607.
XXXV

(2) Christop. Harrison, M.A. fellow of Queen's coll. a maggot-headed person and humourous. He was afterwards parson of Burgh under Staysmore in Cumberland, where he died in the winter time an. 1694. (3) Kenelm Digby, fellow of Alls. coll. He was afterwards LL.D, and dying in the said coll. on Monday night Nov. 5. an. 1688, was buried in the chappell there. He was a violinist, and the two former violists. (4) Will. Bull, Mr. of arts, bach. of phys. and fellow of Alls. coll. for the violin and viol. He died 15 Jul. 1661, aged 28 years, and was buried in the chappell there. (5) Joh. Vincent, M.A. fellow of the said coll. a violist. He went afterwards to the inns of court, and was a barrester. (6) Sylvanus Taylor, sometimes com. of Wadh. coll. afterwards fellow of Allsoules, and violist and sonstenger. He went afterwards to Ireland, and died at Dublin in the beginning of Nov. 1672. His elder brother, capt. Silas Taylor, was a composer of music, played and sung his parts: and when his occasions brought him to Oxon. he would be at the musical meetings, and play and sing his part there. (7) Hen. Langley, M.A. and gent. com. of Wadh. coll. a violist and songster. He was afterwards a worthy knight, lived at Abbey-Foriat near Shrewsbury, where he died in 1680. (8) Samuel Woodford, a commoner and M.A. of the said coll. a violist. He was afterwards a celebrated pot, beneficed in Hampshire, and prebendary of Winchester. (9) Franc. Parry, M.A. fellow of Corp. Ch. coll. a violist and songster. He was afterwards a traveller, and belonged to the excise office. (10) Christop. Coward, M.A. fellow of C. C. coll. He was afterwards rector of Diechete in his native county of Somersetsheire, proceeded D. of D. at Oxon. in 1694. (11) Charles Henr. Bridgeman, M.A. of Queen's coll. and of kin to S. Orlando Bridgeman. He was afterwards archdeacon of Richmond. He died 26 Nov. 1678, and was buried in the chappel belonging to that coll. (12) Nathan. Crew, M.A. fellow of Linc. coll. a violist and violist, but alwayes played out of tune, as having no good care. He was afterwards, thro' several preferments, bishop of Durham. (13) Matthew Hutton, M.A. fellow of Brasonse coll. an excellent violist. Afterwards rector of Aynoe in Northamptonsheire. (14) Thom. Ken of New coll. a Junior. He would be somtines among them, and sing his part. (15) Christop. Jeffryes, a junior student of Ch. church, excellent at the organ and virginals or harpsichord, having been trained up to those instruments by his father Georg. Jeffryes, steward to the Lord Hatton of Kirby in Northamptonsheire and organist to K. Ch. I. at Oxon. (16) Rich. Rhodes, another junior student of Ch. Church, a confidential Westmonstarian, a violist to hold between his knees.

These did frequent the weekly meetings, and by the help of publick masters of music, who were mixed with them, they were much improv'd. NarcissusMarsh, M.A. and fellow of Exeter coll. would come somtimes among them, but seldom play'd, because he had a weekly meeting in his chamber in the said coll. where masters of music would come, and some of the company before mention'd. When he became principal of S. Alban's-hall, he translated the meeting thither, and there it continued when that meeting in Mr. Ellis's house was given over, and so it

Among the articles here set downe are the following:

* He paid towards the placing Martha Jones one of the daughters of Humphry Jones clerk, deceased, late vicar of this church, apprentice to Richard Harris of Wosten 4 : 3 : 10
† Paid part of the viii I. toward the placing of Nicholas Jones son of the said Humphry Jones apprentice to Mr. Charles Dowsen, dancing master, who married the mother of the said Nicholas and for the indents and bonds 0 : 10 : 0

In another MS. containing registers of the estates and other particulars relating to the family of Perrott, there is an entry of the birth of Charles Perrott, which seems to contradict the account given of him above: viz. 1 Charles Parrott borne at Abington in the county of Berks on Monday the tenth of December 1627 about seven of clocke at night and was christened the thirteenth of the same months being Wendesday at St. Elen's church and his godfathers were Charles Wise- man of Steventon esq., and Cornelius Fairmedoe of London esq. his godmother Mrs. Elizabeth Stoughouse. 2nd Carol regis. From a marginal note also in the MS quoted above it appears that Charles Perrott died in the 50th year of his age. W. & H.

† 1685. July 28.
continued till he went into Ireland, and became Mr. of Trin. coll. at Dublin. He was afterwards archb. of Tuam in Ireland.

After his majesty's restoration, when then the masters of music were restored to their several places that they before had lost, or else if they had lost none, they had gotten then preferment, the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house began to decay, because they were held up only by scholars, who wanted directors and instructors, &c. so that in few years after, the meeting in that house being totally layd aside, the chief meeting was at Mr. (then Dr.) Marshe's chamber, at Exeter coll. and afterwards at S. Alban's-hall, as before I have told you.

Besides the weekly meetings at Mr. Ellis's house, which were first on Thursday, then on Tuesday, there were meetings of the scholastical musitians every Friday night, in the winter time, in some colleges; as in the chamber of Hen. Langley, or of Samuel Woodford, in Wadham coll. in the chamber of Christop. Harrison in Queen's coll. in that of Charles Perot in Oriel, in another at New coll. &c. to all which some masters of music would commonly retire, as Will. Flexney, Tho. Jackson, Gervas Westcote, &c. but these meetings were not continued above 2 or 3 yeares, and I think they did not go beyond the yeare 1662.

Dom. 1659.
An. XI. Car. II.
[1 Rich. Protect.]

Saturday he went to Stoke-Lyne neare Bister with his mother, a servant-mayd and a man, to give a visit to his cozen Charnel Petty, esq. and other of his relations there.

He went to Middleton-Cheynecy in Northamptonshire with his mother and other of his relations at Stoke-Lyne, to visit his cozen Joh. Cave and those of his family. He continued there two or three nights, in which time he took his rambles to Banbury, visited the church and antiques there much broken and defaced: and thence to the antient and noble seat of Werkworth, then lately belonging to the Chetwoods; of whom it had then, some yeares before, been bought by Philip Holman of London scrivener, who dying in 1669, aged 76, was buried in the church there. One Joh. Lewes his kinsman conducted him thither, where wee found the eldest son and heir of the said Philip Holman named — — — — who was lately return'd from his travels, had changed his religion for that of Rome, and seemed then to be a melancholy and begotted convert. He was civil to us, and caused the church dore to be opened, where wee found several antient monuments; the chiefest of which are of the Chetwoods, which A. W. then transcrib'd with the armes on them. The manour house is a stately house, the antient habitation of the Chetwoods of Chetwood in Bucks: part of which, viz. the former part, was built by the Chetwoods, the rest by Philip Holman before mention'd. In the gallery of the said house are the armes, quarterings, crests and motto's of several of the nobility in England. At Banbury is a very fair church, but of 60 coates of armes that were in the windowes there before the warrs began, he could then see but 12 or 13. The monuments there were also wofully defaced in the late civil war, yet what remained he transcrib'd, and return'd to Middleton againe.5

He returned to Stoke-Lyne with a great deale of company (two coaches full) that went thence with him to Middleton.

A fire hapned in Halywell in the suburb of Oxon. in the house next on the east side to that which Mr. Alex Fisher had lately built. Mr. Joh. Lamphire, the then owner of it, was visiting his patients in the country, and lost his books, many of his goods, and some money. A. W. returned to Oxon. and brought with him a tertian-ague, which held him ten dayes, and in that time pluck'd downe his body much.

At Dorchester, and thence to Warborow to the house of Adam Hobbes a farmer, to desire leave to see a book in his hands, containing matters relating to the church of Dorchester. He

denied him the sight of it: but Hobbes being acquainted with Tho. Rowley, an attorney of Oxon, A. W. persuaded him to leave it in his hands for 'my use, which he did the next mercate day that he came to Oxon. 'Twas a book in 4°, written in parchment, in the raigne, I think, of qu. Elizabeth, and in it he saw the larg will of Rich. Beauforest, dat. 13. July 1554, and proved the 8. of June 1555, whereby he gives the abbey church of Dorchester, which he had bought of the king, to the towne of Dorchester.

A great meeting of the anabaptists at Abendon, in order to make a disturbance in the nation.

His mother's house against Merton coll. was searched for armes by a couple of soldiers. Some other houses were searched, and the stables of colleges for horses. This was done to prevent a rising of the cavaliers here, and so the easier to suppress the rising of St. George Booth and his partie in Cheshire, and elsewhere, on the first of August, which was the time when they were to appeare.

Sunday, a terrible wind hapned in the afternoon, while all people were at divine service. Two or three stones, and some rough-cast stuff were blown from off the tower of St. Martin aliis Carfax: which falling on the leads of the church, a great alarm and out-cry was among the people in the church. Some cried murder, and at that time a trumpet or trumpets sounding neare the Cross-inne dore, to call the soldiers together, because of the present plott, they in the church cried out, that the day of judgment was at hand. Some said, the anabaptists and quakers were come to cut their throats, while the preacher, Mr. Georg Philips, perceiving their error, was ready to burst with laughter in the pulpit, to see such a mistaken confusion, and several of the people that were in the galleries hanging at the bottom of them, falling on the heads of people, crowding on the floor to get out of the dores. This was on the very day before St. Georg Booth and his party were to appeare in Cheshire. Col. Edw. Massey at that time was to appeare in Glocestershire, but being taken, he was put behind a trooper, to carry him away to prison. And as they were going downe a hill in the evening of this stormy day, the horse fell, and gave the colonel an opportunity to shove the trooper forward, and to make an escape into an adjoyning wood.

In the beginning of Sept, the library of the learned Selden was brought into that of Bodley. A. W. labour'd several weeks with Mr. Tho. Barlow and others in sorting them, carrying them up stairs and placing them. In opening some of the books they found several pair of spectacles, which Mr. Selden had put in, and forgotten to take out, and Mr. Tho. Barlow gave A. W. a pair, which he kept in memorie of Selden to his last day.

\[1\] Sic. Hearne.

\[2\] "As for the library of Mr. Selden, it was once (as I have been informed), his intentions to bequeath it to Bodleian's library, but being denied the borrowing of certain MSS. from thence, because it was downright against the statutes and will of their respective donors, did upon distant taken thereupon (as also the sharing of the founder's gold at Magdalen college as I have been told) bequeath it, (the Oriental books excepted, which he designed for this library) to the students of the Inner Temple, conditionally, that they, with the students of the Middle would build a library to receive them: if not, then to any public place according to the discretion of his executors. But the said Templeph, not accepting it upon that condition, certain persons of this university, especially Mr. Thomas Barlow the head keeper, conferring with the executors about it, it was obtained of them on certain conditions. So that soon after, viz. an. 1689, the said library being sent from London by water, were set up in the remaining stowage of this new addition. The shelves in the lower part were filled with folios and large quartos, and divided into the faculties of divinity, law, physic and arts, and the rest of smaller size were put up in upper shelves above the stairs, and all since put into the common catalogue and printed; but so it is, that by the imprudence of the then library keeper (Lockey) by disposing several of the quartos, which he (very unequally in several respects) bound together and mixed with the folios below (whereas they should have been put above stairs) have suffered loss and great damage. But for the favour thus shewed to the university by the executors, the members thereof caused this inscription following to be written in golden letters on a table, and that table to be hung in the middle of the window of this addition looking toward the west, performed (such as 'tis) by the then library keeper:

\[3\] The western end of the Bodleian library, which was begun in 1634 and finished in 1658. Mr. Selden's books remain there to this day (1813) and it is generally known by the name of the Selden End.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

Sept. 16.

One -- -- -- -- Kinaston, a merchant of London, with a long beard and hair over-grown, was at the Miter-Inn, and acquainting himself a Patriarch, and that he came to Oxford for a modell of the last reformation, divers royallists repaired to him, and were blest by him, viz. Joh. Ball, Gilb. Ironside and Hen. Langley ' of Wadham coll. Bernard Rawlins a glacer was also there, and crav'd his blessing on his knees, which he obtained. Joh. Harmar: also the Greek professor of the university appeared very formally, and made a greek harangue before him. Whereupon some of the company, who knew the design to be waggish, fell a laughing, and betray'd the matter. It was a piece of waggery to impose upon the royallists, and such that had a mind to be blest by a patriarch instead of an archbishop or bishop, and it made great sport for a time, and those that were blest were asham'd of it, they being more than I have set downe. Mr. Will. Llloyd, then living in Wadham coll. in the quality of a tutor to Will. Buckhouse of Swallowfield in Berks, was the author of this piece of waggery, as he himself used to make his bragg's. And because the deane of Ch. Church D' Owen, and some of the canons of

BIBLIOTHECAM JOHANNIS Selden

NITORE INGENII, CANDORE MORUM PRÆCELÆNTIA DOCTRINÆ

IMPARILIS VIRI

HEIC REPOSITAM:

JOHANNES VAUGHAN, MATTHEUS HALE,

ROLANDUS JUCKS AMOERI (QUIRIS TESTAMENTI SUI FIDES

MANDAVIT) IN DUARUM TANTI VIRI MEMORIAM ET NEI

LITERARUM SUMMAM AMPLISSIMAM HUIC ACADÆMII SACRATAM

VOLUMEN.

This account is transcribed from our author's account of Bodleian's library in his Hist. and Antig. of the Univ. of Oxford by Goteh, Oxon. 1795, ii. 942.

The following were the conditions upon which the executors complied with the request of the university; the publication of which, it is imagined, will not be unacceptable to the reader, as they evidently shew the good sense and judgment of the compilers, and may also serve for a model, in future legacies of this sort. They are printed from the original MS, now in the possession of the reverend Mr. Price, sir Thomas Bodley's librarian.

PROPOSALS By the Executors of John Selden Esq. touching the settling of the Books of the said John Selden hereafter mentioned for public use in the University of Oxon. and the Honour and Memory of the said John Selden in answer to a Letter formerly sent to them by the said University.

1. That as well the Manuscripts in Greek and Hebrew, and other Oriental tongues, and the Talmudicall and Rabbincall books, as also such other books of the said John Selden as shall bee sent to the said University by the Executors of the said John Selden bee forever hereafter kep't together in one distinct pile and body under the name of Mr. Selden's library.

2. That they bee placed and forever hereafter continued to gether in the new built west end of the publique Library, or some such convenient part thereof and in such manner and with such distinction from the other part of the Library and with such inscription upon the place where they shall bee so setted as the said Executors or the Survivor of them shall directe or approve for public use in the said University and the perpetually Memory and honour of the said John Selden.

3. That the said Books be perpetually preserved together under the charge of the publique Library Keeper for the publique use in the said University without any dissipation, sale, imbrelling, or removal of any of them and without any delivery or Lonne of them or any of them out of the said Repository to any person or upon any pretence whatsoever.

4. That the property of the said Books (subject nevertheless to the use aforesaid) bee lodged and settled in such persons and in such manner and under such conditions and provisions in order to the perpetuating of them to the end and uses above expressed as by the said Executors or the Survivors of them shall bee adjudged most meete safe and convenient.

5. That the said Books may bee within the space of Twelve months next ensuing placed and chained and a just Catalogue thereof made at the publique charges of the University and one and part of the said Catalogue delivered by the publique Act of Convocation to the said Executors or the survivors of them.

6. That the said Executors or such others as they shall nominate if they shall think fit to nominate any or in default of such Appointement the Visitors appointed for the publique Library shall once every year have the search inspection and examination of the said Books to the end that any distraction, displacing, loss or injury of the said Books may bee prevented discovered and reformed and that discovery bee made thereof to the said Executors or the Survivor of them or their assignes and that if any of the said Books bee lost or made useless the same bee supplied againe in the same place and room at the charge of the said University, under the same use, title and security as if they had been originally sent by the said Executors.

7. That the publique Library Keeper or some other person of fidelity to the good looking of the said Executors be nominated by the said University within two Months to take the present care, charge, and custody of the said Books and of the transportation of them to the said University at the publique charge of the University and that they may bee placed in the said West-end of the Library in safe custody till they shall bee digested and settled in the place so appointed as is above directed.

8. That if in the Pile of Books noewe to bee sent there shall appear to bee Duplicates of Books of the same bind and edition that then one of every such duplicates be delivered backe to the said Executors for their owne use and disposal.

9. That before any delivery of any of the said Books the University doe by publique Act of the Convocation and under their Common Scale declare their Assent to the proposals above expressed.


1 All. of. Thir. Hearne.

that house and other Presbyterian doctors, resorted to him, or he to them, for to draw up and give him a modell, they were so much incensed, when they found the matter a cheat, that LLoyd was forced to abscond for the present, or, as he used to say, run away. This Mr. LLoyd was afterwards successively bishop of S. Asaph, Lichfield and Coventry.

Georg Wharton the astronomer did take notice of this matter in his almanac an. 1661, and calls the patriarch Jeremias, but puts the memoire under the XI of Sept. which is false.'

Michaelm. day the eldest brother then living of A. W. named Robert Wood, was married to Sept. 29. Mary Drope, dau. of Tho. Drope, bach. of div. It must be now knowne, that when his father died, he did by his will leave all his estate, except that at Tetworth, to the longest liver of his children, and therefore Rob. Wood being not in a capacity to settle a joynture on his wife, having but the third part of the said estate which laid in Oxon. (because 3 of his sons were, now living) A. W. did therefore, upon Robert's request, resign the interest he had in the said estate, as survivor or longest liver if it should so happen; and this he did without any consideration given to him, which no body else would have done. Afterwards he did the like to his brother Christopher, upon his request: which in after times did in a manner prove A. Wood's ruin; for he could hardly get his own share from the children of his brethren.

A. W. began to peruse the registers or leiger books of S. Frideswide's priory, Osney and Einsham abbey, which are kept in Ch. Church treasury. They were taken out thence by Mr. Ralph Button, canon of the said house, and reposed in his lodgings in the cloyster there. To which lodgings A. W. did recurdayly, till he had satisfied himself with them. It was an exceeding pleasure to him, and he took very great delight to be poring on such books, and collecting matters from them.3

In this month Jam. Quin, M. A. and one of the senior students of Ch. church, a Middlesex Oct. man borne, but son of Walt. Quin of Dublin, died in a crazed condition in his bedmaker's house in Puyfarthing-street, and was buried in the cathedral of Ch. Ch. A. W. had some acquaintance with him, and hath several times heard him sing with great admiration. His voice was a bass, and he had a great command of it. Twas very strong and exceeding troubling, but he wanted skill, and could scarce sing in consort. He had been turn'd out of his student's place by the visitors; but being well acquainted with some great men of those times, that loved musick, they introduced him into the company of Oliver Cromwel the protector, who loved a good voice, and instrumental musick well. He heard him sing with very great delight, liquor'd him with sack, and in conclusion said: 'Mr. Quin, you have done very well, what shall I doe for you?' To which Quin made answer with great complements, of which he had command with a great grace, that 'your Highness would be pleased to restore him to his student's place;' which he did accordingly, and so kept it to his dying day.

His acquaintance Hen. Stubbe of Ch. church sitting in the upper chamber of his friend Will. Sprigg, (fellow of Linc. coll.) opposite the back-gate of the Miter-inn, a soldier standing there and discharging his gun, the bullet came thro' Stubbe's haire, and miss'd him narrowly.

In the latter end of this month, being Christmas-time, A. W. was at Cuxham in the house of Dec. Edm. Gregory. Mr. Bull, Hawley, &c. were there also.

In the beginning of Febr. Hen. Stubbe before mention'd was publickly complayn'd of in the Parl. house, for palliating in print the wickedness and rogyery of S'Hen. Vane.

Munday at night was great rejoicing in Oxon. for the news, that then was brought, that

1 In the margin of the Diary is added by the author's own hand, A. W. was asked to go, but he would not. Hearne.
2 Tho. Drope B. Div. lately rector of Ardley near Bitter in Oxfordsh. & vicar of Cannore near to Abdon in Berks. It must be here noted, that. Dier Hearne.
4 For an account of the various and active life of this heteroclitie genius see Athenæ Oxonienses. Biograph Brit. Vol. 7. suppl. p. 165. Note 3.

He escaped the bullet, and afterwards the halter. At last — he was drowned. W. & H.
there should suddenly be a free-parliament. The bells rang, and bonfires were made, and some rumps and tayles of sheep were flung into a bonfire at Qu. coll. gate. Dr. Joh. Palmer, a great rumper, warden of Allsouls coll. in the place of Dr. Sheldon, being then very ill and weak, had a rump throwne up from the street at his windowes. He had been one of the rump parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver.

At this time A. W. being resolv'd to set himself to the study of antiquities, and do somthing in them in the house where he was borne, he set up a chimney in the upper roome looking eastward; and in the next room joyning he put out a window next to the street, and made it a study, in which he composed for the most part those things, which he afterwards published. His thoughts were strangely distracted, and his mind overwhelmd with melancholy, by reading a book entit. A true and faithfull Narration of what passed for many yeares between Dr. Joh. Dee and some Spirits, &c. which was published in fol. by Dr. Meric Casaubon about the beginning of this yeare.

The pictures of prophets, apostles, saints, &c. that had been painted on the back-side of the stalls in Merton coll. choir, in various and antique shapes, about the beginning of the raigne of K. Hen. 7. were daubed over with paint, by the command of the usurpers, about 1651, to the sorrow of curious men that were admirers of antient painting. But that daubing wearing away in two or three yeares, they were all painted over in oyl-colours this yeare (1659) and the antient pictures quite obliterated. While the workmen were performing this work, several of the brass-plates, with inscriptions, on grave-stones were most sacrilegiously torn up, and taken away, either by some of the paynters, or other workmen then working in the chappel. A. W. complayned of these things to the fellowes, and desired them to look after the offenders; but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the matter, or enquire after the sacrilegists, such were their degenerated and poore spirits. However A. W. had before this time transcrib'd them, which were afterwards printed. See Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 91.

Mar. 30.

Fulk Grevill, being at or neare Banbury, of the antient and gentile familie of the Grevills of Warwickshire, was condemn'd at Oxford assize, for robbing on the high way, and killing, as 'twas said, a man.


A. W. his two brothers and mother sealed a lease of 21 yeares to Joh. Willgoose, taylor, of a tenement in S. Martin's parish, in the Bocherew. It is an apperteynt of the Flower de Luce.

Apr. 10.

He was with Dr. Conant, rector of Exeter coll. and vice-chancellor of the universitie, to obtain his leave to see the universitie registers and writings, in order to the drawing up a discourse of the antiquite of the universitie. He looked upon him as a yong man, and not able to doe such a matter; and A. W. took him to be a man, that did not understand the nature of such a question, being either surpriz'd with the suddainness or novelty of it, or that he did not understand that studie, as really he did not. So nothing being done, they parted.

May 10. (Thursday) gave to D. Hen. Savage, the master of Balliol. coll. the collection which he made of the lives of all the worthies of that coll. from Jo. Leland, Bale and Pits. Also the opinions of several authors concerning the founder and foundation of that coll. and certaine observations of the name of Balliol, which he had collected from several histories and chronicles. These things D. Hen. Savage made use of, when he was compiling his book called, Balliofergus: or a Commentarie upon the Foundation, Founders and Affaires of Balliol Coll. Oxon. 1668. qu.

May 14.

He perused the MSS. in the archives of Corp. Chr. coll. and found several matters there material for his use.

1 Quite lost. While. Diar. Hearne.
There was a most excellent musick-lecture of the practick part in the public school of that facultie, where A. W. performed a part on the violin. There were also voices, and by the direction of Edw. Low, organist of Ch. Church, who was then the deputy professor for Dr. Wilson, all things were carried very well, and gave great content to the most numerous auditorie. This meeting was to congratulate his majestie's safe arrival, to his kingdoms. The school was exceeding full, and the gallery at the end of the school was full of the female sex. After all was concluded, Mr. Low and some of the performers, besides others that did not performe, retired to the Crowne tavern, where they drank a health to the king, the two dukes, Monke, &c. Of the number of performers, that were there present, were Sylv. Taylour of Alls. coll. Chr. Harrison of Queen's coll. Franc. Parry of C. C. coll. A. Wood, &c. besides some masters of musick. There were also with them Will. Levinz of S. John's coll. Thom. Gourney and Jack Glendall of Brasenose, (the last of which Mr. Low took with him to make the company sport, he being a witty and boon companion,) Joh. Hill, fellow of Alls. coll. Esay Ward of Ch. Ch. Hen. Flower of Wadham coll. &c. These were not performers, only the last. There were others, but their names I have forgot.

The day of restoration of K. Ch. 2. observed in all or most places in England, particularly at Oxon. which did exceed any place of it's bigness. Many from all parts flocked to London to see his entrie, but A. W. was not there, but at Oxon. where the jollity of the day continued till next morning. The world of England was perfectly mad. They were freed from the chains of darkness and confusion, which the presbyterians and phanatics had brought upon them; yet some of them seeing then what mischief they had done, tack'd about to participate of the universal joy, and at length clos'd with the royal partie.

A. W. began to peruse the MSS. in Ball. coll. libr. and afterwards at leisure times he perused the MSS. in other college libraries.

The uncle by the mother's side of A. W. named Harcourt Pettie, Mr. of A. and sometimes of Gloc. hall, died at Bister in Oxfordshire, after he had spent a fair estate left to him by his father Rob. Pettie, gent. which estate was the manour of Wiveold or Wyfald between Henley and Reading, and a larg farme at Cotsford neare Bister before mention'd. He was buried in Bister church.

In the latter end of June the antique marbles, which the great Selden had left to the university, were set up in the wall, which parts the area lying before the convocation-house dore and candititch. But when the wall was pul'd downe, to make room for the theater, the marbles were laid aside for the present. Afterwards when the theater was built, they were set up on the wall that encompasses it. Each of them hath the letter S, engraven or painted, to distinguish them from Howard's, which have an H. on them.

D. Edw. Reynolds, late deane of Ch. Ch. was elected warden of Merton coll. by vertue of the king's letters sent thereunto, dat. Jul. 7.

At Meysey-Hampton in Glocestershire to visit his kinsman Hen. Jackson, bach. of div. and rector of that towne. He heard from him many stories of his contemporaries in Corp. Ch. coll.

At Fairford neare Meysey-Hampton, where Mr. Will. Oldsworth, the impropritor, did with great curtesie shew him the beautiful church there, and the most curious painted windows, set up in the raigne of K. Hen. 7. The said church St. Edmund Thame, Kt. (who died 1534+) did finish, having been begun by his father Joh. Thame, esq. who died an. 1500. It may compare with any country church in England for it's admirable structure. It is built cathedral wise, and hath a stately tower standing in the midst of it, adorn'd with pinacles, and sculptures of men's faces and armes. The church is also adorn'd with pinacles, and hath a fair roof: and in it is an organ loft, where hath been a tunable set of organs. The windows consist of several scripture stories, verie well painted considering the time when done: and the excellency of them is describ'd in a copie of verses in a book, called University Poems.

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1. See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8490. W. & H.
2. See the II. vol. of Leland's Itin. p. 18. Hearne.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

30. D' Joh. Wallis, the keeper of the universitie registers, muniments, writings, of the said universitie, did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers &c. are reposed, to the end that he might advance his erudient genie in antiquities, especially in those of the said universitie. This was done at the request of D'. Ralph Bathurst, and on purpose to promote his generous designe. Here he layd the foundation of that book, which was 14 yeaeres after published, viz. Hist. et Antiqu. Univ. Oxon. He was so exceedingly delighted with the place and the choice records therein, and did take so much paynes for carrying on the work, least the keys should be taken away from him, that a great alteration was made in him. About 2 months after his entrance into the said tower, his acquaintance took notice of the falling away of his checks, the chang of the redness in them to white, &c. Yet he was very cheerfull, contended and healthfull, and nothing troubled him more than the intermission of his labours by eating, drinking, sleeping, and sometimes by company which he could not avoid. Afterwards Dr. Wallis seeing his diligence, he told him, that he might carry home with him such books and writings that he wanted, which he did.

Oct. 4.

He was with D'. Savage of Balliol. coll. and he told him, that he should peruse his collection which he had made of the said coll. within a quarter of an yeaare after, when then he should have finish'd them.

8. Joh. Glendall, Mr. of arts and fellow of Brasn. coll. died, and was buried at the upper end of S. Marie's chancell in Oxon. He was a minister's son of Cheshire, had been the witty Terre- filius of the universitie in 1655, at which time the acts were kept in S. Marie's church. His company was often desired by ingenious men, and therefore thrown out at a reckoning. He was a great mimick, and acted well in several playes, which the scholars before acted by stealth, either in the stone house behind and southward from Pembroke coll. or in Kettle hall, or at Halywell mill, or in the refectorie at Glocester hall. A. W. was well acquainted with him, and delighted in his company.

Feb. XI.

Charnell Pettie, esq.; somtimes high sheriff of Oxfordsh. and kinsman to A. W. died at Stoke-Lyne near Bister in the house of his grandson Ralph Holt, esq.: He was buried in the church there.

14. D'. E. Reynolds resign'd his wardenship of Merton coll. having been lately promoted to the see of Norwich.

Mar. 5.

The fellowes of Merton coll. proceeded to the election of a new warden, according to a citation that had before been stuck up; but they supposing, not without good ground, that D'. Tho. Jones, one of their society, would act foule play in the election, (having been encouraged so to doe by D'. Tho. Barlow, provost of Queen's coll. viz. that he should name D'. Thom. Clayton a stranger, and so make a devolution) the fellowes proposed to Mr. Alex. Fisher the subwarden, that they might exclude him from voting for that time, and assigne another fellow in his place, according as the statutes of the college enabled him in that point. But Mr. Fisher being of a timorous spirit, and looking upon it as an innovation, denied their request, so that D'. Jones remaining one of the 7 electors, Mr. Joseph Harvey and Mr. Nath. Sterry, two of the said seaven, did desert them out of discontent, and the next two fellowes were called up into their places. So that the said 7 fellowes going to election in the public hall, all the said 7 seniors, except Jones, did unanimously name three persons according to statute, viz. S'. Rich. Browne, somtimes fellow, now one of the clerks of the king's privie councill, Mr. A. Fisher, and D'. Rich. Lydall a physitian, somtimes fellow; but Jones named S'. Rich Browne, D'. Tho. Clayton, the king's professor of physick in the university, somtimes fellow of Pembroke coll. and D'. Priaulx, somtimes fellow of Merton. This being done, and the election devolved
to Dr. Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury, who is the visitor or patron of the coll. Clayton and Jones immediately went to London, to act in their business, and by their friends endeavours to get the said archb. to confirm Clayton. Dr. Barlow by these his underhand and false doings gained the ill will of the society of Merton coll. who stuck not [to] say, and that with concernment; that he was a most false, base and pragmatical person.

Dr. Wallis sent for A. W. to come to him, then in the muniment-room in the school tower. He desired him to give his assisting hand to the drawing up of some things that he then about; against his going to London, to prosecute the business then in being against the citizens of Oxon. A. W. was there five days in assisting Dr. Wallis, and wrote about 7 or 8 sheets concerning the brewers, inholders, bakers, alehouses, taverns, maltsters, &c. viz. of the incorporating them, and of other matters concerning them. The universitie gave content to Mr. Wood for his labour.

Dr. Clayton obtained his instruments in parchment from archb. Juxon, to be warden of Merton coll. This was done by the perpetual solicitations of S'. Cotterell, which was troublesome to the archbishop, even so much, that he was in a manner for to it for quietness sake. The next day S'. Charles procured his brother in law Dr. Clayton to have the honour of knighthood confer'd upon him.

S'. Tho. Clayton coming to Oxon. in a stage-coach, some of his neighbours of S. Aldate's parish went on horsback to meet him, as ---- Kirby clerk of the parish, Tho. Haselwood his barber, -- -- -- -- Wilcocks a barber living in S. Michael's parish, Auth. Haselwood a book-seller of S. Marie's parish, and other rabble, besides 4 or 5 scholars of his kindred. They I say meeting him about Shotover, S'. Thomas, either ashamed of their company, or for some other reason best knowne to himself, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side, which they did accordingly, and afterwards came scatteredly into Oxon. a quarter of an hour before the coach came in.

Sunday, there was a sacrament and ordination of ministers made in the Cath. ch. of Ch. Ch. by Dr. Rob. Skinner, bishop of Oxon. Savil Bradley, M. A. fellow of New coll. (and afterwards fellow of that of Magd. coll.) was one of the persons, that was to have holy orders confer'd on him; but he having been used to eat breakstuffs, and drink morning draughts, being not able to hold out with fasting, was troubled so much with wind in his stomach, that he fell in a swoone, and disturb'd for a time the ceremony. At length some cordial being procur'd, it set him up againe; yet he could hardly keep himself from a second sowning.

Further also, Dr. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxon. being there as an assistant to the bishop and to give the sacrament, it so hapned just before he was to give it, the canopy over the communion table (which had been put up there, when the choir was wainscoted about 1688) fell downe upon the vessels, and spilt the wine, and tumble the bread about. This was a great disturbance to the ceremony, and many wondred at it. Afterwards when all things were put in order, Dr. Holyday took the bole of wine in his hand, and going downe the steps to administer, it fell downe, and hurt his face. So Dr. Thom. Lamplugh of Qu. coll. who was there, was faine to officiat in his place. All these accidents hapning together, did cause much discourse in the universitie and city; and the phanaticks being ready to catch at any thing, that seemed evil, made a foule story of it, as if it had been a judgment that had befalne the loyal clergy.

Munday in the morn. S'. Tho. Clayton sent his man to the bible-clerks of Merton coll. to tell them, that their master would speak with them: whereupon the clerks immediatly went to
Mr. Fisher the sub-warden, and asked him, what they had best to doe, whether to go to him or not? He told them, he would not bid them goe or [not] goe. So they went to S. Thomas, who told them, that they were to returne to their coll. and warne all the fellows thereof, to meet him in the public hall of Merton coll. between 9 and 10 of the clock that morning. Accordingly they return'd and did their errand: whereupon when it drew towards nine of the clock, the fellows, commanded the butler, to go out of the buttery, and to deliver up the key to them. Which being done, the juniors who were at breakfast in [the] hall were put out, and the dores thereof were barred up within side. Afterwards they went into the buttery, bolted the dore thereof within, and then they conveyed themselves thro' the cellar dore next to the treasury-vault, locked it, and one of them put the key into his pocket. The fellows by this time expecting the coming of S. Tho. Clayton, they retired to the chamber of Mr. Rob. Cripps, which is over the common gate, to the end that they might see towards Corpus Christi coll. when S. Thomas came. The bachelour fellows also retired to the chamber of Georg Roberts, one of their number, over that of Mr. Cripps, for the same purpose.

About 10 of the clock in the morning came S. Tho. Clayton, with the vicechancellor and his beaulds, D'. R. Skinner bishop of Oxon. D'. Mich. Woodward warden of New college, D'. Tho. Yates principal of Brasnose coll. D'. Walt. Blanford warden of Wadham coll. D'. Jo. Fell deane of Ch.Church., D'. Rich. Allestric and D'. Jo. Dolben canons, Mr. Joh. Houghton sen. fellow of Brsn. coll. and many others. All which (some of whom were of the number of visitors or commissioners, appointed by the king to visit the universitie an. 1660.) met the said D'. Clayton in the lodgings of D'. Yate at Brasnose, and came thence by Oriel coll. to Merton. At their appearance neare Corp. Chr. coll. gate, the fellowes and bachelours came downe from the aforesaid chambers, and ranked themselves in the gatehouse next to the street. The fellowes names were these, viz. Rog. Brent, Edm. Dickenson, Joseph Harvey, Pet. Nicolls, Rob. Cripps, Nath. Sterry, Hen. Hurst and Rob. Whitehall. The bachelour fellowes were these, viz. Georg. Roberts, Edw. Jones, Rich. Franklin, Jam. Workman, Rob. Huntingdon, Edw. Turnerand, Joh. Powell. All these had not long stood in the gatehouse, but S. Tho. Clayton and his company came in at the wicket (for the common gates were not set open) and going straight forward towards the hall (he putting off his hat to the fellowes as he passed by) D'. Edm. Dicken- son, one of the fellowes, went after him, pluckt him by the sleeve, and said, 'S. Thomas, the gatehouse is the usual place of reception.' When he heard this, he beckned to the vicechancellor and the bishop, and told them 'they were to be receiv'd at the gate.' Upon this they returned back, and all stood in the gatehouse, and when they were all place, S'. Thomas asked, where Mr. Fisher the subwarden was? Mr. Brent, the senior fellow, answer'd: 'S'. Mr. sub-warden keeps his chamber, and is in his usual course of physick, so that he hath appointed me at this time his deputy.' Then S'. Thomas replied, that 'he came for admission and possession of the wardenship of Merton coll.' Mr. Brent thereupon asked him, 'where was his instrument or authority for it?' Then S'. Thomas calling his man, produced two black boxes, and in them two instruments, both with the archbishop's seal to them, and putting them into the hands of Mr. John Holloway, a covetous civilian and public notary, (father to Rich. Holloway, a counsellour, and afterwards in the time of K. Jam. 2 a judge) he read them both uncover'd with a loud voice before the company, and many others from other colleges, that by this time were gathered together, to see the effect of the matter, being all exceeding wrath against the unreasonable proceedings against Clayton, by snatching the bread out of other folkes mouths.

After the instruments were read, Mr. Brent desir'd them, before they went any farther, to read a paper, which he had in his hand, containing a protestation in the name of all the fellowes, under a public notaries hand, against the admission of S'. Tho. Clayton to the warden-ship of Merton coll.

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* He made choice of this time purposely to avoid this encounter, because his timorous spirit could not undergo it.
After Mr. Brent had read the paper, Mr. Holloway asked him, 'where was their inhibition?' (meaning an inhibition from some court, to stop S’. Thomas’s proceedings) at which Mr. Brent made a stop, and looking wistfully upon the fellows, they all replied, 'they need no inhibition, till they found grievance, and that the public notarie’s hand was sufficient for that time.' Then replied Holloway, ‘your protestation is invalid and worth nothing, and therefore they would proceed.’ Then Holloway, according to the forme, required of them admission primo, secundo, tertio: which the fellows did all courageously deny, and so immediately withdrew themselves, and went to their chambers.

After this S’. Thomas asked, 'where the clerks were?' The clerks thereupon appeared. He bad them call Dr. Tho. Jones. Dr. Jones was thereupon called, and came forthwith to him in the gatehouse. After some whispering passed between them, they drew down to the warden’s lodgings, and finding the dores fast shut, Holloway read the instruments againe bareheaded at the dore or gate leading into the said lodgings. Which being done, S’. Thomas asked Dr. Jones, ‘the keys of the lodgings were?’ he said, 'the subwarden had them.’ Then S’. Thomas desired Samuel Clerk, the superior beadle of law, to go to the subwarden, and demand of him the keys. Mr. Clerk thereupon asked him, 'whether he should goe in the vicechancellour’s name, or in his name?’ S’Tho. replied, ‘in the archbishop’s and king’s commissioners names.' Clerk thereupon went, and soon after brought this answer, that ‘there were two keyes of the warden’s lodgings, one that belonged to the warden, which he (the subwarden) had, the other to the senior deane, which Dr. Jones had lately, but when he went up to London they took it from him, which is now layd up in the exchequer. As for the key which he hath, he saith, he will not deliver it up but to the warden when he is admitted.’

After S’. Thomas had received this answer, he sent for Mr. Brent the deputy sub-warden, and then Holloway asked him againe primo, secundo, tertio, for possession, but Mr. Brent denied it. Then Holloway bid S’. Thomas lay his hand upon the latch of the dore, leading into the warden’s lodgings, which he did. Afterwards Dr. Jones whisper’d S’. Thomas in the ear, and then they went to the coll. chappel. In the way D’. Dickenson, who had more than once protested against what had been done at the warden’s dore, drew up to S’. Thomas, and told him, that ‘what he and other fellows had done at that time, was not in contempt of him or his person, but to save their oaths and not break the statutes, &c.’ but his words were heard with scorne by S’. Thomas, and so Dickenson left him.

S’. Thomas being entred with all his company (except Fell, Dolbin and Allestrie, who ran home to prayers as soon as the instruments were read at the gate) into the chappell thro the south dore, the said instruments were read againe near the warden’s seat. Which being done, Jones took S’. Thomas by the hand, and lifted him up into the warden’s seat, and said, that he as one of the senior fellows, did install him, or give him possession as warden. Afterwards rising from his seat, Jones took him by the hand, and repeated the induction or admission, as Holloway read it verbatim to him. After this was done, they all went out of the chappell the same way as they came in, and so retir’d to their respective homes.

The key of the chappell they got thus. Robert Hanham, under-butler & grome of Merton-colle, having been employed by the society, to carry letters to London to hinder S’. Thomas from coming in warden of Merton college, did, that night on which S’. Thomas came from London, go to his house in S. Alate’s parish, opposite to the Bull inn, and humbly desired of him forgiveness for what he had done: which S’. Thomas easily granted, Hanham laid downe before him the key of the college stable: whereupon Dr. Jones, who was then there consulting with S’. Thomas what was to be done on Munday morn. following, when he was to crave admission, took it up, and told S’. Thomas privately, that ‘that key would open the chappell dore, in case he should be denied entrance therein.’ Whereupon Dr. Jones kept it, and made use of it when the warden S’. Thomas went to take possession of his place, as before ’tis told you.

Afterwards the fellows used all the endeavours they could to hinder his admission and coming in among them, but all, it seems, was in vaine. The next Munday following, S’. Thomas
sent word to the college, that he would come in by force. Whereupon the fellows meeting together, caused all the college gates to be shut both forward and backward, and so they kept them a fortnight or 3 weeks, and caused some of the bachelors to keep possession of the warden's lodgings. At length, the appeal of the fellows being stopt, and "that no justice could be done for them, nor have right nor law for their money," they concluded, by the continual intercessions of timorous Fisher, to admit him.

May 3.

Friday, St. Thomas, with the vice chancellor, some of the king's commissioners, and certain heads of colleges, came a little before 10 of the clock in the morning, and the college gates being set wide open, and the fellows in the gate-house, Mr. Fisher the subwarden did there formally, according to the manner and statutes, admit him; which being done they all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession: which being done also, they went up into the dining-rome, and there had a short banquet at the college charg. Which being all done by 3 quarters past ten, the fellows went to the letany.

After St. Thomas was admitted at the publick gate, he spake a speech according to the custom: the effect of which is registered. But whatsoever was acted in this matter, which is at large here set downe, is not, nor would he suffer any thing of it to be, registered; which is the reason that it is here committed to memory by A. W. who was present 'through all the transactions of the said affaire, and wrote all the particulars downe, immediatly after they were acted.

While these things were done, in all the university and city were much concern'd at them, as several people elsewhere were. All seniors, that had known what Tho. Clayton had been, did look upon him, as the most impudent fellow in nature, to adventure upon such a place, (the wardenship of Merton Coll.) that had been held by eminent persons. They knew well to have been a most impudent and rude fellow. They knew him to have been the very lol-poop of the university, the common subject of every lampoon that was made in the said university, and a fellow of little or no religion, only for form's sake. They knew also, that he had been a most lascivious person, a great hauntor of women's company and a common fornicator. Also, that he had sided with the times; after the grand rebellion broke out in 1642, by taking the covenant, submitting to the visitors in 1648, by taking the engagement, and afterwards the oaths to be true and faithful to prince Oliver and prince Richard, otherwise he could never have kept his professorship of physick in the universitie, as he did, from 1647 to his majestie's (K. Ch. 2.) restoration and after. In fine, all people were strangely surpris'd and amased, to behold such unworthy things done after his majestie's restoration, when then they thought that nothing but justice should have taken place, and royalists prefer'd. But as I have told you before, D. Juxon, arb. of Canterbury, being overpres'd by St. Ch. Cotterell, and weary of his solicitations in behalf of Clayton, he sealed his instruments, without any more ado, for quietness sake, he himself being a very quiet man, tho' he knew well what Clayton had been. The fellows of Merton Coll. did usually say, in the hearing of A. W., that as the college was dissolv'd in the time of the grand rebellion, so it 'twas no matter to them, if it was dissolv'd againe, rather than Tom Clayton should be warden thereof.

Now let's proceed. All these things being done, I think it fit at this time, that wee should take into consideration the author of all this mischief, (Tho. Jones) and then what mischief befell the college, in having a stranger so unreasonably thrust upon them.

D. Tho. Jones therefore being thought the fittest instrument for Clayton to compass his designs, and especially for this reason, that he was ambitious, discontented, covetous and desitute of preferment, told him, that if he would dissent from the fellows, and name him with the rest to be warden, he would endeavour by all means imaginable to requite him for it, either by gratuity, preferment or other ways. This was seconded by Th. Barlow of Queen's, who had first began to be tampering with him and draw him on in this piece of roguery. He

1 Sic. Hearne.
2 Sic. Hearne.
(Clayton') told Jones, that he could easily prefer him thro the endeavours of his brother in law St. Charles Cotterel, Mr. of the ceremonies: and if that took no effect, he would after some yeares resigne his wardenship, and by friends get him to succeed him.

With these pitiful promises, invitations to his house, dinners, treats, fair words, flatteries, and I know not what, Jones promised to be faithfull to him in his knavery, and so he was, as "tis before told you. But when Clayton was settled in his place, and Jones fully saw, that he neglected him, and made him only a shoinghorne (for the truth is Clayton was false, mealie mouth'd and poore spirited) and that also the fellows and others of the junior party did despise him, and look'd upon him as an errant knave, he in great discontent retir'd, kept his chamber, and never came into the company of any person in the coll. or out of the coll. so that soon after being posset with a deep melancholy, which his strength and reason could not wearie away, without charg to himself; he fell, as 'twere, done right mad, not raving, but idle and frantick, as it appears by these passages. (1) By his walking on the mount in the college garden, very betimes in a morning, at which time he fancied birds to flutter about his head, and therefore he would be waving his armes and hat to keep them off. (2) By going oftentimes very unseasonably to the warden's lodgings, and there court and embrace one M'. -- -- -- Wood, asking her at the same time, whether the lord chancellour (Hyde) was not then behind the hangings? (3) By going once, if not twice, betimes in the morning to the chamber of Mr. Pet. Nicolls, one of the fellows, to get him to go with him to take possession of the warden's lodgings, fan[cy]ing himself to be warden. (4) By walking often in the warden's gallery, supposing himself to be warden, &c. with other ridiculous matters not now to be named; which shew, that the man wanted sleep, and that he was blinded with ambition and covetousness.

At length, upon some persuasion, he went to London an. 1662-3. or thereabouts, and by the favour of some people (of whom Arnold a civilian and college tenant was one) he got a chamber in Doctors Commons, endeavouring to get practice there among the civilians. But at length being found to be craz'd, had little or no employment. Afterwards taking a lodging in great Woodstreet in that city, remained there in great discontent till the great plague raged, and then by the just hand of God being overtaken by that disease, he was cut off from the living in the latter end of Sept. or beginning of Octob. an. 1663, being a just reward for a knave and a rogue.

Now for the mischief that befell Mert. coll. by having a married stranger thrust upon them, will appear by that which follows. But before I proceed to the particulars, I must tell you, that Clayton being fully posset at his first comming in warden, that the fellows were all his enemies, and that they endeavor'd to conceal the college-treasure from him, and not let him know the worth of his place, as it was often buzz'd into his head by his flatterers (among whom D'. Th. Barlow must not be forgotten, D'. Jones also, and another of inferior note named John Haselwood, a proud, starch'd, formal and sycophantizing cisterpiper, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physic) he took all occasions imaginable to lay out money, spend and imbezle, and this forsooth was done upon the information of those persons, that whatsoever the warden disburses for his owne use, the college must defray.

First therefore, he and his family, most of them women-kind (which before were look'd upon, if resident in the college, a scandal and an abomination thereunto) being no sooner settled, but a great dislike was taken by the lady Clayton to the warden's standing goods, namely chaires, stools, tables, chimney-furniture, the furniture belonging to the kitchyn, scullery, &c. all which was well liked by D'. Godlard, Brent, Savile. &c. These, I say, being disliked by that proud woman, because, forsooth, the said goods were out of fashion, must be all chang'd and alter'd to the great expence of the college:

1 Sir Thomas Clayton was the son of Dr. Thomas Clayton, regius professor of physic, in which place he succeeded him. See Col. 657, and under the year 1687, as well as the Fasti under the years 1611 and 1639; and Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, pag. 208. W. & H.
Secondly, the warden's garden must be alter'd, new trees planted, arbours made, roots of choice flowers bought, &c. All which tho unnecessary, yet the poore coll. must pay for them, and all this to please a woman. Not content with these matters, there must be a new summer-house built at the south-end of the warden's garden, wherein her ladyship and her gossips may take their pleasure, and any eyes-dropper of the family may harken what any of the fellows should accidentally talk of in the passage to their owne garden. And tho the warden (Clayton) told the society, that it would not cost the college above 20l. yet when it was finish'd there was an 100l. paid for it by the bursar, wanting some few shillings. This work was thought unnecessary by many persons, because it joined almost to the long gallery, the larg bay-window whereof at it's South-end affords a better prospect, than that of the summer-house.

Thirdly, by enlarging the expences in the stable much more than any of his predecessors. For tho S. Nath. Brent did keep four coach-horses, yet he was often absent. But sir Thomas tho he be often absent, yet two of his coach-horses (besides saddle-nags) were alwaies in the stable. Farther also, whereas the former wardens would take but ten or twelve load of hay out of Halywell meads (which belong to the coll. and are in the tenure of a tenant) yet this doughty knight did take up 34 load at least. And tho he used it not half, yet at the yeare's end he did, like a curr-mudgin, sell it, and put the money in his purse.

Fourthly, by burdening his accompts with frivolous expences, to pleasure his proud lady, as (1) For a key to the lock of the ladies seat in St. Marie's church, to which she would commonly resort. (2) For shoes and other things for the foot-boy.

Fifthly, by burning in one yeare three score pounds worth of the choicest billet that could be had, not only in all his rooms, but in the kitchen among his servants; without any regard had to cole, which usually (to save charges) is burnt in kitchins, and somtimes also in parlours.

Sixthly, by encroaching upon, and taking away the rooms belonging to the fellows. One instance take for all. Mr. Fisher quitted his lodgings (viz. an upper chamber with 3 studies, and a lower chamber with as many, in the great quadrangle) in July an. 1665, upon notice that the king and queen would shortly come to Oxon. there to take up their winter-quarters till towards the spring. When the K. and Qu. came which was about Michaelmas following, Mrs. Fran. Stuart, one of the maids of honour (afterwards duchess of Richmond) took possession of those lodgings, and there continued till Febr. following; at which time the queen, who lodged in the warden's lodgings, went to Westminster, and Mrs. Stuart with her, and then Mr. Fisher's lodgings laid empty for some time. At length the warden finding, that the lower chambers of the said lodgings were convenient for him, because they joyned on the south side to his parlour, and therefore they would make a dainty retiring room, or at least an inner parlour, he did, by egregious flattery with some of the fellowes, particularly with Mr. Sterry, by inviting him and them often to his lodgings, get their consents so far, as when it was proposed at a meeting of the society, to have the said rooms granted for his use, it was done conditionally, that the lower chamber, joyning to the bay-tree, in the first quadrangle, which did belong to the warden, may henceforth be allowed to that fellow, which should hereafter come into that chamber over those lower rooms that were allow'd for the warden's use. This being granted, the warden broke a dore thro' the wall that parts his parlour from the said lower rooms and makes them fit for use, at his owne, and not at the college, charge; and they yet remaine for the warden's use: whereby the best lodgings in the college, which usually belonged [to] the senior fellow, were severted and spoyl'd; and all this to please a proud and silly woman. But afterwards when Mr. Sterry saw, that he was made a shoing-horne to serve the warden's turne, (for afterwards he disused his company, and never invited him to his lodgings as formerly, only at Christmas, when the whole society used to dine there) he became his enemy, repented of what he had done before the society; and blamed his owne weakness much to be so much imposed upon, as he had been, by the most false and perfidious warden.

Sevently, by his going to law with the citie of Oxon. concerning certaine liberties in Halywell near the said citie, (the manour of which belongeth to Merton coll.) an. 1666. For the
doing of which tho', with much ado, he got the consent of the fellowes, yet going inconsiderately on, and not taking the counsell of old Charles Holloway, serjeant at law, the college was cast and much endamaged. And A. W. doth well remember, that the citizens insulted so much, when they overcame the coll. in their sute, which was tried in Westminster hall, that in their returne from London, the mayor, or chief officers of the city, did ride into Oxon, triumphantly thro Halywell, to take, as it were, possession of the liberties, that they had obtained therein. And one -- -- -- Chilnhead, as he remembers, who had been one of the bel-men of the city, but then living as an under tenant in Halywell, did in their passage present them with wine and ale, while the parish bells rang for joy, occasion'd, as 'twas supposed, by the said Chilnhead.

In all these unreasonable proceedings, Joseph Harvey, one of the fellowes, did constantly oppose the warden, and had there been more Harveys (for he was a man of a high and unlaunced spirit) they would have cur'd his proceedings so much, that they would have made him weary of the place: but most of them (the fellowes) being sneaking and obnoxious, they did run rather with the temper of the warden, than stand against him, meerly to keep themselves in and enjoy their comfortable importances.

And now by this time the college was ran exceedingly into debt, and how to pay it the society knew not. At length, upon consultation, the society address'd themselves to their patron, the archbishop of Canterbury (Sheldon) an. 1671, before whom they made it plainly to apper, that, by the warden's means, the coll. was run into debt, and that, by comparing his accounts with the accounts of those of S'. Nath. Brent, he had spent a thousand pound more than the said S'. Nathaniel, for the yeares behind, since he had been warden, &c. The warden S'. Thomas is therefore chid and reprehended by the archbishop; which was all the remedy that they could get, and an order was then made that the college should pay the debt, and not the warden; which was then look'd upon as a most unreasonable thing. But there was falseness in the matter; for he that had for 7 yeares spoken against the warden and his proceedings, and was an enemy to him, the warden did, by his usual flatteries, gain him for a time, and work'd their ends so much, that they found means that the college should pay the debt; which being done, slighted him.5

In 1667 twas expected there should be an election of fellowes, but, upon prentice that the college was in debt, there was no election made till 1672. So the publick suffer'd, and all people then said, that Merton coll. made but an inconsiderable figure in the universitie, &c.

Notwithstanding all these things, yet the warden, by the motion of his lady, did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences, among which were a very larg looking-glass, for her to see her ugly face, and body to the middle, and perhaps lower, which was bought in Hilary terme 1674, and cost, as the bursar told me, about 100. A bedstead and bedding worth 40½ must also be bought, because the former bedstede and bedding was too short for him (he being a tall man) so perhaps when a short warden comes, a short bed must be bought. As his bed was too short, so the wicket of the common gate entering into the coll. was too low, therefore that was made higher in 1676, in the month of August. The said bursar G. Roberts hath several times told me, that either he the warden, or his lady do invent, and sit thinking how to put the college to charge, to please themselves, and no end there is to their unlimited desire. He told me also, that there was no terrier taken of the goods he had, which were bought at the college charg; and therefore they did carry many of them, especially the looking glass to their country seat, called The Vach, in Chalfont parish neark Wycomb in Bucks.

5 Sic. Hearne.

The reader may see an account of Dr. Dikenson in the Biographia Brit. in the course of which this censure on his character is considered. But it is not quite clear that the prejudices against the Dr. took their rise from the increase of the fine paid by Mr. A Wood's family to Merton coll. since he might have treated the Dr. as freely under that article, in the years 1694, as he has pointed him out here.

It is possible that the Dr. when he found all opposition to be in vain, might shew such personal civility to the warden, as, to a man of Mr. A. Wood's rigid perseverance, appeared inconsistent with his former professions and behaviour. See Biograph. Brit. vol. 3. page 1066. [or Vol. 5. page 175. edition Kippis.] W. & II.
which St. Tho. Clayton had bought of the duke of York, who had received the said manour from the king, fallen unto him by the attainder of Georg Fleetwood, esq.; one that sate in judgment on K. Ch. I.

A. W. was at Sandford near Oxon. in the house of Joh. Powell, gent. which was a house and preceptory somtimes belonging to the Knights Templars. He took a note of some armes in a bay-window in a low room there. Thence he went to Littlemore, and neare it he found an antient house, called Mincherie, or Minchinouea, that is, the place of numns, founded there of old time. But nothing of the chappel or church is there standing.

He was at Thame, continued there one or more nights, transcribed all the monumentall inscriptions in the church, armes in the windows, and the armes in the windows of the free-schoole.

With D'. Jo. Fell, deane of Ch. Church, to have a sight of the leiger books of S. Frideswide's priory, and Einsham abbey. His answer was, that he would acquaint the treasurer D'. Joh. Dolbin, which he did. Afterwards A. W. went to D'. Dolbin, who told him, he would propose the matter at the next chapter. But the matter being defer'd from time to time, nothing was done in it this yeare.

His fatherly acquaintance Dr. Barton Holyday, archdeacon of Oxon. died at Eifley, of an ague, or of the new epidemicall disease, which now raged.

Saturday, buried in the cath. of Ch. Ch.

A. W. had an issue made in his left legg under his knee, by the advice of Rich. Lower, a physician of Ch. Ch. This he kept open several yeares after. And tho' it did his stomach good, yet by his continual standing at his study, and much walking withall, too much of the humour issued out, which always after made his left legg and thigh cold, especially in the winter-time. And he now thinks, that when age comes upon him, it will turne to the dead palese and be his death.

His kinswoman Ellen Pettie, the widdow of Charnel Pettie, esq; died at Stoke-Lyne, aged 85 or more, and was buried by her husband in the church there.

He received his first letters from Will. Somner the antiquary of Canterbury college in Oxon.

1 Minchery and Sandford, of these two religious houses see Tanner's Notitia Monast. p. 424 &c. Leland's Itin. in vol. 2. An account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford, p. 110. prefixe to Hearne's History of Glastonbury, p. xvi. A prospect of the Minchery is in the last mentioned work, pag. 285.

The antique table there delineated was, some years ago, removed to the Manor house at Sandford, where upon a late enquirie, no remains of it were extant. W. & H.

2 See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8518. 2. W. & H.

3 The lives and characters of Dr. Fell and Dr. Dolben are so well known that little need be said of either in this place. They were both educated in Westminster school, and elected from thence to Christ Church college. They both took up arms for the royal cause, during the civil commotions, and suffered for their loyalty by being deprived of their scholarships. After the restoration, they both met with the due reward of their merit, the former being advanced to the deanery of Ch. Ch. and the bishoprick of Oxford, the latter rising thro' various preferments to the archbishopprick of York. Both were men of extensive literature, and of noble and enlarged minds. The former will be always remembered in the university of Oxon. by his sphere of action, as an example of industry and polite learning, of true zeal for the church of Englands, and as an encourager and patron of the sciences and learned men. For more minute particulars, see the present work under the year 1660. W. & H.

4 Barton Holyday, D. D. and archdeacon of Oxford, died at Eifley near Oxon. & Oct. between 7 and 8 in the morn, and was buried the 5th of the said month, in the cathedral of Ch. Church.

He had by his first wife, Eliz. dau. of Will. Wickham of Garsington, William, who was married, but died without issue, at Abendon, and buried in Garsington church 25 January 1659, Thomas, sine prole, and George, and also a daughter or two. Afterwards he married Margaret dau. of Dr. Sheppard of Barnstaple in Devon, but the widow of Franc. Dewy, Mr. of Ato, and minister of Chipping in Wils, by whom he had issue Barton Holyday and a daughter. The said Margaret, widow of Dr. Holyday, died at Eifley 10 Dec. 1661, and was buried in the chancel there. Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8460. W. & H.

5 Dr. Lower was an eminent physician in the reign of King Chales II. He was educated at Christ Church college under the famous Dr. Willis, of whom he learned to be an excellent anatomist, and is said, in return, to have communicated many curious discoveries to that great man. Dr. Lower is remarkable for first finding out the medicinal spring at Astrop, and for his experiments relating to the transfusion of blood from one subject to another, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions; of which nevertheless he was not the original inventor. After many years successful prac- tice in London, he died there, on the 17th of January 1690, and was buried at St. Tudy near Bodmin in Cornwall.

His name has been impatiently affixed to many nostrums sold in the shops. The print of him is suspected to be a counterfeit.

See the present work under the year 1660.

Philos. Transact. No. 36. 37.

Charles, duke of Richmond, took to wife Margaret, the widow of Will. Lewes, of Glamorgan-shire, and of Blechindon in Oxfordshire, esq.; and soon after, with her consent, sold her estate at Blechindon, which her husband had bought, as it seems, of St. Tho. Coghill, to Arthur earl of Anglesey. This duke was a most rude and debanch'd person, kept sordid company, and having employed a little crook'd back Taylor of Oxon, named Herne, he would often drink with him, quarrel, and the taylor being too hard for him, would get him downe and bite his ear.

Hen. Jackson, his kinsman, rector of Hampton Meysey, died, and next day A. W. went thither, and gave his assistant to lay him in his grave. He was one of the first learned acquaintance that A. W. had; and being delighted in his company, he did for the last three years of his life constantly visit every summer, continue with him 4 or 5 days, and hear his stories with delight, that he would tell him, concerning divers learned men of the universitie and his college (Corp. Chr.) that lived and flourished when he was a young man.

J. W. esq.; an intimate acquaintance with A. W. when a junior, died in the flower of his youth, and two days after was buried in the church of Highworth in Wilts. He was the eldest son and heir of Edm. W.

"Quid species, quid lingua mihi, quid proficuit etas? 
Da lachrymas Tamulo, qui legis ista, meo."
At Abendon in Berks with J. C. purposely to see the manner of the visitation, then held by the diocesan, D. Hump. Henchman, bp. of Salisbury. He then saw the ruins of the most ancient and stately abbey, that once stood there; but those ruins are since gone to ruin. A great scandal it is, that that most noble structure should now have little or no memory of it left.

Oct. XI.

With D' Mich. Woodward, warden of New coll. to see the registers and some records of that house. He put me off from the present with some notes of his owne concerning the wardens thereof, benefactors, bishops, &c.

Nov. 10.

His kinsman Joh. Taverner, of Soundess in the parish of Nettlebed, was made choice of by his majestie to be high-sherriff of Oxfordshire &c.

Feb. XI.

He was with his cozen Taverner at the Swan-inn in Oxon. where he was a witness, that Mr. Abr. Davis should let his house in Grandpool in S. Aldate's parish, during the time of assize then approaching, and in the time of assize in the summer following, for 6s. a time; but if Mr. Taverner should die before summer assize, then should he have only 6s. for the Lent assize. He was also then a witness to other things, agreed upon between them &c.

Mar 6.

Joh. Taverner made his first entry into Oxon. to conduct thereunto justice Rob. Hyde.

Given to his cozen Taverner the high sheriff and M's. Mary Harris his daughter, upon their departure from Oxon. each of them a book fairly bound, containing the works of his brother Edw. Wood, deceased.

Apr. 23.

He began a course of chymistry under the noted chymist and rosicrucian, Peter Stchsel of Strasburgh in Royal Prussia, and concluded in the latter end of May following. The club consisted of 10 at least, whereof Frnc. Turner of New coll. was one, (since bishop of Ely) Benjam. Woodroff of Ch. Ch. another, (since canon of Ch. Ch.) and Joh. Lock of the same house, afterwards a noted writer. This Jo. Lock was a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous and never contented. The club wrote and took notes from the mouth of their master, who sate at the upper end of a table, but the said J. Lock scorn'd to do it; so that while every man besides, of the club, were writing, he would be prating and troublesome. This P. Stchsel, who was a Lutheran and a great hater of women, was a very useful man, had his lodging in University coll. in a chamber at the west end of the old chappel. He was brought to Oxon. by the honorable Mr. Rob. Boyle, an. 1659, and began to take to him scholars in the house of Joh. Cross

feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, an. 1663 aforesaid, by virtue of an act of parliament intituled 'An act touching marriages and the registering of them, as also touching births and burials.'

In testimony whereof, wee have here set our hands —

Tho. Williams. Thomas Berry.

Note that by virtue of the said act, was a register in yeolume made for the said 5 parishes, and continued by the said Jelleyman till 1690, but so imperfectly, that in those 7 years viz. from 1683 to 1660 were hardly 10 names in that part of it, belonging to S. John Bap. par. At that time when tvs taken to pieces, and S. John Bap. part surrendered into my hands. I transmitted all the names therein into this Register — Its tesor Antonius A. Wood.

See the Register itself ex autograph. Ant. a Wood, in Bib. Bod. W. H.

I have in my study a printed poem, (being only a single sheet) in 4th. intituled, In honour of Abington or on the Seuenth day of September's solemnization 1647. By John Richardson Sergeant of Abington in the County of Berks. Printed in the year 1641. I do not remember to have seen another copy of this little thing, which I have several times read with great pleasure, there being several particulars of great remark in it, as will appear from the following abstract thereof, which I have entered in my MSS. collections, (viz. vol. 112. p. 114 ) 'It is dedicated to the worshipful the major, layiffs, and burgesses of Abington. The king and parliament had published and decreed, that, on the said 7th of Sept. 1641. every parish should keep a festival (religiously to be performed) in honour of the great peacemaker, upon account of the accommodation with the Scots.

Calena is here made to be Oxford. K. Cissa is made to be founder of the abbey. The ruin'd battlements of the abbey then (1641) to be seen. The crosse then standing, which is here called 'unparallel'd and harmless,' but threaten'd to be destroy'd.

St. Helen's bells (what I never heard before) are call'd 'Aaron's bells.' Christ's hospitall near the churchyard wall. Where there also Royle's fruitful 'Nurseries,' out of which the E. of Pensbrook's gardens were supplied. There is now no nursery, nor any tradition of one. The said 7th day was a Tuesday. The festival was proclaimed, because a joyful peace was concluded betwixt the Scots and us. St. Nicholas's bells call'd 'honest Nick's Lowells.' The hundred and sixth psalm sung by two thousand 'queristers' at the crosse. The figure of K David upon the crosse, tho' afterwards destroy'd by 'hair-brain'd Sepulchralists;' an epitaph made use of for that crew by the author. Mention of the stiff-lab'd regiment Conderoy. Mention of the well known Antelope in Abington. No feast to be parallel'd with this of Abington. A great deal of money (viz. thirteen or fourteen pounds) collected that day for the poor. The author a Cavalier.'

Hearne.
next, on the W. side, to University coll. where he began but with three scholars; of which number Joseph Williamson of Queen's coll. was one, afterwards a knight and one of the secretaries of state under K. Ch. 2. After he had taken in another class of six there, he translated himself to the house of Arth. Tyliard an apothecary, the next dore to that of Joh. Cross, saving one, which is a tavern: where he continued teaching till the latter end of 1662. The chiefest of his scholars there were Dr. Joh. Wallis, Mr. Christopher Wren, afterwards a knight and an eminent virtuoso, Mr. Thom. Millington of Alls. coll. afterwards an eminent physician and a knight, Nath. Crew. of Line. coll. afterwards bishop of Durham, Tho. Bramer of Exeter coll. a noted mathematician, Dr. Ralph Bathurst of Trin. coll. a physician, afterwards president of his college and dean of Wells, D. Hen. Yerbury and D. Tho. Janes, both of Magd. coll. Rich. Lower a physician of Ch. Ch. Rich. Griffith, M. A. fellow of University coll. afterwards Dr. of phys. and fellow of the coll. of physicians, and several others.

About the beginning of the yeare 1663 Mr. Sthael removed his school or elaboratory to a draper's house, called Joh. Bowell, afterwards mayor of the citie of Oxon. situat and being in the parish of Allsaints, commonly called Alhallowes. He built his elaboratory in an old hall or refectory in the backside, (for the house it self had been an antient hostle) wherein A. W. and his felowes were instructed. In the yeare following Mr. Sthael was called away to London, and became operator to the Royal Society, and continuing there till 1670, he return'd to Oxon. in Nov. and had several classes successively; but the names of them I know not; and afterwards going to London againe, died there about 1675, and was buried in the church of S. Clement's Dane, within the libertie of Westminster.

The Chimical club concluded, and A. W. paid Mr. Sthael 30 shill. having, in the beginning of May 30, the class, given 30 shillings beforehand. A. W. got some knowledge and experience; but his mind still hung after antiques and musicke.

St. Charles Sedley, B', somtimes of Wadham coll. Charles lord Buckhurst (afterwards earl of Middlesex) St. Thom. Ogie, &c. were at a cook's house, at the signe of the cock in Bow-street neare Covent-garden, within the libertie of Westminster; and being all inflam'd with strong liquors, they went into the baleony, joyning to their chamber-window, and putting downe their breeches, they excrementized in the street. Which being done, Sedley stripped himself naked, and with eloquence preached blasphemy to the people. Whereupon a riot being raised, the people became very clamorous, and would have forced the dore, next to the street, open; but being hindred, the preacher and his company were pelted into their rome or chamber, and the windows belonging thereunto were broken.

This frolick being soon spread abroad, especially by the fanatical party, who aggravat it to the utmost, by making it the most scandalous thing in nature, and nothing more reproachful to religion than that, the said company were summoned to the court of justice in Westminster hall, where being indicted of a riot before St. Rob. Hyde, lord ch. justice of the Common Pleas, were all fined, and St. Char. Sedley being fined 500l. he made answer, that he thought he was the first man that paid for shitting. St. Rob. Hyde asked him, whether he ever read the book, called, The Compleat Gentleman, &c? to which St. Charles made answer, that, 'set aside his lordship, he had read more books than himself,' &c. The day of payment being appointed, St. Charles desired Mr. Hen. Killigrew and another gent. to apply themselves to his majestic, to get it off; but instead of that, they beg'd the said sum of his majestic, and would not abate St. Charles two pence of the money. Afterwards St. Charles taking up, and growing very serious, he was chosen a recruiter for that long parliament, which began 8 May 1661. and was dissolved in the latter end of 1678. This memoir is here set downe, because A. W. had some acquaintance with sir Ch. Sedley, and afterwards some acquaintance with Charles L. Buckhurst, when he was earl of Middlesex, at which time he would come with Fleetwood Sheppheard to Great Rowflight in Oxfordshire, and thence 3 miles beyond to Weston, in the parish

1 Sic. Hearne.
of Long-Compton, to visit Mr. Sheldon, where he found A.W. and discoursed very seriously with him.1

June.

About the 15 of June Arthur Crew, of Magot mill near Highworth in Wilts. gent. died. A.W. had been acquainted with this gentleman about 6 yeares before (he living then in Halywell, neare Oxon.) because of his great skill and knowledge in heraldry and matters relating to English families. This Mr. Crew was very deaf, and therefore living a retired and studious life, did collect and write much. After he had left Halywell, he retired to Maggot-mill, where having but little comfort of his wife, he soon after died, leaving behind him a young heire, who valuing not his father's labours, because of his ignorance, put most of his papers, as I have heard, to infamous uses.

July 27.

Thom. Baltzar, one of the violins in the king's service, mention'd before under the yeare 1658, was buried in the cloyster belonging to S. Peter's church in Westminster. See before, under the said yeare. This person being much admired by all lovers of musick, his company was therefore desired: and company, especially musical company, delighting in drinking, made him drink more than ordinary, which brought him to his grave.

Mar. 1.

A controversy having been on foot for some time, between Dr. Tho. Barlow and Dr. Tho. Lamplugh, concerning the archdeaconry of Oxford, after the death of Dr. Holyday, it was decided on the first day of March by the judges of assize, sitting in Oxon. for Dr. Barlow, the acquaintance of A.W.

An. Dom. 1664.

A meeting of the warden and fellowes of Merton coll. where the renewing of the leases belonging to the family, concerning the housing (Portionists hall and it's appurtenances) against Merton coll. as also of the Fleur de Luce with it's appurtenances, was by them proposed. They set a fine of 70£ and the lease was but 13 yeares expired.

The said sum of money was paid into the hand of Dr. Dickenson the bursar, and the leases were seal'd, the fees of which came to 7£ 9s. Rog. Brent and Edw. Turner, one a poore, and the other a busy and sneaking fellow, shew'd themselves back-friends in this matter to Mary Wood widdow, Robert, Anthony and Christop. Wood her sons.

Will. Ayliff, LL. Bac. somtimes fellow of New coll. and a founder's kinsman there, now vicar of Amersden neare to Bister in Oxfordshire, and lately schoolmaster of Thame school (but began to teach there after A.W. had left that school) leap'd naked out of his window, belonging to the vicaridge of Amersden, and broke several parts of his body, and died soon after. He had married a yong rich widdow, li[ved] high, and had several children by her; but shee dying in the prime of her yeares, and leaving him and the children little or nothing of her estate, and her joynture going away with her life, he grew exceedingly discontented thereupon, and made away with himself.2

From Ap. 29. to May 27. A.W. assisted Dr. Jo. Wallis in digesting and ordering the evidences, writings and books belonging to the university, which are repos'd in the muniment room in the school-tower.

Dr. Tho. Barlow installed archdeacon of Oxon. in the cathedral of Ch. church.

At North-More, with Mr. Pet. Nicolls, where we were entertain'd by Mr. -- -- Twyford. Thence wee went to Bampton, where wee lodged one night in the house of Mr. Tho. Cook, mentioned. He was made steward to Eleanor Gwynne, and afterwards to her son the duke of St. Alvan's, which employment introduced him to the notice and favour of the king. In the reign of James II. he was not much esteemed by the court. But when King William came to the crown, he was made one of the gentlemen ushers and daily waiters to that monarch, and afterwards usher of the black rod. He was the friend and patron of Prior. W. & H.

1See Hearne.

2See pag.

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1 Hen. Killigrew, Hen. Savile, Hen. Gwy, Baptist May, Charles lord Baehurst, John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, John earl of Mulgrave, and Fleetwood Sheppard, were members of those factions parties which calamified the success of Charles the II. in the private appartments of his favourite ladies. This last, the son of William Sheppard of Great Rowght in Oxfordshire, was first entered a commoner of Magdalen hall, and soon after made student of Ch. Ch. After the restoration, he went to London and commenced an acquaintance with the wits and Belle Esprits above mentioned. He was made steward to Eleanor Gwynne, and afterwards to her son the duke of St. Alvan's, which employment introduced him to the notice and favour of the king. In the reign of James II. he was not much esteemed by the court. But when King William came to the crown, he was made one of the gentlemen ushers and daily waiters to that monarch, and afterwards usher of the black rod. He was the friend and patron of Prior. W. & H.

2See Hearne.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

one of the vicars. The next morning very early I went to the castle, neare the church there, and took the ruins ' thereof, and so return'd to Oxon.

Upon the taking up of a thick marble stone, lying in the middle of the choir of Beverley in Yorkshire, neare the entrance into the choir, was found under it a vault of squared free-stone, five foot in length, two foot in breadth at the head, and one foot and a half at the foot. In this vault was discovered a sheet of lead, four foot in length, containing the dust of St. John of Beverley, as also six beads, three of which were cornelian, the other crumbled to dust. There were also in it 3 great brass pins, and 4 iron nayles. Upon this sheet of lead was fixed a plate of lead, whereon was this following inscription, a copie of which was sent to A. W.


A box of lead, about 7 inches in length, six inches broad, and five in height, did lay athwart the plate of lead. In this box were divers pieces of bones mixt with dust, yielding a sweet smell.

A blazing starr seen by several people in Oxon. and A. W. saw it in few nights after on Botley causey, about 6 at night, in his return from Cumnore. In the next yeare followed a great plague in England, prodigious births, great inundations and frosts, warr with the Dutch, sudden deaths, particularly in Oxon. &c.

A. W. and his mother, and his eldest brother and his wife, went to the lodgings of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, president of Trinity college, to welcome him to Oxon. who had then very lately brought to Oxon. his new married wife, Mary, the widow of Dr. Jo. Palmer, late warden of Alls. Coll. which Mary was of kin to the mother of A. W. They had before sent in sack, charlet, cake and sugar, to welcome the said married couple. Dr. Bathurst was then about 40 years of age, so there was need of a wife.

Thom. Henant, M. A. vicar of Thame, in whose house A. W. sojourned when he went to school there, died. He was buried in the chancell there, and was descended from the Henants of Henant in the Arbour in Herefordshire.

Mrs. Cath. Fisher, the wife of Thom. Rowney of Oxon. an attorney, and godmother to A. W. died in her husband's house in S. Giles parish. Buried in the chancell of S. Thomas parish church Oxon. at which time A. W. was one that held up the pall.

A. W. having now spent some years, in perusing the registers and muniments in the school tower, by the leave only of Dr. Wallis, it was now the desire of the said doctor, for his own security; that I should gain the leave of the vicellanellour, Dr. Rob. Say of Oriel coll. Whereupon A. W. did repaire to him on the 13 of Febr. and desired his leave, which was afterwards granted.

Dr. Wallis and A. W. repaired to the vicellanellour, and there A. W. did take an oath before them, in the presence of Mr. Thom. Hyde a public notary, to be true and faithfull in the trust put on A. W. and not to imbezilie or purloyne any of the said registers or muniments.

1 This draught is now in the Ashm. mus. (Inter Cod. MSS. Am. a Wood 8505.)
2 John Palmer, alias Vaux, Dr. of physic, warden of Allscoules, one of the recruiters of the long Parliament, died 4 March 1628, and was buried in Allscoules chappell towards the upper end. He was an apothecaries son of Taunton in com. Som. And had took to wife Mary, (which Mary was afterward married to Dr. Ralph Bathurst, president of Trinitie coll. in Oxon.) the sole daughter and heire of John Tristram of Bampton in com. Devon. counsellour at law (by Mary his wife one of the daughters of James earl of Marlborough.) The said Dr. Palmer had issue by his said wife Mary, John Palmer, a merchant in London, Mary, who was married to Richard Chawner of Edmondston in Salisbury, gent. in Triniii coll. chappell Oxon. 28 Feb. (Shrove-tuesday) 1669, and Elizabeth, who was married to George Hayward, master of arts, of Wadham coll. son of Tho. Baynard of Cliff in com. Dors. gent.
3 Sic. Harene.
Another comet in N. E. was seen at Oxon. with the tayle towards S. E.

He began to peruse the evidences of Oriel. coll. in their treasury, where the society left him to himself, and lent him the key. He continued there till the 5 of June. And at that time perused some of the registers of that Coll.

He began to peruse the evidences of Linc. coll. The rector and fellows put the keys of the tower in my hands, and perused them in the chamber of Mr. Hen. Foulis, joyning to the said tower ———— Clerke a fellow, conceited and impertinent, pretending to direct him and instruct him. So whispering Foulis in the 4 yeare, wee got him to be remov'd. A. W. continued there at least 4 days, and the rector and fellows had so good opinion of him, that they intrusted him with a long bag of money in the said treasure or tower, which A. Wood saw there laying.

He began to peruse the evidences of Universitie coll. Mr. Will. Shippen, one of the fellows and lately proctor of the universitie, did attend him. They took the evidences and rolls out of the tower into an upper chamber adjoyning, and there continued till the 29 day.

In the month of July he perused the evidences, belonging to divers churches in Oxon. as S. Michæl on the 5. and 6. S. Peter in the cast on the 7. and 8. S. Martin on the 21 and 22. S. Aldate 28, 29. &c.

He began to peruse the evidences of Exeter coll. These are well ordered, and methodically digested, and are reposed in a lower rone, near to the gatehouse looking Northwards. They were taken out of the said roome, and carried to the lodgings of the rector of that college, called D'. Joseph Maynard, and in his dining roome A. W. perused them in 4 or 5 days; in which time the said doctor was exceeding civil to him. This D' was an old standard, had much of a true English temper in him, was void of dissimulation and sneaking politicks, and at leisure times he would entertaine A. W. with old stories relating to the universitie and the learned men of his time. He also then perused some of the registers.

He began to peruse the cat. of fellows of Exeter coll. which is reposed in the library there, and soon after transcrib'd it all for his own use.

They were taken out of the said roome, and carried to the lodgings of the rector of that college, called D'. Joseph Maynard, and in his dining roome A. W. perused them in the space of 3 or 4 days. The old accompts of that coll. wherein their fellows are either weekly or quarterly mention'd, are lost. So A. W. was much put to a push, to find when learned men had been of that coll.

The king came from Salisburie to Oxon to avoid the plague raging throughout the nation, and took up his quarters in Ch. Ch.

The queen came for the same purpose, and took up her quarters in Merton coll.

A. W. was with D'. Say the vicechancellour, to have his leave to goe up into the galleries in Bodlie's library, where the MSS. are repos'd, to the end that he might have a full perusal of them, without troubling the second keeper, or porter of the said library, to fetch every book that he wants, which was granted. A little before this grant, A. W. told Mr. Tho. Hyde, the chief keeper of the said library, what he intended to doe, and that he should goe with him to be a witness of the vicechancellour's leave. Whereupon the time being appointed to goe, which was in the afternoon of the same day, he (Mr. Hyde) did goe in the morning before to the vicechancellour, and desired him not to grant Mr. Wood leave, unless he would promise him to give him his helping hand to the making of a catalogue of the MSS. in Bodlie's library.

1 Sic m. auctoris. Hearne.  2 Sic. Hearne.  3 See Wood's MSS. in nou. Ashm. 5512. pag. 25—67. W. & H.
So tho there was underhand-dealing in this matter, yet Mr. Wood did then partly promise to do it; yet Mr. Hyde seeing afterwards how he (Mr. Wood) was involv'd in a public work, he never urged him to it a second time.

The queen left Oxon. and went after the king to Westminster.

About that time A. W. began to peruse the MSS. in the public library, and took great paynes in plucking downe every book.

_Ant. 17 Car. II._

He began to peruse the evidences of Alls. coll. which were brought from the tower over the gate into the lodgings of D'. Th. James, warden of the said coll. They were put in good method, as Exeter college evidences were, and therefore it saved him much trouble. He also perused certaine registers of that house, which he was permitted to carry home with him for a time. D'. Tho. Millington was not then at home, otherwise (as he had told A. W. afterwards) he should never have seen them. A. W. asked him the reason why? He answer'd, that as the publication of the _Monasticon_ had bred a great deal of trouble, and had caused suits in Westminster hall, so would the publication of _Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon._ which A. W. was about to publish; but it lieth not as yet.

It was allow'd by the society of Merton coll. that A. W. might peruse the evidences in their treasury, in the presence of Mr. Pet. Nicolls, one of their number.

Certaine registers belonging to Magd. coll. were by A. W. perus'd.

He began to peruse some of the evidences belonging to the said coll. They were taken out of the treasury for his use, and put into the exchequer, where he perus'd them, and kept the key in his pocket till he had finish'd them. They were evidences that mostly belonged to St. John Baptist's hospital, which was annex'd by the founder to his coll.

Perus'd the evidences of Queen's coll. and afterwards a leiger or transcript of all the evidences by the favour of D'. Barlow. All done in the dining roome belonging to his lodgings.

D'. Hen. Deane of New coll. and A. W. waited on the warden of that house, with a desire to see the evidences of that house. His answer was, that he would ask the consent of the fellows. All their evidences are transcrib'd into several folios of parchment or vellum.

The warden, with the consent of the fellowes, lent A. W. the first leiger-book, containing evidences relating to the scite of the coll. their tenements in the city of Oxon. and lands in Oxfordshire. The leave was granted 28. Jul. and A. W. perus'd it in his owne study.

A. W. 4 repaired to Dr. Rich. Baylie, president of that coll. to do 5 me the favour to let him peruse the evidences of his coll. as other societies had done. He refer'd him to Mr. Joseph Taylour, a lame fellow of that house, who had drawne up a short and trite account of the founder, foundation, presidents and benefactors thereof, which he lent to him, and he transcrib'd it. But this contenting him not, D'. Pet. Mews, who shortly after succeeded D'. Baylie in [the] presidency, did freely give him leave to peruse the evidences.

About the same time he perus'd the evidences of Brasnose and other colleges.

In the beginning of Dec. he was taken with an ague: whereupon taking physick and bleeding, his body was pluck'd downe, and much time was lost before he could recover himself, and be in a posture to study.

Marie Wood widdow, the mother of A. Wood, died in her house against Merton coll. aged 65 or more.

Buried by the remaines of her husband in Merton college church.

Paid to the collectors of the pole-money, of the parish of S. Joh. Bap't. wherein he lived, 1d. as a gentleman, and 1' for his head, towards the carrying on the warre between the English and

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1. _F. repaired to St. John's coll. to Dr._ HERRNS.
2. _Sic, in auctoris._ HERRNS.
4. _L. 264._ W. & H.
the Dutch at sea. This is set downe here, because it was the first tax that A. W. ever paid. He paid others afterwards, especially in the reign of K. Will. 3.

An. 1667.
{ 18 Car. II.

Apr. 2. The bones of Tho. Wood, father to A. W. were taken up, and laid close to those of his wife.

May 2. Perused the evidences of S. Marie Magd. church, in the North suburb of Oxon. reposed in a vestrie, joyning to the church there.


14. He went to London in the stage-coach. His companions were all scholars, amonge whom was Obadiah Walker, the senior fellow of University coll. They all lodg'd that night at Beaconsfield, and then A. W. became acquainted with the said Mr. Walker, and so continu'd his acquaintance til death parted them.

16. Early in the morn. being Sunday, A. W. went to the Middle Temple, and found out Mr. Dugdale in the apartment belonging to Elias Ashmole. He gave him D'. Barlow's letters, and after he had read them, which were to introduce him into the Cottonian library, he expressed great civility to him. He then appointed him to call on him the next morning, and he should have letters from him to S'. Jo. Cotton.

17. Accordingly he went, and found him in the said apartment (where he lodg'd) and discoursed with him concerning various matters of antiquity. He then gave him his letter to S'. Joh. Cotton, wherein was inclosed that of D'. Tho. Barlow. So posteth forthwith to Westminster, he found S'. Joh. Cotton in his house, joyning almost to Westminster hall. He was then practising on his lute with his instructor, and when he had done, he came out to him in the hall, and receiv'd him kindly, invited him to dinner, and directed him to Mr. Rich. Pearson, who kept the key of the library. Here was another trouble. For the said Mr. Pearson being a lodger in the house of Rob. Scot, a bookseller living in Little Britaine, he was forced to walke thither, and much adoe there was to find him, but find him at last he did, and by his appointment he met him the next day at St. John's Cotton's house, where he lent him two MSS. which being run over and perused in half a day, yet before he could get two more (for no more were to be at a time lett out) it would be a whole day (perhaps two) before A. W. could find out the said Mr. Pearson, to let him have more. This was very troblesome, and how to help it he could not tell. At length an antient gentleman, named Mr. Withrington, who was an old servant, and housekeeper when St. John and his family went into the country, seeing to what trouble A. W. was put, advis'd him for the future to take his opportunities to come in the long vacation to study; for then St. John being absent for 3 or more months together, he did usually leave the key of his library in his hands. Afterwards he took his advice, and went to London in the long vacations, and then Mr. Withrington being constantly in the house, he would conduct A. W. into the very next room of joyning to the library, where he would bring to him what books he pleased, which he pointed out in the catalogue. So that spending there 9 hours in a day constantly for a fortnight or more together, he at length did effect his business.

This Mr. Pearson (who was a learned man, and yonger brother to 1 Dr. Pearson, bp. of Chester) being seldome to be found, A. W. went with letters of commendation from D'. Rob. Say, provost of Oriel coll. (which he brought with him from Oxon.) to the lodgings of Mr.

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1 See Wood's MSS. in max. Ashm. 2513, p. 298. W. & H.
2 Richard Pearson was born at Earlton in Norfolk, and educated at Eton school, from whence being elected to King's college Cambridge, he became fellow of that house. In 1630, he was candidate with Mr. Crame for the Rhetoric profeship in Gresham college, which was carried by the latter. In 1669, he was appointed under keeper of the royal library at St. James's. Oct. 8.

1667, he was chosen law-professor at Gresham college, and in 1669 went on Dr. of civil law at Cambridge, where he died Aug. 8. 1670. He was a most excellent scholar, a most admired Grecian, and died, as was reported, a Roman-Catholic.

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1 L. Dr. John Pearson. Hearke.
Will. Prinn in Lincoln's inne, chief keeper of the records in the tower of London, to the end that he would introduce him among the records there, for the carrying on of a publick work. Mr. Pryme received him with old fashion compliments, such as were used in the raigne of K. Jam. I. and told him, he should see what he desir'd, and seemed to be glad, that such a yong man as he (A.W.) was (for so he call'd him) should have inclinations towards venerable antiquity, &c. He told him then, that if he would call upon him the next morning at 8 of the clock, he would conduct him to the tower, for he had business then to do there, being about to print another book.

A. W. went precisely at the time appointed, and found Mr. Pryme in his black taffaty-cloak, edg'd with black lace at the bottom. They went to the tower directly thro the city, then lying in ruins, (occasion'd by the grand conflagration that hapned in 1666) but by his meeting with several citizens, and prating with them, it was about 10 of the clock before they could come to the same place. He there shew'd A. W. a place where he should sit and write, shew'd him the Repertorium, and spoke to Jennings, the racher of the records, that he should let him have any record, that he should point at in the said Repertorium. After that, he conducted A. W. into the white tower, where he was strangely surpriz'd, to see 'such vast number of charters and rolls, that were there reposed &c. He found Mr. Dugdale in the office where he was to sit, who was running over a course of rolls, in order to the drawing up and finishing either his 3. vol. of Monasticon Anglicanum or his Baronage: And so long as A. W. stayd in London, which were but a few days, he spent them there in his company, and at 12 of the clock every day they din'd together at a cook's house within the tower, and sometimes had Jennings &c. (a boon blade) among them.

The same day at night, A. W. sent letters by the post to D'. Tho. Barlow, to let him know, what he had done at London, and to give him thanks for the fatherly favours he did unto him.

He returned to Oxon. It was the first time that A. W. was at London; and the truth is, his time being short, he only took measures, what to doe at his next going to that place.

He began to peruse the evidences, rent-rolls, &c. in Ch. Ch. treasury, over the cloyster July. 18. there, and continued so doing all the remaining part of July, all August, and part of Sept. For there was work enough for a curious and critical antiquary, that would hold him tugg for a whole yeare. There are a great many evidences which belonged to S'. Frideswyde's priory, but no rent-rolls of their lands and tenements. There are many evidences and rent-rolls that belonged to Osney abbey, and innumerable broken writings and rolls, which belonged to the priories and nunneries that were dissolved by the act of card. Wolsey, towards the erection of his college in Oxon. But this the reader must know, that the said college being not settled by law when the cardinal fell, all the lands, which were appointed for the said coll. came into the king's hands. So that between the cardinal's fall, and the settlement of the college by the king, which was 3 years at least, most of the lands of the said dissolved priories and nunneries, being sold to, or beg'd of the king by, hungry courtiers, who had only the king's grant for them, without the ancient evidences belonging to them, those evidences remained still in Cardinal, now Ch. Ch. coll. And because the members thereof have not the lands, which those evidences concern, they take no care of the evidences, but lay them in a by place expos'd to weather, and thereby are much perish'd, and become not legible. From these evidences did A. W. furnish S'. Will. Dugdale with many things, which he inserted in his third vol. of Monasticon Anglicanum, viz. with those four evidences in p. 11. concerning Wallingford: with eleven others in p. 13, 14, 15. concerning Littlemore nunnerie, within the precincts of Sandford in Oxfordshire, which by a mistake Sr. William hath added to Sandford in Berks: with 4 copies in p. 30, 31. concerning Horkesley, a cell to the abbey of Telford: with a
copie in p. 77. h. concerning Ottham piory: with the charter concerning the hospital of Ginges in Essex, otherwise called Gynge-Montegney, and with many others, which he thought not fit to be published.

John Willis, younger brother to D. Thom. Willis the famous physitian, was then chapter-clerk of Ch. Church; and he then designing to make a repertorie of records belonging to the said church, made choice of that time to do it, to the end that he might have the assistance of A. W. which he freely imparted, and demonstrated to him from several evidences, what encroachments that church had suffered in many places in Oxon. on their lands and tenements, which formerly belonged to S. Frideswyde and Osney.

John Aubrey, of Easton-Piers in the parish of Kington S. Michæl in Wilts, was in Oxon. with Edw. Forest a bookseller, living against Alls. coll. to buy books. He then saw lying on the stall Notitia Academiae Oxoniensis; and asking, who the author of that book was? he answer'd, the report was, that one Mr. Anth. Wood, of Merton coll. was the author, but was not. Whereupon Mr. Aubrey, a pretender to antiquities, having been contemporary to A. Wood's elder brother in Trin. coll. and well acquainted with him, thought, that he might be as well acquainted with A. W. himself. Whereupon repairing to his lodgings, and telling him who he was, he got into his acquaintance, talk'd to him about his studies, and offer'd him what assistance he could make, in order to the completion of the work that he was in hand with Mr. Aubrey, was then in a sparkish garb, came to town with his man and two horses, spent high, and flung out A. W. at all reckonings. But his estate of 700li. per. an. being afterwards sold, and he reserving nothing of it to himself, liv'd afterwards in a very sorry condition, and at length made shift to rub out by hanging on Edm. Wyld, esq; living in Blomesbury near London, on James earle of Abendon, whose first wife was related to him, and on S. Joh. Aubrey, his kinsman, living sometimes in Glamorganshire, and somtimes at bosstall near Brill in Bucks. He was a shiftless person, roving and magotiched, and somtimes little better than erased. And being exceedingly credulous, would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with 'folitures, and misinformations, which somtimes would guid him into the paths of error.'

Perus'd the evidences of S. Joh. Baptist coll. by the favour of D. Mews the president, who treated A. W. with more freeness and libertie, than any other head of a house. The keys of the tower over the gate were freely put into my hand, and he perus'd the evidences partly in the tower, and partly in a chamber on the south side of it, which then belonged to Edw. Bernard,
one of the proctors of the university: for thro his chamber was the passage up to the tower. There are many evidences belonging to Walton manor, and the manour of S. Giles, both in the north suburb of Oxon, which evidences had belonged to Osney, Godstow, &c. as having been formerly lords of those manours.

Whereas in the month of May 1667 A. W. had leave given to him by the parishioners of S. Marie Magdalen parish, to peruse their evidences, reposed in their church, he did then find among them a register of paper, containing (1) marriages from 1574 to 1591. (2) christnings from 1577 to 1591. (3) burialls from 1574 to 1591; which register being worn, torn, and hardly legible, A. W. did transcribe on Dutch paper, and caused it to be bound with a past-board cover and velum over it. Which register, with the old, he delivered to the parishioners, the old to be laid up in the chest, the transcript to be kept in the clark's hands, &c.

Matthew Hutton, M. A. fellow of Brasn. college, and A. W. went to Borstall near Bril in Bucks, the habitation of the lady Penelope Dinham, being quite altered since A. W. was there in 1646. For whereas then it was a garrison, with high bulwarks about it, deep trenches and pallasdoes, now it had pleasant gardens about it, and several sets of trees well growne. The errand of A. W. there was to see the levee of the family, first for the satisfying of himself, as to matters to be extracted thence for his book, about to be published, and secondly to extract thence what he could find for the 3d. vol. of Monast. Anglicanum; which were the copies of some charters that are printed in the said 3d. vol. p. 18, containing the hermitage of Muswell in the parish of Piddington neare Borstall. This leve-book, written in parchment, contains the evidences and other matters concerning the lands, pertaining to the lords of Borstall, lying at Borstall, and in Bucks, and Oxforshire, and was made and written by the care of Edm. Rede, esq., lord of the manour of Borstall, temp. H. 6. In the beginning of this book is represented in colours the manour house of Borstall, with a moat round it, and the lord of the manour (Johannes filius Nigelli) issuing out of his house to meet a certain king and his retinew. And at some distance from the house the lord kneels downe to the king, and presents him with a boare's head on the top of a sword or speare. This, as the tradition of the family goeth, is an allusion to the custome of the manour (Borstall) to present the king with a boare's head, because the said manour was in antient time, when 'twas woody, a stall or den for wild boares.

Between 9 and 10 of the clock at night, being an hour or two after supper, there was seen by them M. H. and A. W. and those of the family of Borstall, a Draco volans fall from the sky. It made the place so light for a time, that a man might see to read. It seemed to A. W. to be as long as Allsaints steeple in Oxon. being long and narrow: and when it came to the lower region, it vanished into sparkles, and, as some say, gave a report. Great raines and inundations followed &c.

M. Hutton and A. W. walked from Borstall to see some churches, and what of matter of antiquity wee could find in them, and about 12 of the clock they arrived at Notley, in the parish of Long-Crendon in Bucks, to see the ruins of the abbey there, originally built for Black Canons. Mr. Norris Lenton, the owner of it (from the family of the lord Norris) was an antient bachelour, and had formerly been a great traveller, and being a person of good breeding and a scholar, he receiv'd them with great curtesie. They met there capt... -- Sanders of Haddington, and after dinner they viewed the ruins, which shew'd that it had been a stately place, and therefore the spectacle was more sad &c. In one of the windows of a lower roome were the armes of Stafford, duke of Bucks. When A. W. went to school at Thame, he usually retir'd to this place to gather nuts, having been then great plenty, and more in antient time, which caused it to be called Nutley, that is, the place of Nuts.

Rec'd from D. Savage, master of Balliol coll. his book lately printed, entit. Balliofergus &c. in requitall for what A. W. had done in order to it's composition. In the said book. p. 28. he calls A. W. 'his friend,'  

He went to the house of S. George Croke, lord of Water-stoke neare to Thame in Oxfordshire, where he found a great diversion, in perusing and taking the armes and monuments in the church, and in the manour house belonging to the said S. George. A. W. lodged, by the appointment of the said S. George, in an antient room called 'the king's room,' because K. H. 0. had lodged therein, and 'twas, as he remembers, at the end of the dining-rome. The manour of Water-stoke S. George Croke a judg had purchased of the Caves or , and having an only son, who was a sort or fool, or both, would not leave Water-stoke to him, but to the son of his brother (a clergy man) named sir Georg Croke, before mention'd, sometimes fellow of Alls. coll. and afterwards high sherriff of Oxfordshire; but after the death of his wife (who was an Onslow of Surry) he ran into debt, retired to London, followed women, and ruin'd himself. Some years after his death (which, hapned in 1681) the heir and executor, or those that were intrusted with the estate, sold Water-stoke to — — Ashhurst a trader of London, who pulling downe all the old house, build this that stands of brick, an. 1695.  

Tho. Gore of Alderton in Wilts, esq; having published, about the beginning of this yeare, A Catalogue of Authors that had written of Herallury, he sent A. W. a printed copie of it, with a desire that he would add more authors to them. Whereupon interleaving the book, he added to it as much as came to half that book that was printed this yeare; which being done, he sent them away in the beginning of July this yeare, and afterwards more as they came to his hands. See more in Octob. 1674.  

Rec'd a letter from Cornwall, that the body of a giant of 10 foot long was there lately found in digging or plowing. Dr. Rich. Trevour had also a letter thence, or else from Devonshire, that attested the like matter.  

A. W. went to Cooper's hill, in the parish of Brockworth, 4 miles distant (towards Oxon.) from the city of Glocester, in the company of his acquaintance Tim. Nourse, M. A. and fellow of University coll. This Cooper's hill is a lone-house, own'd by their acquaintance 2 Joh. Theyer, gent. who had then a very fair library of MSS. repos'd in a roome, which he had built to retaine them. The next day Mr. Nourse went forward to see some of his relations, and A. W. set himself to peruse the MSS. which the said Mr. Theyer had been neare 40 yeares in gathering, and did catalogue many of them.  

Mr. Nourse returning to us the day before, wee went this day to Glocester, where we saw the cathedral and monuments therein, and several parts of the city; afterwards wee went to the taverne with one or two of the choire, drank a glass of wine and had a song, and so when 'twas neare dark, we return'd to Cooper's hill.  

Returned to Oxon. brought a MS. or two with him, and others were sent after him by a carrier to peruse; which afterwards he returned.  

Took physic and bleded to prevent the comming of an ague.  

His acquaintance Rob. Dormier, of Rousham in Oxfordshire, esq; did take to wife Mrs. Anne Cotterel, one of the daughters of S. Charles Cotterel, M. of the ceremonies. This Rob. Dormier, when he was a yong man, lived very high in London, in the time of Oliver, and he and S. Will. Sedley, elder brother to Sr. Charles, did strive who should out-vie each other in gallantry, and in splendid coaches; but afterwards marrying Catharine, the daughter of Mountague earl of Lindsey, which was his first wife, he took up, and grew rich.  

Went with Tranc. Dryer (an outlander, borne at Brene) now a sojournour in Oxon, for the sake of the library, to S. Georg Croke's house at Water-stoke, to keep part of the Christmas, and continued there till 2 of Jan.  

2 See above, under the year 1646. "Hearne."
S't Edw. Bysshe, Clarencecaux king of armes, was at the Crowne inn near Carfax in Oxon, in order to visit part of the county of Oxon. being part of the province belonging to Clarencecaux. A W. was with him several times, cate and drank with him, and had several discourses with him concerning armes and armory, which he understood well, but he found him nice and supercilious. Few gentlemen appeared, because at that time there was a horse-race at Brackley. Such that came to him, he entred if they pleased. If they did not enter, he was indifferent, so the visitation was a trite thing. Many look'd on this matter, as a trick to get money. A little before his departure he gave A. W. a dash of his office, viz. he entred 3 or more descents of his family, a copie of which he hath lying by him. Afterwards S't Edward having a coach and four horses with him, he went to Banbury. There were only with him old — --. With a herald painter of London and his clerk (Gregorie) the former of which trick'd the coates, the other entred them in the book of visitation. He the said S't Edw. Bysshe was in Oxon. againe in 1675, to make an end of his visitation, but A. W. was then absent.

An. \{ Dom. 1669. \\
\{ 20 Car. II.

By virtue of a ticket, some days before put into the hands of A. W. he went to the Guildhall of Oxon. to participate of a feast, there kept for the natives of Oxon.

They all met at 9 of the clock in the morn. in the said hall, and marched thence very orderly (in number about 440) downe the High street, with a minister before them, had a sermon in the church of S. Pet. in the East, preached by Rob. Field, M. A. of Trin. coll. borne in Grope lane in S'marie's parish, and retiring to the hall againe, had a noble entertainment; which done, there was a collection made to bind out two or more boyes apprentices. This was the first time that the natives of Oxon. had a feast, being begun and put forward by -- -- -- Paynton the townclerk, a native of Oxon.

Monday was the first day that the flying-coach went from Oxon. to London in one day. A. W. went in the same coach, having then a boot on each side. Among the six men that went, Mr. Rich. Holloway, a counsellour of Oxon. (afterwards a judge) was one. They then (according to the vice-chancellour's order, 'stuck up in all public places') entred into the coach at the tavern dore against Alls. coll. precisely at 6 of the clock in the morning, and at 7 at night they were all set downe in their inn at London. The occasion of A. Wood's going to London was, to carry on his studies in the Cottonian library and elsewhere.

Cosmo de Medicis, prince of Tuscany, entartained by the members of the universite of Oxon.

A. W. return'd from London, and soon after collected from his friends the particulars of the prince's entertainment.

[* From the Oxford Almanack for the year 1692. Printed at Oxford in that year, small svo.]

An order for preventing abuses and irregularities in carriage.

1. For the carriage of one hundred weight of goods, from the feast of All Saints, to the feast of the Annunciation, or Lady-day, four shillings. And for the rest of the year 3s. 6d.

2. For the carriage of any person by wagggon, four shillings.

3. For the carriage of the greatest parcel, (all being to be esteemed parcels unil. one quarter of an hundred weight;) one shilling, and so less in proportion for those that are less: except that for a single hat and ease, nine pence.

4. For the carriage of any burden, not exceeding one hundred weight nor less than one quarter of an hundred weight, from the shop or warehause, where the goods were unladen, unto the owner's habitation or shop, three pence, and for a parcel one penny.

5. All letters directed to scholars shall be left at the butteries of their respective colleges or halls; and for the delivery of every such letter, shall be given only one halfpenny loaf, as was accustomed, but if any carriage comes with a letter, nothing shall be given for the delivery of that letter.

That all stage-coaches travelling between the said university and city of London in two days shall respectively set forth from Oxford, at, or before, the hour of nine by St. Mary's clock; and shall in like manner set forth from London, so as to pass by St. Giles's church in the suburbs, at, or before, the same hour, by the clock of the said church: and in all other points the carriars are to take care, that passengers be conveyed to their respective stages, safe and in a reasonable time.

Carriage by water is to be estimatet after the rate of oneshilling for every hundred weight.

From our Lady-day unto Michaelmas, the coaches go every day in the week between Oxford and London, and carry passengers in one day, every passenger paying ten shillings. But after Michaelmas until our Lady-day the coaches go out every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, and carry passengers in two days, each passenger paying ten shillings.]
May 21.

D. Rich. Pearson of Cambridge, and Mr. Tho. Hyde the chief library-keeper, gave a visit to A. W. A. W. entertain'd them at the taverne against Alls. coll. See before, in the yeare 1667.

June 26.

A. W. was dismist from his usual and constant diet, which for many yeares he had taken in the house where he was borne, and then lived, by the rudeness and barbarity of a brutish woman, of which he afterwards repented, when too late. A. W. was put to his shifts, a great deale of trouble, and knew not what to doe, because his dismiss was suddaine, whereas there should have been a month's warning at least. He was asham'd to go to a publick house, because he was a senior master, and because his relations lived in Oxon. and to go to Merton coll. (which he had left, as to his diet, for several yeares before) he was much resolv'd in himself against it. He had a name in the buttery-book there, and took bread and beere when he could go no where else for meat. By his much fasting, and drinking more than usually, the whole course of his body was chang'd. Weaknesses came into several of his joynnts, especially in the leggs, and great noises in his eares: and in the next yeare he found a deafness, first in his right, and afterwards in his left, care, which continued more or less till death. This disaster, A. W. look'd upon as the first and greatest misery of his life. It made him exceeding melancholy and more retir'd; was also at great charg in taking physic and slops, to drive the noises out of his eares, and D. Joh. Lamphire took a great deal of paines about them, but in vaine. You will hear more hereafter, what trouble and charge A. W. was put to, to obtaine his hearing.

Jul. 6.

Elias Ashmole esq.; came to Oxon. to spend some time there, and to see the solemnity of the great Act approaching. He lodged in the Greyhound inn without the East-gate of Oxon. and then he very kindly sent 'of A. W. to come to him, purposely to deliver commendations to him, from his father in law Will. Dugdale, Norroy K. of Armes. He continued in Oxon. 7 or 8 dayes and A. W. attended him every day in seeing many curiosities, as the painting in Alls. coll. chappel, the paynting in Magd. coll. chappell, and the paynting in the theater. They were often in the physic garden with Jacob Bobart the keeper, (an old acquaintance of Mr. Ashmole) who shewed them many choice plants, herbs, grafts, and other curiosities, to Mr. Ashmole's great content.

9.

The dedication of the Theater for a learned use. After which followed a very great and splendid Act.

Aug. 24.

A. W. went to London in the flying-coach, having before been nominated by the proctors one of the 12 masters of arts, to attend the solemnity of the installation of James duke of Ormonde to the chancellourship of the universitie of Oxon.

25.

A. W. went about 8 of the clock in the morning by Whitehall towards S. John Cotton's house near Westminster-hall, to borrow some MSS. from his library, to carry on the grand work of the Hist. and Antig. of the Univ. of Oxon. He met near Whitehall gate with D. Joh. Fell, D. Rich. Allestrie, D. Tho. Yate, &c. comming from prayers, as it seems, at Whitehall, who told him, that at 12 of the clock of the said day, he was to meet the Oxford scholars then in London, to dine with his grace the archb. of Canterbury (Sheldon) at Lambeth. They told him then, that if he met by chance with any Oxford doctors or masters, between that time and 12 of the clock, he should tell them of it, which he did. Afterwards he borrowed certaine MSS. and at 12 of the clock he passed over the water to Lambeth with D. Yate, proctor Alsp and others. When they came there, the archb. was at the councell table at Whitehall with the king, and did not returne till one of the clock. In the meane time the doctors and masters entertained themselves with pictures and other rarities in the gallery and had divers discourses. At length the archb. came among them with D. Fell, and at their first entrie into the gallery, A. W. being next to the dore, D. Fell said to the archbishop: ' If it please your grace, there is a master of arts' (pointing to A. W.) ' that you must take notice of.' He hath

L. for. Hearne.
done the universitie a great deal of honour by a book that he hath written.' Whereupon the archb. comming towards him, A. W. kneeled downe, and he bless'd him, and laying his hand upon his shoulder when he was risen, spoke very kindly to him, and told him, that 'he was glad that there was such a person in the universitie, that had a generous mind to such a work.' He bid him to proceed in his studies, that 'he should be encourag'd, and want nothing that was equal to his deserts.'

Afterwards the[y] all went downe into the common hall, where were divers bishops and persons of qualitie, and others that thrust in, besides the Oxford scholars that dined there. There was a high table went cross the upper end of the hall, and tables on each side, as in college halls. S. Leolin Jenkins being then there, he laid his hands on A. W. and made him sit at the high table (whereas he should have sit at one of the side tables with his contemporaries) between him and Joh. Cook, an under secretarie to the L. Arlington, one of the chief secretaries of state. He was then exceedingly caress'd by all learned and good men, &c.

James duke of Ormonde was install'd chancellour of the universitie at Worcester house in the Strand neare London. After which followed a most noble banquet. A. W. was there, and complemented by many, &c.

With Mr. Hugh Cressey at Somerset house. He discoursed with him, but found not his expectation satisfied. He was then one of the chaplaines to qu. Catherine.

Thence he was conducted by Will. Rogers of Linc. Inn to Mr. Davenport, commonly called Sancta Clara, who also had an apartment in the same house. He was then, or had been lately confessor to qu. Catherine. He found him a complaisant man, very free and discorsive, Which made him, when he went afterwards to London, to visit him often.

With Mr. Cressey againe, and discoursed of divers matters relating to antiquities, &c.

Joh. Curteyne, M. A. somtimes fellow of Linc. coll. was buried in the church at Borough in Lincolnshire. He had been physitian to A. W. after Rich. Lower went to London to practice physic, which was in 1666.

The delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. in -- -- -- Hall's house behind and Northward of the schooles, at which were present Dr. Pet. Mews the vice-chancellour, D'. Joh. Fell, D'. Tho. Yate, D. Th. Barlow, Obad. Walker, Nat. Alsop proctor, &c. They sent for A. W. to come unto them, and told him, that whereas he had taken a great deal of paines in writing the Hist. and Antig. of the Universitie of Oxon. they would for his paines give him an 100l. for his copie, conditionally, that he would suffer the book to be translated into Latine, for the honour of the university in foraigne countries, and that he would take more paines in recovering transcripts of original charters which he cites in his book, as also verba ipsa, the words themselves, of old MS. authors &c. to be put in Italic character, and thereby add to the authority of the book. These proposals, tho' they were suddein to the author, yet he granted them their desires. They, it seems, had before been informed of the worth of the book by Mr. Obad. Walker, and Mr. Will. Stone the principal of New Inn, who some time before had been at the lodging of A. W. to see and peruse the book.

A. W. took a compleat catalogue of all the MSS. in D'. Tho. Barlow's library in Queen's coll. They were then in number at least 76. besides bundells of writings concerning differences between the universitie and citie of Oxon. concerning Hedington in Oxfordshire, found among the papers of Mr. Joh. Hearne a lawyer, besides divers papers and bundells that had belonged to D'. Usher primate of Ireland, and the copie of divers modern sermons preached by eminent divines of the ch. of England.

His acquaintance and deare friend Henry Foulis, bac. of div. and sub-rector of Lincolne coll. died between 4 and 5 of the clock in the afternoone. He left behind him a larg study of books; which being afterwards to be sold, A. W. did, for the most part, make a catalogue of them, at the desire of Tho. Law and Joh. à Court, masters of arts and fellows of the said coll.
Upon the desire of Dr. Bathurst, president of Trinity college, A. W. did communicate to him part of the Hist. and Antiquities of the Universitie of Oxon: but he being a most false person, did shew several parts of it to other persons, particularly to Auth. Etterick, sometimes a commorner of Trin. coll, who accidentally came to give him a visit, who finding a passage therein, which reflected, as he thought, on the credit of Dr. Joh. Bidgood, a physician of the city of Exeter, he did forthwith acquaint him by letters. Et hinc lachrymæ, &c. Several complaining letters he sent to Dr. Bathurst, to have that passage expurg’d, wherein the author was very slightly mentioned, &c. See Fasti Oxon. under the year 1660. He the said Dr. Bathurst did also shew to Dr. Wallis the memoirs of his election to the custodie of the archives under the yeare 1657, as Dr. Wallis did afterwards intimate to the author; but when the Hist. or Annalls of the said University were printed, that memoir was omitted, because the Annalls reached no farther than the latter end of 1648. When the author also communicated to the said Dr. Bathurst his second hook of the said historic, he dashed out many things relating to Trin. coll. and somthing of the epitaph of Dr. Rob. Harris there: which epitaph Dr. Bathurst had made, but afterwards was ashamed of it.

Now was A. W. put to a great deal of trouble to unravel his Historic, and make it fit for a Latin translation. (1) He was to take several journeys to London, and elsewhere, to recover the copies of charters, bulls and other audience, from the Tower and S. Joh. Cotton’s library. (2) He was to run over all his English copie, to direct the translator where, and what space to leave for the said charters, &c. and whatsoever was to be represented in Italick character; which done, he was to enter them into the translation, with his owne hand. (3) He was also to put all the quotations and marginal notes with his owne hand. (4) He was to correct every sheet as it came from the press, and if the translator did omit any, he was to supply it.

He was also, according to the desire of the delegacy, to write, while the translation was in doing, the lives of all the writers that he could obtaine, to be put in the respective colleges and halls, wherein they had been bred; which accordingly he did, before the Historie and Annalls were work’d off. But this was not all; for, for the completion of this work, he was forced to send very many letters abroad, to his great charge, for a Notitia of some of them. He also did, before the Annalls (beginning with the conqueror) went to the press, write the history of the Black, Grey, Austin, White, Trinitarian, Crouched and Penitentiarian, fryers, amounting to about 10 sheets when printed, which were not in the English copie when it was sold to the universtic. And this he did, because he knew full well, that the enumeration and characters of those many learned fryers, mention’d in the history of those orders, would make very much for the honour of the university of Oxon. in foreign parts. His life, day and night, was in a continual agitation.

Dr. Robert Harris was born, as his biographer says,  ‘in a dark time and place,’ viz. at Broad-Camden in Gloucestershire, an. 1578, and became a member of Magdalen Hall in 1595. His tutor leaving the hall, he put himself under the care of Mr. Goffe of Magdalen college, by whose instruction he profited so much in godly exercises, as to be greatly esteemed and preferred by the parochial party. In 1640, he was one of the six ministers appointed to preach the scholars into obedience to the parliament, and in the year following was made one of the visitors of the university, doctor in divinity and president of Trinity college in the room of Dr. Hammilah Potter ejected from his headship. In 1644, he was a commissioner for ejecting scandalous ministers, &c. He died at Trinity college, Dec. 11, 1658, and was buried in the chapple there. Over his grave was a fair monument set up in the wall, where he was said to have been ‘per decenium hisus collegii gestas aeternum celebrandus &c.’ which expression Dr. Bathurst is here said to have struck out from Mr. A Wood’s copy of the epitaph in page 301 of the Historia et Antiquitates Univ. Oxon.

In the register of the visitation of the university we have the following minutes entered in his own hand.

• May 19, 1648. I received three several orders touching Trinity college, for the ouitage of Dr. Potter, and the admittance of myself. Robert Harris. A prohibition against proceeding to election at Trinity college dat. May, 26, 1648. (pag. 108.)

These pious reformers seemed to have been, in one respect, endued with a prophetic spirit, and to have foretold the restoration of the right owners of their usurped stations. Accordingly they made good use of their time, and taking exorbitant fines for renewals of college estates, almost sold out the whole interest of the college in such estates: In consequence of which, after the restoration, the tenant, on appeal, gained a decree in chancery against the college.

Trinity college has reason to lament a transaction of this sort, which happened during the government of Dr. Harris. Other memoirs of his life and administration may be seen in Athene and Fasti Oxon. The Life of Dr. Harris by William Durham, duod. Warton’s Life of Dr. Bathurst. p. 140.

Original register of the university visitors in the Bodleian library. W. & H.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

S. Pet. Leycester, of Cheshire, having written a book containing the antiquities of some part of Cheshire, he sent the copie by his son of Brasn. col. to be put into the hands of M. James Hamer, fellow of that house. M. Hamer being acquainted with A.W. he sent him a note, to tell him, that he had such a book, signifying that it was the desire of the author, that some of Oxford, who were knowing in antiquities, might peruse it, and correct or add to it as they thought fit. And A.W. being willing to see it, it was sent to him; so that he taking some pains about it, he soon after return’d the book to M. Hamer, with a loose paper containing some corrections and additions.

An. 1 Dom. 1670.
S. 21 Car. II.

Rec’d of D. Mew the viche, an 100li. for the copie of Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. which he afterwards put into the hand of his brother Christopher.

A. W. went to London, to carry on the work relating to the Lat. edit. of Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.

Dined with M. Ashmole at his house in Sheer-lane, neare Temple barr, and John Davis of Kidwelly was there. After dinner he conducted A.W. to his lodgings in the Middle temple, where he shewed him all his rarities, viz. antient coines, medallls, pictures, old MSS. &c. which took them up neare two hours time.

Dined with Fran. a S. Clara in his apartment in Somerset house. It was Friday, and they had a good fish-dinner, and white-wine. Will. Rogers was with him. There was heartly welcome, and good discourse and freedome; and when A.W. went away, S. Clara gave him his works in two folios, printed at Doway in Latine.

Return’d to Oxon. and soon after he receiv’d from the carrier the said two volumes. See in Octob.

At the feast at the Guildhall for the natives of Oxon. Mr. Ben. Woodroff of Ch. Ch. preached at St. Peter’s church in the cast, as having been borne in a house opposite to the Theater in Canditch.

Nich. Lloyd, M. A. fellow of Wadham, a deare and intimate acquaintance of A.W. published his Geographical Dictionary: and because A.W. had communicated his Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. in MS. for his approbation, he therefore being exceedingly taken with the performance, did give this character of it, and it’s author in the said Dictionary, in verbo Oxon. p. 593. col. 2. running thus: ‘Propediem vero, favente Deo, visurus est librum vere aureolum, plurimo labore nec minore judicio consignatum in quo Oxonia, sive celeberrima Universitatis Oxoniensis Historia ex intima antiquitate luculentior illustratur. Autore Antonio Wood, collegii Mertonensis in eadem universitate artium magistro, cujus laudes, integerrimam erga me amicitiam, et singularem in hisce studiis industriam et scientiam, depredicabo.’

Dum thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicada.’

Note, that this Geographical Dictionary was published 4 yeares before Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. became extant.

Dr. Fell having provided a bach. of arts of his college (Ch. Ch.) Rich. Peers, to translate the Hist. et Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxon. into Latine, he sent to the author for some of the English copie. The author brought it, and Dr. Fell putting it into Peers’s hands, he did then begin to translate. But so it was, that he being to seek for a version, that would please the doctor,

1 Oves MS. Hearne.
2 Mr. S. Wood, in this passage, mentions Mr. Peers only as employed by Dean Fell in translating the Historia et Antiquitates Oxon. Dr. Rawlinson (English Topographer, pag. 181.) adds the name of Mr. Wise, as does also the author of the Anecdotes of Topography, pag. 408. It seems this latter was very unlikely to be pitched upon, from his character given in the 2d vol. of the Athenæ Oxonienses, under the year 1659, article Clarke, where it is said that he was elected beadle against the inclination and interest of Dr. Fell, who would not suffer him to execute the place of architect typographer &c being unfit for it, because he was not a person of sobrey: By what appears in the same work, col. 853 and 955, Richard Reece was the other person whose service Dr. Fell made use of on this occasion. W. & H.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY WOOD.

it was a long time before he could hit it, and the doctor took much pains to instruct him, and would correct what he had done so much, that the translator would be forced to write his copy over twice, before it could go to the press. At length having obtained the knack of a right version, to please the doctor, he went forward with the work, yet all the proofs that came from the press went thro' the doctor's hands, which he would correct, alter, or dash out or put in what he pleased, which created a great trouble to the composer and author; but there was no help. He was a great man, and carried all things at his pleasure so much, that many look'd upon the copy as spoy'd and vitiated by him. Peers was a sullen, dogged, clownish and perverse fellow, and when he saw the author concerned at the altering of his copy, he would alter it the more, and studie to put things in that might vex him, and yet please his deane Dr. Fell, &c.

With Dr. Barlow in his lodgings in Queen's coll. where complaining to him of wearing out his eyes with reading old MSS. written in a smal hand, he did therefore give to him (A. W.) a larg magnifying glass, which cost, as he told him, 40. shillings. He found it very serviceable to him afterwards, and it help'd him out at many a dead lift, in perusing obliterated MSS. &c.

John Wood a Scot, philosophic professor of the universitie of Edinburg, and Mich. Geddes, M. A. one of the first Scotcheamen that did participate of the exhibition of Dr. Joh. Warner, bp. of Rochester [were with A. W.] Afterwards A. W. had them to the taverne against Alls. coll. and there[re] liberally treated them with wine. At the same time Mr. Joh. Wood gave to A. W. a book by him lately published entit.

In the beginning of Octob. A. W. receiv'd from Franc. a S. Clara his scholastical and historical works: which tho' printed at Doway an. 1665. yet he found a place therein to put a supplement into the remaining part of the copies, that were left behind. The supplement is thus entit. Supplementum Historie Provincie Anglicie &c. printed at Doway 1671. fol. Towards the making of which supplement A. W. lent to him a MS. then in his hands, entit. De primo Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Anglia, et corum gestis, written by Thom. Eccleston, a Minorite or Franciscan fryer, living in the reigne of

At a meeting of the delegates for printing in the house behind and Northward of the schooles, it was agreed upon by them, that subscribers be admitted to come in, at what proportion they think fit, to the printing of the Hist. and Antiq. of the University, written by Mr. A. Wood, and accordingly receive the proportion of the books, or advantage to be receiv'd by them. There were then present D. Mews the vicechancellour, D'. Yate, D'. Edw. Pocock, D'. Jo. Fell and M'. Ob. Walker. But this project comming to nothing, or else that it was dislik'd, D'. Fell undertook to print it at his own charge.

Receiv'd from Tho. Blount, of the Inner Temple, esq. a book of his writing and publishing, entit. A Law Dictionary, interpreting such difficult and obscure words, as are found either in our Common or Statute, ancient or modern, Laws &c. printed in folio. This book he gave A. W. because he had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use, which were remitted therein. Afterwards sending to him more, they were remitted into the second edition of that book.

William Henry Nassau, prince of Aurang and Nassau, was entertain'd by the university of Oxon. A. W. hath a larg account of this entertainment elsewhere.¹

¹ That Dr. Fell, whose abilities as a scholar are unquestionable, had a peculiar taste in his Latin compositions, and an affected attachment to the use of some particular words and phrases, for which he was remarkable among his contemporaries, is evident from a letter written by Dr. South to Dr. Bathurst, in which the former communicates to his friend a copy of Latin verses, and desires that Dr. Fell may not have the fingering and altering of them. For I think, he adds, that bating the want of secties and circum-ferences, they are as good as his worship can make.

Warton's Life of Dr. Bathurst, pag. 177. W. & H.

² See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8505. W. & H.
- - - - Goodson, tenant to A. W. at the Flowr de Luce, died. His son

D. Herb. Pelham, senior fellow of Magd. coll. and the acquaintance of A. W. died in Magd. coll. He had been for several years a constant companion with him at a certaine club; and from him had receiv'd several informations concerning the learned men of his time, especially those of his coll. He was at least 74 years of age when he died.

A conference or delegation held in the lodgings of D'. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall, where were present D'. Joh. Fell, D'. Jo. Lamphire, and S'. Samp. White, justices of the peace; Georg Napier, gent. chief tenant to Merton coll. in Halywell, Rob. Whitehall, sub-warden of Merton coll. and Anth. Wood of the said coll. masters of arts. This conference was in order for a course to be taken, that the towne ditch, on the east side of New. coll. wall, be draynd, that buildings may be erected on it, and that the owners of the said buildings repair the way lying before their dores, viz. that way between the said ditch and Magd. coll. wall, that incloses the grove.

Ant. s Dom. 1671.

Whereas the parishioners of S. Peter in the East had, for some yeares, intruded, in their time of procession on Holy Thursdays, on the limits of St John Baptist parish de Merton, by taking in the East part of S. Alban's hall, A. W. complained of it to some of the senior fellows of Merton coll. Whereupon they desired him the said A. W. to go with the sub-warden, M'. R. Whitehall, on Holy-Thurday this yeare, to prohibit them in coming into S. Alban's hall; which they accordingly did, while they were making their cross on the kitchin dore; but were run downe by clamours. Yet afterwards, by the persuasian of A. W. the subwarden and fellowes of Merton coll. took order, that, on the following Holy-Thursdays, S. Alban hall gates should be kept lock'd till the procession was over.

M'. Jo. Huddleston a Benedictin monke, a preserver of his maj. K. Ch. 2. in his flight from Worcester fight an. 1651, and Thom Vincent, alias Vincent Sadler, another Benedictin monk, were in Oxon. to see, as it seems, the solemnity of the Act. Their lodging was in Allsaints parish, in the back-side housing called Amsterdam. M'. Tim. Nourse of Univ. coll. being acquainted with them, he conducted A. W. to their company: where he heard M'. Huddleston (who in 1651 had been chaplayn to a Rom. Cath. gent. called M'. Tho. Whitgrave, living at Moseley in Staffordshire) tell all the particulars, that passed between his majestic and him during his stay there, with very great delight. A. W. desired him then, for posterity sake, that he would commit to writing, what he knew of that affair; which he promised me he would. This is the same M'. Huddleston, who gave the extreme union to K. Ch. 2, when he lay on his death bed.

Ralph Sheldon, of Beoly in Worcestershire and of Weston neare Long-Compton in Warwick. esq. being lately at London in the company of Mr. Serenus alias Hugh Cressey, an acquaintance of A. W. it fell out, that, among other discourses between them, the said S. Cressey, talking of A. W. and his worke in the press, commended Mr. Sheldon to his acquaintance; and that he might have access to him, he sent by him to A. W. a book, entit. Tabula Votica &c. written by Fathi Jo. Reed, a Benedictine, to be delivered to him by the said Mr. Sheldon. Soon after Mr. Sheldon came to Oxon. (Jul. 20.) and the next in the morn. he went to the chamber of Rog. Sheldon in Ch. Church, and desir'd him to go with him to find out A. W. They therefore came to his lodging about 10 in the morn. of that day, and enquir'd for him; but being not at home (for he was at the publ. library) they went to Merton coll. and enquired there, but non est inventus. About a quarter of an hour after they came again, and left worde, that when

A. W. came home, they (the servants) should tell him, that one Mr. Sheldon was to enquire after him, that he had a mind to be acquainted with him, and that he should find [him] at the Miter inn, &c. About XI of the clock A. W. return’d home, and receiving the errand from the servants, he put himself in order, and went to him at the Miter, where he found with him S. Littleton Osbaldeston and S. Tho. Penyston. Upon notice given, that A. W. was there, he came out of his chamber, talk’d kindly with him at the stair-head, told him he had been lately at London with Mr. Cressey, who remembered his service to him, and had sent to him a book, but it being put up into his cloak-bagg, he could not let him have it at that time till he came home, and then he would send it by the carrier, which he did. Mr. Sheldon then told A. W. that he had a great love for the study of antiquity, and that if he had any occasion for a cut, or cuts, to put into his book, he would freely give him one or more.

This was the beginning of the acquaintance between Mr. Sheldon and A. W. And seeing that he sought after him, and desired his acquaintance, he could not in civilitie denie him, &c. Now Mr. Sheldon being a zealous Papist; and A. W. afterwards being often in his company, must be esteem’d a Papist also, as he was by many sniveling saints, who make it a most horrible thing to be seen in the company of any one of them.

Jan. 29.
Sent many additions to Tho. Gore, esq.; to be put in the next edition of his Cat. of Heraldry Books. See in Oct. 1674.

Aug. 17.
Thom. Allam, M. A. fellow of Ball. coll. and an acquaintance of A. W. died. buried in the chancell of S. Cross of Halywell, nere the graves of the Napiers related to his mother.

22.
At Oxford feast at the Guildhall. Will. Browne, bac. of div. and fellow of Magd. coll. preached at S. Marie’s. Three poore boyes were bound apprentices with moneys then collected.

Oct. 23.
Alex. Fisher, senior fellow of Mert. coll. and a fatherly acquaintance of A. W. died suddenly in his new house in Halywell. About half an yeaere before he was taken suddenly with an apoplectical fit, but recovering, he set workmen to cave Mert. coll. chap. with black and white marble at his owne charge.

Nov. 3.
Receiv’d from Mr. Ralph Sheldon a book entit. The Rule of Faith, (translated by his uncle Mr. Edw. Sheldon) with several others, to put into the hands of Oxford book-sellers.

27.
A book entit. Animadversions upon Sr. Rich. Baker’s Chronicle and Continuation, was first of all published at Oxon. in 8vo, having been printed there. The book was written by Tho. Blount, of the Inner Temple, esq.; and ’twas sent to A. W. to have it printed there, and to be by him corrected. In the 9th page of it are these words: ‘Note likewise, that the foundations of the colleges of the universities, especially of Oxford, are for the most part mistaken, either in point of time or names of the founders, which I attempted not alwayes to rectify, both in that it exceeded my skill, and chiefly because the Historie of that Universitie, as I am inform’d, is now in the press, which will clear those mistakes, with much certainty and satisfaction, being performed by the hand of that faithful and most industrious searcher of antiquities, M. Anthony Wood of Merton coll. &c.’

There was more that followed of A. W. but A. W. scor’d it out.

Jan.
The said Animadversions, were called in and silene’d in the beginning of Jan. by Dr. Mews, the vicechancellor, because therein, p. 30. ’tis said, that the word conventicle was first taken up in the time of Wickliff.

Feb. 9.
A. W. went to London, and the next day he was kindly receiv’d by S. Liolin Jenkyns, in his apartment in Exeter house in the Strand, within the city of Westm. For his lodgings in Doctors Commons, which had been burnt in Sept. 1666, were not then rebuilt.

XI.
Sunday S. Leol. Jenkyns took with him in the morn. over the water to Lambeth A. Wood, and after prayers he conducted him up to the dining romme, where archb. Sheldon receiv’d him, and gave him his blessing. There then dined among the company, Joh. Echard, the author of The Contempt of the Clergy, who sate at the lower end of the table between the archbishop’s two

1 L. 1011. HEARNE.
chaplains Sam. Parker and Tho. Thomkis, being the first time that the said Echard was introduced into the said archbishop’s company. After dinner the archbishop went into his withdrawing roome, and Echard with the chaplaines and Ralph Snow to their lodgings to drink and smoke. S. L. Jenkyns took then A. W. by the hand, and conducted him into the withdrawing roome to the archbishop; at which time desiring him to produce the 12 printed sheets of his book, (which he had carried with him from Oxon. by the advice of D’. Fell) he thereupon put them into the hands of St. Leolin, and St. Leolin into the hands of the archbishop, who spending some time upon them, liked well the character and paper, and gave A. W. great encouragement to proceed in his studies. After the returne of A. W. to Exeter house, S. Leolin, who came after, told him, that he would warrant him an ample reward, if he would present a fair copie bound to the archb. when the book was finish’d, &c. but this came to nothing, because D’. Fell (who printed the book at his owne charg) took so much libertie of putting in and out what he pleased, that the author was so far from dedicating or presenting the book to any one, that he would scarce owne it.

Returned to Oxon. This journey was taken to Lond. by A. W. purposely to peruse the Will-Office then in or neare Exeter-house, in order to write the lives and characters of certaine eminent writers, to be put into his book of Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. S. L. Jenkyns was judge of the Prerog, and had the chief authority over the said office.  

\[ An. \{ Dom. 1672. \{ 23 Car. II. \]


With D’. J. Fell in his lodgings in Ch. Ch. Wee were then looking over and correcting the story of Joh. Wycele, in Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. before it was to be wrought off from the press. He then told me, that ‘Joh. Wycele was a grand dissembler, a man of little conscience, and what he did as to religion, was more out of vaine glory, and to obtain unto him a name, than out of honestie,’ &c. or to that effect.

Receipt’d from Elias Ashurne, esq; his book entit. The Institutions, Laxes and Ceremonies of the noble Order of the Garter. For which he sent him a letter of thanks for the present, and afterwards his Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. when finishit.

With Dr. Barlow in his lodgings at Queen’s coll. and, among several discourses, A. W. told him, what a certaine person of this universitie (not naming the man) had lately said of Joh. Wycele. Whereupon he presently made answer, that it was D’. Fell.

\[ An. \{ Dom. 1673. \{ 24 Car. II. \]

Richards, chaplain of All Souls, preached at St. Marie’s, ‘God so loved the world that he gave himself up, &c.’ D’. Barlow vice-chancellour called him in question for it, because he insisted much on the Arminian points.

Harris a painter in St. Ebbs died this month, ætat. 106 or 107, in the register of St. Peter’s in the Bailey.—The register was not so high.

My company feared at Trinity college; note that every Monday night I commonly goe there, but Dr. Allestr, Millington, Ironside &c. being minded to be private, Mr. Bathurst sent her boy and desired me to refrain that night.

D’. Bathurst told me that he was told that I was used to listen at the common chamber, and

1 Quere if not pro-vice-chancellour. Sed sic MS. W. & H.
elsewhere, and that I never spoke well of any man. This, I suppose, came from Dr. South’s chamber, for he was there that day at dinner, or after, and Dr. Bathurst told me this at night.

Dr. Fell dean of Ch. Ch. sent for me; I could not come, but wrote a note to this effect.

Sir,

I desire, if you please to meet me at Dr. Yates at any time this day, or if you please I shall come with Dr. Yates to your lodging; I foresee storms a coming, and it is fit I should prevent them &c.

After this he sent for me to dine with him, I told the man that I was to go to Magd. coll. to the president, but I would meet him at Dr. Yates lodging at one of the clock. At one I came, and there he was; he set upon me after a very foule rate, all which I scarce remember, but the most part was this; how came it that he sent for me so many times, and I did not come. I told him I was busy at Magd. coll. He told me that I was a very uncivil fellow, and then plucked out of his pocket the aforesaid note, that I should meet him forsooth, and not come to his lodgings; I told him I did not care, and would not come, or run the chapter through, as uncivil people; I meant Green in Peckwater’s inn, which he understood well enough; that I was also uncivil, and did not come when he sent for me; he said nothing. I told him if the vice-chancellor sent for me I would come, or if the head of any college sent for me I would come, but was not bound to come at his command, my chief desire was at that time, that I might have security given that I write a preface, wherein I might apologize and excuse myself, for what the translator hath farther, also that I wrote the book, that it might be a way to facilitate preferment for me, but now foreseeing that it might be a ruin, I might have liberty to write a preface.

And this he desired, and said I should, but then the translator should another, so that if I write truth, that rogue must contradict me.

He commanded my copy to be delivered, and I denied it, unless they would satisfy me for what I had done; then he told me he would have it of me, or else turn me out of town; I told them they should not, I was a native and born there to an estate and would not &c.

That I kept drunken company and they had infused matters into my head against them; I scorned his words and told him ‘twas false; he meant Greenwood.

Low Sunday. Sam. Palmer of Merton coll. repeated.

Mr George Verman the sen. proctor of Exeter coll. laid down the fasces of his authority, in whose speech then spoke in convocation he insisted near a quarter of an hour in praise of me and my work then in the press, I was not then there, and therefore cannot give the particulars, all that I heard of them was, that there was nothing ‘no antique, nothing so undervalued among the generality of people, but I made use of it, for the honour of my mother the university of Oxford. I desired by a friend to have a copy of as much as concerned me, but was denied.

Proctors took their places, great rudeness at Trinity college, the undergraduates and freshmen came into the hall, scrambled for biscuits, took away bottles, glasses &c. at Wadham the like. Tempora mutantur.

Mr. Peers made Mr. Gallot stand still.

Midsummer day, dined at my brother Kits, cold meat, cold entertainment, cold reception, cold clownish woman, talking of players and praising them, she asked me to go with her and give her a play; if I had money I would, I must be forced to borrow of my brother I told her.

1 F. put in.
Then she began to extoll Mr. Pettiplace and dean Huntington for cloying with curtesies, and doing any thing she desired, I told her if I had it, or were in my power I would do it, she told me she had 300l. per annum and scorded to go. I told her I came to be merry and not scolded at, she angry at the word scolding told me, if I did not like the diet, I should leave it.

Mr. Shirley the Terre filius of Trinity college appeared and spoke a speech full of obscenity and prophanesses, among the rest he reflected upon, was me and my book, that I made it my business to peer upon old walls, altars, tombs &c. that I threatened to geld the translator for gelding my book; that I should say, that he had altered my book so much, that I did not know whether it was French or Latin; that I perused all privy houses to furnish me with matter to write my book, i.e. meaning from the shifted papers; and when all was done, my book was but fit to return there again, (but so obscure and dull it was, that very few could understand who he meant or what, and therefore had no applause; all looked upon D: Wallis, but none upon me, and this was my comfort, that what he had uttered to my great disgrace, the vicc-chancellor in his concluding speech recruited all again, for upon speaking of the eminent men that have sprung from the university, he said that he would leave it, being too long to recite, to a book that would lately come forth.)

The society of Merton would not let me live in the college for fear I should pluck it down to search after antiquities, that I was so great a lover of antiquities that I loved to lived in an old cockpit rather in a spacious chamber, that I was Vir caducus, that intended to put the pictures of "mother Louse and mother George" two old wives into my book, that I would not let it be printed, because I would not have it new and common.

Monday, the election of Oxford mayor, Anthony Hall vintuer chosen, at which some young
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Scholars and servitors being present, heard his speech of thanks out of the balcony, viz. that he thanked them for their choice of him, that he could neither speak French nor Spanish, but if they would walk to the Bear they should find that he could speak English, meaning, give them English ale and beer. Thereupon the scholars hissed, but the townsmen brooking it not, turned them out; then the scholars made some resistance by flipping them on the cheek; after that, in the evening they fought, and so they did on Tuesday and Wednesday in St. Peter's in the Bailey; a scholar of Brasenose his arm broke, another his head; began by servitors, and carried on by them, and commoners and townsmen of the meander sort. This continued above a week, and would have lasted longer, had not the vice-chancellor and proctors bestirred themselves for the appeasing of it.

Oxford feast, Mr. Tho. Fulk; I was not there nor gave no money, because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

Dr. Bathurst took his place of vice-chancellor, a man of good parts, and able to do good things, but he has a wife that scorns that he should be in print; a scornful woman, scorns that he was dean of Wells; no need of marrying such a woman, who is so conceited that she thinks herself fit to govern a college or university.

Christ-Church began

Dr. Leivin elected president of St. John's, Magistratus indicat Virum, which note; he beats the students there and fights.

Dr. South preaching at Christ Church about sacrilege did come so near home, as to mention by the by (not expressly) cardinal Wolsey, and those that were assisting to him died evil deaths. Two days after my papers of Ch. Church came to be examined by the dean, Peers and Bennet (those two rogues) and they finding that I had handled upon that point, Peers altered it, and put in matter of their own, which notes, see Dr. Fell's putting in under his own hand in a paper before the printed Hist. and Antiq. Oxon.

Dr. Fell put in Piers, Smith, Godwin, into Ch. Church among the bishops, I was much against it, he said he would beat me out in it, as he hath done all along.

Mr. Reeves began to transcribe my book at 1426.

S. Christopher Wren, L.L. D. knighted.

Service was translated from the common hall in Merton college, to the chappel new wainscoated and paved with marble.

A controversy between the vice-chancellor and Dr. Fell concerning preaching at Ch. Church, Dr. Fell would have his canons preach, quatenus doctors, and members of the university at Ch. Church, the vice-chancellor denied it, and would not go after the doctors to Ch. Ch. At length, after a reference to the king and council, it was ordered from thenceforth that every canon

1 Sic.
2 [The following letter from Mr. W. Sherwin to Dr. Turner president of Corpus Christi college, shews that Wood's character was not unfounded. It is taken from the original in the Bodleian library.

Reverend sir,

I thought it would not be unacceptable to you, to have an account of what has happened here since you left this place; we are told that the business of All Souls has had two hearings before my lord of Canterbury, where Mr. Praise persists in denying the warden having any right to that place; there is nothing yet determined. On Wednesday night Magd. coll. chapel was robbed of a great part of their communion plate, by some that must needs know the college well: 'tis supposed they lodged themselves in the chappel at nine o'clock prayers, and came out at the great doors which are only bolted on the inside; they did not meddle with the great plate that stood on the altar table, but took what was in a chest in the vestry to the value of about thirty pounds. There is no discovery yet made. The same night some maliciously destroyed all the young plantation in St. John's grove, notice of which being given to Mr. president yesterday morning, he called the fellows together to consider of ways to find out the offenders, when he raised himself in some heat in passionately talking, and suddenly fell back in his chair stone dead. One of the fellows had a lanceet, and endeavourd, but could not, make him bleed; messengers were immediately sent to Dr. Deane and Mr. Lowth. Mr. Torrino is upon the place, and it's thought, if the two former do not accommodate the matter between themselves, the latter will bid fair for the place, be having a great interest among the junior fellows. Mr. Hudson is gone to London to appear for the lecture. Mr. Creech it is thought will do so too. I do not hear of any other yet. You may expect further trouble if any thing happens worth your notice.

From Sir, Your most obedient servant

Will. Sherwin.]

March 4th, (1667 & 8.)

3 See a Sermon preached at the Consecration of a Chapel 1667, by Rob. South. W. & H.
of Ch. Ch. should quatenus, as a member of the university, preach at St. Mary's, and quatenus canon at Christ Church.

I have a paper of this from Mr. Allix.' Tho. Collins of Glou. Hall entered school master of Magd. coll. that night. Mr. Alexander Pudsey mad, by reason of pride, caused a poor boy of the college to make a bonfire over against the school door.

St. Thomas's day. Mr. Ric. Reeve schoolmaster of Magd. who had been a long time suspected a Papist, did, upon the president's warning, leave his place. It arose from a letter sent 6 weeks before from Dr. Lloyd of Reading to Dr. Fell; the sense of which was that he had defended in a letter sent to Mr. Harris his brother, chaplain to St. -- -- Rich. of Sunning, St. Austin the monk, by his not consenting or knowing of the death of the monks of Bangor mentioned in Bede's History, but that St. Austin was dead before that time; this was also in vindication of Mr. Cressy in his History, who saith the like; the report afterwards ran about that he had a pension allowed him to gain proselytes, that he had converted all his acquaintance 60 in number: he had rec'd. the sacrament according to the Romish way at Mr. Napier's 1667.

Citation stuck up this morning, (on the eve I think) to call Mr. Nurse home, and if he doth not come at the time appointed, he is to be declared non socius of University college; all this arisen from the tyrannical act of parliament lately made, viz. that any one that hath an office of trust, military or civil, should subscribe and take the sacrament, which they refused. My acquaintance with Mr. Reeve came by his being employed in translating my book, by Mr. Fell.

Upon Mr. Reeve's turning out, which was on 19, Mr. Browne of New college this morning came and told me from others, that Mr. Reeve not only perverted Mr. Walter Harris, but had a stipend from the Catholics yearly to pervert or reconcile others. Within two hours after, about 1 in the afternoon, my brother Kit came and told me the report, that I was generally taken for a Papist, but told me nobody that would repeat it. At 4 in the afternoon Mr. Nurse came on purpose to tell me the report which he heard, Mr. Charles Perrot of Oriel told him at Mr. Frye's on his death bed; Mr. Nurse a vain glorious man, conceited of his worth, ambitious of Dr. South's acquaintance, had it thereupon acted in his speech, and action in the pulpit, taken notice of all, and South himself, a false fellow, reported him his sordid imitator.


Poor folks study hard, and with much ado obtain their degrees in arts and fellowships, but now noblemen's sons are created A. M. for nothing, get fellowships and canonries for nothing, and deprive others more deserving of their bread.

"Mr. A. Wood was this year laboriously employed in taking about one hundred and twenty two MSS. of the lord Fairfax's, which had been deposited in the Bodleian library, and were in danger of being spoiled by a moist season, from thence into the muniment room in the tower of the schools, to dry them upon the adjoining leads. For this he obtained leave of the vice-chancellor, and tho' the work cost a month's labour, yet his respect to the memory of Mr. Dodsworth, to whom these MSS formerly belonged, and his care to preserve whatever might advantage the commonwealth of learning made him undergo it with pleasure.

"An. 23 Car. II."

See Wood's MSS. in mus. Ashm. 8490. 37. W. & H.

The reader is desired to note that the passages included in these marks "-" are supplied from other papers, as the pocket almanacks for these years are not to be found, or else are deficient in many particulars.
The first produce of his labours and studies was publish'd at Oxford, viz. the Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis. Upon this work the author had spent ten years of his life, which, after it finished, was, by the curators of the press, viz. S. Leolyn Jenkins, S. Jos. Williamson, Joh. Fell, D. D. Tho. Yates, D. D. dedicated to his majesty, to whom it was presented at Windsor in July 1674. by Dr. Richard Allestrary then provost of Eaton college. The king was pleased to accept it graciously, to turn over several leaves of it, and hold a long conference about it. Soon after the governors of the university agreed that as many copies as were worth 80l. should be presented to the great personages of the court, the clergy and the law.

"An. { "Dom. 1675. { "26 Car. II."

The most illustrious prince John William prince of Newburg (son of the duke of Newburg) count palatine of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria, Giuliers, Cleve and of Mons, count or earl of Valentia, Spinhim la Mark, Ravensburg and Moers, lord of Ravenstein &c. coming to the university, was created Dr. of the civil law. He was conducted bare headed in his doctor's robes from the apodyterium into the convocation house, with the headles marching before, and the king's professor of law with him, the vice-chancellor then, with the doctors and masters standing bare. And being come to the middle of the area, the said professor presented him with a short speech, which being done, the vice-chancellor created him with another. Afterward he was conducted to his seat of state on the right hand of the vice-chancellor, and then the dep. orator, who stood on the other side near to the registary's desk, complimented with another speech in the name of the university. He was then conducted to the theatre and entertained with vocal and instrumental music by the professor of that science. This prince was then about 18 years of age, and had taken a journey into England purposely to pay his respects to the lady Mary, the eldest daughter of James duke of York. And after he had seen most of the rarities in the public library, several colleges, Physic garden &c. the vice-chancellor Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Fell and other doctors made a present to him at his departure, of the Historia et Antig. Oxon. with cuts, in two volumes fairly bound, together with the Bodleian Catalogue and Loggan's Oxonia illustrata.

"See Fasti Oxon. under the year 1675."

"Warton's Remains of Dr. Bathurst, pag. 55."

"This year also the same books were, by a decree of convocation, presented to the most illustrious prince Cosmo de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, which present was accompanied with a Latin letter written by the publick orator Dr. South, wherein a character of these books was given."

An. { "Dom. 1677. { "28 Car. II."

Mr. Lane tells me, he was turned out 1643, and beyond sea taught Hebrew and Arabick: restored to his fellowship in Caius college, did not look after preferment, never went to church, died suddenly in his chamber in winter time 1677, taken with an apoplectical fit, fell upon his hearth, where the coals laid lighted that had been raked out of the chimney; his back and side was burnt.

Not one scholar matric. in 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, not one scholar in Gloucester hall, only the principal and his family, and two or three more families that live there in some part to keep it from ruin, the paths are grown over with grass, the way into the hall and chapel made up with boards; I have been credibly informed, that before the war, in Degory Wheare's time, there were 100 students, and some being persons of quality, ten or twelve met in their doublets of cloth of silver and gold, but, since the king's restauration to this year, I never knew above fourteen in number.

In 1634, Degory Wheare being then principal, there were 92 students in Glou. hall.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

About one in the morning the lord chancellor Finch his mace was stole out of his house in Queen street. The seal laid under his pillow, so the thief missed it. The famous thief that did it was Thomas Sadler soon after taken and hanged for it at Tyburn 16 March 1677.

--- Cradock of Mag. coll. repetitioner.

In the beginning of April William Rogers barrister of Lincoln's inn spoke in my behalf to the lady Powis for a herald's place, she therefore inviting to dinner Howard earl of Norwich, and lord marshall, spoke to him, who answered her that the practice was, that every one of the society of heralds doth rise gradually upon a vacancy, and that when any herald dies, the eldest pursuivant succeeds. See his letter to me.

I took a vomit which worked so much that it almost killed me; only crocus metal-lorum.

Charles Maurice Tellier arch-bishop and duke of Rheims, primate of France, came with Crequi to treat about a marriage with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York with the dauphin, 7 at night came to Oxford with some attendance, a tall proper man in a plush coat, sword by his side, and peruque; at 40, or thereabouts. Gastrell Ch. Ch. told D'. Fell the bishop of it, he took no notice of it, because he came incognito, at length, upon several messages to him, he went to the Angel inn the next day in the morning, and thence had him to the schools. Ch. Ch. S. John's, &c. but nothing pleased him, and, as French commonly do, slighted all things, and spoke uncivilly things to the bishop. He departed at 11. May 8, at which time D'. Fell gave him the History of Oxford with cuts, Marmora Oxon, et Cat. Lib. in Bibl. Bodl.

In the beginning of this month did these verses go about in writing.

1. Blazing comet appeared in April to many, but I could never see it. The queen fell sick then, and it was thought she would have died.
3. The duke of Lauderdale stumbled, and broke his shins.
4. The king put out his proclamation, 7th May, for the calling the parliament on the 21st, on which day was the Eclipse.
5. Lord Treasurer Osborn his George fell off his ribbon, because the hook was not well sodered, he was installed 23 Apr. 1677.
6. Tellier archbishop of Rheims came into England in the beginning of May, and other French nobility to see London: Betty Beauilies an old bawd in Durham yard.

About midsummer a sturgeon of eight foot long was taken up at Clifton ferry in com. Oxon. by some of the family of D. Duch of Wittenham, Dr. Lamphire eat some of it, and Hen. Price of the Blue Boar dressed it.

Election at Merton college for the Rhetorick lecture for the year ensuing, Mr. Workman the warden's favourite, and Mr. Wight the sen'. proctor stood, I gave my vote for the latter as most deserving by far, the warden therefore was pleased to say, that 'I was a disturber of the peace of the college.'

George Barber of Oriel coll. and proproctor met in his walk, about 11 o'clock at night, one Phil. Dodwell a chandler about the Chequer, asked him, what he did there, bid him go home,
he gave him insolent language, and would not obey him, he put him into the vice-chancellor's, the city upheld Dodwell. They go to law about it with the cause about the night watch which the city denies; this fellow with his assistants had beaten Lewis the proctor the last year, for which he was brought upon his knees and submitted. Note the proctor met him on the other side of the gutter, and questioning him, whereupon he whips on the other side on his own ground before his door near the Chequer, and asked the proctor, what he had to do with him, he was not of his body and would not obey him; the proctor commanded him to come to his chamber the next day to pay 40s. he denies it, and then is put in the court.

Aug. 10. Friday at night M'. John Haslem caught with Price's wife at an ale house in Blew Boar lane by proctor Wyght, turned out of his butler's place, had three children by her.


Oct. 4. At city sessions where certain townsmen indicted or put up the mayor and bailiffs, for not keeping up the night watch, the universitie justices there present say, the night watch is theirs, the town deny it, and so they desire a trial; vide June following. They said had there been a night watch, New college plate would not have been stolen; the night watch from Ascension to Michaelmas.

D'. Nicholas warden of New coll. took his place, very active in walking and hunting taverns, Magistratus indicat Virum.

About the beginning of this month, M'. Nourse of Univers. coll. who formerly turned Catholicick, fell sick at London, and having something lie heavy on his conscience, sent for D'. Simon Patrick minister of St. Paul's Covent garden, and told him, that having been in an error, he desired to receive the sacrament according to the Protestant way; the D'. told him, that if his disease was not desperate, that he would do well to consider of what he would do, and he would come to the next day, the D'. accordingly came, and M'. Nourse continuing in the same mind, received the sacrament from his hands, but then recovering of his sickness, and repenting of what he had done, returned to his former opinions. So D'. Patrick in a letter to M'. Thomas of Ch. Ch. This is to be put into his life.

Nov. 2. The duke of Bucks, steward of the city of Oxford, was entertained with a dinner by the citizens at Soladell Hardings in All Saints parish. There were with him several country gentlemen, who eat up their victuals, and in requital spoke liberally at dinner against the university. Murrell' vintner was mayor, but being sick of the gout, sir Sampson White did the office for him for that time; there is a ballad of this entertainment which came to 200.

Saturday a convocation, D'. South's resignation of the orator's place being read, to which place the new vice-chancellor set up one Manningham of his college, but perceiving the university to incline to M'. Bayly of Magd. coll. a statute was started, requiring the candidate to be present, for he was out of town, whereupon Robert Cradock of Magd. coll. professed himself at that time a candidate, and carried it by 7. Vide mens. Dec.

Wednesday H. F. left me, and I exceding melancholy all that day, and some days after; God bless H. F.

Thursday another convocation, wherein was declared, that Tho. Frankland sometime of Braise Nose had forged the university seal, and had set it to a writing whereby it tested that the said Tho. Frankland had taken his degree of D' of physick in this university, but upon search into the register, it was found, that he never took that degree, as it was also commonly known. He did take his degree of B.D. and renouncing his orders practised physick, and being an ambitious man and supposing the university would not grant that degree, he forged a writing, and thereupon was admitted into the college of physicians, became censor, and I know not what. You must note that all that was done at the convocation, was a letter from the members of the

college of physicians of London to the university, desiring them to set the common seal to writing witnessing that Tho. Frankland was not M. D. the convocation agreed to have the seal set to it. He hath forged a will also.

Edm. Plowden of Shiplake died and was buried there, great grandson to Edm. Plowden the famous lawyer.

Charles lord Herbert, eldest son of Henry marquis of Worcester, was matriculated as a member of Ch. Ch. et. 16. natus Lond. I set this down here, because the father and ancestors were all Catholics, but because the mother is a Presbyterian, a Capel, she (against the father's will as 'tis said) will have him bred up a Protestant, so that by this change the Catholics will lose the considerable family in England, and the richest subject that the king hath.

Divers would be asking the king, who should be archbishop, to put off and stop their mouths; he would tell them, Tom Boile; he is a drunken, lecherous justice of peace for Westminster.

- - James of Ch. Ch. made his logick speech at the schools, and reflected on D. Bathurst late vice-chancellor for his former carriage in this office. D. Bathurst is no great friend to the masters, and hath said it often that many of them deserve to be put out of the house.

Sunday such a great mist, especially in the morning before 11, that I could not see, or know a man 40 of my paces distant. Oxford low and subject to vapours.

Conge des Lire went to Canterbury to elect D. Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury, set up by the duke of York against London, and York put on by the Papists. York doth not care for London, because he shewed himself an enemy to the Papists at the council board.

This year, in Winter, Rich. Holloway councellor was made sergeant at law, so that now we have 3 sergeants living at Oxford, viz. the said Rich. 2. Rich. Croke recorder who proceeded an. 1676, and Charles Holloway the old man who proceeded about 1665, seldom or never came to St. Mary's when he was counsellor, but when sergeant, he came to take place above the doctors; 3 Rob. Holloway sergeant in 1677 took opportunities to come Oxford circuit as justice itinerant. This I set down because all people took notice of it, how he was blinded by ambition. The king's revenue in customs, excise, and chimney men comes to about 16000l. per annum, besides first fruits.

Why doth solid and serious learning decline, and few or none follow it now in the university? Answer, because of coffee-houses, where they spend all their time; and in entertainments at their chambers, where their studies and coffee-houses are become places for victuallers, also great drinking at taverns and alehouses, spending their time in common chambers, whole afternoons, and thence to the coffee-house.

An. 1678.


1 Sarjeant, i.e. Old Charles Holloway sarjeant at law living at All Souls coll.

1. Gravely dull, 2. ill spoken, 3. Lawless 4. unm. pergeres, 5. broken

[See Athenæ col. 609.]
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

Jan. Beginning of this month colds became very frequent, many sick and keep up, colds without coughing or running at the nose, only a languidness, and faintness, certainly Oxford’s no good air.

Wm. Sandcot, a clonish, odd fellow.

Feb. 7. A hearing then to be concerning the proctor Barber and young Dodwell, and there was a prohibition expected to proceed at the common pleas, but deferred till next term.

Phil. Dodwell discomposed as they say.

The university hath received a prohibition to proceed against Dodwell.

They received it at their own court on Friday, which is a curtesie.

Mar. 16. Mr. Peter Nicholls died, left 200l. to the coll. (Merton) and 100l. to St. Giles’s parish, that with the revenues thereof a sermon yearly be preached on St. Peter’s day by the parson of St. Giles, who is to have 40s. and the rest to the poor of the parish.

Saturday the junior proctor made his speech; 180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well, but no coursing which is very bad.——Quære the reason?

Apr. 7.

Mr. Durston of New college repeated.


29. I returned from Weston to which I went 16 Feb. and kept a Lent. In the beginning of this term on St. Mark’s day, was a hearing at Westminster concerning the university business, between them and Dodwell upheld by the citizens, mentioned in August before, and another demur made for the 40s. Dodwell was mulcted, noctivagation was only according to the university statute, and not by the king’s charter. The citizens grew insolent thereupon, and procured a letter to be sent to the commissioners of the poll money in Oxford, to let them know that the servants of colleges must pay poll for their wages and places. This letter was brought to the commissioners at the apodyterium by one of the town sergeants, ult. April, being Tuesday. The townsfolk acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for noctivagation, and noctivagation they acknowledge, but not forty shillings.

This month was a Fryday’s market, and four fairs granted by the king to the earl of Litchfield to be held in his manor of Charlbury near Woodstock. Here had been an ancient market. See my Discourse of the Market.

May 2. — Ballow of St. John’s, a physician at Camden in Gloucetershire, died in the house of John Folkes, an apothecary in St. Mary’s parish, buried at Weston near Camden.

12. Memorandum, that Dr. Lamphire told me that there were 370 and odd alehouses in Oxford.—Qu. the exciseman, and have it under his hand. Means to create idleness, and debauch scholars.

All this month and part of April, have many red coats been quartered in Oxford, and part of this month a great many dragoons (in number about 700) in order to be sent far away beyond the seas. They were most if not all dragoons.

June 10. Voted in convocation that no act should be celebrated this year, under pretene that there was no D. D. proceeded, but the true reason was, that the town and university being at variance, the university would not contribute to their enrichment, to pluck out the university’s other habitations did for his great convenience grant divers portions of a void plot of ground without his parke to several men to build thereon y”e soe his residence might there lodge and not be troubled to retire in y”e country adjoining, and thereupon a market was by him granted to those to be kept on every Tuesday throughout y”e year, and his baillics to receive y”e toll. See farre may be said concerning y”e erection of those markets within 6 miles of Oxon——]

---Within five years after y”e first grant of a market to y”e town of Abendon, another was by K. Stephen, granted to y”e monks of Eynsham a within 4 miles of Oxon to be there kept on every Lord’s day though contrary to K. Carle’s laws b and last of all another at Woodstock by K. H. 5. as appears by an inquisition c 7. Ed. 1. for he as I find being much delighted in that place for y”e sake of his beloved Rosamond and residing there more then at his

eyes. I heard this at the Bath 20th June; another reason was that the red coat dragoons watched and warded every night, and kept guard at their officer's doors, and the university knew not but that they might abuse the strangers that came to the Act.

Red coats left Oxford, came again

St. Peter's day I return'd to Oxford from the Bath, where I had been from the 30th of May, but received no benefit, it cost me about 8l.

Old Jone began to make my bed.

Our great bell rung out for D. Hinton, rector of Islip, sometime fellow of Mert. coll. who died 22 at Islip, and was buried there.

Oxford feast, this month Tho. Jenkinson the sadler's son preached. Occasions given to all men to talk what they please, especially the banterers of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M. A.) who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye, and prate what nonsense they please, if they see a man talk seriously they talk floridly nonsense, and care not what he says, this is like throwing a cushion at a man's head, that pretends to be grave and wise.

King Henry the VIII's chair, that stands in the privy gallery at Whitehall, was bewrayed by one, if not two persons, in a most filthy and plentiful manner.

I dined with Mr. Hen. Parker at his house in Honington in com. Warwick, and after dinner was shewed to me a cabinet of rarities, mostly collected at Constantinople, and other Eastern parts of the world, such curiosities that my eyes never beheld the like, all sorts of shells, divers sorts of natural stones, medals gold and silver, coins gold and silver, Turkish pictures, and others of England in miniature, all sorts of looking glasses, a piece of Dido's tomb, and many other things; they were valued at 500l. besides the cabinet, but at last sold for little more than one hundred.

I was told from sir Tho. Spencer's house that the king had given D. Fell, bishop of Oxford, a patent for an Earll (which comes to about 1000l.) towards the finishing of the great gate of Ch. Ch. next to Pembroke coll. he intends to bestow it on Mr. Lutterell a gent. comm. of Ch. Ch. of Somersetsshire, having 4000l. per Annum at present.

Many of the divines in Oxford of poor spirits prick up their ears and crests upon the discovery of the plot, talk very boldly and undaunted. 'Tis a grand piaculum not to believe the worst of reports, great want of charity; but these are poor spirited men.

A hearing at Westminster between the two bodies, who were ordered to compromise the business amongst themselves, and so there was an end of Dodwell's business.

Sergeant Newdigate, a judge in Oliver's time, dide the latter end of this month.

D. Hall of Pembroke (presbyt.) preached sharply and bitterly against the Papists at St. Mary's. Qu. whether originally appointed to preach?

One of the dragoons clapt up in prison, the castle, as suspected to be either a priest, or a monk; it seems, being a little in drink, he spoke some scraps of Latin, as the mode was, salve Domine. Mr. Harding of Trinity accuses him. I heard that he hath been a traveller, and by order, a Dominican.

A general fast throughout the nation, Mr. Tho. Manningham of New coll. the same who stood for orator, and one accounted a wit preached at St. Mary's, and had several girds against the Papists, not railing, but ingenious, if not witty.

Mr. Tho. Marriot, high sheriff of Warwickshire, and Ridley his undersheriff, came to Mr. Sheldon's house (at Weston) with a warrant to imprison him either in Warwick gaol, or at London, wherof he went to Warwick.

At one in the morning a fire broke out at Burrough's an ironmonger in Allhallow's parish, and burning part of the next house (Souche a milliner) burnt his wife: it broke out in a back lower room of Souche's house, and he and his wife laying over that room were waked and
choaked with the smoke; he ran down to quench the fire, and she fell into a swoon, and there laid, and the fire burnt her, it took hold of Burrough’s house, and the dragoons being very vigilant to quench it, had 5 pounds given them as a reward by the university. It was mainly reported that the Papists had a hand in it.

Dr. Wallis took away all writings and registers, that I have had in my keeping eighteen years, for fear that they should be seized on, he supposing that I might be in the plot, because Mr. Sheldon was lately clapt up in prison; the man that is studious and reserved is Popishly affected.

Sunday about one of the clock in the afternoon, Dr. Nicholas vice-chancellor with a beadle and his 2 men taking my lodging in their way to St. Mary’s church, he the said Dr. Nicholas came up into my chamber, and there told me in my eare, that he had lately rec’d command from above to enquire after all such under his government that are suspected to be Popishly addicted, and to secure their chambers, and studies, for any papers or writings relating to the plot. Hereupon I told him very freely that I should submit to his will; that being done, he told me, that I was the person that kept correspondence between Mr. Sheldon’s family, and the Mitre inne in Oxford. I told him that that could not be, for I only frequented that inne when my horse came for, or with me, to it; after which, saying no more, he desired me that I would walk into my study, and so I did, and he after me, and looked upon what papers he pleased, but found nothing: afterwards he desired to know where my letters lay, wherefore I had him into another study, and shew’d him divers letters from Mr. Ralph Sheldon (with others) the last of which was dated the last of July 1678.—All which he perused, but could find nothing, but great expressions of love and kindness in Mr. Sheldon’s letters. Afterwards he told me that I must receive the oath of allegiance. I answered him, I would if he would appoint a time, wherefore he told me, that next morning, at ten of the clock, he should be at leisure. Note, that the reason he should say, why I kept correspondence, arose, I suppose, at my coming into Oxford Thursday, the 14th of Nov. at which time, as I rode by St. John’s coll. between 12 and 1. several of that college walking before the gate saw me, and the next day, when I went out at that time, they saw me again, and one of them, as it is probable, made the report. He studies to be active, and shew himself zealous in his office, and sorry he seemed to be, because he could find nothing; that he could please the parliament, he would have hanged me.

Monday at 10 of the clock, I waited on Mr. vice-chancellor Dr. Nicholas, where after some discourse he offered me the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, both which oaths I took, he and I being only together, after which he told me that I should have a certificate of it.

A programma stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor’s hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers (dragoons under sir John Talbot’s command) in the night watches that they keep at the guild hall, peniless bench, and at most inne doors where the officers lie; it was dated 3. Decemb.

Wednesday -- --. Barnesby a Jesuit sent for up from Worcester to London to be examined, came through Oxford in his journey, attended by a guard and a tipstaff, rail’d at by the boys. Dined with Dr. Lamphire. Dr. J. there asked me, whether I was not yet summoned before the king’s council? I asked why he thought so, and other foolery, but no more than I expected from him. Dr. Hall master of Pembroke there, took no notice of me, when he came in, or at the table, or when he went away, only if I was talking with any body he would be still saying, ‘what is that he saith,’ being intent to pick a quarrel with me about religion: a malepert presbyterian since this plot, nothing of malepertness before.

Note that one whom they call father Lovel a Jesuit hath lived in Oxford many years to

* Sic. W. & H.

These are to testify to all to whom this writing may come, that the bearer hereof Anthony a Wood master of arts of the university of Oxford did, on the day and in the yeare above written, take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before, and in the presence of me

Jo. Nicholas vic. can. Oxon.

Ex Orig. in Bib. Bed. W. & H.

[The Oxford University] under the year 1709.]
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

supply service for the Catholicks, in and near Oxford, but upon the late proclamation for the taking, and securing all Jesuits and Roman priests, viz. Mr. Hunt's at the Castle mill, both since the proclamation published being searched as they say twice for him, and Monday Dec. 16 (he being seen in Oxford early in the morning) that house again was searched that day, between 11 and 12 in the morning; his being seen is but a report, and the searching of that house was but in course, when they did all the Papist's houses in town. They say once he took water behind Mr. Fulke's house.

Thomas Latton, sometime of Kingston Bakepuze in Berks, left his religion since the king's restoration, and sheltered himself, as 'tis said, among the Jesuits, came to Oxford in this month, and lodged himself at Francis Alder's against the Fleur de Lis. The mayor having notice of it, went and tendered to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, whereupon he gave security for his appearance next sessions after the twelfth day: his eldest son is with him, and he, they say, has taken it, and will leave the Roman religion.

An. \{ Dom. 1679. \\
36 Car. II.

4000l. per annum collected for the poor of St. Giles in the field's, London, but in a year's time after the plot was discovered, and the Papists banished, it fell to 700l. this year.

The contribution throughout England and Wales for the poor arises to 500000l. per annum, but before the alteration of religion there was no such contribution, nor repairing of bridges, nor high-ways: this is able to maintain an army.

300l. per annum collected in Oxford for the poor.

Is it not a shame that it should be accounted unusual for scholars to go to Augustin's disputations, and that the masters of the schools speak English to them?

After the breaking out of the Popish plot, several of our scholars were tried, and at length were (1680) discovered to be Whigs.

Twelfth day, a dragoon being in the back yard of the Ship inn, in Jesus lane, and aiming his musquet at a privy house door behind those houses opposite to Baliol college, killed a taylor's wife named Dalby, who kept a shop against Baliol college. He appeared at the sessions two or three days after for the fact.

I sent my observations and corrections of sir William Dugdale's Baronage to the author, towards a second edition; there are 17 several papers on the first volume, and 64 on the second, all containing about 7 or 8 sheets of paper, they are to be returned to me, when the author hath done with them, with another sheet in 4th, that I sent him in 1675.

We heard that the mayor and common council had made an order, that the high steward should be prayed for by the lecturers in their prayers before sermons at St. Martin's; the bishop denies it.


Tuesday Br. Whorwood, esq. and Wm. Wright alderman of the city chose burgesses for the city to serve in parliament, which is to begin 6. March. Geo. Pudsey of Ellefield, esq; then stood, and rec'd the canvas, which cost him, they say, about 300l.

Convocation, wherein letters were read from the chancellor in behalf of Mr. Heneage Finch, solicitor general, to be one of our burgesses to sit in parliament, purposely to set aside D'. Eddisbury of Brazen-nose, who audaciously, and with too much conceit of his own worth, stood against the said Mr. Finch, D'. Lamphire, and D'. Yerbury: but a week before D'. Yerbury put off his votes to Finch for fear Eddisbury should carry it. Note, that D'. Eddisbury stood in

\footnotetext{1}{In the form of prayer now used by the lecturers of St. Martin's before their sermons is this clause inserted—for the nobility and magistrates (particularly for the right worshipful the mayor, the worshipful sir James Dashwood, bart. our very worthy high-steward, the worshipful the recorder, aldermen, assistants, bailiffs, and all other the members of this ancient and loyal corporation.) W. & H.}

\footnotetext{2}{FASTI OXON. under the year 1672. W. & H.}
1675 against him and sir Christopher Wren, but being soundly geered and laughed at for an impudent fellow, desisted.

Feb. 26. Election for knights of the shire, those that stood were sir John Doyly, sir John Cope, sir Edward Norris, and John Clarke, esq; counceller at law, it lasted till 28. day about 12. or 1. in the afternoon, and Cope and Norreys carried it. 3000 votes, they say, were given.

27. A convocation celebrated at 8 in the morning, stood to be elected Henage Finch, solicitor general, in the place of sir Francis Winnington, a younger son of the lord chancellor, he was not here himself, but had his agents; D'. John Lamphire, M. D. history professor, D'. John Eddisbury of Brazen-Nose, D'. Hen. Yerbury of Mag. coll. did stand also, but in compliment to the attorney general was taken off by the vice-chancellor and others, about a fortnight before the election. The solicitor-general had 201 votes, D'. Lamphire had 209, D'. Eddisbury 245; but the vice-chancellor and the heads having a mind that the solicitor general should be chosen for the good of the university, would not pronounce the election after the scrutiny was finished, which by statute he might have done, but delayed till such time those that had given but one vote (who again were called in to give for another person) so that by this means Finch having more than Lamphire, the vice-chancellor proposed to the convocation whether the indentures of election should be sealed, but the non party being most, D'. Fell was sent for, who though he pleaded hard for his own man, (Finch sometime of his house) yet the junct prevail still, and D'. Lamphire again protested against the unlawfulness of it: so, about one of the clock, the convocation was dissolved.

Eddisbury carried it by the junct. and potmen, he being one himself; but after all was done, it was found, that the calculators had mistaken the votes, and numbered Mr. Finch's to be less by 4 than D'. Lamphire's, whereupon the vice-chancellor avouching it then to D'. Lamphire, he rests quiet.

Note that Eddisbury and his party went the night before the election, and got all Mag. coll. and Ch. Ch. votes; for D'. Lamphire had 18 at Magd. and more at Ch. Ch. The vice-chancellor shewed himself false to Dr. Lamphire at that time, though a pretended friend to him. We were polled by two writers, without swearing, in the divinity school.

This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the bachelors by advice and command of the proctors. Vander Huyden of Oriel was then a collector; so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about 100l. besides their gains, on cloaths, or needless entertainments. This month -- -- Wharton, M. A. of Queen's college and vicar of St. Clements buried in that college Chapel.


Mar. 26. Election for orator; Mr. Penton, principal of Edmund hall, a good orator, stood. W. & H.

Apr. 11. A fast, or day appointed for all his majesty's subjects to seek by fasting and prayer a reconciliation with Almighty God, and with humble and penitent hearts to implore him by his power and goodness to infortuate and defeat the wicked counsells and imaginations of our enemies, and to continue his mercies, and the light of the gospel to us, and our posterity, and to bestow his abundant blessings upon his sacred majesty and this present parliament, that their councils and endeavours may produce honourable safety.

This is canting, for they do not care for the king, and their fast is, that the preachers may rail, and make the commonalty out of love with his majesty's loyal subjects. Damned Presbyterly! they pretend to love the king, and rejoice much in his recovery from a dangerous sick-
ness at Windsor in August this year, yet they will not give him money in any of their parliaments.

Mr. John Mills of Queen's coll. M. A. and fellow preached at St. Mary's not much better.


Low Sunday, of Pem. coll. repeated at St. Mary's very well.

Mr. Walker told me, that more than a fortnight since Sir Harbottle Grimston made a speech in the parliament house, and therein took occasion to mention the printing of Popish books at the theatre in Oxford, amongst which were the Life of Alfred, and the Historia &c. Oxon, wherein are many unseemly things of the reformation said (informed so by Gilb. Burnet), also a Bible printed there, wherein are many faults.

At 10 at night a fire in a backside near the Three Goates at one Mathews in Northgate street.

Saturday D. Michael Roberts, D. D. sometime principal of Jesus college died with a girdle loyed with broad gold about him (100 l. they say) at Tom Apleby's house against Logick lane, buried in St. Peter's church yard.

The common talk that Mr. -- -- -- -- Barber, fellow of Oriel coll. and bursar, was run away with 500 l. of the college money.

In this month was the high way in St. Giles from against Tom. Rowney's house to the East end of St. Giles church repaired, viz. not pitched as that against St. John's, but stones laid with gravel over them.

Monday I gave a scio for S. Prince, Slatter, Colby, and Wroughton, fellows of Merton coll, when I had done, and was gone, one Browning of Ch. Ch said that I had no vote, neither was I Mr. of arts, and made a hubub at the lower end of the congregation house. Q. whether set on by Peers?

In this month of June passed a dispensation for the musick and musick lecturer to be translated from the music school to the theatre, and the 12 July following it was solemnly and well down at 7 and 8 in the morning.

I sent certain animadversions on part of Gilbert Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England, dat. July 5 to sir W. Dugdale, who is to give them to the said Mr. Burnet; angry at the conclusion in what I say of the ground of our Reformation.

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2 Athen. Oxon. under the year 1643. W. & H.
3 Fasti Oxon. under the year 1649. W. & H.
4 Sic. W. & H.

[Letter written to me by Anthony Wood, in justification of his History of the University of Oxford, with reflections on it; referred to Alphabetically.]


Sir,

Your Book of The Reformation of the Church of England, I have late perused, and finding my self mentioned therein, not without some discredit, I thought fit to vindicate my self so far in these animadversions following, that you may see your mistakes, and accordingly rectifie them. If you think fit in the next part that is yet to publish. P. 86. But after he hath set downe the instrument, he gives some reasons, &c.

The two first reasons, (if they be so called) I were put in ib another hand; and the other were taken from these three books following, viz. From Dr. Nicholas Harpseth's Treatise concerning marriage, Sc. which is a fair manuscript in folio; written either in the time of Queen Marie, or in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth; and 'tis by me quoted in my book, in the place excepted against. From Will. Forrest's life of queen Catherine, written in the reign of Queen Marie, and dedicated to her. 'Tis a manuscript also, and written very fairlie on parchment. From an Apology for the government of the Universite against king Henry the 8th: Written by a Master of Arts Septimo Elizabethan. 'Tis a Manuscript also, and hath all the King's Letters therein, written to the Universite about the question of Marriage and Divorces, with several passages relating to convocations concerning the said questions.

So that by this you see I do not frame those reasons out of mine own head (as partial men might) but what other authors dictate to me.

Ibid. Upon what designe I cannot easily imagine.

No designe at all God-won, but needle for Truth's sake, which very few in these dayses will deliver.

No better credit than the former: For he was a Master of Arts of Ballof College, in Queen Elizabeth's time. See Wood in Bal. col.
Oxford city, their election of burgesses, Broome Whorwood and alderman Wm. Wright chosen. Pudsey lost it but by twenty votes.

University election; sir Leolin Jenkins, Dr. Charles Perrott of St. John’s, D. Oldysh of new college, and Mr. Lane, sometime of Ch. Ch. son of sir George Lane, were competitors, but the black potmen carried it for Perrott, a thorough paced soaker, sir Leolin Jenkins 204, D. Perrott 224, D. Oldysh New coll. 104.

Tom Wood chose probationer fellow of New coll.

There came out in Aug. as I conceive, a most pestilent pamphlet against the bishops in one sheet, printed 1679, intit. Omnia comenta a Belo, or an Answer out of the West to a Question out

Ibid. And as if it had been an ill Thing, he takes pains to purge the University of it, &c.

It was an ill thing I think, (I am sure it was taken so to be) for a Prince by his letters to frighten People out of their Conscience, and by means force them to say what must please him. But seeing the Masters would not be frightened, and therefore they were laid aside, (the matter being discussed by a few old timorous Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity, who would say any thing to please the King, least danger should follow) they ought to be commended, or at least justified for keeping their consciences safe.

Ibid. And without any proof gives credit to a Lying story set downe by Sands, of an assembly called by night.

Sands is not my author. For he had no such thing in his book De Schismate, of an assembly called by night: my author for this is the Apologie before mentioned, which adds, that when a Regent of Balchol College, (whom they called king Henry) heard that the Commissars, and his company were going to dispatch this night work, denied the Seals with his breathes about his shoulders, for want of a Hood. See in Hist. & Antiq. Oxon. Lib. 1. P. 226. A.

The truth is, the meeting was unreasonable, and their actions scandalous; as being protested against, and done without the consent of, the regents. And as for Sands, though I cannot well defend him, yet many things in his book De Schismate, especially those relating to the universitie of Oxford, I find from other places to be true.

Ibid. But it appears that he had never seen, or considered the other instrument, to which the Universitie set their seals.

The grand collection, or Farrago, which Mr. Thomas Masters made, (by the Lord Herbert’s appointment) in order to the writing of King Henry the 8ths Life, I have seen and perused; but could not with all my Diligence find that instrument (as you call it, yet we, an Act, or Deere) of Convocation; neither in the three great folio’s written by another hand, containing materials at large for the said life; neither in any of the Registers, Records, or Papers, belonging to the Universitie. So that for these reasons, and that because

Lord Herbert says, it was blurred, and not intended for the King; and also not under seal, (you say:twas) neither passed in the house by the majority of votes; therefore did I omit it as not authentic.

I truly believe, or at least have good grounds to think, that it was only drawn up, and not proposed; for if it had, it would have been registered: There being nothing proposed, either in convocation or Congregation, but is registred, whether denied, or not.

And if the register of that time is most exactly kept; and nothing therefore, as I can perceive, is torn out.

Ibid. There seems to be also another mistake, in the relation he gives: For he says, those of Paris had determined in this matter.

I say’s so from Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chancellor of the University; Who in his letters thereunto, desires the Members, to make what Expedition they could, to give in their Answer to the King’s question; forasmuch as Paris and Cambridge had done it already.—For this I quote the Book of Epistles, in archiv. Lib. Rod. MS. Epist. 172: Yet, I believe, the Archbishop said this, to hasten the University of Oxon the more; tho’ probably it was not so. However, I am not to take notice of that but to follow record as I find it. And that I do follow record throughout all my Book, there is not one. I (presume) of the senate of antiquaries can deny it: And therefore, how there can be many things in my book (of my framing) that are enemies to the reformation of the Church of England, as was suggested by you to Sir Harbottle Grinstead, (who thereupon made a complaint in open parliament last April, against the said book) I cannot see.

Truth ought to take place; and must not be concealed, especially when it is at a distance. And if our Religion hath had its Original, or Base, on Lust, Blood, Ruin, and Desolation, (as all Religions, or Alterations in Governments, have had from one or more of them) why should it be hidden, seeing it is so obvious to all curious searchers into record.

This is all from him that studies Truth.

July the 4th 1679.

Anthony a Wood.

1 Lane obiultin 48. Reg. Conu. W. & H.

2 I do profess I do not remember that I ever mentioned your book to him: and Sir Harbottle himself, when I asked him the question, said he never heard me speak of it.

3 This is writ very indecently neither like a divine nor a Christian.
of the North. It shews what revenues the bishops, deans of churches, and arch-deacons have, what servants, officers, and others belong to them, what mony they yearly get and lay up to the hindrance of trade, and yet will not write against Popery or Presbytery. Mr. Massey told me this. Note one B. answered it, not one in the universities. I am sure not in Oxford, nor by any, only Roger L'Estrange, in his book intit. The free born Subject, or the English Man's Birth Right.

The D. of York went from London to Windsor, in the company of the earl of Peterborough, Sept. Mr. Churchill, and some of his servants; this Mr. Churchill, afterwards lord Churchill, ungrateful to him, not only in running away, but endeavouring to betray him to the enemy.

Rob. Pauling, draper, chose mayor for the ensuing year; whereas all mayors in memory of man used to be mealy mouthed and fearful of executing their office for fear of losing trade, this person is not, but walks in the night to take townsmen in tippling houses, prohibits coffee to be sold on Sundays, which D. Nicholas vice-chancellor prohibited till after evening prayer, viz. till five o'clock; but this R. Pauling hath been bred up a Puritan, he is no friend to the university, and a dissuader of such gentlemen, that he knows, from sending their children to the university, because that he saith, 'tis a debauched place, a rude place of no discipline; he will not take notice of quaker's meetings, when he is informed that there is such, but for a Papist, he hates as a devil—his Wallisian instructor.

I heard at Weston that the vice-chancellor of Oxford, Dr. Fell, has denied Oates his incorporating D. D. You must note that lord Lovelace brought Oates to the horse race at Woodstock on Holy Rood day, and because he would have company come there to the enriching of the town, caused him to preach on Sunday and Tuesday. This was partly to spite the lord Treasurer and the king for taking away his place of ranger. After the horse races were done, Oates sent word to the vice-chancellor, that he would come, and wait on him, nor surprise him, for his degree, but they denied him, that is, if he was D. D. — at Salamanca they would incorporate him.

In the evening, when the duke of York returned from his entertainment in the city, Oates and Bedlow were got into the balcony of one Cockerill a blinkeyed bookseller in Cheapside, and a great rabble about them, as the duke passed by, they cried out 'a Pope, a Pope,' upon which one of the duke's guard cocked his pistol, and rid back, saying, what such factious rogues are these? Upon which they cried out, 'no Pope, no Pope, God bless his highness.' So the king's worthy evidence (Oates and Bedlow) sneaked away.

John Dryden the poet, being at Will's coffee house in Covent garden, was about 8 at night soundly cudgelled by 3 men, the reason, as 'tis said, because he had reflected on certain persons in Absalom and Achitophel.

Extreme cold weather, a poor died with hunger and cold. He began to die in St. Clement's parish, but the parishioners discovering it, hurried, or rather carried him to the tower in the parish of St. Peter in the East to die there, and so save the parish 2 or 3 shillings to bury him.

A flood came down the river Charwell, by much rain, that fell towards Banbury 2 or 3 days before; little here: the meads all drowned, so that this now is the 2d flood we have here.

About dinner time rung out the great bell of St. Mary's for W. Bull, yeoman beadle, who died at his house in Magd. parish, a very good servant. Stands for his place Anthony Car- slegh, B. A. sometime of Bal. coll. — — — Crostley, stationer, — — — Sherwin, barber, — — — King, butler of man to the vice-chancellor, Cap. Terwick, an old cavalier set up by Ch. Ch. — — — Litchfield, the printer, — — — Tayler, apothecary.
Carslegh and Sherwin had even votes, about 50 a piece, and Carslegh being B. A. carried it by virtue of a statute in that point. He was chosen Jan. 1st.

"Deest Diarium Anni 1680".

An. { Dom. 1681. } 32 Car.

Jan. 9. Soladin Harding, cook, had three daughters buried all together at Holywell, who died of this malignant disease, they died on Thursday night and Friday morning, this may be noted as well as that Marsh the taylor in Catstreet had 8 children born at one time an. 1670, or thereabouts.

12. Three of the probationer fellows of Mert. coll. were admitted fellows, the fourth, St. Southley, was put aside for being a green ribband man, and saying that the old king Charles Ist, died justly, and speaking against the bishops and other things, (see Notes from Congregation) and grace denied.

13. News that alderman W. Wright a burgess for the city, had lately made a motion to a committee to have the formality of St. Scholastica's day laid aside. Townsmen go about into London, grow insolent as in 1641.

18. Mr. Allan told me, that the citizens have taxed or cessed the priviledged men of Oxford, towards the militia which served, when the prince elector was here; Dr. Hyde principal of Magd. hall, who lives in the town, denies it, and they seize on his goods. Lord Norreys lieutenant of the county hath been hitherto a friend to the university about these matters, and hath refused to give his hand to it, yet the deputy lieutenants, as Pudsey &c, have set their hands.

The city would also have the night watch of their own, but this and the former, the mayor (Bowell) pretends that he will have nothing to do with it.

Feb. 2. Mert. coll. 8 bells, newly cast by Christopher Hudson of London, rang to the content of the society; for his work and his metal, he is to have above 300l. they were before cast from 5 to 8 by one Michael Derby, Anno 1656, who spoiled them.

2 Election of S. Leolin Jenkins, nobody stood against him or Dr. Perrot, yet Mr. Crymes of Exeter, a hot head, called for a poll and capitation, whereupon the vice-chancellor being amazed at it, bid the company, those that were for S. Leolin Jenkins, go on one side, and those for another on the other, whereupon all went on one, and left Crymes, Adams, Newe, and others of Exeter on the other, but they, being ashamed, went there too.

3. The duke of Bucks came into Oxford over Magd. bridge at 7 at night, conducted by the citizens by torch light from St. Clements to his lodging to help forward the election of Whorwood and Wright, and lay at Wright's.

4. Friday, election of burgesses for the city, Brome Whorwood, William Wright, and Geo. Pudsey stood, the last lost it by almost 100 votes, this is third time he hath been canvassing within these two years, and lost it by means of Bucks and Lovelace, who were appointed by the cabalists to promote this election here, that is rebellion and discord, which the last parliament hath done among the commons and vulgar; some of the citizens, though bred amongst scholars, cried 'no universities, no scholars, no clergy, no bishops.'

St. Scholastica; the mayor (J. Barell) and about 20 citizens or more came to St. Mary's ac-
According to custom; heard prayers, and would have offered 65 pence, but the vice-chancellor refused, unless all were there. The rest out of contempt would not come as in 1641, meekly encouraged for what they do, by the late high demeanour of the parliament.¹

One hundred and ninety two bachelors to determine this Lent, but 23 or thereabouts were not presented on Egg Saturday, their time for determining short, that is to say, every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb to 7 March, because the king was to come soon after, and the parliament to sit on 21st March.

Note, that the Divinity school hath been seldom used, since altered and changed (but before it was a pig market) but now this Lent, because the geometry, astronomy and Greek schools were fitting for the house of lords, 4 twice every day, or three at least, were appointed to determine there.

At a convocation in the Theatre for the reception of the D. of Brunswick¹ amongst other things it was granted, that such undergraduates that had not time to proceed bachelors till next term might proceed this, but with this condition, that their time for master shall commence not from this, but the next term. It was also granted to the bachelors, that they might proceed this, that had not time till the next term, because they might not be here the next.

The same day Mr. —— Cooper of Pem. coll. preached before the judges, sir Robert Atkins, and sir Creswell Levinz, judges of the assize, and made a very seasonable sermon to them.

Or thereabout, the Convocation house being to be fitted up for the commons by raising a scaffold at the North end. All congregations till end of this term were celebrated in St Mary's chancel, and the candidates stood for their graces under Mallina Boys ¹ his monument, and the Scio taken in Adam Broome's chapel.

March 1 and 2 was the election for the knights of the shire. Sir John Cope, sir Edward Norrys, sir Philip Harcourt, and Tho. Hord, esq; stood, and 24 March, in the morning, sir Phil. Harcourt and Tho. Hord carried it, the former a gentleman, but a Presbyterian, the other a

¹ The origin of this ceremony was a furious contest between the citizens of Oxford and the students. Some of the latter being at a tavern, on the 10 of Feb. 1534, broke the landlord's head with a vessel in which he had served them with bad wine. The man immediately got together a number of his neighbours and fellow citizens, who having long waited for such an opportunity, fell upon the students, and in spite of the mandates of the chancellor and even the king himself, who was then at Woodstock, continued their outrages for several days, not only killing or wounding the scholars, but in contempt of the seceded order, destroying all the religious crosses in the town. For which offences the king deprived the city of many valuable privileges, and bestowed them on the university, and the bishop of Lincoln forbids the administration of the sacraments to the citizens. In the following year, they petitioned for a mitigation of this sentence, but without success; but in 1557, a total abrogation of it was granted upon condition that the city should annually celebrate on St. Scholastica's day, Feb. 10, a number of masses for the souls of the scholars killed in the conflict; the mayor and bailiffs with sixty of the chief burghers being bound also to swear, at St. Mary's church, observance of the customary rights of the university, under the penalty of 100 marks, in case of omission of this ceremony. And it was further ordered, that the said citizens should, after mass, offer up singly at the high altar one penny, of which forty pence were to be distributed to poor scholars, and the remaining to the use of St. Mary's. This offering being omitted, upon pretence that masses were abolished, the university, in queen Elizabeth's reign, sued them, for the sum of 1000 marks due for such neglect during 15 years; when it was decreed that instead of mass there should be a sermon and communion at St. Mary's, which at length came only to publick prayers and that the said offering should be made; in which form the ceremony is now observed. The traditional story that the mayor was obliged to attend with an halter round his neck, which was afterwards, to lessen the disgrace, changed into a silken string, has no real foundation.


Alylide's Ancient and present State of the University of Oxford. vol. 1. pag. 126. W. & H.

[In the year 1600, another attempt to evade this customary ceremony was made by the then mayor, Richard Cox, esq, who neglected to attend at St. Mary's church. For this contempt the university demanded the fine of Mr. Cox, and recovered the 100 marks.]

² Parii Oxonienses, under the year 1600. W. & H.

³ Robert. W. & H.

⁴ On the East wall of St. Mary's church is a plate of brass fixed to a marble, and thereon is engraven a woman kneeling before a table with a book on it, and behind her are 7 sons and 3 daughters, all kneeling with this epitaph under —— Swivills matris Mallinae Boys, Antonii Boys filius, gratuidinis et amoris ergo, ut eum fratibus et sororibus superstites mortem posuit.

Male Mallinae tumm gentis omnis postera laudet
Malle mori bene, quam vivere Malle malit.
Vita tibi in Christo, & Christo bene moruas vivis,
Non moritur, quisquius vixit an Deo.

Mortua est in Domino, Oxoniensi anno etatis sue LXX Annos annis ultimis temporis MDLXXXIII mense Augusti die XV.

Arms are, a Griffin rampant parted per fesse, within a bordure changed alternately with Crosses Patee and Acorns; impaling a Chev. charged with 2 Lyons rampant without colours. W. & H.

¹ See. W. & H.

² It is now reduced to the reading of the Litany only. 

³ It is now reduced to the reading of the Litany only.
most ill-natured man, and of no religion, he may be compared to Brome Whorwood; they agreed together, that they would give no entertainment, and none was given.

The way leading down to the water at Magd. bridge, viz. from the gate leading into Magd. coll. kitchen yard down to the watering place was new pitched, and walled on the South side by the means of D. Lamphire that collected monies from the colleges for that purpose.

The king came into Oxford.

14.

Or thereabouts, White Kennet's book came to Oxford, entit. A Letter from a Student of Oxford &c. see what I have said in White Kennet. It came to Oxford against the parliament was to sit. It gave great offence to the factious party of the house of commons, who would have endeavoured to find out the author to have him punished, had they not been dissolved. The pamphlet by some passages therein shews him not to be a scholar of Oxford, yet John French was and formerly of New college did publicly say, that by several passages therein, it did appear to be written by a scholar of Oxford. Some of the house desired the vice-chancellor to make enquiry after the author, and he would, but the parliament was suddenly dissolved.

The prices of all vendibles for the body of man and horse were stuck up in publick places.

About 5 in the morning died D. James Hyde, regius professor of physick, and a principal of Magd. hall, and was buried in an ile of St. Peter's in the East on the 9th at night; after his death, the fellows of Mag. coll. questioning the chancellor's right of putting in principals

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1 Sic. W. & H. 2 Athenae Oxon. article White Kennet. 3 Univers. Oxon.

The Prices of Provision, appointed by the reverend Timothy Hall, doctor of divinity, procost of Queen's college, and vice-chancellor to the most illustrious James duke of Ormond and chancellor of this University, His Majestie's clerk of this Market, Which prices all Sellers are required not to exceed.

Impinimis a pound of butter, sweet and new, the best in the market 1. d.

Item a pound of second butter, sweet and new 0 6

Item a pound of the best cheese 0 5

Item a pound of second cheese 0 2

Item eggs, six for 0 2

Item a couple of capons, the best in the market 4 6

Item a couple of second capons in the market 3 6

Item a couple of chickens, the best in the market 2 0

Item a couple of second chickens in the market 1 0

Item a couple of fat pannets 0 2

Item a dozen of pigeons, the best in the market 0 2

Item a couple of fat green geese, the best in the market 0 2

Item a couple of rabbits, the best in the market 0 2

Item a couple of second rabbits 0 1

Item a fat pig, the best in the market 0 6

Item a second pig, in the market 0 2

Item a stone of the second beef at the butcher's, weighing eight pound avoyrdupois 2 0

Item a stone of the third beef at the butcher's 1 8

Item a quarter of the best weather mutton at the butcher's, by the pound 0 3 ob

Item a quarter of the second weather mutton at the butcher's, by the pound 0 3

Item a quarter of the best lamb at the butcher's, by the pound 0 3

Item a quarter of the best veal at the butcher's, by the pound 0 3

Item a quarter of the second veal at the butcher's, by the pound 0 2

Item a whole fitch of bacon, by the pound 0 4

Item rib bacon, by the pound 0 0

Item a pound of tallow candles made of wick 0 4

Item a pound of cotton or watching candles 0 5

Item hay and litter day and night for one horse within every inn and livery stable 0 8

Item a bushel of the best oats within every inn 2 8

Item a bushel of the best beans within every inn 4 0

Stuck up in all publick places, 13 March 1680. (A. W.)

Inter librorum A. Wood. In mus. Ashm. 276. B.

As a supplement to this program the reader will be pleased to see the prices of different wines some years before.


Prizes of wines set and appointed by the vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, according to which they are to be sold rateably in all measures.

1. Canary wines, Allegant, and Muscadels, one shilling eight pence the quart, and no more.

2. Sack and Mallagoes, one shilling sixpence the quart, and no more.

3. French wines, nine pence the quart, and no more.

4. Rhenish wines, one shilling two pence the quart, and no more.

John Fell, vice-chancellor.

Prizes of wines set and appointed by the vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, according to which they are to be sold rateably in all measures, from and after the twenty seventh day of this instant February 1673.

1. Canary wines, Alleghant, and Muscadels, two shillings the quart, and no more—(before for several years at 2s 2d to the great resentment of all: who to make even money would either spend more or give the drawer the rest. This price was raised upon pretence of carriage.)

2. Sack and Malaga one shilling ten pence the quart, and no more.

3. French wines one shilling the quart, and no more. (Before for several years 1s 1d.)

4. Rhenish wines, one shilling sixpence the quart, and no more.

Ra. Bathurst, vice-chancellor.

Feb. 10. 1673.

* Festis Oxon. under the year 1646. W. & H.
into the halls, did in the absence of the president chuse to be principal Francis Smith, M. B.
a fellow, 21 May 1681, and intending to seal up the hall gates with the college seal, to keep
out the vice-chancellor, was denied by the president newly returned, and admonished to the
contrary by the bishop of Winchester, so that the vice-chancellor finding no opposition, did
forthwith admit W. Levet L. D. D. originally of this hall, afterwards of C. C. C. and student of
Ch. Ch. 1 June 1681, having been before nominated by the chancellor.'

The outrage committed on the old lady Lovelace at Hunt's door against the Crown tavern
between 8 and 9 at night by Mr. Leopold Finch, son of the Earl of Winchelsea, lord Buckely,
and 2 gentlemen commoners, Luttrell one, and 4 scholars all of Ch. Ch. they plucked her
out of her coach, and called her old protesting bitch, broke windows that night, and did
many misdemeanours; one of the students named Altham, nephew to Mr. Altham, sen'. student
is expelled, the townsman and other envious people report, that they should say, they called
her Protestant bitch. The B. extremely troubled at it. They had been drinking at the
Crown tavern.

Wednesday, early in the morning, St. Mary's bell rung out for Christopher Minshull, esq;
beadle of divinity, who died with a fall from a horse between Abingdon and Lockyung on the
next day, going before, in the afternoon, buried in Lockyung church 24th. day. He was going
there to see esq; Wiseman. Candidates for his place, Vilett. formerly of St. John's, 98 votes.
Henry Robinson, M. A. of Ch. Ch. 45. James Bayly, jun. A. M. of Magd. 92. David
'Wicklow, A. M. of New coll. 29.—23. a convocation, Vilett carried it by six votes.

Mr. 6 of Pemb. coll. minister of Chipping Norton, having a letter wherein he
desired to be dispensed with for 7 terms absence, it was read in convocation, and he carried
it by 10 votes, he stood for his grace, both his dispensations for terms and absence from lectures
were denied but by one vote, he was denied on the 6 and 7th, Mr. Lyndesey, fellow of Wad.
coll. and regent ad placitum carried in reasons against him to Mr. vice-chancellor, which were,
that he canvassed some votes, that the same letter as to substance, form, date, and subscribers,
was proposed on the 5th, which was denied in the convocation unanimously on the first; but the
vice-chancellor and the proctors rejected the reasons, and Lyndesey still insisting on them, Mr.
vice-chancellor threatened to expel him both houses, and read the statute for that end; when
his dispensation for non visiting and non circuiting it was denied, and a scrutiny demanded of
Mr. vice-chancellor, which he at first denied, but some other masters standing up and demanding
the same, the proctors took the votes, and it was carried but by one, Lyndesey excepting against
Pinthurst of Pemb. coll. having no vote. Mr. vice-chan. threatened to send him to the castle;
if he dared to speak one word more in that business; before the proctors went to scrutinize
for his dispensation for not visiting, Lyndesey desired that Mr. vice-chan. would command all
such masters who were there in congregation, and had no votes, either to go out of the house,
or separate themselves from the rest, which they did.

1 Sawyer, an inceptor of Mag. coll. spoke the musick speech in the Musick school,
whereas for 2 years before it was in the Theatre. The reason, as was pretended, why he did not
speak it in the Theatre was, because, as the B. said, people broke down many things there to
the charge of the university; but we all imagined the true reason to be, because he was not a
Ch. Ch. man, and therefore would not allow him the Theatre to grace him. Grand partiality!

July 9. More, Terra filius of Merton came up on the Saturday, very dull, and because he
reflected on St. Tho. Spencer's doings with Souch his wife, his son, who was there, cudgelled him
afterwards in the Row-Buck yard, dogged him to the place with another.

Sunday, D. Younger an inceptor of Magd. preached in the morning, and D. Fowler of
C. C. C. in the afternoon.

1 Scots Under the year 1660. W. & H.
2 Sic. W. & H. 3 Nicholas. W. & H.
4 46. ex reg. conv. W. & H.
5 Wichham, ex reg. conv. W. & H.
6 Supple, Edward Reddop. W. & H.
7 F. was dead. W. & H.
8 Thomas. W. & H.
9 Edward. Scots Under the year 1681.
Munday, -- -- - Henvill of New-Inn hall (a married man) and the other Terræ filius made up what was wanting on Saturday, full of waggery and rogucery, but little wit.

Aug. 1. Prince was chosen town clerk.

Mr. King of St. Mary hall was chosen by the university vicar of Seiceston in Leicestershire, ag1 Thompson of Linc. and Vaughan of Edmund hall.

At 8 at night the high sheriff brought into Oxford, in his coach Stephen Colledge, the Protestant joiner from Henley, guarded by his men with naked swords, and so put him into the castle. A guard of 2 halberdiers set at St. Clements that night.

Died Hen Denton,2 M. A. rector de Blechington, and buried in the church 18.

D1. Marshall of Linc. coll. preached before the judges at St. Mary's, judge -- -- -- North, sir Creswell Levinz, J. -- -- Raymond, and S'. Tho. Jones; thence they went to the Guild hall yard, where they sat from 9 to 12, and adjourned till two; between 2 and 3 they met, and did not conclude till 3 in the morning, at which time the jury pronounced him guilty, upon which there was a very great shout, and one of Bristol (who came purposely to the trial) being louder than the rest was sent prisoner to the castle after a time; at 10 the said morning the judges met again and pronounced sentence.

Wednesday at 11. Stephen College, born at Watford in Hertfordshire, nephew to Edmund College of St. Peter's in the Bayly, suffered death by hanging in the castle yard Oxon, and when he had hanged about half an hour was cut down by C attraction or Ketch, and quartered, under the gallows, his entrails were burnt in a fire made by the gallows. He spoke and prayed more than half an hour, his body was, after quartering, put into a coffin, and the same day was conveyed to London, and buried privately the Thursday following at night in St. Gregory's church near St. Paul's.

In this month of August died at or near Hungerford -- -- Bennet of Ch. Ch. who was beneficed there, he corrected the press at the Theatre from 1669 to 1677, and then was curate to D. Saunders at Acton, thence he removed towards Hungerford: he wrote Notes on Oxford Grammar.

Troughton, a blind man, sometime fellow of St. John's, died 20 Aug. at Mr. Sheer's house in Allhallows parish, and buried at Bicestric church 22 Aug. a moderate non-conformist, the best scholar of them all, well studied in the schoolmen, born in Coventry; ob. Ätat. 46, or thereabouts.

In convocation commissioners appointed by the chancellor to govern the university, or to order matters in the chancellor's absence, viz. the vice-chancellor, D'. Fell, D'. Clarke, D'. Bathurst, D'. James, D'. Marshall, D'. Jane; D'. Marshall in the place of D'. Yates deceased, and D'. Jane in the place of D'. Alcestree.

Sunday, between 10 and 11 in the morning, Mr. Cardonnell hanged himself in his bed chamber on his door, discovered by his maid after 12 of the clock: he had only his shirt and night cap on, and there he hung till between 7 and 8 at night, and then by the coroner and jury

1 John Paynton, sometimes mace-bearer to the mayor of Oxon, died 17. Feb. 1678, attat. 80, and more, and was buried in St. Martin's church. Son of -- -- -- Paynton, sometimes embroiderer to K. James.---He was married to Eliz. Reeve in the chap. of St. Bartholomew's hospital, 24 Aug. 1628. by whom he had issue John, who putting this coat of arms on a monument over his children in St. Martin's church. W. Dugdale K. of arms commanded him, at my request, to pull it downe or take new, because this coat belonged to the worshipful family of the Peytons in Kent, wherefore the said John Paynton, in July 1679, did purchase another cost.

John Paynton, town-clerk of the citie of Oxford, son of John Paynton sometimes macebears to the mayor, died at his house in St. Aldate's parish, 23 July 1681, aged 65, and was buried in St. Martin's church by his father, and also by the grave of his wife, Anne, dau of Thomas Shrieve of Wytham in Berkshire near Oxon. which Anne died 5 Feb. 1667, aged 35. The said John Paynton left issue by Anne his wife . . . .

2 Creast is a denny Lyon rampant crownd'd or holding between it's paws a Lozenge g. granted with the cost by Wll. Dugdale, Garter, and Hen. Sir George, Clar. Knt, in July 1679. Wood's MSS. in mun. Ashm. 8466. W. & H.

3 Thomas. Vide Fasti Oxon. under the year 1669. W. & H.
coming and seeing him, there pronounced that he was not comos mentis, about 11 at night he was buried stark naked in the vestry yard on the South side of the chancel; he was troubled, in conscience for cheating the college of 3L or 4L when he was bursar the year before, and troubled for the warden’s misusing him for another matter as he thought. When he was bursar last Spring or deputy bursar, sent the gardener to him for money due to the gardener for doing work in the warden’s garden, Mr. Cardonnell not being in a right humour, bid the warden be hanged, he should have no money, the gardener told the warden these words, the warden took affidavit of it, drew up a recantation, which being shown the fellows, Cardonnell at a meeting read it, but this stuck so close to him, that bringing a melancholy fit on him, he could never shake it off. In June or Aug. before, he threw himself into the water in Mag. walks to drown himself, but could not effect it.

Much rain yet mild, so that in my walk between Heddington hill and Heddington on the 16 of Dec. I gathered ears of rye, and the corn there was so high and forward, that before that time they were forced to graze it, and mow it. In the said months of Dec. and Jan. were garden peas in blossom.

Wednesday, Ben. Wood chose child of Winchester school.

Oxford feast, Wm. Howell of New Inn hall, preached at St. Peter’s, the son of Howell the taylor, since an author.

Westminster school boys burnt Jack Presbyter instead of the pope.

Mr. Ralph Sheldon of Weston was in town, and he told me that the earl of Dorset, St. Cyril Wych, Mr. Vaughan the earl of Carbury’s son, and Fleetwood Shepheard went last Michaelmas to Paris to visit Henry Savill the English ambassador there, where at this time they were enjoying themselves, talking blasphemy and atheism, drinking and perhaps what is worse.

Mr. Edw. Slater of our coll. accounted an inconsiderable scholar preached a most eloquent sermon at St. Mary’s in the afternoon, to the astonishment of the audience.

Musick Lecturers.

1661 Torless of St. John’s.
       Fitz-Williams of Magd. coll.
1664 Mr. Jeaman of Wadh.
1672 James All Souls.
1673 Charles Holt of Magd. coll.
1675 Strattler of C. C. C.
1676 Jesus coll.
1677 Strickland of Magd. coll.
1678 John Grub of Ch. Ch.
1679 James Alston of Ch. Ch. in the Theatre.
1680 Mr. Northon of Ch. Ch. in the Theatre.
1681 Mr. Sawyer of Magd. coll. in the Musick school.

Terra filii.  
1657 Danvers of Trinity.

An.  


* See Athenae Oxon. W. & H.  * Sic. in MS.
1675 from Mich. term that year to Mich. term 1676 no body matriculated at Glouc. hall, not one in 1678.

Jan. 20. A messenger, at ten at night, came from the king to D'. Halton the vice-chancellor, that he cause the professor of Arabick and others to make a true translation of the emperor of Morocco's letter, sent lately by his ambassador, which were differently interpreted in many material points by a jew and secretary to the embassy; the jew false, the secretary true.

Feb. 3. Ric. Souch, B.A. of Pen. coll. fil. Ric. S. de Oron. pleb. (lately charistor, quint-eyed, of C. C. C. attat. 16) son of Rich. Souch milliner was found hanged in his chamber at Pen. coll. early in the morning; it is said he hung himself on Wednesday night, buried in St. Aldate's church near his grandmother, touched in her head —.

10. Friday, the burgers or citizens of Oxford appeared in their full number on St. Scholastica's day at St. Mary's. Alderman Wright their oracle told them that if they did not appear, there might be some hole picked in their charter, as there was now endeavouring to be done in that of the city of London; he told them moreover, that though it was a popish matter, yet policy ought to take place in this juncture of time.

13. Monday, the first stone of New college new quadrangle was laid by the warden, near the gate of the quadrangle leading to the garden, where now the new common chamber is on the South side.

16. Thursday, the king in his own person laid the first stone for an hospital for maimed soldiers at Chelsea, where the college founded by D'. Math. Suckliffe was sometime standing.

The university at this time, and this last Winter is very thin, and the townsmen complain for want of their company, reason is, (1st) because ever and anon are reports that the king will hold a parliament here, which deters them from coming for fear of being forced to quit their quarters.

(2) All those that we call Whiggs and side with the parliament against the duke of York, will not send their sons for fear of their being Tories.

(3) That since the bishops have taken grant of the king, for not disinheriting the duke of York, the said bishops and consequently the universities are taken to be popish.

Note that not 50 persons have been matriculated from Christmas to Egg Saturday, whereas 150 have been matriculated in the years past, but a great many came in before Lent term was done.

19. Lord Sherard's son a nobleman of Exeter coll. died of a violent fever.

25. Egg Saturday: betimes in the morning, was a male child found by the porter of Mag. coll. without the college gate, about 4. days or a week old, christned Matthias at 'East.

26. Another flood by a great deal of rain, that fell about a week before.

Mar. 2. Given to Mr. A. 5s. to be given to Wh. Kennet for pains he hath taken for me in Kent.

9. At night came into Oxford judge Levinz, and judge Atkins, viz. sir Creswell Levinz and sir Edward Atkins, and on the 10th. in the morning D'. Hammond of Ch. Ch. preached before them an excellent sermon, Mr. Mayott being high sheriff.

13. Thomas Sutton lately of our hall, but then of Bal. coll. was elected scholar of C. C. C. in a Hampshire place.

At the latter end of March, and the beginning of this month, was a collection in every college and hall, as also in every parish in Oxford, for succour and relief of poor Protestants that were lately come into England upon a persecution in France; people gave liberally.

Convocation about D'. Busby's lecture.

Convocation in the afternoon, wherein the foundation of D'. Rich. Busby's divinity lecture was proposed, the masters generally denied it. The vice-chanc' asked whether they denied the founding of the lecture itself, or the conditions? They replied the conditions. Then the

* Sic.

* F. St. Peter's in the. W. & H.
vice-chancellor proposed, that there might be delegates proposed to consider of a way to settle it to the minds of all parties, *cum relatione ad domum*. The conditions are so that it will be five to one, that a Ch. Ch. man must be reader, that also all, that take their degrees, must be approved by him, and he must be one that must give testimony.

Between half an hour after 8 and 10 in the morning Edmund hall chapel was consecrated by Dr. John Fell, bishop of Oxford, very privately; none but the vice-chancellor, chancellor of the diocese, Dr. Hammond of Ch. Ch. Dr. Mill of Queen’s, 5 or 6 of the fellows of Queen’s, being present with 3 of the sen’l fellows of New coll. and those of Edmund Hall; it was dedicated to S. Edmund, arch-bishop of Canterbury.

Charles Harris, one of the B. 1 or the mayor’s associates, (son of John Harris, taylor, lately mayor) proposed the beginning of this month to the mayor and the common council, that being minded to found an hospital in the city of Oxford, desired them to part with a piece of ground belonging to them, upon considerable terms; they deny it, shew themselves clowns in the matter; he resigns his place thereupon, and leaves them; beloved afterwards by the scholars.

Monday; Convocation about Dr. Busby’s catechetical lecture, the pros and cons from 2 till a quarter after four in the afternoon.

Convocation, wherein two bachelors of physic and one bachelor of law were to be presented. The professor of law would present his first, the professor of physic denied it, because B” s was M. A. the controversy hot, and neither of them was presented at that time, but afterwards proceeded in several congregations, viz. the bachelor of law of St. John’s in a congregation the 23rd, and Fry of Trin. and Gould of Wadham, bachelors of physic the next day.

It seems in a congregation, May 2, one 7 — — Conny of Mag. coll. M. A. was to be presented bach. of physic, and because Bullard of New college was then to be presented L. L. B. the vice-chancellor did cause the said L. L. B. to be presented before the other, wherefore the bach. of physic denied, and protested against it.

But one bonfire to be seen in the four great streets by any tradesmen, whereas there have been seen 20. — — Southby, B. A. was denied his degree for speaking treasonable words on the first of June.

In this month came to Oxford a book newly published, entit. the *Life of Julian the Apostle* &c. said to be written by one Sam. Johnson, minister in Essex or Sussex, afterwards chaplain to W”. Lord Russell — this book was much rec’d into the hands of scholars, talked of, and preached also against from our pulpits, particularly by one John Mills in his sermon on Act Sunday this year; in the afternoon George Royse M. A. and fellow of Oriel, who took his principles to task, and exposed them very smartly, but without naming the author, or *Julian the Apostle*; there is an answer to it in a thin folio, supposed to be written by Mr. Meredith of Ch. Ch. Dr. Hen. Aldrich preached against it in a sermon at Ch. Ch. Oct. 29. on 3 James 17, 1st part, he took two of the authors most specious arguments to pieces, and refelled them very clearly, and orator Wyatt, about 5 or 6 weeks after; on the same text, this last had only one or two smart things at Julian.

Saturday, Convocation, wherein Busby’s lecture 1 was again disputed and denied. his letters were read to the university, wherein he desired that two more of his nomination should be added to the five electors pitched upon in the last convocation, but those two he naming not; and the masters being jealous that they should be of Ch. Ch. denied all. Letters then read for.

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1. Bailiffs.
2. Sie W. & H.
4. *Atber Oxon.* article George Hickey. W. & H.
5. Many reflections equally ungenerous and unjust have been cast upon the universities for refusing to accept of Dr. Busby’s intended donation, by which refusal the church is said to have suffered, a circumstance which a late writer has not omitted to set in the fullest point of view. It appears, from what Mr. A. W. has here observed, that the institution was rejected solely on account of the terms and conditions annexed to it, which rendered it, at least, less agreeable to the universities, if not impossible to be accepted by them, consistently with their statutes. W. & H.

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*See the Life of Humphrey Prideaux, D.D. 1743-1748, p. 92.*

*The Confessional, 3rd edit. Lond. 1770.*
bishop Brideoake's son of Trinity to be M. A. five terms given to him, and to go out grand compounder, and granted, he went B. A. at 9 terms standing; so that he will be master at four years standing.

After BUSBY's letters, were read the chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the masters in convocation, seconded by Laud's letter for that purpose, about rising from their seats, going up to the vice-chancellor's seat, and quarrelling with one another.

Mr. John Fairclough, vulgo Featley, a non-conforming minister was buried in the fanatical burial place, near the Artillery yard London; 500 persons accompanied him to his grave, amongst whom Dr. Tillotson and Stillingfleet, and other conformable ministers were present.

In July and August was the high way from near the end of St. Clement's church to the way leading to Marston pitched with pebbles, and the paths or flankers with hard white stones; began and carried on by Dr. Lambire with a collection of money. The workmen were in pitching it, July, August, September, and part of October; a contribution amongst scholars and some townsmen.

Act 1682 musick lectures by W. Lloyd of Jes. coll. in the musick school, very well, but somewhat smutty.

Terra filius, -- -- Bowles of New coll. on Saturday, much against Ch. Ch. James Allestree of Ch. Ch. Monday, much against New college, and the Terra filius of Saturday, but repaid by the said Terra filius being proproctor, for Dingley jun. proctor, both very well, and gave great content.

Preachers on Sunday, Humphrey Humphreys of Jes. coll. dean of Bangor, in the morning; John Mills of Queen's in the afternoon.

Stephen Penton, principal of Edmund hall, Tuesday's Latin sermon.

In this month, August, Roger L'Estrange had 200 guineas sent him as a present from the members of the university of Cambridge (of which he had been a student) in doing great service for the king and church, when the fanaticks laid hold of the Popish plot to carry on their designs.

Sept. 6.

A fire broke out, between 7 and 8 at night, at a baker's house joyning on the East side to the back part of Swan court in St. Mary parish, burnt that part where it began, and an alehouse, on each side pulled down to prevent further mischief. These houses belong to Arthur Tilyard, by virtue of a lease from Oriel college.

7. Oxford feast, Dalby, son of a Taylor against Bal. coll. preached.

Saturday at night died at Radley Mr. John Winchurst, M. A. and fellow of Pem. coll. and vicar of -- -- --, at Radley buried in the church 14, a good scholar, of a subtil head, a good mathematician, born at Abendon, his father was a malster and mayor.

Notwithstanding the bonfires on the queen's birth-day, 15 Nov. and 17 Nov. were prohibited by the king and council on the desire of Sir William Prichard, lord mayor, to prevent tumult, yet the factious people being hindred from burning the pope, they drowned him.

Mr. Bernard told me that -- -- Wilgoose, M. A. of Brazen nose, afterwards schoolmaster of Denton, a practicioner in physick there, and after schoolmaster of -- -- -- in Huntingdonshire, died at Paris 23 Oct. according to our account, and 3d. Nov. according to theirs, being then in the company or companion to the earl of Manchester.

Saturday, Mr. Clark, daughter to Dr. Clark, president of Mag. coll. was married to Mr. -- -- -- Shuttleworth, gent. commoner of Trinity coll. she was commonly called the Infanta, both of them made about 33 years.

Mr. Tho. Spark of Ch. Ch. made a speech in Schol. linguarum inter Hor. 3 & 4. in praise of sir Tho. Bodley, founder of the publick library, by the nomination of the dean of Ch. Ch. and the approbation of the vice-chancellor.

Bonfires made in several parishes in Oxford by the Tory party after supper, for joy that Richard. See Athenae Oxon. under the year 1666. W. & H.
the lord Norris was made earl of Abingdon, with the ringing of bells, several colleges had bonfires, All Souls especially, about 11 at night they brought out a barrel of beer out of the cellar, and drank it in healths on their knees to the duke of York and earl of Abingdon, out of the buckets that hung up in the hall. They got about twenty of the trained bands of Oxford, who discharged at the drinking of every health; they had wine in great plenty from the tavern over the way, guarded by a file of musqueteers; they had a drummer that beat round the college quadrangle, and at the gate: D'. Clotterbuck the captain that ordered these matters.

In this month was the history of St. John Baptist, over our coll. gate, repaired and new oyled over in white colours, with the picture of king Henry 3rd. and the founder; it had been defaced in Oliver's reign, a picture of an old man sitting in a chair over that, with a glove in his right hand, cut down in Oliver's reign, the babe in the virgin's hands over this taken away.

Rec'd then ten guineas of Mr. R. S. to stop my mouth, he acknowledged that he did promise to print my book, but the times are since altered, and not able, yet he is able enough to throw away 200l. or 300l. to alter his house for the sake of the M. of H. and to give her and her brothers what they please.

\[ \text{An. } \text{Dom. 1683.} \]
\[ \{ \text{34 Carr. II.} \]

Mr. John White of Bakiol, son of S'. Sampson, preached the fast sermon at St. Mary's, very satirical and bitter against the fanaticks.

Egg Saturday, but one bachelor of Mag. hall presented \textit{ad determinandum}, whereas since the king's return they were never without 6 or 8 or 12. and Exeter coll. not one, who used to have commonly 12. About 20 matriculated before Egg Saturday for Lent term.

120 Bachelors determine, whereas there never used to be under 200. Lent disputations decay, the bachelors don't dispute, or will not, unless the superiors (boyish regents) are present, some sen' masters go to hear disputations, particularly Mr. Huntingdon after his long absence, but they will not dispute, and stand silent, while their abetters sneer and grin; this we got by having coursing put down by D'. Fell.

Yeomen beakles went to several colleges and halls to give notice to all D' and masters, that the Museum Ashmoleium would be open the next day.

Thursday, those doctors and masters that pleased went to the upper room of the museum, where they viewed from 1 till 5 of the clock what they pleased; many that are delighted with the new philosophy are taken with them, but some for the old look upon them as baubles; Ch. Ch. men not there.

A convocation in the afternoon, wherein letters were read for the taking of degrees, and Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne, was diplomated D. D.

Letters also were read from Mr. Ashmole, whereby he gives all his rarities to the university, notwithstanding he had been courted by others to bestow them elsewhere, and that others had offered great sums for them; whereupon Mr. James the deputy orator read a letter of thanks in the university's name, which was consented to, and to be sent to him.

Whereas James duke of Monmouth had entered his name in C. C. C. buttery book 1665, at which time the plague was in London, and he lodged in the said college, which had till now continued, but the majority of the society caused it to be erased and scratched out upon the breaking out of this Presbyterian plot. Our academical Whigs were run down.

Musick lecturer this act, 7th July, was Eman. Langford of Ch. Ch. who spoke in the theatre with a great auditory.

Tho. Brookes of Mag. hall, a fat fellow, on Saturday; \textit{optim \varepsilon}.

Michael Smith of Oriel, Monday.

D'. -- -- -- Turner at St. Mary's, on Sunday morning.

D'. -- -- -- Maurice of Jesus in the afternoon.

A bawdy sermon at St. Mary's in the afternoon, by Ben. Archer of Exeter, son of Archer of Newington.
Bannimus stuck up to expell Mr. -- -- Parkinson from the university for Whiggism, formerly expelled from C.C.C.

Sunday; Thanksgiving day, appointed, I presume, on that day to spite the Presbyterians, or that all people should observe it because harvest time, or both; T. Heylin of Ch. Ch. preached at St. Mary's, but not so full of girds as was expected, many bonfires at night in the city and university. The city at Penniless bench and 'an entertainment of wine, musick, a barrel of ale, and a fire; in the pump below the Star inn was a tub sat, and presbyter therein preaching, the smart lads of the city marched down the streets with cudgells in their hands, crying for the king and the D. of York, and all the people had York in their mouths, and his health was drank publickly at most halls at dinner.


Sir George Pudsey of Ellesfield elected recorder.

-- -- -- Barton, M. A. sometime of Merton coll. and put in chaplain thereof to give a vote for James Workman to be rhetoric reader, afterwards chaplain of Winchester coll. and rector of Compton near Winchester, died of the small pox.

In the middle of this month the elabatory was quite finished, certain scholars went a course of chymistry, viz, Mr. R. Plot, Mr. John Massey of Merton coll. Steph. Hunt of Trin. coll. proproctor. -- -- -- Smith, -- -- -- Boys, * M. A. of University coll. Charles Harris a laick. These had meetings in the large room over the elabatory every Friday in the afternoon to talk of chymical matters, and were framed into a solemn meeting October 26.

A convocation, wherein the vice-chancellor was re-admitted, and the king's letter of thanks read for the university's burning several books containing pernicious principles.

The said meeting in Sep. being noised about, others were added to them, and this day they formed themselves into a solemn meeting, had discourses, and the discourses were registered down by D'. Plot; the persons that met,

D'. John Wallis the chief.
D'. Ralph Bathurst of Trin. coll.
D'. Hen. Aldrich of Ch. Ch.
D'. Rob. Plot.
Chr. Harris.

3 Gould, M. B. fellow of Wadham.

4 -- -- Desmaistres, Oriel, M. B. fellow, vice provost and fellow.

Caswell, vice pr. Hert hall.

D'. 5 -- -- Pitt, M. D. of Wadham.
D'. Wm. Gibbons, M. D. of St. John's.
D'. Tho. Smith of Mag. coll.
Mr. Ed. Bernard, astr. professor.
Th. Pigott, of Wadham.

6 -- -- Musgrave of New coll. L. L. B.
7 -- -- Ballard, M. A. and L. L. B.

Evans of Ch. Ch. These two were taken in 23 Nov.

Boys and Smith of University coll. withdrew themselves on the forming the scheme.

Speech in schola linguaram by Mr. Isham of Ch. Ch. in praise of St. Tho. Bodley.

B'. of Rochester elect entertained at New coll. and next day at Trin. coll.

This day, about 3 in the morning M'. -- -- -- Lasenby the hostess of the Mitre having about

Nov. 8.

27.

Dec. 21.

* Sic. W. & H.
* William. W. & H.
* Robert. W. & H.
* John. W. & H.
It appears by the minute-books of this society, preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, that on March the 7. 1684, a report of a consultation, held on the 4th, preceding for the better regulation of it, was read. The several articles proposed were agreed to, and the following names undersigned,

Wm. Musgrave. Hugo Todd.
A. Welsted. John Benbrigg.

John Wallis.

Ralph Bathurst.

Hen. Beeston.

Joshua Walker.

Tho. Lane.

Alex. Pudsey.

Casper March.

Joh. Massey.

James Anderton.

J. Cunningham.
3 hours before been most strangely affrighted by 3 rude persons, Tho. Baker; M. A. All Souls, *Aldworth, M. A. All Souls, [Mr.]. Oxford. See Catalogue of Oliffe, M. A. All Souls, Edwards of St. John's not among them; but there by accident, these having been drinking at the Mermaid tavern newly opened, after it had been shut a quarter of a year, came drunk to the Mitre, were left in by a boy then up; they came, as they pretended, to eat something, the boy said, they were all in bed, they enquired where Mrs. Lasenby lyed, the boy shewed the window (which was a lower window) they thereupon awaked her, and desired to have some meat dressed, she said 'twas late, and would not, or could not rise, whereupon they called her strange names, as Popish bitch, old Popish whore, and told her, she deserved to have her throat cut, whereupon being extremely frightened, she fell into fits, and died at 3 in the morning, the coroner afterwards sate, and the masters were examined by the vice-chancellor.

1680-1, at what time the workmen were providing convenience for the lords to sit in parliament in the schools, Dr. Wallis, under pretence that his keys were used by the workmen, desired mine, when he met me, either in the quadrangle, or near the school gates, whereupon I went home to fetch them, and gave them into his own hands, and then (as also when he asked me for them) he told me I should have them again. When the Presbyterian plot broke out in June 1683, I then forbore for fear he should dominee over me, but when the traytours were bayled contrary to all expectation (the news of which came to Oxon. 21 Dec. 1683) I did on Dec. 3. go to him for the keys, told him, that I had leave from the vice-chancellor, and that I took my oathes, and also when he took away the keys, he promised me more than once, that I should have them as formerly; he told me he loved not to be expostulated with, that I was in drink and that I talked so with him, so that if I had cringed and licked up his spittle, he would let me have had the key. He pointed to the door, and bid me be gone with his 3 corner cap: vide papers in English Hist. of Oxon. 1659-58.

This year in the summer came up a vessel or a bason notched at the brimms to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot, so that the body and drinking place might hang in the water to cool them.

1683, a gentleman told me, that prince George of Denmark, who had lately married lady Anne, should tell the king, that he grew fat, since he was married, to which the king made answer, that if he would walk with him, hunt with his brother, and do justice on his niece, he would not grow fat.

An. Dom. 1684. 1 Jac. I. This year Mr. A. Wood lost his generous and true friend Mr. Ralph Sheldon of Beoly in Worcestershire, at whose seat he was frequently, and who was a great assistant to, as well as encourager of his studies, as may be partly seen by the various collections made by him and given to his friend. He was an honest and good man, of remarkable integrity, charitable to the last degree, and a munificent favourer of learning and learned men. At his death he committed to Mr. A. Wood the charge of sorting and putting in order his papers, as appears by the following paragraph of his last will, Item — to my good friend and fellow-antiquary Mr. Antony à Wood of Merton college Oxon. I give forty pounds desiring him to see my old pedigrees and all my MSS. and other papers (except what are written with my own hand-writing) to be delivered into the Herald's office, that they be put in a cupboard apart from others.

Ralph Sheldon was the son of Will. Sheldon—born of an antient, gentle and wealthy family at Beoly in Worcestershire, 1 Aug. 1623. 

5 [Mr. Sheldon promised Wood an hundred pounds towards printing the Athenæ, which his heir honourably confirmed to him. Hearne. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, p. lvi.] 6 In the will office at Doctor's Commons, London. See the Life of Ant. à Wood by Richard Rawlinson, LL. D. in bib. Bod. W. & H. 0 2
"Educated in juvenile and grammatical learning in his father's house, under --- -- Woodhop the priest of the house—. At 19 years of age, in the beginning of the civil wars of England, he went to travel into France and Italy, saw several cities there, but made Rome his head quarters—. After he had spent 4 years, he returned, the war in England being then ceased, and took to wife Henrietta Maria Savage, daughter of the lord Savage about 1647, who, tho' a tall, proper and handsome woman, yet she proved not a good wife to him, as being lavish and improvident, to the diminishing of his estate. But having no children by her, and so consequently not so much involved in the cares of the world as those that have, he followed and endeavoured to promote his genic to the study of heraldrie and antiquities, and bestowed a considerable time in collecting the monuments thereof and gathering together by writing several genealogies of the noble men of England. At length, his said lady dying 1663, he spared not any money to set up a standing library in his house at Weston. —— In 1667, he travelled again to Rome, where chiefly spending 2 years at least, he furnished himself with many choice books, as also with medals and coins, for the setting up a closet of rarities.— After his return, An. 1670, John Vincent, son of Aug. Vincent, sometimes Windsore herald, and both excellent genealogists, (which John Mr. Sheldon had for several years allowed a yearly pension to encourage his works) being at that time deep in a drapery, was advertized that he should leave all his MSS. and pedigrees to the said Mr. Sheldon, who would pay his debts thereupon, and relieve several of his books that were then pawned for ale. Whereupon, his will being made and all left to him, to the number of 240 MSS. at least, besides many rolls containing pedigrees, Mr. Sheldon conveyed them to Weston, which made a considerable addition to his library.—Afterwards, buying more printed books, and some MSS. when he could lay hands on them, he came to be acquainted with A. a W. of Oxon. who, by Mr. Sheldon's frequent invitation, coming often to Weston, he the said A. W. did put his library in that order, and made 2 such exact catalogues of his books that nothing could be purloined thence or taken away, but it could be with little ease straight discovered.—This library he settled in a large square -- -- room over the kitchin, and his medals and rarities and pictures in a little room over the entrey into the hall; which continuing there till 1682, and then Mr. Sheldon causing the room at the N. end of the gallery to be new vainscoted, translated them thence.—As for the library, it continued in the same place till Mr. Sheldon's death, at which time, he bequeathing the said closet of rarities to his uncle's dau. F. S. lately M. of A. who conveyed them to London soon after his death the library was translated to that room by his successor Mr. R. S. of Barton."

**An. 3 Dom. 1685.**

| June 11. | "St. Barnabas day, James duke of Monmouth, Ford lord Grey of Werk. Anth. Buys a Germ. commander, landed in Lyme in Dorseth. with 9 or 3 ships full of men, horse, arms, to whom many English rebels coming in, he was proclaimed king of England."
| 16.     | "Tuesday, an officer with drums, who came over night into Oxon. beat up for volunteers to supply the places of the king's foot guards at Whitehall, who were drawn out of London toward the rebels in Dorsetshire; the rusticks and tallest they took, and others they put aside.— They took away about 30 or 40."
| 19.     | "At the same time drums beat up at Abendon, which being a most factious towne, they could get thence but four voluntiers."

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1. From a loose paper written by Mr. Ant. a Wood, now in the Bodleian library. W. & H.  
2. Mr. a Wood's Diaries from 1633 to 1699, being lost, or, at least, not transcribed by Dr. Rawlinson, we have here inserted a curious account of some transactions in the university of Oxford, during part of that interval of time, from the original papers of Mr. a Wood preserved in the Ashmolean museum, entitled, The Training and Bearing of Arms of the Scholars of the Universitie of Oxon, in June and July, Anno 1685. W. & H.
Sunday, the horse left Oxon. (commanded by capt. Henry Bertie)  and went about 4 in the afternoon towards Dorchester.—Thence by Abendon towards the rebells in com. Som. Munday, at 10 in the morning, or thereabouts, Thomas Hord of Coat in the parish of Bampton, esq; Tho. Beard, esq; of Fritwell, -- -- -- Philipps of Oxon, chandler, living neare to the Cross inn, were, upon suspicion of being consenting to the rising of the rebells, committed prisoners to the castle.

Between 11 and 12 the same day Peter Birch of Ch. Ch. chaplayne to the militia regiment; preached a sermon to the said regiment at St. Marie's church. There was then a common report that the said regiment should march toward the rebells.

About 3 or 4 in the afternoon, Rob. Pawling, late of Oxon. mercer, was brought under guard from his house at Hedington by command from the E. of Abendon, lord lieut. of the county of Oxon. and committed prisoner to the castle.---About the said time -- -- -- Heburne, butler of New inn, was committed to custody in the castle.

On the said day (June 22) was a convocation of D'' and M' at one in the afternoon, wherein delegates were named to consult and consider of raising a regiment of scholars, and a troop of horse to serve the universitie and city of Oxon.

Tuesday, at five in the evening, the delegates met and proroged their meetings till Thursday.

Thursday, the delegates met and appointed a troop of horse and a regiment of foot to be raised by the university.

Sunday, after dinner, the university troop headed by D'. -- -- -- Aylworth, chanc. of the diocess, went seven miles from Oxon. to meet and conduct thereto 4 loads of muskets, pikes &c. for the scholars to train with. There appeared 60 horse divided into two bodies, they came in at 7 of the clock at night. Of the said troop the E. of Abendon was capitaine, D'. Aylworth before mentioned was lieutenant, D'. Clutterbook of All Souls cornet.

But I saw no colours they had.

At 8 at night, the same day, came in about 12 prisoners in a waggon from towards Northampton, guarded by about 20 or 30 horsemen, and were committed to custody in the castle.—They were taken upon suspicion, as holding correspondence with the rebells.

St. Peter's Day, Munday, a company of scholars under the command of Capt. Leopold Will Finch' of All Souls coll. exercised themselves in feats of arms privately in All Souls coll. quadrangle; they shewed there twice a day for 4 or 5 days after, and then they marched in public.

Capt. was L. Finch before mentioned. Brian Broughton L. L. bac. fell. of All Souls coll. lieutenant, son of Sir B. Broughton of Longdon in com. Staff. bart.


The colours of Leopold Finch.

1 Leopold Finch, 5 son of Henesge E. of Winechelse, born at Constantinople ....... A younger son of the E. of Winechelse. N.B. These notes are in the margin of the original. W.&H.
"Tuesday, convocation in the afternoone, wherein the act was defer'd for a time with some considerations.

While the said convocation was celebrated, the university troop of horse met in Canditch before the Theatre, and thence went to Broken Hayes, where they were trained by the earle of Abendon, col. Jo. Peacocke, &c.

At 3 in the afternoone all the foot scholars belonging to capt. Finch met in All Souls coll. quadrangle, expecting to be called into Ch. Ch. mead to be there train'd by the earle of Abendon, but he being busie about the horse, it was defer'd.

At the same time Franc. Bagshaw, A. M. fellow of Magd. coll. and captain of another company, train'd privately in their quadrangle.


"quart. s. & arg. 3 Coronets or.

Delivered to capt. Bagshaw his ensigne and men by the earle of Abendon at his dore against All hallows ch. July 3rd.

At two or three in the afternoone Robert Sewster, fellow of New coll. and a captain of another company, trained privately in New coll. bouling-green, and so several times after.

Robert Sewster capt. fellow of New coll.

John Harris of Exeter coll. lieut.

Will. Atkinson of Qu. coll. ensigne.

" quarterly sab. and arg. two coronets, or.

The said captain with his men, mostly of New coll. receiv'd their colours from the same hand, Jul. 3rd. See afterwards.

The same day, viz. Jul. 1st. at about seven of the clock at night, lord Norris, elder son to the E. of Abendon, aged 15 or thereabouts, did as captain of Ch. Ch. and other men, train

John Harris, A. M son of Jo. Harris de Aviton-gifford, gent.

Northamp. gent.
"privately in Peckwater quadrangle belonging to Ch. Ch. with them were mixed many poore
"privileged people, and so for several times, privately.

"Bertie lord Norris, capt.
"Hen. Mordon, a younger son of the lord Mordant, lieut.

"The said day, Jul. 1*: at night, came news that the rebells were confounded and dispersed,
"but false —— whereupon the earl of Abendon, lord lieutenant (who was in the city all the
"while during the militia's staying there) caused a bonfire to be made at Carfax, and the bell
"there to be rung.

"Before this bonfire was made, the mayor and his brethren went in their scarlet from Penny-

less bench to prayers in St. Martin's church, and thence to Penniless bench, where during

the burning of the fire was an entertainment of wine and bisket given by them to the said
"earl of Abendon and the officers of the militia.

"Merton coll. made a bonfier between 10 and 11 at night, and I knew not yet to the con-

trary whether any coll. except Ch. Ch. did so beside. It was began to be made in the great

quadrangle, but disturbing the warden's rest, it was removed into the little quadrangle,

whereupon all the musketiers of the said coll. (for there were 40 musketiers and pikemen in

the same house which partly serv'd under Bagshaw, but mostly under Finch) discharged their

guns, when healths were drank, having a barrell of beare allowed to them. The subwarden
"Dr. Conant and most of the fellows were there. It was then by a mischance that Mr. Edm.

Slatter one of the fellows had a mischance by gunpowder, which burnt his hands and face, 

while he was filling his bandeliers, from a paper of powder laying on the ground at some dis-

tance from the fire, there was a cole shot from the fire into the said paper. At which time Mr.

Lamphyre a postmaster suffered also, but very little, for he went to London the next day.

"Lord Norris with his foot company of Ch. Ch. drew up by Allhallowes church before the

dore where the earl Abendon lay (viz. in the house of Tho. Baker townclerke) which compa-

ny waiting for some time the earl of Abendon came out, thanked them for the honour done

to his son, at which they gave a shout. Then the earl gave the colours before depicted to

lord Norris, and the lord Norris to — — — Seys his ensigne. —— So they marched over Carfax

to Ch. Ch.

"At night from 7 to about 9 Philip Bertie of Trin. coll. a younger son of the E. of Lyndsey,

and half nephew to the E. of Abendon, did, as capt. train a foot company of scholars made up

of his own house, Wadham and Lincoln, in Trin. coll. grove.

"They train'd privately before, viz. in the last of June.

"Phil. Bertie a fellow-com. of Trin. coll. capt.

"William Latten fellow of Wadham coll. lieut.

"Richard Adams, A. M. fellow of Lincoln, younger brother to the rector, ensign.

1 Mountague Bertie, lord Norris, eldest son of the earle of Abendon.
3 Son of — — Latton, at Kingston Bakpus.
"The colours were receiv'd from the E. of Abendon the same day.
"The same day St. John's coll. men receiv'd their colours also.
"Trin. coll. men have two drummers that are commoners, one of Balliol, and another of Wadham coll.
"The same day St. John's coll. men, with some of Balliol and others, receiv'd their colours also from the E. of Abendon.—They want their number, and the captain of them all the while was sick of the small pox.
"John Buckston, LL. D. fellow of St. John's, capt.
"* — — — Skinner of Ball. coll. M. A. lieut.
"* — — — Kent, gent. St. John's ensigne.

"The same day New coll. men receiv'd their colours—who had before trained privately several times in their coll.

See before.

July 7.  "Tuesday, news came at night that the rebels were routed and dispersed in a skirmish had early on Sunday morn. Whereupon a bonfire was made at Carfax by the lord lieutenant E. of Abendon. And another in Ch. Ch. great quadrangle—at which time great Tom rang out.
"Wednesday, convocation in the afternoon. Wherein it was order'd that every inceptor, whether doctor or master, should pay money toward the universitie militia. It was then

"publiquely knowne that wee should have no Act (tho' about 26 doctors in several faculties) —
each master was to pay 10s. and every D'. 50s.
"On the same day, at 12. at night, capt. Finch of Alls. coll. sent his drum to Mert. coll.
"which did beat up at the gate and in the quadrangle to call to Alls. coll. all his footmen of
"Merton for farther orders.
"Soon after, by command of the E. of Abendon, they went to Islip to secure London round,
"and to stop all suspicious persons going to London. —— At the same time the universitie horse
"rode all night, and dispersed themselves on the roads by Dorchester, Abendon, Faringdon.
"Great rejoicings at Oxon. by bonfires and ringing of bells, having receiv'd certainty of the
"rebell's defect. The mayor and his brethren met at Pennyless bench about 8 at night, went
"to prayers in their scarlet at Carfax church, afterwards retired to Pennyless bench, where
"there was a bonfire and entertainment for the E. of Abendon and the officers of the militia.
"At night return'd Capt. Finch and his soldiers from Islip.
"Act Munday, five companies of scholars shewed altogether in Ch. Ch. meadow in the after-
noon. Joyned altogether and were for some time trayned by the E. of Abendon. They all
went afterwaards over Carfax to their respective houses, the prime officers, viz. captains, lieu-
"tenants, and ensigns in scarlet coats, scarves about their waste, and white feathers in their
"hats. Bagshaw's feather was double, or so big, that nothing of the hat could be seen.
"S. John's coll. men were not there, because they wanted their number.
"James E. Abendon, and lord lieut. of the county, left Oxon. and went to Ricot, being ac-
"companied out of the town by the universitie troops.
"The country militia retire to their respective houses the same day. The scholars retired,
and shewed publiquely no more.
"The university troop dined with the E. of Ab at Ricot—and came home well fuzd.
"Sunday, and thanksgiving for the late victory, Mr. Henry Bois, fell of Universitie coll.
"preached on —— Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem.—— In which many things favouring of
"popes, he was complained of to the V. chancellor by D'. Gilb. Ironside at the desire no doubt
"of the B. of S. Asaph then present. His recantation beares date 1 Aug."

An. { Dom. 1686.
{ 3 Jac. II.
Feb. 6.

Being Sunday, the ceremony of the king's day could not be well perform'd at Univ. coll.
according to their mind, in setting up the king's statue over the common gate, within the
quadrangle.
Munday, about 10. or eleven in the morn. was set up the said statue carved from Portland
stone. At which time a partie of horse standing in the street (on horseback) opposite to the
common gate, did, upon notice given that it was up, discharge each his pistol: which being
done, the spectators in the quadrangle, and those in the street, gave a great shout.
Afterwards, as soon as they could charge their pistols, they gave two more, at which two
shouts followed.
Afterwards, the quadrangle being emptied, they let in all such officers and others that were
invited to dinner, and being conducted into the common hall, Mr. Edw. Hales, a gent. com-
moner, spake at a desk an eloquent English speech before them all by heart.
Afterwards the master of the coll. Mr. Bertie, a nobleman of that house, and the officers' sit-
ting at the high table, and all other guests at the other tables, was a most noble feast, all sorts
of wine. —— Such Claret, Smyrna &c. At which time the university musick plaid, being
their musick day by appointment.
At 7. in the evening were candles set up in all the windows of the chambers looking into the
quadrangle, and in those looking into the street, as also in the chappell windows— Three can-

1 Capt. Ochonry.  
2 Supple, ar. W. & H.
dles in every light—that is, 6 candles in every window, which continued burning till 9 at
night—Musick in the common chamber most of the while.

\[ \text{An. } \{ \text{Dom. 1687.} \quad \{ 4 \text{ Jac. II.} \} \]

Aug. 27.

The reception of his maj. K. James 2o, at Oxon. 1687. (in my absence.)

Fryday, a convocation was celebrated by the academians to order matters for the reception
of his majesty—wherein were appointed delegates to order things.

About the same time the mayor and his brethren with the common counsell had several con-
\[ \text{ults among them how to receive him.} \]

In order to it, the city and academians caused all the high way from New coll. to Carfax,
and so down to Ch. Church gate, to be laid thick with gravel, that noe horses or coaches could
be heard tread or goe—but abundance of raine that fell the next day (after the K. came in)
turn’d it all to dirt, and the citizens were forced to hire people to shovel it up in North-
Gate street.

All the railes and posts before the houses in S. Giles and Magd. parish, on the West side of
the street, were taken away, and the ditches that divided their land laying before some of their
dores were filled up, and the way made smooth, thinking that the K. and his retinew would goe
that way, but they did not, only on the common way in the middle of the street.

They caused also the outside of North Gate (or the place called Bocard) and the inside of it
to be new whitened, and the forefront (and inside next N. Gate street) of the arches of the seve-
\[ \text{ral gates to be trimmed up with bowes and green leaves tied to a semi-hoop.} \]

The city arms without the gate to be new painted, and the king’s arms within, next to North
Gate, to be new painted or furnish’d.

Sept. 3.

Saturday, at the ringing of the bell at S. Marie’s, about 3 of the clock in the afternoon, 23
doctors in scarlet, both the proctors in their formalities, and 19 masters of arts, all with their
foot cloaths and lackyes, gowns and formalities, repair’d to Wadham coll. the warden of which,
D. Ironside, was then vice-chan. There also repair’d the squire beadles with their golden
chaines about their necks—but Mr. Piers, the sup. bedell of arts, being fat and widdly, could
not ride or walk as the others could, whereupon he, with leave from the vice-ch. deputed Chris-
\[ \text{topher White the universitates chymist to ride or walke for him, which he did: these had foot} \]
cloaths, and each of them a lackye or servant.

\[ ^1 \text{Having receiv’d notice by a messenger, which they sent on purpose to watch the king’s} \]
motions from Woodstock, they all got on horseback at Wadham coll. and rode in comly order
by two and two, (the beadles being next before the vice-chan.) by Balliol coll. and so thro’
Magd. and S. Giles’s parish—the beadles first, vice-chan. with Leop. Finch, ward. of Alls. the
doctors after, and at length the masters. When they came as far as the horse-way leading to
Aristotle’s well and Port Mead they made a stop in expectation of his maj. Afterwards went
a little forward.} \]

About the time that the university bell rung, that at Carfax did, to summon all townsman
(who were engaged to receive the king) to the Gildhall, where being all met, and notice given
that the academians were gone, they all march’d thence into S. Giles’s fields in this order—

1st. All the constables of every parish, with and without the walls, with their staves, on foot.
2ndly. The companies of glovers, cordwainers, taylors and mercers, who were few also, because
that many of them, being of the house, rode on horseback. These companies went on foot, at
the end of each company was the master thereof with his gowne on. Each company went
apart by themselves, and had a flagge or ensigne containing the arms of the company or corpo-
\[ \text{ration painted on them. The taylors, who were most numerous, had two flaggs, one contain-} \]

\[ ^1 \text{When they went out the seniors went first, viz. the vice-ch. den of Alls. in a proctor’s gown, on his left hand.} \]
ing their arms, the other -- -- When they went out, the junior comp. viz. mercers, went out first.

After these march’d on horseback those of the common counsel with their gowns and best cloaths. The jun* first, and all without lackyes or footclothes.

After them the two baylives and 13 of the mayor’s associates in scarlet gowns, all by twos, each with a footman and footcloth.

Then the city serjeants, townclerk, recorder, macebearer, and mayor, all which went as far as New coll. and there made a halt. At the same time all the doctors and masters that did not ride, with all degrees of the university, met at the schooles, and when the citizens were passed out of townne they marched two and two from the schooles, with the vergers and the yeomen beaddles before them, up thro’ the street to Carfax; the doctors and masters down to Ch. Ch. gate, and undergraduates towards N. gate, where the pro-proctors placed them.

The doctors stood at Ch. Ch. gate, the masters so far as they could reach towards Carfax on the East side of the way; the soldiers on the West side.

The undergraduates and some bach. stood in N. Gate street, but disorderly.

In St. Giles’s and Magd. parish, N. Gate street, and Fish street, most of the doors and windows were dressed up with green boughs. Several of the windows, or such that had balconies, were adorned with hangings or tapestry.

The conduit was adorned with green boughs, and had a hogshead or vessel of claret in it, to make it run while the K. was passing by a place over Penniless bench, erected for the wind musick to play.

There was no market kept on the said Saturday, but the day before.

At five of the clock in the evening, the K. approach’d Oxon. and coming near to the academians, the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors and masters, who for some time waited his coming, alighted from their horses; and the vice-ch. and all drawing up to him kneeled downe, and the vice-ch. beginning to speak, the K. bid him stand and speak, when he spoke a short Latine speech; and then deliver’d up the beadle staves which were return’d, which being finished, the K. and company, (viz.) lord Dartmouth on the right hand, and made a pause till the vice-ch. and rest got on horseback, but Ch. Wase, the sup. beadle of law, being a meer scholar, and troubled with shaking hands, could not get on horseback, but was helped up, and when he was, he could not hold his staff upright, but cross ways, because he would hold the bridle, which caused laughter in some, and anger in others.

After they had rid a little way, they came to a place where the mayor and citizens stood, whereupon the academians, especially the masters and many of the doctors, drew aside on the left hand to make way for the king to come to the citizens.

When the K. was come neare, the macebearer, townclerk, recorder, mayor, and aldermen drew up to him on foot, and falling on their knees the recorder (Sir George Pussey) spoke a speech on his knees† (afterwards printed) which tho’ accounted by some too long, yet the K. gave him thanks, and put off his hat.

Afterwards the macebearer put the mace into the mayor’s hands, and he kneeling, offer’d it to the K. who touching it, bid him take it again, which he did, and thereupon gave him a rich purse of gold (guynnies) 200l. which the K. took, and afterwards gave it to the lord Dartmouth standing or sitting on horseback on his right hand.

These things being done, the king made another pause till the lord mayor, aldermen &c. got on horseback.

Afterwards the citizens returning quite contrary to the order when they went out (only the mayor and recorder being mixt among the aldermen) the masters fell in their places, two by

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1 The Mercers
2 The Glovers
3 Taylors
4 Shoemakers

There was a consult in the counsel house that they should goe according to antiquity.

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* The Mace was not removed.
† Before he spake the K. put off his hat, and also after he had
‡ The K. bid him stand up.
two, falling just after the aldermen. Then the proctors, doctors, the vice-ch. and mayor (with the mace on his shoulder) all bare headed—the vice-ch. who had lackeyes by him, being on his right hand.'

Afterwards the K. with a scarlet coat on, his blew ribband and George, and a starr on his left papp, with an old French coarse hat on, edged with a little seem of 'lace (all not worth a groat' as some of the people said) shouted.

Going verie sloely on, accosted by the acclamation of people, and ringing of bells in every church as he passed by, he came within the North gate where he found severall poor women all clad in white with a flasket of herbs, mostly of camomill, who strew'd the way therewith just before the king's horse and retinew, which made a verie great smell in all the street, continuing all the night till the raine came.

All the streets as they passed, which were cleared by the proctors and certain soldiers, were most infinitely crowded with all sorts of people, and all windows filled with faces, who made great acclamations and shouts, but no Vive Rex, as the antient manner was.

When he came to quatervois he was entertain'd with the wind-musick or waits belonging to the city and universitie; who stood over Penniless bench; all which time, and after, the conduit ran claret for the vulgar, which was conveyed up there in vessels.

Thence passed thro' Fish street between the scholars who had their formalities (as those in N. Gate street had) and soldiers, to Ch. Ch. great gate, where the remaining doctors were, as also bac. of divinity, as also the dean and canon.

The K. went up in the dining roome, the deane and cannons followed, and the dean spake a little speech to him in Latin. About that time the vice-chan. and certaine doctors, who were alighted, going up after him, they presented themselves to him, kneeled downe, kissed his hand and so departed.

At Ch. Ch. great gate next to S. Aldate's stood the remaining part of the doctors (some that did not ride) with the dean and cannons of Ch. Ch. with their formalities, and some that were doctors with scarlet.

After the K. had entered into the quadrangle, he alighted and went to the door of the dean's lodgings, but before he came thither the dean and cannons made a shift to get to the door before him; Dr. South was there and the K. knowing him spoke to him, whereupon he kneeled and gave answer; he spoke to D'. Woodruff, who kneeled thereupon, then, at his going into the door, he spoke to the deane very freely and put him into the door before him.

Soon after, the K. went to supper, in the dean's dining roome, where the deane and cannons stood by him most of the time, with whom he had several discourses, told them he was senior to most of them, that he was enter'd into Ch. Ch. buttery book after Edge-hill fight in 1642. That night one of the proctors of the university (Bennett by name) and fellow of Univ. coll. caused, out of his own head, an illumination to be in Univ. coll. but so silly did he do it, that there were scarce any lights next to the street which was to be chieflie. This illumination should have been the next night, after the K. had heard verses there.

At the same time was a bonfire before Alls. C. gate—where the king's health was drank; bonfires at other places.

The next day, being Sunday, he went, about 9 of the clock, into the cathedrall, where he touched that morn. and the next, about 7 and 800 people.

Sunday morn when the K. was in dressing, in came Clark of Alls. coll. in his square cap—the king asked him of what coll. he was? he said of Alls. coll. Are not you, said the king, bound by statute to pray for the dead? No sir, said Clark, not that I know of. Why, saith another that stood by, Chichley was your founder and founded your coll. for such that were slain in the battle at Agincourt.

1 Leop Finch went with the sen't. doctors. 2 Worth it. 3 Whereof 4 had flaskets of herbs on their heads, and the other 4 strewed the way.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

Afterwards came in D. Plot, and shew'd to him several pieces of gold (qu. Wh. not gold made out of certaine) which he caused to be put into his cabinet; he asked him what he thought of Holy-well in Flintshire? he said he was never there, at which he wondered.

After he had done there, he went to the chapell lately set up by the deane (viz. the old refectory standing N. and S. sometimes belonging to Canterbury coll.) in the quadrangle called Canterbury quadrangle, where he heard a sermon preach'd by a secular priest, called William Hall, son of Thom. Hall, a cook, living in Ivy lane near to Paul's ch. yard in London, which was applauded and admired by all in the chapell, which was very full, and without that heard him.

About the same time preached at St. Marie's Mr. Theoph. Tilden of Magd. hall, where were present some of the nobility, as the duke of Norf. earl of Berkley, and others of inferiour quality.

In the afternoon preached there Mr. — Roys of Oriel coll.

The same day the K. dined in the deane's dining roome at Ch. Ch. on his own choice.

After dinner 21 fellows of Magd. Coll. went to him, according to summons, about three of the clock.

D. Pudsey being in the head of them, and making his appearance in the presence chamber, the K. bid him come hither, he came hither; then said he are you D. Pudsey? yes, if it please your majesty. Then the king fell foul upon them, reprimanded them very severely — D. Pudsey offer'd severall times' but the K. prohibited him.

This was for denying his mandate to Farmer—for denying the bishop of Oxon.—

He bid them goe to their chapell and elect the bishop of Oxon; whereupon they did goe, but could not elect him.

Will. Penn, the capt. of the Quakers, who followed the K. in his progress, went after them to Magd. coll. to persuade them to yield to the king's desire, but upon their story to him about breaking of statutes and oaths he rested satisfied.

After Magd. coll. men were dismissed he went over Carfax to Univ. coll. in his coach, where, at the gate, he was received by the master, fellows and students of that house, as also by an English oration spoke by Mr. Edward Hales, a gent. comm. of that house, son and heir of S. Edw. Hales of Kent, which being done he went with many of his guard, to Mr. Walker's chapell, where he heard verses.

That night there should have been an illumination in the quadrangle, but by the folly of the proctor it was unseasonably done the night before.

They gave in a petition to the E. of Sunderland, the secretary, the next day, being Munday, who told them that they would give it to the king.

At six on Sunday night the vice-ch. doctors, proctors, and certayne masters, went from Adam Broom's chapell; in S. Marie's (adorned with their formalities) to the dean's lodgings, where being admitted into his presence, the orator (Wyat) spake a speech in the name of the univ. on his knees, the doctors also being on their knees, which speech being finished, they presented him in the name of the university a rich Bible (a Bible printed at the Theatre) and a pair of rich embroideryed gloves, which the K. said he would accept; then they asked whether he would be pleased to accept of a collation at the Library the next day, and said he would; then they asked him at what time, he told them about nine or ten.

Afterwards the K. went to supper, where waited on him D'. Woodruff (sometimes physician, then) his chaplin — where as he said they talked about D'. Pocock's age; he told him that he remember'd D'. Fell and D'. Allestry to have borne arms in the time of rebellion.

1 Borne in the Black Fryers, Lond. as his father told me, son of T. Hall, a cook, living in Ivy lane.
2 F. to speak. W. & H.
3 It is printed, but false
4 Magd. coll. men. W. & H.
5 They kneeld all the while, and the K. did not bid them rise, as he used to do others.
6 Will. Rogers, who was there, tells me that when the speech was done he look'd on the doctors and asked Dr. Pocock whether he was not the senior there? he said, yes.
Munday, 5th Sept. in the morn, about 8. of the clock he went into the cathedrall and touched again for the evil. Which done, he took coach and went to the schooles, where entering in at the great East door, the doctors in the quadrangle were ready to receive him—after, numbers went up to the library, where in that of Selden's at the S. end a broad table was erected, where was a most admirable collation and three hot dishes, which he fed upon, for he did not care to eat cold.

After he had sate 3 quarters of an houre he arose and talked with some about him for some time, in which time the courtiers fell to scramble after what was remaining, flung the wet sweet meats on the ladies linnen and petticoats and stain'd them.

Dr. Hyde waited on him.

He asked the vice-chan. whether they had not such a book translated by a Jesuit? he knew not; whereupon he called for Dr. Hyde.

In the meane time the mayor and his brethren waiting for him at the school door: They had notice that he was gone the other way, whereupon pursued after him, overtook him at Balliol coll. and put themselves in a posture before him, the mayor carrying the mace on his shoulder; they conducted him beyond S. Giles's ch. and then the K. bid them return, being wet.

N. B. This progress of the K. was supposed to be taken to ingratiate himself with the people: He shewed himself extremely courteous and affable to all (they say to gaine and beg favour, to get votes to take off the Test.)

Afterwards, went to Yarton, Casington, and then to Witney, where they presented him with a pair of blankets, with — — — —

The King's Entertainment in Bodley's Library.

Sept. — — — — came up into the library, between 10. and eleven, attended by the vice-ch. and doctors, besides several of the lords.

Receiv'd between the globes with a Latin speech by Mr. Bennett the proctor on his knees; which being done his majesty pluck'd off his glove and gave him his hand to kiss, and turning himself to the terrestreall globe, shew'd to one of the courtier's (a lord) the passage between America and the back part of China, by which way certaine ships had passage, which his maj. mentioned. From thence he went to the lower end of the library, scil. to that part called Selden's library; where he found a banquet ready prepared for him at the S. end of the library, with a seat of state at the S. end of the table; none did eat but he, for he spake to nobody to eat.

The table.

Qu. Dr. Hyde, for the bill of entertainment, at his chamber?
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After his maj. was sate, he asked the vice-ch. standing by him for certaine books, to which the vice-chan. answer'd that D'. Hyde the library-keeper could answer him more fully than he; whereupon he was called from the other part of the library where his study was, and being come, he kneeled downe, whereupon the K. gave him his hand to kiss; which being done, his maj. said, Well D'. Hyde, was the Chinese here? to which he answer'd, yes, if it may please your majesty, and I learn'd many things of him.

Then said his maj. he was a little blinking fellow, was he not? to which he answer'd yes, and added that all the Chinese, Tartars, and all that part of the world was narrow-eyed. Then the king said, that he had his picture to the life hanging in his roome next to the bed chamber.

Then his maj. told D'. Hyde of a book of Confucius, translated from China language by the Jesuits (4 in number) and asked whether it was in the library? to which D'. Hyde answer'd that it was, and that it treated of philosophy, but not so as that of European philosophy. Whereupon his maj. asked whether the Chinese had any divinity? to which D'. Hyde answer'd yes, but 'twas idolatry, they being all heathens, but yet that they have in their idol-temple statues representing the Trinity, and other pictures which shew that antient Christianity had been amongst them; to which he answer'd by a nod. After that, his maj. left off asking any more questions, only turning his eyes up toward bishop Laud's MSS. on his right hand, D'. Hyde told him that those books, which were all MSS. were given by archbishop Laud.

At length, his majestie having eaten enough, rose up to goe away, but seeing the people begin to scramble after the victuals and banqueting stuff, he stood still to see the beginning of the scramble, and so went forth through a lane made for him — commending to them father Hall—recommended to them humility, preaching by heart, and told them how well the preachers beyond the sea were accepted for so doing; and that we were indeed good scholars, but when we were grown up, we grew lazy and lost all we had.

An Account of the Dishes wherewith the K. was treated at the publick Library.

Dry sweet meats and fruits 20 large dishes piled high, like so many ricks of hay.

Wet sweet meats 24 little flat plates, like trencher plates, not piled; placed among the greater dishes scatteringly in vacant places to fill up the vacancies.

28 large dishes of cold fish and cold flesh, as Westphalia hams &c. Some whole, others cut out into slices and piled pretty high.

3 hot dishes, viz. shoulder of mutton, pheasant, partridge and quailles; of these the K. did eat, not meddling with any thing else, except only that he took one little piece of dry-sweet meat.

36 plates of sallating; piled high and topped with oranges, lemmons, olives, samphire, &c. dems, plums, &c.

The K. not bidding the courtiers eat, nobody did eat, but all was in a scramble carried away by the rabble, which scramble the K. stood to look upon about 2 or 3 minutes, and then went away.

Enquire more of Mr. Hedges, and the cook of St. John's.

W. Rogers. { This ambiguous banquet cost the univers. 160l. He liked the wine well. Where-

After the K. had done his breakfast, they began to scramble (the scholars some say did begin) insomuch that the K. being not able to pass away for the crowd, stay'd there awhile, and talked with some by him.

* Dr. Derham a physit. of Magd. hall, was noted here for a scramble, being in his scarlet, so notorious that they flung things in his face.
At length they made a lane for him, and going out of Selden's library into the other part, he saw the famous preacher Will. Hall, who had preach'd before him the day before, and speaking to him he turned about to the vice-ch. and doctors and commended him for a rare scholar and to their acquaintance, whereupon they bow'd kindly to him and so passed forward.

Afterwards going forward, proctor Bennet deliver'd a short Latin speech to him, wherein he hoped that his maj. would be good to Ecclesia Anglicana—twas by the globes.

Then going towards the door to goe out, he turned aside to the vice-ch. and doctors and discoursed with them—talked to D' South and commended his preaching, whereupon he answer'd, that he alwaies did and would shew himself loyall in his preaching, or to that effect—Here he said also that he heard many of them used notes in their sermons—but none of his church ever did. He said that D'. Dolben did read much of his sermon before the K. his brother, after his restauration, which the K. telling him of, he never after did, and therefore his preaching was well liked off.

Then he spoke to the vice-chau. and told him that there was a great sin rainging among them called pride—of all things I would have you avoid pride, and learne the vertue of charitie and humilitie. There are a sort of people among you that are wolves in sheep's clothings; beware of them, and let them not deceave you and corrupt you—I have given libertie of conscience to some of my subjects, therefore do not take it ill, for in what I have done, I think I have not done harme to you; Let not therefore your eye be evil and mine be good, but love one another and practice divinity, do as you would be done to, for this is the law and the prophets.

Then he was conducted to the Divinity school, and there he asked what place was that? which being told him, he asked where the Convocation house was? whereupon being conveyed thro' the postern which leads from the Divinity school to that house, he asked if that was not the place where the house of commons sate about 7 years since, at which time they endeavoured to have past the bill of exclusion against him? to which one that stood by (Jones lord Rannula of Ireland) made answer, yes, if it please your maj. and added that his late maj. when he dissolved the parliamant thereupon, said, now I am K. of Eng. and was not before.

Afterwards going out of the Convocation house into the Apoditerium Mr. Will. Rogers one of his retinew said, sir, this Convocation house is the place wherein they confer degrees. Sir, I hope you will let Mr. Hales, who stood behind him (son of S'. Edw. Hales) be created M. of arts. No, no, saith the K. not yet, time enough for that.

Afterwards he went into the Theatre, and viewing the paintings on the roof, said 'twas pittie that Varrio did not paint it.

He did not like the paintings, and therefore wished that Varrio, a Neapolitan borne, had done it. This Varrio hath gotten several thousands of pounds for painting St. George's chapell at Windsor, and several places, and at Westminster.

Then the K. going to the great door behind the Theatre in Canditch to take coach, he turn'd aside to the vice-ch. and doctors and said I must commend unto ye againe love and charitie, that there be a right understanding among you. I must tell you that in the K. my father's time the church of England's men and the Catholic's loved each other and were, as were, all one; but now there is gotten a spirit which is quite contrary, and what the reason is I cannot tell. There are some among you that are the occasion of those things, but I know them and shall take notice of them for the future.

Note, that what the K. said here and in the library about charity and love was occasioned by the base and scurrilous language given to Mr. Walker and Massy. Especially the former, when they turned from their religion.

A. \{Dom. 1688.
\{5 Jac. II.
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY A. WOOD.

"Mem. that on Tuesday, Sept. 4. I dined with Dr. Nathaniel Johnston, author of the following book' in his house in Leicester street in Westminster, at which time he gave me the said book and told me that it was mostly compiled from mine intit. Hist. et Antig. Univ. Oxon. and told me further, it was published at London and in Westminster about the 10th. of June the same year.

"Two days after I returned to Oxford, and on the 7. of Sept. int. hor. 7. et 8. post merid. I met near C. C. gate Mr. Jo. Beale and Dr. Phineas Elwood: The last of which told me of the said Dr. Johnston's book, and asked me with great concernment what need there was for me to compile and publish Hist. et Antig. Oxon. which hath given advantage to the enemies of the university of Oxon. to write against it &c.—Ridiculous!"

Citation served me on Wednesday 16 Nov. to appear in the vice-chancellor's court 18. in the cause of Henry earl of Clarendon.

I appeared int. Hor. 1 et 2. post merid. where Ben. Wood stipulated for me in 40d. I desired the copy of the articles against me; at 4. of the clock in the afternoon or past I was with Mr. Kennet of St. Edmund hall, thence I went down the street, and at the door of the Eagle and Child, Mr. Davies of Sanford and Mr. Sherwyn the beadle were talking, Mr. Davies looked red and jolly, as if he had been at a fish dinner at C. C. C. and afterwards drinking, as he had been; by that time I had got out of the East gate, he overtook me on horse back (for he took horse at the Eagle and Child door) and discoursed me aloud, and told me he had several letters of mine; I asked him how he came by them, he answered among Mr. Fulman's papers, and asked whether he had best print them or not, I answered no, but that he should let me have them; he said there were many bad things in them, and I had printed several bad things in my book; I bid him go forwards, and we would talk more of these things hereafter: I would now ask this person, who spoke these things aloud, (may which made the people stare) why did not he tell me these things before, when I usually met him, to which I answered, that what the mind had been concealing for 3 or 4 years, (for so long Mr. Fulman had been dead) it all would out, when the head is hot and possessed with drink: He is also of a poor spirit, and hearing how I had appeared at the vice-chancellor's court, he was resolved, if that could not do hurt, to blacken and daunt me the more. The book binder without Eastgate heard this, told Mr. Recks, and Mr. Recks told me 23 Nov. in the presence of Mr. Cotes.

At the coffee house, and at Swift's, Ben. Wood, and Mr. Cooke of St. John's my proctor—2s. 3d.

Monday between 11 and 12 Mr. Davies and I met at C. C. C. coll. gate, and he fell upon me again, but not so hard, and said, I said Mr. Fulman was a proud man—no such thing—he talked again about my letters—he said that Mr. Fulman helped me to a great many things, and I did not acknowledge it, that I did not mention him &c.

Friday, appeared about articles.
Friday again—vid. Letter.

An. {Dom. 1692.
} 4 Gul. et Mar.

Dec. 2.
8.
9.

An. {Dom. 1693.
} 5 Gul. et Mar.

2 For an account of Mr. Will. Fulman see Athenae Oxon. under the year 1688. A long continued friendship subsisted between Mr. Wood and him. The former received from the latter many judicious remarks on the Historia et Antig. Oxon. which are now preserved in the Ashmolean museum, N°. 8540. The latter was indebted to the former and to the history here mentioned for many valuable additions to the second edition of Academia Oxoniensis Notitia. 1674. W. & H.
Jan. 1. Dr. Bryan, preacher to a Jacobite meeting in St. Dunstan's court in Fleetstreet, taken up.

It was proposed that Dr. Lloyd Bp. of St. Asaph's book, now of Litch, entit. God's Way of disposing of Kingdoms, &c. should be burnt, but it was carried against it in the house of peers by 11 votes.

Latter end of this month things are dear in the market though money is dear, few scholars in Oxford, great taxes and payments.—All things are dead.

In this month the charter of the university of Oxford confirmed by parliament.

I gave in my answer to the articles per Tho. Wood to the assessor: Thing disliked.

Paid poll money for St. Thomas day—11. 1s.

Lett. dat. Jan. 21. The Bp. of Landaff (Beaw) hath exhibited several articles against Dr. Jones, chancellor of the diocese, in the court of arches, for several misdemeanours.


Died Sir Wm. Turner, alderman of London, and president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

Another answer at the assessor's chamber.

Sister broke up house, and went to London.

Note, in Feb. having been taxed for 100l. there was a demur made of paying it, because 'twas upon a mortgage—afterwards the commissioners taxed me at 200l. and accordingly the collectors came to collect it; whereupon, I going to them to swear off 100l. on the 17th. of March, they imposed on me the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which I took, notwithstanding I then told them, that I had taken them two years before. Necessity Holloway a busy man in this—the recorder very civil.

Mar. 20. Paid the quarterly tax of 6s. for 100l.

My vindication went to London by the waggon.

Apr. 20. Vindication of the Historiographer,² came to Oxon, and the next day Mr. Kennet sent me six;—not exposed to sale till 26th. of April.


May 6. Poor women in Oxford market clamouring again at the price of corn, pelting millers, mealmen, bakers &c. the mayor repaired to the Guild hall, and sent for, and quieted them.

Two princes of Saxe Gotha at the Cross incognito, or thus, as Mr. Abandara³ tells me, Fredericus dux Saxoniae Gotha, aged about 26, and his younger brother, two princes of grand extraction; they visited all places in the university, and went away incog. next day.

14. Fast day, Mr. Jos. Jackson of Queen's preached at St. Mary's.

Congregation, Dr. Halton pro-vice; about 12 masters in the congregation, some had morning gowns, and thereupon he denied their votes; they put in a protestation against him.

C. C. coll. day, six bachelors were elected bachelor-fellows of Merton, when Peter Wood of that house stood, put aside, as 'twas said then, because he was too precise and religious, and therefore not fit to make a society man—This is the custom of most elections in the university. There was a hearing at the king's bench bar between Dr. Bury and the bishop of Exeter about the rectory of Exeter college, to which his L. preferred Mr. Rich. Paynter. The court seemed to favour Dr. Bury, but it will not be decided till next term.

A hearing at the assessor's chamber at All Souls; Dr. Bourchier there, very passionate and base, and would not suffer Tho. Wood to speak. The preamble with arms and picture, says he, were as a mark on an ass that was turned to common⁴.—He would have my book burnt.

¹ [See the whole libel or accusation with Wood's reply &c. in the Supplement to this Life.]
² [If any one desires a farther account of Mr. Wood, he must consult the Vindication of him, written as 'twas said by Dr. Wood, and printed some years since.]
³ [Hearne, MS. Collections, vol. ii. p. 46. In the same page he calls Dr. Wood of New college his (Anthony à Wood's) nephew.

Again, The Appendix to yr Life of yr Rev. father in God, Seth, Ed. Bs. of Sarum; written by Dr. Walter Pope, in a letter to the author, Lond. 1621. 5vo. was written by Dr. Tho. Wood of New college, notwithstanding he does not own it. He also was author of The Vindication of the Historiographer of yr University of Oxford and his works, &c. Lond. 1693, 4to. MS. Collections, vol. iii. p. 140.]
⁴ Read Abandara. Sed sic. MS. W. & H.

[This was a head of Wood engraved by Michael Burghers,
 Appeared at the king's bench at Westminster hall, a young woman in man's apparel, or that personated a man, who was found guilty of marrying a young maid, whose portion he had obtained, and was very nigh being contracted to a second wife; divers of her love letters were read in court, which occasion'd much laughter; upon the whole, she was ordered to Bridewell to be whipped and kept to hard labour till further order.

Fast day, Mr. — Sloper of Pemb. coll. preached at St. Mary's.

Thursday after act, a hearing was to be in the vice-chancellor's lodgings, but he being taken up with the strangers, it was at the assessor's lodgings at All Souls, and it being the last day before sentence, Dr. Bourchier alias Butcher appeared in behalf of my lord, which he had not lightho done, and when my proctor T. Wood was pleading, he would not suffer him to speak for snapping and snatching, and ill language, no better than a — scolding; tho' the assessor bid him hold his tongue several times; the meeting therefore was prorogued to the afternoon; before the time came, my proctor sent word, and excused himself from coming, because of the incivility of Bourchier.

Friday in Apodyt. Mr. Smith of St. John's brought me a sentence drawn up by Bourchier, but, before the judge took it, Mr. Dodwell an attorney gave him an Habeeas Corpus; so an end for the present. News thereupon was sent to the earl of Clarendon, who thereupon repaired to lord chief justice Holt, and obtained of him a procedendo contrary to custom (Tuesday 18) which allows it not till the beginning of the term following. Might overcomes right. My lord got Henegae Finch the solicitor to go with him. The assessor upon the bringing in of the Habeeas Corpus, prorogued the meeting till 29 July, Sat.

Saturday, sentence against Mr. Wood and his book pronounced in the Apodyterium; late at night were programmas stuck up, were seen and read on Sunday morning on St. Mary's gate and schools, pulced down in the afternoon.

Monday, about 10 of the clock in the morning Skinner the appator made a fire of two fagots in the Theatre yard, and burnt the 24. volume of Athen. Oxon.

In the Gazette of the 3d of Aug. is an account of it, but the scandalous places in the book are not pointed at.

Wednesday, Fast, Mr. Rich. Barker of New college preached at St. Mary's.

It is said, Dr. Gover, master of St. John's, Cambridge, excuses his disobedience to the mandamus by pretending that by the laws of the college, no man can be displaced for scruples of conscience, Papists only excepted.

Dr. Charles Conquest was buried in the abby church of Bath.

Died sir Thomas Clayton, warden of Merton college.

Fast day omitted.

with the arms of the author, prefixed to some copies of the first edition of the Athenæ.

Among some loose papers of Mr. A. Wood's writing, now in the Bodleian library, is a foul copy of a letter to Mr. Tho. Bennet the bookseller, without any date, from which the following is an extract;

I send this letter by Mr. Joh. Aubrey to give it to you or leave it at your shop, to save you the charge of 2d. and tell you that I have here printed my epistle with a border and picture in it, and a large initial letter under it, purposely to put it in all copies that are in the publick, and in any college and hall, libraries. The border with the picture cost me 14. 1d.

The initial letter 12s. the composing, printing, and charge of the rolling-press 15s. more, besides 5s. for paper; in all, 33. 5s. If you are minded to take off any from my hands to add to those copies which you have by you, you shall have them at a reasonable price. Some gentlemen here give me 12d. a piece for them to put into their copies, but if you take off from my hands 50 of the said epistles with border and letter, you shall have them cheaper, pray tell me your price and take order with some bookseller to pay me here. On the back of this Wood has written, 'Mr. Bennet did not answer this.]

q 2

1. See. W. & H.
2. Charles. W. & H.
3. F. Woman's. W. & H.
4. The sentence was: 'That he should be banished and deprived of all privileges belonging to a member of the university, until he should make a proper recantation. That the book should be burnt, and that he should pay the costs of the suit, which amounted to thirty four pounds.'

This censure, says the author of the Complete History of England, vol. III. pag. 69, was the more grievous to the blunt author, because it seemed to come from a party of men whom he had the least disoblige. His bitterness had been against the dissenters, but of all the zealous church-men he had given characters with a singular turn of esteem and affection: Nay of the Jacobites, and even of the Papists themselves, he had always spoke the most favourable things, and therefore it was really the greater mortification to him, to feel the storm coming from a quarter where he thought he least deserved and might least expect it. For the same reason, this correction was some pleasure to the Presbyterians, who believed there was a rebuke due to him, which they themselves were not able to pay. W. & H.
Oct. 15. Election appointed: D'. Coward a physician of Northampton, and fellow, came to the college to give his vote, the society suspended him of his vote, he appeals, the election thereupon prorogued.

Nov. 1st and 2d. The fellows of Mert. coll. were electing a warden, and at length pitched upon D'. Lydall, D'. Conant, and D'. Bateman: there were other voices given. Nov. 3. They went up to London to present.

Nov. 1. Wednesday, Mr. Kinsey, fellow of Oriel coll. and vicar of St. Mary's church, died in an house in Catstreet; left Oriel coll. fifty pounds, buried ———

Gun-power treason; D'. Hugh Todd of Univ. coll. preached in the morning.

Mr. Francis Hickman of Ch. Ch. spoke a speech in schola Linguarum, in laudem Bodlei, being accompanied from his college to the schools by some of his fellow students.

Friday, D'. Lydall came from London without hopes of the wardenship; was here the next day in the afternoon.

Saturday, the archbishop, who had in a manner denied him, nominated him warden. John Franklin the drawer, being then at London with the fellows, was sent with a packet to the subwarden, and another to D'. Lydall; he came by dinner on Sunday, and finding D'. Lydall in the hall, he congratulated him, and delivered the packets; after dinner the bells rung at Merton college, on Monday D'. Lydall went to London.

In the morning the great bell of Ch. Ch. rung out for Mr. Harrington, so I presume he died on Thursday 29th.

At 6 at night came from London to Oxon. the new nominated warden of Mert. coll. accompanied by 100 persons on horseback, while Merton college bells rang.

Monday, D'. Lydall admitted warden. As the archbishop Tillotson hath done the college justice, in letting it have a senior and a man of their own body, so he hath done great injustice in this, that he hath nominated a warden with a wife and 7 or 8 children, but being to be fed with the bread belonging to piety and learning, is a great detriment to the college; what they eat and drink will serve for exhibition of 7 or 8 poor scholars; besides, D'. Lydall is old, and unserviceable, a man of no generous spirit, ignorant of learning, and so consequently no encourager thereof. He has been a packhorse in the practical and old Galenical way of physic, knows nothing else, buys no books, nor understands what learning is, or the world, how the affairs thereof passeth, which bent for servile interest and sneaking compliance, cares for no man, but for a penny or two pence.

St. Andrew's day; int. 2. & 3. post merid. the body of James Harrington, esq; was conveyed to Oxon. from London, accompanied by 40 or 60 horses before his hearse, and 12 coaches behind it, buried in the North transept of Ch. Ch. at evening prayer.†

Dec. 15. Died Dr. Narcis Marsh,† archbishop of Dublin, and was buried with solemnity in Ch. Ch. within the said city. He had a daughter on whom he doated, though neither handsome, or witty, but because she married, against his consent, an officer (a soldier) broke his heart.

Saturday, Oxford three hackney coaches robbed at Wheatley bridge by 4 Oxford scholars (as 'tis said) with vizard masques. A man on horseback, who rode on with the coach, lost 15 guineas, Mr. Lydall's son his silver hilt sword and money, Necessity Holloway and others.

My name and effect of the sentence was put into the proctor's black book,‡ subscribed by D'. Aldrich vice-chancellor, -- -- Altham and -- Vesey of Magd. coll. proctors.

The first thing that D'. Lydall caused to be done, after he was admitted warden, and before he settled in his lodgings, was to take down the old windows in the warden's dining room, and hall under it, containing rebusses, fantastick devices in almost all the panes, and set up square glass, yet caused the arms to be set up again, the majestick light was all lost. Had he been a

† Supple, Merton college. W. & H.
‡ See Athenæ Oxon. article Marsh.
single man, and not had a nice wife with 6 or 7 daughters, this would not have been done; the
next was to set up a coach, having had none before; yet had he been a single man, as Dr. Goddard was, he would have kept none.

Copy of a letter from Arthur Charlett to A.W.

Sir,

Your friend the earl of Clarendon is now in town, I am sorry you was so much out of humour the other day, as not to dine with the author of the Gentleman’s Journal. I want one of your pictures which I desire you to send to your loving friend


Thomas Wood told me, that the earl of Clarendon, and his party, will turn my lord’s fees into a medal, in token of the victory, to be put into the museum. I was with Dr. Woodroffe, and he told me he had six in commons at Gloucester hall, his 2 sons two.

King’s fast, Mr. W. Wyatt, orator, principal of St. Mary hall, preached at St. Mary’s, and it was a high flown sermon, made, as ’tis said, for K. James 2d. reign: he was much against the perfidiousness of the Scots, and said they were the chief authors of archbishop Laud’s death, who was of more worth than all Scotland. At this sermon was present (Archibald) Campbell a younger son of the marquess of Argyle, yet a high flown loyalist, and nobleman of University coll. who being much enraged at what he said against the Scots, he did accost Mr. Wyatt when he came out of the pulpit, and did in a most egregious manner abuse him in the face of the people, and called him red-faced sot. Mr. Wyatt complained to the vice-chancellor (Dr. Aldrich) dean of Ch. Ch. (Dr. Aldrich sent for Campbell; but Campbell is gone, and will not appear: the university gave this Campbell his degree of M. A. before he was standing for it, and allowed him to wear a nobleman’s gown.

Sund. morning the bells rung out for the death of Dr. W. Levett, principal of Magd. hall, and dean of Bristol, who died at 12. the night before.

The president and fellows of Mag. coll. chose Dr. Mainwaring Hammond to be principal of Mag. hall, presented him the next day to the vice-chan. Dr. Aldrich, who denied to admit him, till the chancellor was satisfied. The president, then bishop of Oxford, went that day to London, and was not at the election.

Mr. Daillon, a French minister, who had been committed prisoner for preaching treason in St. Mathew’s church in Friday street, was found by the jury not guilty, and so acquitted.

Saturday, Dr. — — Adams of All Souls was admitted principal of Mag. hall by the vice-chancellor. In the morning when they came to the gates, they found them locked, and when they began to break open the door by chopping it to pieces, some of Mag. coll. came to them and told them that their college had let a lease of the hall to Dr. Mainwaring Hammond, whom they had chosen principal. However, making way in, the vice-chancellor conducted Adams to the refectory and there admitted him. Afterwards Dr. Adams made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and aularians with a glass of wine. The principal’s lodgings were locked up by Dr. Hammond.

The grace of White Kennet of St. Edmund hall did pass by a majority in congregation after it had been denied thrice, because he had sent in a letter to a certain gent. wherein he told him,

[See the Proceedings against Wood in the Supplement to this Life.]
THE LIFE OF ANTHONY & WOOD.

that such a college in Oxford was a debauched college, that they were all given to looseness, which deterred that gent. from sending his son to that house. Mr. Kennet was then at Bicister very sick, having about ten days before gone to that place to see his wife that was before sick, and afterwards to bury her.

Mar. 15. The archbishop’s order dated for the restoration of Mr. Prowse, chaplain of All Souls coll. to his chambers and commons, from which, for some years before, he had been unjustly deprived by the new warden.

New Coll. school flourishing extremely much under the tuition of Mr. James Badger, (for there were above 100 commoners besides choristers) and therefore the school not big enough to contain them, Mr. Badger obtained leave to translate his scholars to the old congregation house at St. Mary’s, wherefore they were accordingly translated thither Apr. 18.

20. Swore off 100l. before the commissioners.

Apr. 12. Thursday in Easter week, Trinity college chapell was consecrated for a pious use. Between 8 and 9 in the morning met together those heads of houses, doctors and others, that were invited to the solemnity, in the president’s lodgings of Trinity coll. and at 9, D’. Hough, bishop of Oxford, who had a commission 1 from the bishop of Winchester, visitor of that college, went thence to the new chapell at the head of them; afterwards the beadles, then the president and vice-chancellor, and rest of the doctors. The Chapel door being open’d, the bishop entered, knelt down, and said something; and then in the choir knelt down again; so at the altar. The president read the service, Mr. Fyfeld the first lesson, and Mr. Harding the second. When service was done, D’. Thomas Sykes one of the sent. fellows preached; which done, there was a sacrament, and an offering, the money of which was given to — — —

Afterwards 2 went to dinner in the hall, where the company was nobly entertained. The president D’. Bathurst built the outside, which cost him 1700l. and the inside by benefactors. 3

Apr. 18. Mr. — — — Altham the sen’, proctor quitted his place, and in his speech spoke very honourable of James Harrington of Ch. Ch. lately deceased, and as dishonourably of the historiographer of Oxford, by calling him secura and calamniator, one that in his late book he published, spoke of the vices, and omitted the virtues of men, that he had Lyneceu his eyes, prying and peeping as a spy. This was to please his dean D’. Aldrich, then vice chancellor, who sat just behind him, and who before hand had taken part with the earl of Clarendon.

May. Mr. Davenant made surveyor general of the duty on salt.

We hear from Herford, that the bishop of that see with his attendants went to Welby to deface an inscription on a monument erected in that church in memory of coll. Jo. Birch, the minister and churchwardens thinking some words thereon were not right for the church institution. The words were these 4 In hopes of resurrection to eternal life here is deposited the body of col. John Birch, descended from a worthy family in Lancashire. As the dignity he arrived at in the field, and the esteem universally yielded him in the senate house exceeded the attainments of most, so they were but the moderate and just rewards of his courage and conduct, and fidelity, none who knew him denied him the character of asserting and vindicating the laws and liberties of his country in war, promoting its welfare and prosperity in peace. He was born the 7th of Apr. 1616, and died a member of the honourable house of commons, being a burgess for Welby, May 10. 1691.’ ——The colonel’s nephew designs to bring an action against the bishop for defacing it.

June 16. Saturday, at 9 at night, I received a subpoena from two of the servants of Mag. coll. to ap-

1 [The visitor had been applied to, to officiate on this occasion, but was prevented by business of a public nature at Westminster. See his Letter to the president in Warton’s Life of Dr. Bathurst, 1761, p. 73.]
2 [Supple, they. W. & II.]
3 [The furniture and decorations of the inside were defrayed from large collections solicited by Dr. Bathurst from many persons of the first rank. In one of his letters on this subject he says; 'I have contributed my share for finishing the outward bulke, as walls, roofes, windows &c. more than I am well able. For the inward and ornamental part, as the wainscot, seats, skreen, marble, freeworke, &c. we must be faine to sollicite'—See Warton’s Life of Bathurst, p. 67.]
pear in the court of Common Pleas in Westminster, on the 20th of the same month being Wednesday, to swear to such things, as should be there proposed.

Tuesday, I went to London with Dr. Thomas Bayly of Mag. coll.

Wednesday, a trial in the court of Common pleas at Westminster between the hours of 9 and 1, between James duke of Ormond, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and the president and fellows of Mag. coll. concerning the right of nomination, of the principality of Mag. hall. The duke challenged it as his by prescription, because he and his predecessors, chancellor of the university, have had the nomination of the principal thereof, from queen Elizabeth's reign (when Robert earl of Leicester was chancellor of the university) to his time. The president and fellows of Mag. coll. they claimed the nomination, because the hall was theirs, and that the principal thereof pays rent to them, that it was originally built by the founder, and confirmed and enlarged by the coll. But the jury, Oxfordshire men, granted it to the duke merely by prescription tempus immemorabile. I then gave oath that the register of elections of Mag. coll. marked A. was the register that belonged to that coll. that the site of Mag. coll. containing Magd. hall was situated on the East side of town ditch.

I returned from London in the company of a little poor thing, sir Lacey Osbaldeston.1

I went to Astrop wells, took up my lodgings at Wm. Upton's at King's Sutton near there- unto, and continued there till the 15th of Aug. 12s. for my carriage backwards and forwards, and 5l. for my being there; 4s. 6d. I gave for my lodgings per week.

Edw. Wells, M. A. student of Ch. Ch. spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell being his obitual day in Ch. ch. publick refectory before dinner, and at dinner time the dean and canons dined there, and the dean entertained all the hall with venison. This speech was founded by John Cross apothecary, one of the executors of the said Dr. Fell.

Sam. Thurston chose town clerk, who had 7 votes more than -- -- -- Slatford, by the endeavour of James earl of Abington, who got several country gent. that were of the house to give votes for the said Thurston. The commons enraged at it spoke vilely of the earl of Abington, and his son, called them Jacobites. He laid in town that night, went next day to the bishop's lodgings at Mag. coll. in the company of one or two constables to prevent abuses.

About 1 or 2 in the morning Mag. hall plate was stole, the thieves broke open Mag. coll. gate leading into the grove, and then by force wrenched open a bar out of the window of the buttery.

Upon Dr. Edwards's return from his attendance on the queen as chaplain, about the middle of Oct. reports that the queen had given order that a copy of Athenæ et Fasti Oxon. be new bound and she will read it; so he told Dr. Charlett.

Dr. Edwards served his month of Sept. and told me, that the queen ordered Dr. Edw. Stanley, clerk of the closet to buy for her Athenæ et Fasti Oxon. which he did, and saw it lay in the closet.

Dr. Aldrich retook his place of vice-chancellor, which is the 34. year. In his speech he spoke

[1 It appears that St. L. O. had taken some liberties with Mr. A. W., and endeavoured to turn him into ridicule on account (as Mr. Wood expresses it, in a letter which he soon after sent him) of a growing infirmity. This letter is preserved among Mr. Ballard's collection in the Bodleian library, (vol. xiv. p. 19.) and is now given.

2 Nothing but a palpable enmity to immorality and foolery, and a zeal of disowning every vanity, hath now'd me now to let you know your unworthiness by imposing upon a generous person, and making him a ridicule to the company you were lately in, because of his then growing infirmity, whereas on the contrary you should have had a mind suitable to your honor and greatness, of comforting and pitying him; for according to y° common maxim— the greater the person is, the less harme there should be in him.

3 All persons you pretend to prudence will understand their company before they enter into free discourse, but you, like a vain man, either out of a high conceit of your flashy parts, or to make your self the Merry Andrew of the company did venture upon a person freely to expose him to scorn to your society, and to make him a poorer and senseless thing.

4 You have bred an academic in the New Inn, and afterwards, as I have heard, in the Times of court, and in short time one of your issue is like to make y° a grandfather, and so consequently to number y° among the old gentlemen; and therefore consider, y° seeing y° have had a just education, and are arriv'd in years, y° play not the coxcomb any longer, least a glove be thrown to your noodle broke, or y° plump pock'd kick into a jelly.

Farewell, be civil and sober, and henceforth think not y° all are fools or poor things y° are not D's. (Baronesse.)

For S. Lacey Osbalsten Baronet,
To be left at Mr. Blagrange's house in S. Ebbe parish, Oxon.

2d to Oxon. 9 July 1694.]
against hatts turned up on one side, and after the speech, he dissolved the convocation; but Dr. Jane went to him, and put him in mind of nominating the vice-chancellors and swearing them, which was done. O mirum!

Nov. 8. The visitation day of the publick library; Mr. Geor. Smalridge spoke a speech in schola linguæcum, in laudem Bodleii. Dr. Sloan chose physician to Christ's hospital.

This hard winter of 1694 hath strangely indisposed my body, and caused a weakness in my left leg, and some inkling of a cramp in my left thigh, when I turned in my bed.

An. Dom. 1695. 7 Gul. III.

Jan. 24. Sam. Conant, B. D. rector of -- -- in Dorsetshire, was elected rector of Exeter college by 5 votes only, the other 7 fellows would not give votes, because they had before elected Mr. --- Paynter.

27. Mr. Tho. Tanner entered his place of chaplain of All Souls coll.

18. Monday, 3 hackney coaches containing the vice-chancellor, some heads of houses, the proctors, orator, and servants went to London to present their address of condolement to the king, and books of verses on the death of the queen.

31. Thursday they were presented to the king at Kensington with an address of condolement for the loss of his queen, which, while reading, caused tears to stand in his eyes; he gave the vice-chancellor thanks, and the doctors with him, and told them, he would stand their friend, &c. 200 copies were given amongst the nobility at London, and elsewhere, one was presented to the king in a purple cover.

Feb. 2. St. Giles's bells rang all night and a bonfire made against Bridewell-gate for joy, that Slatford hath carried the town clerkship from Thursto

4. -- -- Slatford town clerk sworn. Bonfire in town ditch against alderman Wright's door, another against the George inn in Mag. parish, St. Michael's bells rung.

Mr. Congreve receiv'd a gratuity of 100 l. from his majesty for an accurate poem, which he wrote on the death of the queen.

Egg Saturday and Candlemas day, the sermon at St. Mary's, where one vice-chanc. sat, and at the same a presentation of determining bachelors in the convocation, where Dr. Halton sat; few bachelors presented, one of 10 of Wadham coll. one of five of Hert. hall. The rest are afterwards to come to save charges.

Shrove Monday, the university verses on the death of the queen were published at Oxford.

The judges in Westminster Hall gave their opinion in the case between the B. of Exon and Dr. Bury, that they could not give any farther judgement in the case, because the house of lords had reversed the former judgement.

Mar. 23. With Mr. J. Ece. at the house next the Half moon. Two swearing and laughing women, he sweared and laughed with them.

May 21. At the lither end of Magd. bridge came out of the hole behind it, and the new herb-house, one -- -- Barskdale, and told me I had abused his grandfather, and followed muttering, till I came to Magd. college corner: I was feign to hold up my cudgell at him.

28. With the assessor Dr. Gardiner, and put him in mind of the act of parliament, and that I am restored to my gown, and liberty of suffrage in convocation; he told me, he wished me no harm.

June 7. I put the printed act of parliament into the hands of the assessor Dr. Gardiner in open court, and told him in the presence of the registers and Mr. Smith of St. John's, that I am restored to the university by virtue of the act, and left it in his hands. He told me that 'twas fit my kinsman Mr. Wood should have done such a thing.

1 Quære it not Pro Vice Chancellors. Sed sic MS. W. & H.
Mr. R. Gorges told me at Port's tavern, that the duke of Brandenburgh had lately sent Dr. Wallis a medal for deciphering certain letters.

Dr. Rob. Gorges, who had been in Oxford 3 weeks before, read part of the 2d volume of Athenæ, and admiring at the industry and curiosity of the author, then told Dr. Charlett, that he had rather disapprove half the university than displease the said author.

About the beginning of Aug 4th, or 5th, Mr. Tanner of All Souls told me, that -- -- Codrington of All Souls, who was captain of foot at the siege of Namur, did signal service in the taking the town of Namur, for which he was rewarded with a captainship of the guards, worth about 500l. per annum.

D. ' Gardiner of All Souls died.

In this month died -- -- Bouchier, son and heir of D'. Tho. Bouchier, died at Witney of the small pox being newly elected a poor child. Some look upon this as a great judgement for his covetousness and grinding of the poor.

In this month the plastering of the high altar of New coll. was pulled down, and old broken statues discovered.

After my return from Weston, Sept. 11. I met with Edm. Gibson of Queen's coll. soon after, who told me he had been at Norwich, and was with bishop Moor, who told him that he had read over my book with great delight and pleasure, and he would read it over again.

Friday, Mr. Tho. Rowney who stood to be burgess of Oxford, entertained his voters, and cost him 20l. and they went away civilly. Recorder Wright entertained his men in his back-side on Monday following, and being drunk, wandered about the city, broke windows, and abused many, went to Tho. Rowney's house, and hooted there. He came, and hooted with them, then went to Taylor the new mayor, and Wood the old mayor, and made a disturbance at their doors. These are the fanatical, or factious party, and shew what they will do, when they are in authority. They broke the windows of Mr. Evans, a gent. in Magd. parish, who hath a bayliff's place in the house, and is a great stickler for the loyal partie: they broke the windows of Howes, a taylor in Hallywell, upon the same account. This riot being mostly provoked by the town-clerk Slatford, who had formerly obtained his place by the endeavours of Wright, recorder, was bound over to the session.

Thanksgiving day, Mr. Zinzan of St. John's preached at St. Mary's in the morning, there was before vocal music from the organ gallery.

Wednesday, dined with Dr. Charlett, Gandy, Creech, and one Harbin, a clergyman, and a Cambridge man by education, sometime chaplain to Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely, but a nonjuror, and in a lay habit. He was desirous to see me, so Dr. Charlett sent for me, he complimented me much, and told me of several matters in his book.

With Mr. Tanner, to let me know when lord Clarendon comes to town.

Wednesday, at 8 in the morning, I was with the earl of Clarendon at Dr. Turner's lodgings, and there I began to rip up all the matter, how unworthily he had dealt with me against all law;
that no abuse could be made against his father, because he was capable of no law to vindicate him, first not in Westminster Hall, because he had been dead several years, and not in any court elsewhere civil or canon, because he had been banished; whereupon he said, that though he was banished in person, yet they did not banish him in honour. Company came in, and stopped our farther progress. I told him, he had gotten from me more money than I should get again in 5 or 6 years, for I earned but 2d. per diem. I told him, I am restored from my banishment, by virtue of the late act of parliament; he said not, but I was excepted. I told him all matter of libels was excepted. He said not, but talked after a rambling way.

Oct. 9. Wednesday, at night, the writings past and sealed between me, and Mr. Tho. Rowley, concerning the Fleur de Luce annuity, 30l. per annum, to commence from 24 June, yet the writings were dated 20th Sept.

10. Thursday, Oxford feast, Mr. Stephens of Merton coll. preached.

12. With St. Tanner of All Souls, at Binsey chapel, where, in the porch, I read and told him the whole history of St. Frideswide, and the antiquity of that chapel; thence to Godstow, where I told him the antiquities of that place, and all matter of lady Edye and Rosamond, so eat a dish of fish, and went through part of Wolvercote home.

14. Birth day of King James 2d. meeting of the Jacobites at Mr Harding's house near Hollywell church; music there, and ringing of bells in the church.

24. Badger the scholemaster was married, so he hath! -- -- -- -- -- New college of the school, married Pointer's daughter.

Nov. 1. Early in the morning I shifted my shirt, and after that all my wearing apparel, but by twelve finding an alteration in me, I was resolved to walk it out, so at one of the clock I went to Bayworth, and returning exceeding weary; I went to bed at 8 of the clock, but between 1 and 2 the next, after I had slept four hours, I fell a vomiting, and was very uneasy for 3 hours, at length drinking a spoonful or two of cherry brandy, it put me into a sleep, and sleep I did near three or four hours; about 10 I rose and was hungry, but putting on my clothes without warming I fell to vomiting again, and so continued till 2 or 3 in the afternoon, then slept 2 hours and seemed well, but my urine all the while was as red as blood.

I set these things down to prevent the like for the future by shifting.

11. Monday, visitation of the library, and Mr. -- -- -- Pelling of Ch. Ch. made the speech in Schola linguarum in laudem Tho. Bodley; this was to be done on the 8th day, but because the king was to be entertained the next day, 'twas deferred till 11th. Note the 8th of Nov. is the visitation day, but because the king was to come in the next day, it was deferred till Monday 11th, and from thence deferred till Thursday the 14.


"In a few days after the seizure above mentioned (Nov. 1.) occasioned probably, by his putting on damp cloaths, Mr. A. Wood's disorder, which was a suppression of urine, increased to
Having been absent some days from this place, I crave leave now to give your grace an account of our laborious antiquary, Mr. Anthony à Wood. Having missed him for several days, (more particularly because he had left several queries with me to answer, which I knew he very impatiently desired) upon enquiry, I was surprized to hear, that he lay a dying of a total suppression of urine. Immediately I sent to see him, which was the 22d. Nov. His relations sent me word, there were no hopes of his recovery, being the eleventh day, but that he apprehended no danger, was very froward that they durst not speak to him, that therefore they did very much beseech me to come to him, being the only person they could think on, that probably he would hearken to. I was very sensible of the difficulty, but having been so long and familiarly acquainted, I thought myself obliged to go without delay. His relations ventured to leave his doors unlocked, so I got up into his room, which he never let me see before. At first sight, poor man, he fell into a fit of trembling, and disorder of mind, as great as possible. I spoke all the comfortable words to him, and complained that he would not send for me. After he had composed himself, I then began to be plain with him. He was very unwilling to believe any thing of it, insisting that he was very well, and would come to see me at night. I was forced to debate the point with him, till at last, upon mentioning a parallel case of a common acquaintance with whom I was conversant every day, he yielded and said, the Lord's will must be done. What would you have me do? I desired him not to loose a minute in vain complaints and remonstrances, but to proceed directly to settle his papers, that were so numerous and confused. He then asked who he could trust? I ad-
'Vised him to Mr. Tanner of All Souls, for whose fidelity I could be responsible. His answer was, "He thought so too, and that he would in this and in all other particulars follow my advice," promising me immediately to set about his will, and prepare for the sacrament the next day, he having otherwise resolved to receive on Christmas day. I was extremely glad to find him in so good a temper, and having discoursed him about several things, I told him I never expected to see him again, and therefore took my last farewell, telling him that I should hear constantly by Mr. Tanner.

After I came home I repeated all that I had said in a long letter to him, being somewhat jealous of him, and sent it by Mr. Tanner.

He kept his word punctually, and immediately sent to a very good man, his confident, to pray with him, appointing his hours, received the sacrament next morning very devoutly, made his will, went into his study with his two friends Mr. Bisse and Mr. Tanner, to sort that vast multitude of papers, notes, letters — about two bushels full he ordered for the fire, to be lighted as he was expiring, which was accordingly done, he expressing both his knowledge and approbation of what was done by throwing out his hands. He was a very strong, lusty man, aged 65 years. He was 22 hours dying. God Almighty spared him so long, that he had his senses entire and full time to settle all his concerns to his content, having writ the most minute particular under his hand about his funeral. He has given his books and papers to the university, to be placed next his friend Sir W. Dugdale's MSS, which are very valuable to any of his own temper. His more private papers he has ordered not to be opened these seven years, and has placed them in the custody of Mr. Bisse and Mr. Tanner, of whose care I am told he makes me overseer. The continuation of his Athenæ Oxon. in two fol. which he had carried on to the 19th of October last (Dr. Merret and Dudley Loftus being the two last) he gave the day before he died with great ceremony to Mr. Tanner for his sole use, without any restrictions. His behaviour was very well during his illness, was very patient and quiet, especially towards the latter end, he asked pardon of all that he had injured, and desired the prayers of all the publick congregations. The last night he was very decently buried, all the particulars were prescribed by himself. He has given great charge to burn any loose reflecting notes. I beg your grace's pardon for this long hasty letter and crave leave to remain

"May it please your grace,
"your grace's
"most obedient and most
"dutiful servant,
"Ar. Charlett.

Such was the last sickness of Mr. Anthony à Wood, which put an end to a life of sixty three years, of which near forty nine were spent in a continued pursuit of the venerable remains of antiquity, and in preserving them for the use of posterity. The large volumes he published, together with the collection of curious papers in MSS, which he left, by his will, to the place of his education, are indisputable proofs of his abilities, industry, and care. The singularity which appears in the stile of his compositions, frequently the subject of ridicule to modern refinement, should rather be placed to the fault of those times, in which he imbibed the rudiments of learning, when uncouth phraseology was the prevailing taste, and to that recluse way of life which disabled him from correcting it afterwards, by enjoying the benefit of improved conversation. Contended with a moderate, it might be said, a narrow in-
come, he was indefatigable in the pursuit of truth, and fearless of danger when employed in delivering it to future times. He lived in the practice of strict integrity and justice, and died with a pious resignation to the divine will, and a sincere repentance of those errors, into which the infirmity of his nature had betrayed him. He was attended to the grave by his most intimate friends, and buried in the ante-chapel of the church of St. John Baptist de Merton in Oxford. In a short time after his decease, a small neat monument was erected to his memory by Thomas Rowney, esq. containing this short but comprehensive epitaph.

H. S. E.
ANTONIUS WOOD
ANTIQUARIUS.
Ob. 28. Nov. Anno
1695. ÆTAT. 64.

There was no occasion, indeed, for a pompous detail of his merits in this memorial, since his works afford sufficient testimony to his character. The university must for ever remember with esteem that son who has done so much for her credit, in an ample history of her antiquity and magnificence; nor will his labours ever be forgotten, which have so much alleviated those of succeeding writers, and for which the historian, the lover of antiquity, and especially the biographer have the greatest reason to venerate his memory.” Warton and Huddesford.
APPENDIX

to

THE LIFE OF ANTHONY à WOOD.

No. I.

HEARNE'S ACCOUNT OF WOOD.

(From a manuscript in his own hand-writing in the Bodleian Library, among Dr. Rawlinson's collection. B. 246, entitled "Historical collections relating to England, made in the years 1700, 1701," page 267, &c.)

ANTHONY À WOOD was the son of Thomas Wood, alias à Wood or Awood, bach. of arts and of the civil law of the university of Oxon, by Maria la Petite, commonly called Pettie, his wife (descended from a gentle and ancient family in the county of Oxon). He was born in the yeare 1631, in the parish of St. Joh. Bap't. in an house opposite to the forefront of Mert. coll. within the said university of Oxon. And after he had been educated in grammaticals, became student of Mert. col. where he took his master of arts degree. But his genius being naturally addicted to the study of Eng. histories and antiquities, he closely applied himself to this kind of learning, omitting Philosophical studies as hardly useful to him in searching into ancient writings relating to the antiquities of the English nation: yet finding that divers things might be inserted in old Philosophical MSS. which might in a great measure serve to give the character of a person, or to point out divers things pertaining to the illustration of any place, he so farre dwelt upon them, as he perceived might be thus serviceable to him. After he had made a great progresse in these studies, he was for some time at a stand, which way might be most necessary and convenient for him to exercise his faculty for the publick good. At last he found nothing would be more acceptable and beneficial than the illustration of the antiquities of his mother the university of Oxon. Immediately therefore he set about so useful a worke, by going over all the colleges, and other public places, and with great diligence collecting all inscriptions, both sepulchral and fenestral, together with the founders, insigns and monuments, which seemed most obnoxious to the injuries of time. This being done, he had thoughts of perusing the histories which had been written of the university in general, or of any house in particular, and to have published them with his illustrations and emendations. But his collections increasing daily to a large bulke, he changed his mind, and was resolved to write, himself, an entire history. Which after abundance more of pains, he did, in the English tongue, which being very acceptable to the heads of the university, they got it with the author's leave to be translated into Latin (the principal curator whereof was bishop Fell) which was so published with this title—Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis duobus vol. comprehen'se, Oxon, 1674: fol. What paines he tooke in composing this excellent worke, you may see at large in the preface to the reader. Our author designed had he lived to have printed the English copy, to have added thereto the antiquities of the city of Oxon also, and, as in his said antiquities he above once insinuates, to have compiled the history and antiquities of his own college Merton: but another worke hindred him, namely Athenæ Oxonienses, or an exact
HEARNE’S ACCOUNT OF WOOD.

history of all the writers and bishops, who have had their education in the most ancient and famous
univers. of Oxon. from the fifteenth year of King Henry VII. Dom. 1500, to the end of the year
1690, &c. To which are added, The Fasti or annals of the said university, for the same time:
Printed at Lond. in two large folios, 1691. In which worke, for the safer conduct of the
author, in describing and characterizing of persons so different in their stations and judgments,
he endeavoured to secure himself against calumny, and also from giving just offence, by holding
in commerce of letters with three sorts of men, viz. those of the church of England, some
of which were very communicative; and took much pains in searching and collecting from the
registers of their respective cathedrals and other churches, for the use and satisfaction of our
author: 'though he professes himself sorry', that he had too much cause to say, that had he
found more of such publick spirited men, his work had been proportionably more perfect, espe-
cially as to the authors of the church of England. The same might be said of the second sort,
the nonconformists, from one or two of which, of learning and candour, the author was much
informed. But the generality of this sort of men, whilst under a cloud of persecution, as they
call it, were very sly and jealous of imparting what was enquired concerning their writers, not
knowing what use might be made of such communications to their disadvantage. If therefore
what is said of their writers, seem less satisfactory, the author is not to be blamed, having been
forced to be silent of some of their writers, or else to use testimonies of them from those of
another persuasion. The third and last sort were the Roman Catholicks, who were always
very willing to communicate to the author whatsoever they knew of their writers in this
worke: though the distance, and several other circumstances might have dispensed with them
from any such correspondence. However it be, the worke is of great use, and as perfect as
could be expected, our author being the first, after the ancient discoveries of Boston and Le-
land, who made any attempt towards so very desireable a worke. His diligence was very sin-
gular in the carrying it on; for he not onely consulted all the registers relating to the univer-
sity, but all other writings and records, MS and printed, whether in the Bodleian, Norfolke or
Cottonian libraries, whether in the Tower, Exchequer, Paper office, or elsewhere, that could
give him any notice of these authors, or let him into the true knowledge of their lives, prefer-
ments, and writings. The registers of the ancient churches, and cathedrals were diligently
consulted; the wills of the deceased persons were at the prerogative office examined; the win-
dows of churches, epitaphs and inscriptions, were searched; the genealogy of the authors at the
Herald's office was enquired into; and no method was una'tempted which could contribute to
a true history of these writers, or ascertaine the least da: and circumstance of their lives.
Which extraordinary care and unwearied industry was undertaken without any other motive
than a love to truth, and without any other prospect, than the benefit of posterity. But so it
was, that the author having spoken some displeasing words of Edward, earl of Clarendon in it,
was for that reason expelled the university. In the month of August 1654, Mr. Roger Dod-
sworth, the Yorkshire antiquarie died; after whose death my lord Fairfax, who had been a
great encourager of, and patron to, the said industrious and unwearied Mr. Dodsworth in his
study of antiquities, took into his possession not onely all the old manuscripts which he had
obtained from several hands, but also all his proper collections which he had written from MSS,
leiger books, evidences in the tower at Yorke, in the custody of many gentlemen, not onely in
Yorksh. but other Northern counties, and also his collections of monumental and fenestral ins-
criptions, &c. which being done, he communicated them to Dr. Nat. Johnson, a physit of
Yorksh. with hopes that he would extract from them, and make a compleat booke of antiqui-
ties of the West-riding of Yorksh. When the said lord Fairfax died, he bequeathed the said
old MSS and collections (which last amounted to 122 volumes at least) to the publicke library
in Oxon: but were not conveyed thither till June 1673; which being then a wet season, most

\footnote{In his Epistle to the reader.}
\footnote{[This collection, both printed and manuscript, was given to the Royal Society, and is now preserved in the library of that institution.]}


of them took wet, and had it not been for Mr. Wood (whom we are now upon) who with much ado obtained leave of the then vice chan. to have them conveyed into the muniment room in the school tower, purposely to dry them on the leads adjoyning, which cost him a moneth's time to do it, they had been utterly spoyled. Anno 1673, was published by M. (afterwards sir) William Dugdale the third vol. of the Monasticon Anglicanum. Some time before the publication whereof M' Dugdale desired Mr. Wood, that if in his searches towards the work of Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. he could meet with any materials towards the completion of the said third volume of Mon. Anglie, he would by all means help him to them. Whereupon for the great respect he had to the author, and such a noble worke as that was, he soon after sent him copies of many evidences; as first those four inserted in p. 11, concerning Wallingford. Secondly eleven others in p. 13, 14, 15, concerning Littlemore nunnyr within the precinets of Sandford in Oxonshire, which by a mistake sir William hath added to Sandford in Berkshire. Thirdly, three copies of charters in p. 18, concerning the hermitage of Musswell in the parish of Piddington, Oxonshire. Fourthly, four copies in p. 30, 31, concerning Horkesley a cell to the abbey of Tefford. Fifthly, the six copies mentioned in p. 55, 56, 57, concerning the priory of Cold Norton in Oxon. Sixthly, the twelve copies in p. 62, 63, 64, concerning the lands belonging to the Kt. Templars of Sandford, near to, and in the county of Oxon, which he transcribed from a leiger book containing all the evidences belonging to the preceptory of Sandford; near which place was the nunnyr of Littlemore before mentioned situated. The said leiger book, which was then Mr. Wood's proper book, is now in bibl. Bodl. Seventhly, that copy in p. 77 b, concerning Otteham priory. Eighthly, those copies of charters in p. 83, 84, 85, concerning the hospital of Brackley in Northampton. Ninthly, that charter in p. 96 a, concerning the hospital of Ginges in Essex, otherwise called Gyngg-Montegyne. Tenthly, that large charter concerning the priory of Newington-Longaville in Bucks [p. iii] and others. After he the said William had finished and printed the three tomes of his History of the Baronage of England, he sent copies of them to Mr. Wood, with an earnest desire that he would peruse, correct and add to them what he could obtain from record or other authorities. Whereupon spending a whole long vacation in that matter, he drew up at least sixteen sheets of corrections, but more additions; which being sent to sir William, he remitted a good part of them into the margin of a copy of large paper of the said three tomes. Mr. Wood was a person who delighted to converse more with the dead than with the living, and was, as it were, dead to the world, and utterly unknown in person to the generality of scholars in Oxon. He was so great an admirer of a solitary and private life, that he frequented no assemblies of the said university, had no companion at bed or at board, in his studies, walks or journies, nor held communication with any, unless with some, and those very few, of generous and noble spirits: and truly, all things considered, he was but a degree different from an Ascetick, as spending all or most of his time, whether by day or night, in reading, writing or contemplation. So that in truth the before mentioned Herculean work the Athenæ had been more proper for a head or fellow of a college or for a publick professor or officer of the university to have undertaken and consummated, than the author, who never enjoyed any place or office therein, or could justly say he had eaten the bread of any founder. He was equally regardless of envy or fame, out of his great love to truth, and therefore 'twas no wonder he tooke such a liberty of speech as most other authors, out of prudence, cunning or designe have usually declined. And indeed as to his language he used such words as were suitable to his profession. It is impossible to think that men who always converse with old authors, should not learn the dialect of their acquaintance. An antiquary retains an old word with as much religion as an old relick. And further since our author was ignorant of the rules of conversation, it is no wonder he uses so many severe reflections.

I have been told that it was usual with him for the most part to rise about 4 clock in the morning, and to eat hardly any thing till night, when after supper he would go into some bye ale-house in town, or else to one in some village neare, and there by himself take his pipe and pot. He was by the vulgar at least taken to be a Rom. Cath. and the author of
HEARNE'S ACCOUNT OF WOOD.

these matters, who hath a great respect for his memory, in his inquiries concerning him, could never hear any other report. Indeed he shews himself that way inclined in his Athenæ, and I have been told he received pensions from some of them, particularly from his great friend and acquaintance sir Ralph Sheldon of Beoly in Worcestershire, commonly called Great Sheldon. But this however I am apt to think proceeded not from any averseness to the church of England, but only from the encouragement he received from this party, more than he did from any Church of England man, in carrying on his great and tiresome work of Athenæ, for if you will believe what he himself says, and what I have often heard reported in Oxon, the greatest help he found from any one person in that university, was from M' Andrew Allam, vice-principal of St. Edmund's hall, who died, to our author's great reluctance, an 1685. This ingenious retired and modest person helped him very much in the notitia of divers modern authors, whilst M' Wood himself was day and night drudging in those more ancient; and therefore M' Wood hath deservedly given an high character of M' Allam. But so it is, that notwithstanding our author's great merits, he was but little regarded in the university, being observed to be more clownish than courteous, and always to go in an old antiquated dress. Indeed he was a meag scholar, and consequently must expect from the greatest number of men disrespect; but this notwithstanding, he was always a true lover of his mother the university, and did more for her, than others care to do that have received so liberally from her towards their maintenance, and have had greater advantages of doing good than he had. Yea, his affection was not at all alienated notwithstanding his being so hardly dealt with as to be expelled, which would have broke the hearts of some. But our author was of a most noble spirit, and little regarded whatever afflictions he lay under, whilst he was conscious to himself of doing nothing but what he could answer. At length after he had, by continual drudging, worn out his body, he left this world contentedly by a stoppage of his urine anno Dom. 1695, and was buried in the East corner of the North side of St. John's church adjoyning to Merton college: and in the wall is a small monument fixed with these words.

Antonius à Wood Antiquarius: 1695.

By his last will and testament he bequeathed (a great signe of his love to the university) to the Ashmolean museum, adjoyning to the public library there, all his papers and MSS. as likewise all such printed books as were there wanting; which MSS. are in number 127 voll. amongst which are of M' Wood's own writing and collection about 69 voll. Besides which, in the year 1692, the university bought of our author 25 MS voll.; which are very choice, and are now reposited in the Bodleian library; to which place he gave also D' Langbain's MS collections containing in number 7.

To conclude; consider M' Wood at his first entrance in the university, you shall find him an indefatigable student: after he had taken his degree consider him, and you will find his industry not only increased, but also directed to the entire good and honour of his mother: consider him after his expulsion, and you shall find him still of the same temper, having the same respect for her. In short, consider him in the whole course of his life, none was more studious, none more humble, none more virtuous.
THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

(Hearne, Adami de Domeram Hist. de Glaston. Vol. II. p. 731.)

E Registro curiæ prærogativæ Cant. extract.

In the name of God, Amen. I Anthony Wood, Master of Arts of the university of Oxford, being sick in body, but of sound and perfect memory, do, this twenty fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety five, make and ordain this my last will and testament (revoking all others by me formerly made) in manner and form following.

Imprimis, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who first gave it, (professing myself to die in the Communion of the Church of England) and my body to be buried in Merton college Church, deeper than ordinary, under, and as close to the wall (just as you enter in at the North on the left hand) as the place will permit, and I desire that there may be some little monument erected over my grave. Item, as touching the distribution of my worldly estate, I dispose of it as followeth. First, I give and bequeath to Anne and Frances Wood, the daughters of my late brother, Robert Wood, all the interest and share I have in the houses, gardens, and tennis court, situate, lying and being in the collegiate parish of St. John Baptist de Merton, to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever; and in case they, the aforesaid Anne and Frances Wood, should be willing to sell their share and proportion in the said houses, gardens, and tennis court, that then they shall be obliged to allow their brothers Thomas and Robert the first tender of it, provided that the said Thomas and Robert will give for the same as much as any other person. Item, I give and bequeath the principle and interest of the two bonds, (fifty pounds each) past betwixt me and my brother Robert Wood, to the aforesaid Anne and Frances Wood. Item, I give and bequeath unto the said Anne and Frances Wood, another bond of one hundred pounds, together with all interest from thence accruing, past betwixt me and my brother Christopher Wood (the interest of which was paid to the time of his death, after his death the interest was paid by his eldest son and heir Thomas Wood, and after the death of the said Thomas Wood (was paid by his brother Seymour Wood of London, oyleman, till he left off his trade). Item, I give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Anne and Frances Wood all other money, plate, jewels, linen and cloaths, that I dye possessed of. Item, I give and bequeath unto Mary, the wife of William Hacket gent. all the network, that I am now possess'd of, and which was formerly left me by my mother Mary Wood. Item, I give and bequeath unto the University of Oxford, to be deposited in the Museum Ashmoleanum, all MSS. of my own collection and writing, excepting such as are otherwise disposed of by me to the Bodleian Library. Also I give and bequeath to the Museum before mentioned, all my other MSS. whatsoever, now in my possession. Item, I do will and desire, that all my books pamphlets and papers, both printed and MSS. be immediately after my decease delivered by my executrixes, hereafter mentioned, into the custody of D'Arthur Charlet, and Mrs. James Biss of Wadham college, and Mr. Thomas Tanner of All Souls college, or any two of them, to be disposed of by them, according to this my last will and testament. Item, I do hereby make, ordain, constitute and appoint my said nieces, Anne and Frances Wood, joint executors of this my last will and testament, to whom I give and bequeath all the rest of my
goods and chattels whatsoever, not herein mention'd. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and declared
in the presence of Nich't. Martin
The mark + of Jone Pinnack
The mark + of Jone Crawford

Probatum Londini fuit huicismodi Testamentum vicesimo tertio die Mensis Januarii, anno Domini (stilo Angliae) millesimo sextcentesimo nonagesimo quinto, coram venerabili et egregio viro, Domino Richardi Raines, Milite, Legum Doctore, Curie Prorogatæ Cantuariensis Magistro, Custode sive Commissario legitime constituto, Juramentis Annae et Franciscæ Wood Executricum in dicto Testamento nominatarum. Quibus commissa fuit administratio omnium et singularum honorum jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti, de bene et fide liter administrando eadem, ad sancta Dei Evangelia (vigore Commissionis) juratis Ex.

R. C.

Henr. Farrant, Registrar.
Deputat.

No. III.

Hearne's Memoranda relating to Anthony a Wood.

Collected from his MSS Remarks and Collections preserved in the Bodleian library.

Anthony would not stoop to act contrary to honour as himself observes.

Anthony aim'd to be a despiser of riches, to live independent and not to be afraid to die. (Volume IIxxxii, page 119.)

I am told by one of the fellows of Merton college, that Mr. Ant. à Wood formerly us'd to frequent their common-room; but that a quarrel arising one night between some of the fellows, one of them, who thought himself very much abus'd, put some of the rest into the court; but when the day for deciding the matter came, there wanted sufficient evidence. At last Mr. Wood having been in company all the time the quarrel lasted, and put down the whole in writing, gave a full relation, which appear'd so clear for the plaintiff, that immediate satisfaction was commanded to be given. This was so much resented that Mr. Wood was afterwards expell'd the common room, and his company avoyded as an observing person, and not fit to be present where matters of moment were discussed. (iii. 79.)

I have been told by B'r Tanner, that no one was more ready to correct his mistakes than Mr. Anth. à Wood, and that he was always well pleased, when he was shew'd them. Once one told him 'M' Wood, I have found two or three mistakes in your book.' 'Have you so,' said M' Wood, 'I thank you, but I have found three or fourscore to them.' (cxiii. 157.)

Any papers of Mr. Wood's now (January 13, 1724) begin to be valuable, tho' a great many slighted him when he was alive. (cxiv, 14.)

M' Rob-Wood told me yesterday (June 11, 1729) that his uncle Anth. Wood was a wonderful pryer, that he used to go out by himself in by-places, wore his hat over his eyes, seem'd to take notice of nothing and to know nothing, and yet he took notice of every thing and knew every thing. (cxxi, 95.)

Yesterday (June 7, 1727) M' Benj. Cole told me, that he was very well acquainted with M'. Anth. à Wood, and used to be often at his lodgings. He said Anth. put a great confidence in
him, and would order him several times to unlock his drawer, and take money out for him. He said Anthony was a very passionate man, but when out of his passion, he would be very pleasant and good humour'd. He said Anthony in his passion would swear very much. He said he bound books for Anthony (for this Cole was originally a book-binder) and that Anthony would once have had him work upon a Sunday, a copy of his Athenæ being in hast to be bound for the duke of Ormond, but Cole refus'd this upon any account. M' Cole said Anthony could (when he pleased) hear very well, tho' he pretended to be very deaf always, and that he hath seen him several times walking under St. Marie's spire and at some other places, when they have been ringing, on purpose to hear the bells, &c. (it seems) he mightily delighted in. (cxvi, 124.)

Mr. Wood when he was consulting materials for his Athenæ Oxon. would frequently go to bookseller's and generously give money to them purposely to obtain titles of books from them, and 'twas observ'd of him, that he spar'd no charges to make y' work as compleat and perfect as he could. (ix. 185.)

I am told Ant. a Wood's way of going to bookseller's shops was always when scholars were not there, as at dinner time, or some other time. (lxxxiii, p. 111.)

Anthony used to take catalogues of scarce pamphletts and other books writ by Englishmen especially, that, he found either in bookseller's shops or gentlemen's studies, and afterw' he would make indexes to those collections. There are several vols of this nature in Mus. Ash. (lxxxiii, 106.)

Ant. a Wood, when he used to go out, as he was a tall man, went stooping, and he generally carried his stick under his arm, and seldom held it in his hand, a thing much taken notice of by those that knew him, who also observ'd, that he went slow. (xcvi, 3.)

On Saturday last (March 7, 1723) in the afternoon I call'd upon D'. Thomas Tanner, the new canon of X' Church, who told me, that Ant. a Wood used spectacles when he was about 25 years of age, and so continued to use them till the last. (ciii, 134.)

I was told yesterday (Feb. 13. 1723) by several persons, that M'. Ant. a Wood tho' he was but 64 years of age, had the looks of one of fourscore. (cxi, 24.)

Memorandum. That M'. Antony a Wood told M'. Martin several times before his sickness, that he intended to receive the sacram' at his hands in the church of Witham the following Christmas.

That during his sickness he was almost constantly attended by M'. Martin, M'. Biss &c. who can certify y' he always desired the ch. of England prayers, which he had constantly read to him twice a day for y' last week of his sickness; that he desired the sacrament to be given him by M'. Martin; that he himself particularly ordered that it should be inserted in his will w' was made 3 or 4 days before his death; that he died in the communion of the church of England as by law established: that there was no Papist or reputed Papist that visited him during his last sickness. This was transcribed at the masters' desire from the original of M'. Tanner. (vi. 23.)

At the end of the master's copy of Athenæ Oxonienses is a testimony in MS that M'. Wood died in y' communion of the church of England, and y' there was no Papist came to him during all the time of his sickness. He rece'd the sacrament from M'. Martin of Hart hall for whom he seem'd to have a very good opinion. (i, 127.)

A'. Wood, when in his last illness, being a suppression of urine, went down to Merton coll. church, and shew'd the very place where he would be buried.

He was speechless a day or two, but made a motion with his arm to have certain papers burnt. (cxix, 5.)

Being at dinner yesterday (Dec. 3. 1705) with D'. Charlett, he was pleas'd to tell me y' upon M'. Ant. a Wood's falling ill, he went to him (having more interest, w' him y' any other person in Oxon.) and told him y' 'twas the opinion of physians and others y' his disease (being a stoppage of urine) was very dangerous, and therefore desir'd him to prepare himself for death.

* D'. Charlett, master of University college.
by prayers, and putting his papers (of wh^t he had a great number) into good order: This had so good effect upon him, y^t he presently told the doctor he would take his advice, and desir^d him to let no other person read prayers or administer y^t sacrament to him but M'. Martin, who promis^d he would not. After this he ask^d the doctor whom he thought the fittest person to leave certain papers with, and to put the rest in order to be dispos^d of as he should give order. He told him Mr. Tanner. Accordingly M'. Martin came constantly to M'. Wood and read prayers to him and M'. Tanner sorted all y^t papers, some of wh^t M'. Wood laid by in order to be burnt when himself should give a sign to Mr. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolean museum, and the publick library, besides divers to M'. Tanner by stretching out his hand. When he found himself ready to leave the world, he gave this sign, and M'. Tanner burnt those papers w^th were put by for y^t intent. The rest M'. Wood left to y^t Ashmolan...
HUDDESFORD'S CHARACTER OF WOOD.

education. This great end he proposed to effect by two means: first, by giving an exact history of it from its beginning, tracing the various improvements made in it, and accounting by these, for its latter dignity and reputation. A design this truly laudable, and the more so in one who had been but a small sharer of its emoluments, nor was possessed of any office in it that might make such a testimony of zeal for its honour and effect, either of duty or gratitude. That it was an undertaking attended with great difficulty and trouble is indisputable, and that it was a most fortunate one for the public is equally certain; since the collecting, together, and the publication of these inestimable records, must preserve them, to the latest times, against those injuries they are liable to from length of age, from the malice of enemies, and not unfrequently from the inattention and carelessness of their possessors. The other method by which Mr. Wood proposed to do honour to these seats of learning, was by collecting an account of the lives of such of their members, as by their conduct and writings had done credit to their institutions, discipline and laws. For the due performance of both these extensive undertakings, not only the most unwearied diligence, but also the most strict impartiality was absolutely necessary. How far Mr. Wood was possessed of these requisites, must be determined by the works themselves, but as these have not always met with candid judgment, and as prejudice has frequently held the scale, a further inquiry into their real merits may not be unpleasing.

The Historia et Antiquitates Oxonienses is a work of such extent and so full of matter, that it would have been esteemed a mark of great industry, had it been the joint production of many persons. Its authenticity as to the facts related in it, and its accuracy as to the dates of them, have, in general, been justly applauded. It received ample testimonies of its use and value from the cotemporaries of the author: no bad indication of the merit of both. The titles of 'antiquarius, diligentissimus, peritissimus,' are to be found in every work, when any mention of them is made; and tho' some few enemies of Mr. Wood have reflected upon his performances, others of them have voluntarily confessed his merits, which have extorted the epithets of 'honest and industrious,' from those who were by no means candid to his failings.

What care, assiduity, and labour, such a work, as that we are now considering must require, may be left to the decision of those who have ever been engaged in this kind of undertaking. To gain access to the records and secret papers of private persons, is found to be no easy task. Surprise, ignorance, and sometimes downright obstinacy, throw obstacles in the way. To collect and arrange materials of this sort, unassisted by those to whom they belong, may, frequently hindered by them, is a work of great difficulty. If this be the case in small and more confined attempts, the trouble must proportionably increase, as the object, or plan, becomes more extensive. The examination and digesting of the records, even of a private family or society, consisting of various donations, purchases, assignments, leases, all of these, perhaps, lying in confusion and disorder, require a large portion of time and industry. We may, therefore, easily conceive what pains and labour were necessary to complete that work, which contains not only the general annals of a large collective body, but also the particular memoirs of the many small members of it; each of them differing from the others in their institutions, fortunes, and emoluments.

An ingenious biographer, who is no less a good judge of antiquarian literature, laments that Dr. Fell ever proposed a translation of this work, which would have been infinitely more pleasing in the plain natural dress of its artless, but accurate author, there being many particulars, unavoidably arising from the subject, which read ridiculous, and are sometimes unintelligible, in Latin; besides which, the circumstantial minuteness of local description, with which the work abounds, so interesting and agreeable to an English reader, and to persons familiarly acquainted with the spot, appears superfluous, insignificant, and tedious to foreigners. 1 It was, no doubt, a desire of extending the reputation of the university, that suggested this scheme.

1 Warton's Life of Ralph Bathurst, D. M. President of Trinity College, Oxon. p. 147.
Hudde'sford's Character of Wood.

To D.'Fell; to promote which, also, greater care than perhaps, was necessary, was taken in the stile and composition of the translation. The author himself, was certainly of opinion that the attention paid to elegance of language, had greatly injured the original, by often giving an improper turn to some passages, and obscuring the true sense of others. Accordingly he has testified his disapprobation of this performance, not only in his own memoirs of his life, but also in that particular copy of the work, which is deposited in the Ashmolean museum; where the quick sense of the injury has tinctured his remarks, with some degree of asperity. Upon the whole, tho' we have an elegant and classical history of the university of Oxford, and as

2 In Mr. Aubrey's MS. Life of Mr. Hobbes in the Ashm. mus., are the following passages: 1 An. Dom. 1670. One Mr. Anthony Wood of Merton college, had finished the Hist. and Aniq. of that University, which he had, with incomparable industry, laboured in for ten years, or thereabouts. In this Hist. are contained the Lives of most of the eminent writers that have been bred up in each coll. and hall there. Among which, he wrote a brief of the life of Mr. Hobbes, though then living; and this he did because he looked upon him as a prince ornament thereof. This book being also in his booke, written in English, it pleased the primate of that university, (not without his consent,) to have it put into Latin: to the end that the fame of the said university, might be better known and understood beyond the seas; but the translat- tors being more fit for declamatory than historical versions, were several errors committed, before any could perceive them.—The dean of Christ Church being zealous for the forwarding of this work, did not only discharge the translators, but most of the impression at his own expense. Thus far in Mr. Wood's hand writing:—The dean of Christ Church having the absolute power of the press, perused every sheet, before 'twas to be sent to the press, and after, and maugre the author, and to his great grief and displeasure did expunge and insert what he pleased: among other authors he made divers alterations in Mr. Wood's copy, in the account he gives of Mr. Tho. Hobbes of Malmesbury's life, in pag. 576, 377, 119. The said de quo (inter tot proverbia et versae famae qui de eo sparguntur hominum sermones) hoc verum- simile pronuntiare fas est, animi ipsi obtutisse, ut omnis scientiae capaxissimum et infirnum, ita diviuriam, felicitat, et invictae negloi- gentissimum; erga cognatos et alios plam et benificentam; inter eos quibusque visiti librum et apertum, et servum libere: apud exer- tores in summa se vereruntis habuitum, &c. this and much more was quite dashed out of the author's copy by the said dean. The following is also added by Mr. Wood (since great duke) of Tuscany, came into England, and having heard much of his fame, went more than once to visit this great philosopher, in whose company he seemed much to delight: and because he would retain the memory of such a noted person, and express his veneration for him, did carry with him (besides what his retinue did,) most of his works and picture: All which are reserved at this time, as cimilla or rarities, in the library and closet of the said duke; than which none in the Christian world its thought goes beyond.—This was put in the Hist. of Oxon. by the author in Mr. Hobbes's life, but dashed out by the publisher. D. Sam. Sorbiere also, his great acquaintance, mentions him with venerable respect in the relation of his voyage, (edit. Par. Gallicie, an. 1664, pag. 65. &c.) into England, and tells us also, that his picture (which was drawn by the hand of D. Sam. Cooper, the prime of painters of this age,) hangs in his majesty's (Charles's) closet at Whitehall. His picture also is in great esteem in France, insomuch that the virtuosi thereof, have come in pilgrimage to the house of the said Sorbiere to see it.—This also was blotted out by the publisher. By himself; gentleman also, when they came to London, did make it one of their prime businesses to visit him.—This also was blotted out. —King Charles I. loved him and his facetious company; and after his restoration, allowed him £100 per an. out of the exchequer. 'To sum up all, he is excellently well skilled in the Latin and Greek, a great critic and poet, and above all a philosopher and mathematician.—This also was blotted out by the publisher. The following is in Mr. Aubrey's hand writ- ing; with some corrections and insertions by Mr. Wood. D.'Fell did not only expunge and insert what he pleased in Mr. Hobbes's life, but in his life of that very fellow.—The dean of Christ Church without the advice of, and quite contrary to the mind of the author, he told him 'twas fit Mr. Hobbes should know what he had done, because that his name being set to the book, and all people knowing it to be his, they thought he had an answer, and so consequently be in perpetual controversy. To this the dean replied, 'yea in God's name and great reason it was; that he should know what he had done, and whate he had done would be answered for, &c.' Hereupon in the beginning of 1674, the author was acquainted J. A. (Mr. Hobbes's correspondent,) with all that had passed, J. A. acquaints Mr. Hobbes. Mr. Hobbes taking it ill, was resolved to vindicate himself in an episode to the author. Accordingly an episode dated Apr. 20, 1674, was sent to the author in MS., with an intention to publish it, when the His- tory of Oxford was to be published. Upon the receipt of Mr. Hobbes's episode by Anthony a Wood, he forthwith resolved very honestly, and without any guile, to the dean of Ch. Church to communicate it to him, and to let him see that he would do nothing underhand, against him: The dean read it over carelessly, and not without scorn; and when he had done, bid Mr. Wood tell Mr. Hobbes, that he was an old man, had one foot in the grave; that he should mind his letter end, and not trouble the world any more with his papers, &c. or to that effect. In the mean time Mr. Hobbes meets with the king in the St. James's park, tells him how he had been served by the dean of Christ Church in a book then in the press, entitled the Hist. and Aniq. of the Univ. of Oxford, and withal desires his majesty to be pleased to give him leave to vindicate himself. The king seeming to be troubled at the dealing of the dean, gave Mr. Hobbes leave conditionally, that he touch nobody but him who had abused him; neither that he should reflect upon the university. Mr. Hobbes understanding that this History would be published at the common set at Oxon, about the 11 July the said year, 1674, prints the epistle, that he had sent to Mr. Wood at London, and sends down divers copies to Oxon; which being dispersed at coffee houses and stationers' shops, a copy thence came to the dean's hands, and upon the reading of it fretted and fumed at it, as a most famous libel, and soon after meeting with the author of the history, chid him, telling him withal, that he had corresponded with his enemy (Hobbes.) The author replied, that so only he had forgot what he had done; for he had communicated to him before, what Mr. Hobbes had said and written; whereupon the dean recollecting himself, told him that Mr. Hobbes was glad to suddenly hear more of him, and that he would have the printer called to an account for printing such a notorious libel: so that the last sheet of paper being then in the press, and one leaf thereof being left vacant, the dean supplied it with this answer: both the epistle and answer, I here exhibit, (which are to be seen in some particular copies of the Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.) To this angry answer the old gentleman never made any reply, but slighted the doctor's passion and forgave him. But it is supposed it might be the cause, why Mr. Hobbes was not afterwards so indulgent, or spared the less to speak his opinion concerning the universities, and how much their doctrine and method had contributed to the late troubles.
to the facts related in it, a just and accurate one, yet it must be allowed, that it would have given much greater satisfaction to those readers, who can derive any use from it, in its native form and simplicity. Perhaps, this satisfaction may, at some future period be given to the public; since the original is carefully preserved, in the Bodleian library.  

Having examined the merit of the historian, we may proceed to consider the esteem due to the biographer, another character which Mr. Wood has supported in his *Athenae Oxonienses*. It seems probable that having a natural bias to the study of antiquities, he had early meditated a work of this nature. At the age of seventeen, we find him copying inscriptions, epitaphs, and arms, and other monuments of this sort, wherever his business or amusement called him. The large collections which he made during his excursions on such pursuits, may be seen in the general *Catalogue of the MSS. of England*, Fol. Oxon. 1696: or in that more minute and particular one, published by William Huddesford, B. D. the late keeper of the Ashmolean museum, in 8vo. 1761: and it may easily be conceived how useful they were to him, in ascertaining the births, stations, works, and deaths of those persons whose histories he proposed to write. The intention and design of this elaborate work may be seen in the introduction and prefaces to it. One of these, written by a person of no mean reputation in the literary world, asserts that 'the author, through the whole course of his life, declined the pursuit of any private interest or advantage, and hath only according to his abilities, endeavoured to promote the honour and glory of that nation wherein he had been born, and more especially, of that university where he was educated.' Such a testimony as this, though coming from a friend, might reasonably incline us to entertain a favourable opinion, at least, of a work undertaken by so disinterested a person. The author indeed constantly asserted, that the facts related in the *Athenae Oxon.* were founded upon his own knowledge of them, or else upon the public memorials of the times referred to upon every occasion: the writings too of each person being enumerated, together with the account given of him, may serve as a touchstone of the truth of the character affixed to his name; nor can any injury be done, where the reader's judgment must necessarily be directed by this appeal, made to sentiments openly avowed and published. Yet it may be alleged, and justly too, that the same fact may be so represented, the same materials so disposed, as to make a very different appearance, and to produce very different effects, according to the art and management of the relater. This must be allowed, and here, perhaps, it is that the enemies of Mr. Wood's reputation have directed their chief force. Living in times of discord and confusion, it is asserted, that the prejudice of party, and a close attachment to one side, have undoubtedly given a false tint to the portraits he draws. That resentment at the manners of those times has, in many instances, infused some degree of acrimony into his style cannot be denied; yet when we expect candour, let us also be candid in our judgment on this foible. Let it be considered, that a recluse way of life, observant perhaps of all moral and religious duties, may make every deviation from virtue and piety, appear much more enormous to a mind thus sequestered, than it might to one more conversant with mankind; and which, by being used to see variety of wickedness, is less disgusted at the smaller degrees of it. Let it be considered also that the 'quorum pars fui,' though no epithet be added, will always have some influence on the mind, and give a poignancy to its effusions. We must allow these to have been the case and situation of our author. He had, among many others, lamented the fall of monarchy and episcopacy, effected by methods unjust and cruel. He saw the fury of misguided zeal pour forth its wrath on the seats of learned repose. He saw, in various departments, men of deep and extensive literature, forcibly thrust from the chairs of science, to make room for illiterate petitioners for the emoluments annexed to them. He saw the pulpit, from whence sound and rational doctrines had been delivered to an attentive

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1 It is scarcely necessary to state, that the whole of Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, has since been printed in the original English, by the care of the rev. John Gutch, M. A. chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi colleges, 4to. Oxford, 1786, 1790, 1792, 1796.

2 But a still more perfect Catalogue of Wood's MSS. will be found in the last volume of this present work.
and judicious audience, become the stage of cant, hypocrisy, and illiberal absurdity. He observed a shoal of indigent pretenders to knowledge crowding from other universities, in hopes to share the spoils of his unjustly ejected friends. He saw arbitrary impositions and engagements, contrary to former oaths already obligatory, forced upon the consciences of those who desired only to retain their due rights and possessions by the patrons (as they called themselves,) of civil and religious liberty. Should it not be forgiven to an eye witness of these transactions, if his pencil described them in livelier colours, than those which a more dispassionate painter, because less intimately acquainted with them, would now use, at a distant period of time? That many errors should be discovered in so voluminous a work as the Athenæ Oxon., cannot be matter of surprise. It is rather difficult to conceive how the author, in his situation of life, could make such ample collections. His own industry was indeed, unwearyed, and his correspondence so extensive, that the postage of the letters he received was no small burthen on his narrow income.

It was necessary for him to make application to living authors for their own histories, and sometimes for those of their ancestors or friends. As this was the surest method of being accurate in what he delivered down to posterity; it is a great pity that he had reason even to suspect that he had been unfairly and unjustly treated in the answers they sent him. But if this was the case, it greatly extenuates the mistakes he has been guilty of.

But it may be further urged, that, in some particulars, the gloomy disposition of Mr. Wood has exhibited itself to the prejudice of characters through mere personal disgust, and from much weaker incentives than those already mentioned. No instance of this nature can be produced, perhaps, with more propriety than the account given of Dr. South, (Ath. 2. ed. vol. ii. c. 1041.) This severe, and in some respects unjust character of this gentleman, is said to have taken rise from a joke of the doctor's, uttered probably by him without any design of giving offence. It was the doctor's custom, if not foible, to suffer neither sacredness of place, nor solemnity of subject, to restrain his vein of humour. But it must be allowed, that, in the present instance, the wit was illiberal and cruel: not that it deserved so severe a punishment as Mr. Wood intended, and which, perhaps, he would afterwards have mitigated; the effect of which, after all, is greatly lessened, since Dr. South's character has not suffered much in their esteem, who are acquainted with his jest: and it would have been forgiven, if the same kind hand which has not, in the second edition of the Athenæ Oxonienses, scrupled to retract the exuberance of the author's pen, had here also exerted itself in obliterating what is neither a credit to the person who drew the character, nor to the object of his reprehension.

1 See Hearne's Preface to Cæsi Vindiciae, p. L.
2 A. Wood complained to Dr. South of a disorder with which he was much afflicted, and which terminated in his death: viz. a painful suppression of urine; upon which South, in his jocose manner, told him, that if he could not make water, he must make earth. Anthony went home, and wrote South's Life.
No. V.

PEDIGREE OF ANTHONY A WOOD.

(From an ancient Roman Breviary, in the Calendar prefixed, to which Mr. Wood has entered the nativities, marriages, and obits, of his family; in ms. Ashmole. Oxon. N°. 8554, 109. C. 12. With additions from his Diaries and the Regist. of St. Joh. Bapt. Merton.)


of Hugh Wood of Kent, ob. 14 Jul. 1621


Roderick Wood

3

4

5

6


nat. = Eliz. Wood at. 64. ob. 1655. sepult. 20 Feb. 1667.

Christoph. Wood = Margery Hanks, dau. of Tomson Hanks, of Aston, near Bampton, Oxon. Widow of Geo. Coxeter, of Bampton, Gent.


Mary Wood, nat. 4 Jul. 1660.


Anne Wood, bapt. 15 Apr. 1669.

Anne Wood, bapt. 15 Apr. 1669.

Frances Wood.


Tho. Wood, an Attorney, of London.


About a fortnight since died Mr. John Wood, a distiller of Oxford, nephew of the late Ant. A Wood. He hath left a very indifferent character behind him. He was buried in St. John Baptist's Church-yard. He was brother of Dr. Thomas Wood. Hearne, MS. Collections, Dec. 23. 1723, vol. xxix. p. 179.
PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WOOD.

No. VI.

Proceedings against Anthony a Wood.

The Libel issu’d out of the chancellor’s court of the University of Oxford against Mr. Anthony a Wood, M. A. formerly of Merton-college in that university, by the right honourable Henry Hyde, late earl of Clarendon, with Mr. Wood’s Answer, and the Sentence given after the tryal, begun March 3. 1692, finish’d July 29. 1693. Taken from the originals in that court.


I. Imprimis tibi praefato Antonio à Wood objicimus et articulamur, quod unques et singuli, qui aliiquid scripto composuerunt, aut quoquo modo in vulgo sparsuerunt et disseminaverunt, aut publicaverunt, unde viri alicujus (praesertim magistratus) sive vivi, sive mortui existimatio et fama laedi possit, sunt de jure communi debite corrigendi et puniendi, et speciatim ex statuto hujus universitatis, Tit. De moribus conforumandis, de famosis libellis cohendibis. Omnes et singuli libelli famosi, sive componentes, sive disseminantes et publicantes sunt, tanquam pacis perturbatores banniendi. Et objicimus et articulamur ut supra, &c.

II. Tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod mensibus Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Iulii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, Novembris, Decembris, Januarii, Februarii, anno Domini 1690, 1691; mensibusque Martii, Aprilis, Maii, Junii, Iulii, Augusti, Septembris, Octobris, et Novembris, Anni instantis 1692; eorumque mensium, et annorum pluribus uno sive aliquo tu librum quendam praeventum, cui titulus praeventus, Athenae Oxonienses, An exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the most Ancient and famous University of Oxford, from the Fifteenth Year of King Henry VII, Anno Domini 1500, to the end of the Year 1690, representing the Birth, Fortune, Preferrment, and Death of all these Authors and Prelates, the great accidents of their lives, and the fate and character of their writings; to which are added the Fasti or Annals of the said University for the same time. The Second Volume. Revoca autem libellum famosum seu potius libellos famosos, interius deductos, in se continentem, charitate semota, ex odii fome, intra praecincta universitatis praedictae malitiosse scriptos composuisti et scripsisti, seu saltam scribi, ac deinceps typis mandasti et imprimi mandasti et curasti et fecisti; aut bibliopolae aut bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut eum iisdem ut imprimentur, contraxisti, copiasque dicti praetensi libri sic impressi, ac libellos sive libellum famosum in se continent falsitates, intra praecincta universitatis praedicta, et loca vicina, et latè circae vicinia ejusdem sparsi et disseminasti et publicasti, saltam, spargi, disseminasti, et publicari fecisti et procurasti; quorum copiarum una praecentibus annexa est, (canque et omnes, et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem, prout hic exhibitis, insertis, lectis, et repetitis pars pro-
movens habet et haberis petit, quatenus ex parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non alter neque alio modo.) Et objiciamus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

III. Item, magis speciatim tibi objiciimus et articulamur quod infra tempus in proximo praecedenti articulo mentionatum, et inter alia in dicto libro, sic, ut praemittitur, composite, scripto, impresso et publicato, contenta, charitate semota, et ex odii fomite intra universitatem Oxoniensem praedictam, et loca vicina, ac circum vicinia ejusdem malitioso scripto composuisti, scriptisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps typis mandari et imprimi mandasti, procurasti ac fecisti; aut bibliopolac aut bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut cum iisdem ut imprimerentur contraxisti, impressaque in praecincta universitatis praedictae sparsisti, disseminasti et publica fecisti et procuravasti (unde honoratissimi viri ac domini Edvardi Hyde militis, nuper comitis de Clarendon, regni Angliae domini cancellarii, necnon cancellarii hujus universitatis, et patris naturalis et legitiim partis hujus promoventis defuncti existimatio et fama laedi possit) libellum famosum, sive verba haec Anglica sequentia, viz. After the restoration of King Charles II. it was expected by all, that he (quendam Davidem Jenkins, unum e judicibus regis in partibus Walliae Australibus virum meritissimum innuendo) should be made one of the judges in Westminster hall; and so he (cunodem Davidum innuendo) might have been, would he have given money to the then Lord Chancellor, (praefatum honoratissimum virum ac dominum Edvardum Hyde militem, nuper comitem de Clarendon, regno Anglica dominum cancellarium, necnon cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalem ac legitimum partis hujus promoventis defuncto innuendo.) But our author (quaestor Davidum innuendo) formalising such an act, after all his sufferings he retired to his estate in Glamorganshire. Prout in dictae copiae hic exhibitis columnis 220, et 227, continentur; aut iis similia in effectu (quam quidem copiam, et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic exhibitis, insertis, lectis et repetitis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua, et officii in ea parte nostri faciunt, et non alter neque alio modo.) Et objiciamus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IV. Item, magis speciatim tibi objiciimus et articulamur, quod infra tempus et loca superius, in secundo articulo mentionata in dicto praetensio libro, sicut praemittitur, composite, scripto, impresso, et publicato; ex odii fomite, charitate semota, malitioso scripta composuisti, scriptisti, seu saltem scribi, ac deinceps typis mandari, et imprimi mandasti, procurasti et fecisti, aut bibliopolae aut bibliopolis quibusdam vendidisti, aut saltem, cum iisdem, ut imprimerentur, contraxisti, impressaque sparsisti, disseminasti et publicavisti; seu saltem spargi, disseminari, et publicari fecisti et procurasti (unde etiam praefati honoratissimi viri ac domini Edvardi Hyde militis, nuper comitis de Clarendon, regni Angliae domini cancellarii, necnon hujus universitatis cancellarii, et patris naturalis, et legitiim partis hujus promoventis defuncti existimatio et fama laedi possit) libellum famosum, sive verba haec Anglica sequentia, aut iis similia in effectu, viz. After the restoration of K. Charles the second, he (quendam Johannem Glynn hominem, ut tibi placet, inidionem innuendo) was made (innuendo regis) eldest serjeant at law, by the corrupt dealing of the then lord chancellor (praefatum honoratissimum virum ac dominum Edvardum Hyde militem, nuper comitem de Clarendon, regni Angliae dominum cancellarium, necnon cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalem et legitimum hujus partis promoventis defuncto innuendo) prout in copiae praedictae exhibitae columnis 269 continentur, (quam quidem copiam, et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hic lectis et insertis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non alter neque alio modo.) Et objiciamus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

V. Item tibi objiciimus et articulamur, de quibus libet aliis verbis, sententiae, et clausulis in et per totum dictum librum tuum praesentem, ejus copia hic, ut praemittitur, exhibita est, sparsis et contentis, ad exressionem sive famae praefati honoratissimi viri Edvardi Hyde militis, nuper comitis de Clarendon, laesionem sive diminutionem quo modo libet sonantibus,
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(quam quidem copiam et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hie lectis et inseritis, pars promovens habet et haberi petit; quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non alter neque alio modo.) Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VI. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod tempus reeditus sive restitutio Caroli secundi regis erat mense Maii, anno Domini 1660, hocque fuit et est notorium, publicum et manifestum. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VII. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod praefatus David Jenkins, mense Decembris, anno Domini 1663, et praefatus Johannes Glynn, mense Novembris, Anno Domini 1666, ex hac vita decesserunt. Haeque fuisse et esse vera tu praefatus Antonius à Wood novisti et noscis, intelligisti et intelligis, prout columnis 222 et 270 dicti libri tui praetensi, cujus copia hie, ut praemittitur, exhi bita est (quam quidem copiam et omnes et singulas sententias et clausulas ejusdem pro hie lectis et inseritis pars promovens habet et haberi petit, quatenus pro parte sua et officii in hac parte nostri faciunt, et non alter neque alio modo) liquet et apparet. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

VIII. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod praefatus honoratissimus vir Edvardus Hyde miles, et comes de Clarendon, erat dominus cancellarius Angliae unicus, et ex consiliariis regis unus, tota, ac omnii tempore, a tempore reeditus sive restitutio Caroli secundi regis praedicti, necnon cancellarius hujus universitatis, a mense Junii, seu saltem Novembris, anno Domini 1669 usque ad annum Domini 1667. Haeque fuerunt et sunt vera, notoria, publica, ac pariter manifesta. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

IX. Item tibi Antonio à Wood objicimus et articulamur, quod es in artibus magister, et persona privilegiata hujus universitatis Oxoniensis, et tam ejus intuito, quam ratione crimini superius deductorum intra praecincta dictae universitatis ut praemittitur, commissorum jurisdictioni hujus curiae in hac causa subditus et subjectus. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

X. Item tibi objicimus et articulamur, quod omnia et singula praemissa fuerunt, et sunt vera, publica, notoria, pariter et manifesta, deoque omnibus et quolibet corum laboravit et laborat in praesenti publica vox et fama. Et objicimus et articulamur, &c. ut supra.

Unde facta fide, &c. 

Conclusio, pag. 150. Julii. 

CLAR.

Officium domini promotum per honoratissimum dominum Henricum comitem de Clarendon, contra Antonium à Wood universitatis Oxoniensis, ob libellum sive libellos famosos ab eo scriptos, compositos et publicatos. Martii 3, 1693.

Die 12 Maii 1693. Wood et Cook, nomine procuratorio, ac ut procuratores legitimi dicti Antonii à Wood, omnibus melioribus via, modo et juris forma, &c. nee non ad omnem et quemcumque juris effectum eunde quocum modo sequi calm en, allegant, et in his scriptis in jure proponunt, conjunctim, divisim, articulatim prout sequitur: viz.

Imprimis. This party proponent doth alledge that in the 14th year of King Charles II there was and is at present now in force an act of parliament, entituled, An Act for preventing the frequent abuses in printing seditions, treasonable and unlicens'd books and pamphlets, and for regulat-
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ing printing-presses. In which statute or act of parliament, amongst other things, it was, and is enacted, That no private person or persons whatsoever shall at any time print, or cause to be printed, any book whatsoever, unless the same book, together with all things and matters thereunto annexed, be first entered in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London: And unless the same book or pamphlet, and all matters and things thereunto annexed, and therewith to be imprinted, shall be first lawfully licensed and authorised to be printed by such person and persons only, as are constituted and appointed to license the same, according to the direction and the meaning of the said act. Quod quidem statutum pars proponens hic in-vocat, et pro hie lecto et insertis habet et haberi petit, et vult, quatenus fecit pro parte sua et non alter, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

II. Item. That the book entitled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited by the party promovent in this cause, the 17th day of November 1692 with the preface and table, and other matters and things thereunto annexed, was first entered in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London, according to the above-said act of parliament; and that the above-said book, together with all matters and things thereunto annexed, was lawfully licensed and authorised to be printed, by one or both of the principal secretaries of state, or by their, or one of their appointments, according to the above-said act of parliament. Quod quidem statutum pars proponens hic in-vocat, et pro hie lecto et inserto habet et haberi petit quatenus, &c. et ponit ut supra.

III. Item. More particularly, that one M'. Fraser was appointed and constituted supervisor or licenser of all books of profane history, by one, or both of the principal secretaries of state, in the year 1690, 1691, and 1692 (ponit tamen pars proponens de aliquo aliò annorùm numero, pluribus sive uno) and was in the time aforesaid generally so reputed and taken; and that the said Fraser, so constituted and appointed as above-said, supervised and licensed the printing of the above-said book, entitled Athenæ Oxonienses, Volume II. exhibited by the party promovent in this cause, 18th of November 1692; and that if there is, or are, any passages in the above-said book contrary to good manners, the government, or governours of the church and state, or reflecting upon any person or persons, the aforesaid licenser, or the principal secretary of state, by whose appointment the said licenser did act, was, and is only answerable for them, as by the meaning and intent of the above-said act of parliament, does, and may more fully appear. Ad quod quidem statutum pars proponens se referit, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

IV. Item. This proponent doth farther alledge, that the above-said book, entitled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited in this cause into the court, the 18th of November 1692, by the party promovent in this cause, was, and is printed for M'. Thomas Bennet, bookseller in London, and published in London, and within the university of Oxford, by the said M'. Thomas Bennet, bookseller in London, and was received publicly by most or some of the booksellers of the university of Oxford aforesaid from the said M'. Bennet only. And, by virtue of the said publication only, the said book has been since the said publication, and is now at present, publicly to be sold, and permitted to be publicly sold in the said booksellers' shops, and from them the said booksellers, to be dispers'd amongst the scholars and students of the said university, without the consent or order of M'. Anthony Wood above-mention'd. Et ponit ut supra.

V. Item. That before the printing and publication in print of the aforesaid book, entitled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited into this court by the party promovent in this cause, the aforesaid M'. Thomas Bennet of London, bookseller, had the original papers of the author in writing in his custody, or in the custody of some others by his order, by the space of two years immediately before the printing of the aforesaid book, entitled Athenæ Oxonienses,
VI. Item. That the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Bennet, or some others, by his order and consent, during the time in the precedent article deduced, altered the aforesaid original papers of the pretended author, by blotting out several passages and lines in the said original papers, by inserting many new characters of persons, many pages and lines different from the original papers, and that these alterations are printed without the consent or knowledge of Mr. Anthony Wood aforesaid. Et ponit ut supra.

VII. Item. That James Harrington of the Inner Temple of London, esq; inserted the Introduction to the book intituled, Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, and also had the original papers of the pretended author of the aforesaid book in his custody, and altered the aforesaid original papers, by inserting many characters, pages, lines and sentences; and that the said alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Anthony Wood above-mention'd. Et ponit ut supra.

VIII. Item. That Mr. Fraser above-mention'd had the original papers of the pretended author of the book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, in his custody and keeping, and altered the aforesaid original papers, inserting many new characters, pages, lines and sentences; and that the said alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Anthony Wood aforesaid. Et ponit ut supra.

IX. Item. That the most reverend father in God now 1 lord archbishop of Canterbury had the original papers, or some of the original papers, of the pretended author of the book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, in his custody and keeping, and altered the aforesaid original papers, inserting many pages, lines, or sentences; and that the said alterations were and are printed in the aforesaid book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Wood aforesaid. Et ponit ut supra.

X. Item. That the right honourable Henry earl of Clarendon, the party promovent in this cause, had the original papers, or some of the original papers, of the pretended author of the book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, in his custody and keeping, and altered the aforesaid original papers, by inserting and razing out many lines, sentences, and words relating to the character or characters of Edward late earl of Clarendon, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Wood. Et ponit ut supra.

XI. Item. That the clauses and sentences mentioned in the third and fourth articles of the articles exhibited in this cause, (ad quos quidem articulos pars se refert, &c.) and pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon, were and are inserted by some one of the persons above mentioned, or by the printer or printers of the said book, without the knowledge and consent of the said Mr. Anthony Wood. Et ponit ut supra.

XII. Item. That during the time of printing the said book, intituled Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, the author of the aforesaid book was absent and distant several miles from the printing-press all the time the said book was printing, Prout ex clausula circa principium dicti libri in excusatione erratorum typographicorum adducta plenius liquet et apparet.

1 Archbishop Tillotson.
Ad quem librum et ad clausulas praeclarae pars proponens se refert et pro hic lectis et insertis habet et haber et petit quatenus, &c. Et ponitur ut supra.

XIII. Item. This proponent doth farther alledge, that between the time of the restorations of king Charles II. and the year of our Lord 1667, (the time deduced and objected in the 8th article of certain articles exhibited in this cause) there were other lord chancellors, besides the right honourable Edward earl of Clarendon, deceased; and particularly, the author or authors of the book, entituled Athenae Oxonienses, Vol. II. exhibited as aforesaid, were of that opinion, as appears by column 228 of the Athenae Oxonienses, Vol. II. and page 604 of the Fasti Oxonienses annexed to the said book, and exhibited as aforesaid; Ad quam quidem columnam et paginam dictorum librorum pars proponens se refert, et pro hic lectis habet et haberet petit quatenus, &c. Et ponitur ut supra.

XIV. Item. That the pretended libellous words objected in the 4th article of certain articles exhibited in this cause, did, and do refer to Lisle, chancellor or commissioner of the great seal, and not to the lord chancellor Hyde, as is falsly suggested in the aforesaid articles, Prout ex verbis antecedentibus dictam clausum dictam articulo objectam in columnas libri exhibebit 269, facta collatione cum sententia ad dictum Lisle referentibus in columna 228 dicti libri, intitulati Athenae Oxonienses, Vol. II. plenius liquet et appareat, ad quae quidem omnium pars proponens se refert et pro hic lectis habet quatenus, &c. Et ponitur, &c.

XV. Item. That the copies in print of a certain Epistle or Preface composed in writing, and pretended to be printed by M'. Wood the defendant, with his pretended picture and coat of arms, were delivered with directions to be inserted before the preface only of the first volume of Athenae et Fasti Oxonienses, Prout ex dicta epistola ex parte partis praeconcentis in hac curia exhibita plenius liquet, &c. ad quam epistolam pars se refert et pro hic lectis habet quatenus, &c. And this proponent doth farther alledge, that the first volume of Athenae Oxonienses was printed and published by the space of two years before the second vol. of Athenae Oxonienses exhibited as aforesaid. Ponitur tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio minori, &c. Et ponitur ut supra.

XVI. That the said M'. Anthony Wood hath not had any lodging or diet, or any right to any lodging or diet, in any college or hall within the university of Oxford for these twenty years last, (ponitur tamen pars de quolibet alio temporis spatio majori,) &c. neither has he had any name in any butter-book of any college or hall for the time aforesaid (ponitur tamen pars, &c.) neither hath he frequented any publick assemblies of the said university as a member thereof, or had any right to frequent the same, as a member thereof, for the time aforesaid; and that

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1 This portrait of Anthony à Wood has been mentioned before at page cxxiv, note 4. It was a head-piece to the preface which was prefixed to a few copies only of the first edition of the Athenae. Dr. Tanner told Hearne that it was very little, or indeed nothing at all like Wood, and that it was taken from the silly print of him in the Ashmolean museum, which was done when Anthony was young. But, says Hearne, I have heard old Burgiers the en' graver say, that he (Burgiers) took this immediately from Anthony's face, and that Anthony came to him on purpose about it, sat down while it was doing, but behav'd himself all the time like one asleep. And this I have heard Burgiers often say. See Hearne's MS. Remarks and Collections, vol. cxi, page 134.

2 I am indebted for the following original notice of our author's work to the kindness of Joseph Haslwood, esq.

Advertisement. Proposals for printing Athenae Oxonienses, and Fasti Oxonienses, both written by the famous historiographer Anthony à Wood; the first contains an exact history of the lives of all writers of that university, &c. in all professions, with an account of their works, &c. The Fasti contains not only the names, but the lives of all those who have not been authors of any considerable book, but otherwise remarkable for their dignity, parts, &c. The whole in two volumes in English, and extends to the end of 1690. Proposals and specimens are delivered gratis, and subscriptions taken, by the undertaker, Tho. Bennet at the Half-Moon in St. Paul's Churchyard, and by most booksellers in London and the country. Those who take subscriptions are desired to return them to the undertaker by the 16th of March next at the farthest, that advantage continuing no longer.

London Gazette, January 19-22: 1690. (i.e. 1697.) Athenae Oxonienses, and Fasti Oxonienses, Vol. I. extending to 1640, is now finished, and will be ready to deliver to subscribers on Thursday the 16th instant: The second extending to this present year 1691, will be published in Michaelmas term next; the work being near a sixth part larger than designed; the subscribers are desired to send in their 2d payment according to the proposals, and take up their books, to the undertaker Tho. Bennet bookseller, at the Half-Moon in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Gazette, June 4—8. 1691.
for the time aforesaid the said M'. Anthony Wood has been reputed and taken to have forsaken all title or interest as a member of the said university. Poniit tamen pars de alio temporis spatio majori, &c. Et ponit ut supra.

XVII. Item quod praemissa omnia sunt vera, &c.

The Sentence.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Auditis, visis, intellectis, ac plenariet et maturre discussis per nos Georgium Garder L. L. doctorem, ac venerabilis et egregii viri Henrici Aldrich, S. T. P. et almae universitatis Oxoniensis cancellarii assessorem seu deputatum legitime constitutum; meritis circumstantiis cujusdam negotii reformationis morum quod coram nobis in judicii inter honoratisissimum D. D. Henricum, comitem de Clarendon, partem officium nostrum promoventem ex una, et Antonium à Wood, universitatis praedictae in artibus magistrum, partem contra quam hujusmodi negotium promovetur ex altera, partibus aliquandiu vertebatur et adhuc vertitur, adpenderet indecissum rite et legitime procedendum, partibusque praedictis eorum procuratores legitimos coram nobis in judicio rite et legitimè comparantes, partequae dicti honoratisissimi viri ac domini Henrici, comitis de Clarendon, pro parte sua sententiam feri et promulgari, parte vero dicti Antonii à Wood justitiam fieri pro parte sua instanter et respectivè postulandum et petendam, rimatoque primitus per nos toto et integro processu, ita dicto negotio facto, et diligenter recensito, servatisque pro nos de jure in hac parte servandis, ad nostrae sententiae definitivae, sive nostri finalis decreti in dicto negotio, prolationem sic diximus procedendum fore, et procedimus in hujusmodi qui sequitur modum, viz. Quia post acta deducta, allegata, exhibita, pariter ac probata, in hujusmodi negotio conumerim, et luculententer invenimus partem ante dictam honoratisissimi viri ac D. D. Henrici comitis de Clarendon deductam hujusmodi negotio datum, exhibitam, et penes registarium hujus curiae remanentem, quorum quidem articulorum tenor sequitur, et est talis, viz. In Dei nomine, Amen. Nos Henricus Aldrich, S. T. P. vice-cancellarius universitatis Oxoniensis legitime constitutus, tibi Antonio à Wood universitatis praedictae in artibus magistro, omnia et singula subscripta et subsequentia, articulos, capita sive interrogatoria morum et excessuum tuorum reformationem, praesertim libellum sive libellos famosos a te scriptos, compositos et publicatos, concernentes sive tangentes ex officio nostro ad promotionem honoratisissimi viri ac domini Henrici, comitis de Clarendon, damus, objicimus, ministramus et articulamur, &c. (quos quidem articulos pro hic lectis et inseritis habemus et habere volumus quatenus expediti) sufficienter et ad plenum, quoad interius pronunciato, fundasse ac probasse, nihilque effectuque ex parte aut per partem antedicti Antonii à Wood allegatum aut probatum fuisset aut esse quod intentionem antedicti D. D. Henrici comitis de Clarendon ex hac parte elideret, seu quovis modo enervaret. Idecirco nos Georgius Garder judex antedictus, Christi nomine primitus invocato, ac ipsum Deum solum oculis nostris praeponentes, de, ac cum concilio jurisprudentorum, quibuscum in hac parte praedicta communicativum, praefatum Antonium à Wood intra tempus et loca in hoc negotio articulatum librum quendam praetensum, cujus titulus praetensus sic incipit, Athenae Oxonienses: An exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the most ancient and famous University of Oxford, from the 15th year of King Henry VII. Anno Domini 1500, to the end of the year 1690, representing the birth, fortune, &c. Et sic terminatur, The second volume completing the whole work. Et inter alia in dicto libro contenta, libellos famosos in verba Anglicana sequentia, viz. Column. 521. After the restoration of King Charles II, 'twas expected by all, that he (quendam Davidem Jenkins unum e judieibus regis in partibus Walliae Australibus virum meritissimum innuendo) should be made one of the judges in Westminster hall; and so he might have been, would he have given money to the then lord chancellor, (honoratisissimum virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde militem, nuverum comi-
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tem de Clarendon, regnique Angliae. D. cancellarium, nec non cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalen et legitimum partis hoc negotium promoventis defuncti inuendo,) et column 269. After the restoration of King Charles II, he (inuendo quendam Johannem Glynn) was made his (domini regis inuendo) el dest servant at law, by the corrupt dealing of the then lord chancellor (praefatum honoratissimum virum ac D. D. Edvardum Hyde, militem, nuper comitem de Clarendon, regni Angliae dominum cancellarium, necnon cancellarium hujus universitatis, patremque naturalen et legitimum, partis hoc negotium promoventis defunctum similiter innuendo scripto compositu et publicasse, unde praefati honoratissimi viri ac D. D. Edvardi Hyde, reliquis additionibus suis, ut praemittitur, colendissimi existimatio et fama laedi possit pronunciamus; ideoque dictum Antonium à Wood, quo usque ob tantum morum suorum excessum, recantationem (per nos aut alium judicem hujus curiae competentem approbandum) subscriptserit item sufficientem fide-jussoriam de pace conservanda quoad crimina objecta, honestè in posterum se gerendo interposuerit, ex hac dicta universitatis Oxoniensi tantum pacis perturbatorem banniendo, et privilegiis ejusdem universitatis excidendum fore decernimus, et etiam bannimus et exuimus, praemissaque instrumento publice aflagento denunciando et publicanda declaramus (in criminis insuper tam infestis detestationem, dicti libri copiam, copiam etiam, omissa nomine magistri Johannis Cook procuratoris) allegationem cujusdam in generaliam famosu et scandalosa ex parte dicti Antonii à Wood data in hoc negotio, terto die mensis Martii, anno Domini 1694, nullatemus vero probata hora nona antemeridiana diei trigesima primae mensis instantis Julii, viz. die Lunae proxime sequentis, in area Theatri Sheldoniani per hujus curiae mandatariorum unum fammiss committendum et comburendum fore decernimus, dictumque Antonium à Wood in expensiis legitimis ex parte dicti honorabilis viri ac D. D. Henrici comitidis de Clarendon, in hoc negotio factis condemnamdum fore pronunciamus, decernimus et declaramus, prout condemnamus, quas visa prius billa, taxamus ad summam triginta et quatuor librarum' per hanc nostram sententiam definitivam, sive hoc nostrum finale decretum; quam sive quod ferimus et promulgamus, ac etiam (cum in hujusmodi negotio appellatio non sit admitted) executioni demandamus in his scriptis

Lecta per nos

29 Julii, 1693.

GEORGIIUM GARIDINER, Asses.

For the following extract from the proctor's Black Book I am indebted to the reverend Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's college, the senior proctor for the present year:

ANTONII A WOOD hujus universitatis Oxon. M. A. co quod honoratissimi viri ac D. D. Edvardi Hyde militis nuperi comitis de Clarendon regnique Angliae domini cancellariij nec non cancellarij hujus universitatis Oxon. defuncti famosis quibusdam libellis in libro cui titulus Athenae Oxonienses &c. Volume the second, publice editis existimationem et famam adhue superstim laedere tentasse legitimis probationibus convictus fuerit ex decreto judicis curiae cancellarij Oxion. quoque ob tantos morum suorum excessus recantationi per judicem dicta curiam

1 With this fine the two statues of King Charles the First and the first of Danby, standing in the niches on each side of the rustic-work gate, leading into the university Physick-garden, were erected. Hearne in his MS. Remarks and Collections for the year 1705, has the following note on this affair, although it is clear, from the above authentic copy of the sentence, that he was misled as to the fine:

*Anton. a Wood was prosecuted by the earl of Clarendon in ye vice-chancellor's court, for wh't he had said of Edw. Hyde earl of Clarendon, his father, in ye Athenae Oxonienses, and when sentence came to be pass'd, his book was ordered to be burnt and he himself to suf'd 40£, with sum poor Anton. was fore'd to pay to vice-chancellor, who had out ye money upon three staves were placed in the niches of ye gate of ye Physic garden. After this Mr. Wood told several persons and particularly Dr. Hudson, that if he had liberty he could justify every particular he had writ about ye earl of Clarendon from authentick papers, published by authority. MS. Collect. vol vi. page 1.

u 2
THE RECANTATION OF WOOD.

Ad probanda subscripterit et cautionem fide jussoriam de pace conservanda et quoad crimina objecta in posterum honeste se gerendo interposuerit ex hac universitate Oxon. tanquam pacis perturbator bannis et privilegiis ejudem universitatis exutus erat, et instrumento publice affixo Quousque &c. (ut praemittitur) bannis et exutus declarabatur et denuntiabatur vicesimo nono die mensis Julii A. D. 1693 neñcon in crimini tam infesti detestationem libri predicti copia ex decreto judicis predicti in area Theatri Sheldoniani ultimo die mensis predicti per dictae curiae mandatorum unum flammis comburnebatur.


In Tanner’s copy of the Athenæ is the following paper in the bishop’s own hand-writing, which seems proper for insertion under this head. Hearne in his MS. Remarks and Collections has preserved a transcript of the original rough draught of this instrument, which was amongst Anthony à Wood’s papers in the possession of M. Ward of Warwick. This form of submission was occasioned, says Hearne, by M. Wood’s prosecution.

THE RECANTATION OF MR. WOOD,

WHICH HE MADE BEFORE HE WAS RECALLED FROM HIS BANISHMENT.

Whereas I Anthony à Wood master of arts have from my youth laboured in good letters for the honour and glory of the most famous university of Oxford without any prospect of reward or preferment, I am sorry and much griev’d at heart, that I have fallen into the hands of most barbarous and rude people of our own body, who have endeavoured to ruin me and my name, by making the Second volume of Athenæ and Fasti Oxon. a libell (which by the sentence of the assessor of the vicechancellor’s court, a civil law court, hath been burnt) and afterwards to banish him from the said universite to the great abhorrence of the generality thereof, purposely to please the magisterial humour of a certain lord, for 8 or 4 lines mention’d in the said second volume p. 221 and 269 concerning a person there mentioned without any name or title, who hath been banish’d from England Scotland and Ireland for refusing to answer to divers articles of treason and misdemeanors, for about 30 years and hath been dead 20. I say I am heartily sorry for these things, witness my hand.

Whereas in the sentence passed against M’ Wood, it is said, that he shall continue banish’d till such time that he shall subscribe such a publick recantation as the judge of that court shall approve of, and which, upon his enquiry, he cannot yet learne what it is; he himself hath therefore, in the mean time drawn up a forme which is this.

The two passages for which the second volume was burnt are these. The first is in David Jenkins, a most loyal judge and the greatest sufferer for the king’s cause of any person of his

2 On what authority bishop Tanner says, that Wood was recalled from his banishment I know not. He certainly conceived himself restored to his rank and privileges in the university, yet lord Clarendon (as we have seen at page cxxxii) seems not altogether to have assented to Wood’s opinion on this point, and some discussion would probably have arisen on the subject had our author lived to have prosecuted his claim.
3 It is usual when a name has been once entered in the Black Book of the proctor, and the delinquent has been pardoned or restored to his rank, for the proctor or vice-chancellor, or such officer of the university as may have been the complainant, to signify that the reparation demanded has been duly made by the offending party, and this is generally signified by placing a mark of acknowledgment, such as satisfecit, or some word of like import, on the page where the sentence had been recorded. But in the case of Anthony à Wood no such acknowledgment appears to have been made by either of the two proctors who signed the instrument of degradation.
4 The supercilious and tyrannical humour, &c. Hearne’s Transcript from Wood’s original MS.
5 About 28 years and dead about 18. Hearne’s Transcript.
profession in his time running thus:—After the restoration of K. Charles II. it was expected by all that he (Jenkins) should be made one of the judges in Westminster hall, and so might he have been, would he have given money to the then lord chancellor.

The other passage is in the life and character of S' John Glynn; a prime instrument in bringing the immortal Strafford to the block, and enemy to archbishop Laud, an enjoyer of the places of certain royalists, ejected for their loyalty, made recorder of London and serjeant at law by the long or, rebellious parliament (and so consequently, being several times appointed an itinerant justice, fell many a noble and generous heart by his dismal sentence,) made lord chief justice of the King's bench by Oliver, and one of the other house, that is, the house of lords; made and created by that person. I say that passage excepted against in the life of the said S'. John Glynn runs thus:—After the restauration of K. Ch. II. he (Glynn) was made his eldest serjeant at law by the corrupt dealing of the then lord chancellor:—Whereas he should rather have had a halter, or at least have been excepted from the act of oblivion.'

It is a singular circumstance, and one I do not remember to have seen publickly remarked, that Wood suffered for a character of lord Clarendon of which, in fact, he was not the author. Hearne, of whose veracity there can exist no doubt, gives a curious history of this character, which it will not be impertinent to introduce:

Anth. à Wood had the reflection that he passeth upon my lord Clarendon in the life of judge Jenkins (for which expression and some others Mr. Wood was expelled the university) from M'. John Aubrey, who had it from judge Jenkins himself. This M' Wood owned in company afterwards to M' Lhuyd of the Museum, who also received the like information from M'. Aubrey himself. This I have kindly to have been told by an intimate acquaintance, (Mr. Richard Dyer, fellow of Oriel college) who is a fellow of a college, of M'. Lhuyd's, who kept it secret as long as M'. Lhuyd was living. The said M'. Aubrey gave Anthony à Wood abundance of other informations; and Anthony used to say of him, when he was at the same time in company; Look, yonder goes such a one, who can tell such and such stories, and I'll warrant M'. Aubrey will break his neck down stairs rather than miss him.' MS. Remarks and Collections for the year 1710. vol. xxvi, page 39. This account of Hearne's is in a great measure corroborated by the following short account of Jenkins now printed from a manuscript in Aubrey's handwriting, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum.

JUDGE JENKINS, prisoner . . . in y' Tower of London, Windsor, &c. . . . years for his loyalty. He would have taken it kindly to have been made one of y' judges in Westminster hall; but would give no money for it. He was of great courage; rode in y' lord Gorand's army in Pembrokeshire, in the forlorn hope, with his long rapier drawn, holding it on-end. Obit December 3. A'. 1663. Sepult. et Cowbridge church (in the South aisle) in Glamorgan-shire. No remembrance yet (1682) set up for him.'

In another volume of Hearne's Remarks we have a further testimony as to the truth of Wood's accusation against the lord chancellor: 'I have heard it said by a gentleman that lived in those times that the earl of Clarendon did take bribes upon the restauration, and that a great number of loyal cavaliers suffered upon his account, and were not rewarded because not able to see him: and that M' Wood was honest and just in that part of his history. This I took the more notice of, because he spoke with a great deal of vehemence, and seem'd to be positive in the matter.]

1 Can any man think the contrary, but that he gave money for his place, when he rather had deserved the halter, or at least to be excepted from the oblivion. Hearne's Transcript.

2 Vol. 10. page 8.
ATHENÆ OXONIIENSES.

THE FIRST VOLUME,

CONTAINING

THE LIVES OF WRITERS FROM THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1500 TO THE YEAR 1606.
T HE character of the author, that industrious and exact antiquary and biographer Mr. Anthony Wood, is so well known to the learned world, and the reputation of this work is so established, that there need be nothing said more than to acquaint the reader that we have spared no expense nor care to make a new edition as correct and compleat as possible; to which end there are no omissions or alterations of any thing which was in the former edition, but what were made by the author himself. Mr. Wood's own preface, of which there were before very few copies printed, and those only to give away among particular friends, is now prefixed at large; and some thousands of additions and amendments are intermixed, which the author had with his own hand inserted in one of the copies of the former edition, now reposited in the museum Ashmoleanum at Oxford: besides, there are above five hundred new lives and accounts of Oxford writers and bishops added to this edition, being such as Mr. Wood had in the few last years of life discovered to have been Oxford men, or such as had died after 1690, or were alive at the time of his own death, which happened on Nov. 29. A. D. 1695. All which new lives were communicated to us by the person to whom Mr. Wood bequeathed the original copy upon his death-bed; which is still preserved under his own hand, and may be seen at Mr. Knaplock's shop by any gentleman, who has the curiosity to satisfy himself how faithfully, and with what due regard to the memory of the author, and other persons therein mentioned, the same is now publish'd.
TO THE READER.

COURTEOUS Reader, that you may not seem to break in upon the following work, without the ceremony of an epistle, the author desires leave to entertain you a little while with one, containing a brief account both of the work and of himself.

The subject of these labours, then, is that which is the honour and glory of the University of Oxford; as presenting to your view, in a three-fold variety, An Historical Account of the Writers, the Bishops, and the Fasti thereof, from the year of our Lord 1500, to the end of 1690.

As to the first, you have not only those of the chief rank, who are just and compleat authors, but also the less considerable, and even translators. As to the second, you have not only those of the church of England and Ireland, but such as have been thus dignified in other countries and communions, whether titular or suffragan only, or diocesan and ordinary, both bishops and archbishops, and even cardinals too. All which have had most, or at least some, part of their education in the said university. And as to the last, (the Fasti) the author having many things to pre-admonish the reader, he has reserv'd them for a particular preface in its proper place, for fear of making this too large.

It was intended that this work should have begun with the reign of king Alfred, or rather before; but considering that very little could be collected either from records, or from the registers of the university, (which are either lost or imperfect) than what has been already forestall'd, and taken up by that noted antiquary John Leland, and his two followers John Bale, and John Pits; as also very few bishops but what are already mention'd by Dr. Francis Godwin, sometime bishop of Landaff (afterwards of Hereford) in his express commentary of them; it was thought more acceptable to commence this collection with the year 1500, from which time to 1690 it was much more certain and easy to find matter and means to carry it on.

The work was first began in the Latin tongue, and for some time continued on in the same; but upon the desire of a worthy person (now dead) who was an encourager thereof, it was thought more useful to publish, as you will now find it, in an honest plain English dress, without flourishis, or affectation of stile, as best becomes a history of truth and matter of fact. It is the first of its nature, I believe, that has been ever printed in our own, or any other, mother tongue: For tho' several authors, (particularly Ant. du Verdier, a Frenchman) have written Histories or descriptions of illustrious men of their respective countries in their own language,
TO THE READER.

eminent as well for the sword as pen, yet that of Verdier and all of the like subject are different from this present triple variety, written for the most part in the nature of a Bibliothéque; which, I presume, no person, as yet, hath done the like, in his native language.

For the safer conduct of the author, in describing and characterizing of persons so different in their stations and judgments, he hath endeavour'd to secure himself against calumny; and also from giving just offence, by holding a commerce of letters with three sorts of men. The first are those of the church of England, some of which have been very communicative, and have taken much pains in searching, and collecting from, the registers of their respective cathedrals and other churches, for the use and satisfaction of the author: tho' he is sorry, that he has too much cause to say, that had he found more of such public-spirited men, his work had been proportionably more perfect, especially as to the authors of the church of England. The same may be said of the second sort, the Non-conformists, among whom he hath found assistance from one or two, whose learning and candor he must ever acknowledge. But the generality of this sort of men, whilst under a cloud of persecution, as they call it, have been very shy and jealous of imparting what was enquired concerning their writers, not knowing what use might be made of such communications, to their disadvantage. If therefore what is said of their writers, seem less satisfactory, they must not blame the author, who has been forced to be silent altogether of many of, or to relate things concerning them, from the testimonies of others of a different persuasion. The third and last are the Roman Catholicks, whom he must needs acknowledge to be very communicative and always ready to inform him, in whatever related to any of theirs in this public work; and this, notwithstanding their distance and other circumstances, which might justly dispense with them from such correspondence; tho' indeed of late years all such commerce hath been interrupted.

In relation to these three sorts of men, the author desires to prevent all offence, and sinister interpretation of himself, in what is said in praise or dispraise of them. For seeing it is not probable, three being so dissentient from one another, that they should give or like such encomiums, as they may here find; the author would not therefore have them look'd upon as the results of his own judgment and affection, but only as domestic testimonies of the reputation which each man had or hath among his own.

As to the author himself, he is a person who delights to converse more with the dead than with the living, and has neither interest nor inclination to flatter or disgrace any man, or any community of men of whatever denomination. He is such an universal lover of all mankind, that he could wish there was such a standing measure of merit and honour agreed upon among them all, that there might be no cheat put upon readers and writers in the business of commendations. But since every one will have a double ballance herein, one for himself and his own party, and another for his adversary and dissenters; all he can do is to amass and bring together what every side thinks will make best weight for themselves. Let posterity hold the scales and judge accordingly, suum cuique decus posteritas rependat.

To conclude: The reader is desired to know that this Herculean labour had been more proper for a head or fellow of a college, or for a public professor or officer of the most noble university of Oxford to have undertaken and consummated, than the author, who never enjoyed any
place or office therein, or can justly say that he hath eaten the bread of any founder. ' Also, that it had been a great deal more fit for one who pretends to be a virtuoso, and to know all men, and all things that are transacted: Or for one who frequents much society in common rooms, at public fires, in coffee-houses, assignations, clubbs, &c. where the characters of men and their works are frequently discussed; but the author, alas, is so far from frequenting such company and topicks, that he is as 'twere dead to the world, and utterly unknown in person to the generality of scholars in Oxon. He is likewise so great an admirer of a solitary and retired life, that he frequents no assemblies of the said university, hath no companion in bed or at board, in his studies, walks, or journies; nor holds communication with any, unless with some, and those very few, of generous and noble spirits, that have in some measure been promoters and encouragers of this work: And indeed, all things considered, he is but a degree different from an Ascetic, as spending all or most of his time, whether by day or night, in reading, writing, and divine contemplation. However, he presumes that the less his company and acquaintance is, the more impartial his endeavours will appear to the ingenious and learned, to whose judgments only he submits them and himself.

Ab æd. pat. in Vic.
S. Jo. Bapt. in an-
tiq. & nob. civ.
Bellos. 5 Jun. 1691.

[1. Whereas Mr. Ant. à Wood in his Epistle to the Reader be-
fore y' first vol. of Ath. Oxon. says that he never eat y' bread of
any founder, Dr. Wynne, y' non juror, protests to me y' he has
often heard old Mr. Cooper, register of the university, and formerly
of Merton college, say, that he, Mr. Wood, was clerk there, and y'
he had seen him often serve there. But quære further ab' this?
As also whether he often din'd with Bp. Fell and Dr. Edwards,
as I am told he did. Hearne, MS. Collect. ix, 217.]
THE

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST VOLUME IN THE FIRST EDITION.

BY

JAMES HARRINGTON, M.A.

OF CHRIST CHURCH.

IT is well known, that the author of this Work hath, through the whole course of his life, declin’d the pursuit of any private interest or advantage, and hath only, according to his abilities, endeavour’d to promote the honour and glory of that nation where he had been born; and more especially of that university wherein he was educated. His early application, or as some call it, his natural propensity to histories and antiquities, made him more fit to serve his country in that, than in any other study; and that part of antiquity, which was most useful in its self, and which yet lay most neglected, became the immediate object of his care, as that which not only deserved, but requir’d and wanted the greatest industry.

[1 have here given a copy of the original Proposals for the first Edition.

Proposals for printing Athenae Oxonienses and Fasti Oxonienses.—Both written by the famous antiquary and historiographer, Anthony à Wood, M.A. author of the History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford.

The book entitled Athenae Oxonienses will contain an exact history of all writers that have been educated in the university of Oxford in all professions; and of all archbishops and bishops, whether of this or any other kingdom, that have been members of the said university. The birth, fortune, preferment, and death, of all those authors and prelates, the great accidents of their lives, and more particularly the fate of their writings, and the character of their works, are here given with great exactness and fidelity. This work moreover gives not only an account of the authors of Oxford, but of such of the writers of the other famous university of Cambridge as were ent’red at Oxford, or studied in it, or assisted, opposed, or answered any author of that university. So that either by these means, or by way of digression, it contains an exact history of learning and of the learned men in England; and fully corrects, continues, and supplies Leland, Bale, Pits, and Godwin, on that subject, and deserves particular encouragement, as being the first work of this nature that ever was printed in English.

The book entitled Oxonian Fasti, or Annals, contains an account of all the remarkable and eminent persons of Oxford, (i.e.) chancellors, commissaries, vice-chancellors, and proctors of the universities: the names of all dignitaries, as deans, arch-deacons, chancellors, chanters, heads of colleges and halls; abbots, priors, monks, friars, and all doctors, that have been incorporated in the university of Oxford, or have sojourned there.

The whole work will consist of two volumes, the first whereof will begin in the year 1500, and will end in 1640. The other will begin in 1641, and will end in the latter end of the year 1690.

The work will be disposed according to order of time, and will be made more useful by many large and full alphabetical indexes at the end of each volume.

A large Introduction will be prefixed before the first volume, giving an account of the history of learning in England, before the first date of this work in 1500.

And an Appendix will be added, containing an exact account of the births, preferments, and writings, of the most considerable writers now living in England.

In the mean time the undertaker, Thomas Bennett, doth here exhibit a specimen of the paper and print.]
The university of Oxford had now flourish'd for many centuries, its members had been great and famous; their works wanted neither value nor number, and therefore nothing seem'd more necessary for the increase of its glory, and for the true knowledge of its strength, than a register of its heroes and an exact survey of its powers: it was requisite then, not only that the writers of this university, and the characters of their works, should be perpetuated to posterity, but that a history of all cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, as well in this nation as beyond the seas, all of them formerly members of this university, should at the same time and by the same hand be attempted, and carried on; and that, lastly, the account of any remarkable persons, that would not fall under those heads, might be reserv'd to, and digested under, the Fasti or Annals of the university. So that upon the whole, not only the lives of the authors, and the fate of their writings, but the succession of all eminent men in Oxford, the decay and growth, the rise and progress of learning, might, at one view, in due order of time, distinctly appear. It is a wonder indeed that among all the members of that body, who have signaliz'd their learning and industry in all professions, and almost upon all subjects, the entire glory of this work should be left to this author; and that no part of literature should be left wholly uncultivated in that famous society, but the memoirs of the university itself, and the history of learning therein. Somewhat indeed in defence of the antiquity of the place had before, by Mr. Twyne and others, been successfully undertaken and performed; but it was a far more easie and less useful enquiry to look into the original of this society, than to record the acts of its members; to discover the head of this fountain, than to trace all its channels: since therefore this work seem'd for the most part new, and as yet untouch'd, it was once the author's design to commence with the time of king Alfred, and from thence to have brought down the concurrent history of the university and learning together. But afterwards, when he had consider'd not only that the famous antiquary Jo. Leland, and his followers, Bale, Pits, and Dr. Fran. Godwin, had in a great measure anticipated the former part of his design, but that the records and registers themselves, upon which his relations are chiefly founded, were in those times either wholly lost, or at least dark and imperfect; he thought it fit to begin with the 16th century, and to ascend no higher than his records would lead him. However, since a great and noble part of the history of learning, would upon so late a date of this work be wholly omitted, it was esteemed requisite that a short and full relation of all authors and works, which before that time had been publish'd in this island, should supply that loss, and render the work itself more perfect and entire.

This introduction the reader may expect before the second vol. At present, nothing more remains for the subject of this preface, than to give a short account of the design of this work, of the management and language of it, and to add somewhat concerning the author.

As to the design, it must be own'd that since an entire collection of all passages relating to eminent authors was intended; some circumstances have a place here which at first view may seem trivial and immaterial. It ought therefore to be consider'd, that those little accidents, however mean in themselves, yet in respect of the persons and of the works which they attend, oftentimes become considerable. In a common repertory any redundance or superfluity of

[In the present edition it will be found immediately following the Vindication of the Historiographer.]
HARRINGTON'S PREFACE.

t matter, however too severely blam'd by nice palates, is such a fault as is not far remov'd from an excellence. The work is fitted for all men and in all faculties, and therefore those of one profession should not be displeased, if somewhat be inserted; which, however useless to them, may be chosen and admir'd by others. In all commentaries and journals which afford materials for history, there ought not only to be somewhat rude and naked, which may afterwards be polish'd; somewhat rough and plain, that may be beautify'd and improv'd; but somewhat at least little, and seemingly immaterial, that may upon occasion judiciously be chosen, or sometimes perhaps with no less prudence, rejected. Such general collections are read by most men with different designs; and therefore however easie it may be for any man to discover an omission; it is very hard for any one reader to pronounce one single passage in them wholly superfluous. 'Tis true indeed, that men who after a great search and enquiry into records, have found out somewhat that might as well have been spared, naturally chuse rather to trespass on the reader, than to pass sentence on their own discoveries; and this, if any blemish, is so common to this author with all other famous antiquaries, from Plutarch, and Athenæus, down to Selden, and Dugdale, that his title to that name might well be disputed if he should be without it.

edly. The management of such a work as this must necessarily depend upon a search into ancient records, so upon a commerce with those relations and friends of the deceased authors which had survived them. Those of the church of Rome, to which this author applied himself, have been communicative and industrious in furnishing materials for this work; and therefore if any thing more largely be said of the members of that communion than may be thought necessary, it ought to be imputed to the ready concurrence of that party towards a work of this nature, rather than to any propensity of the author to that religion. The nonconformists, who bear some share in this work, have been, as usually, so little friends to the carrying on of a publick design, and to that free intercourse which ought to be maintain'd between all learned men, that very few, and those unsatisfactory, relations could be obtain'd from them; and therefore a true, but no very large nor favourable account of their writings ought to be expected from him. And lastly, as to those of the church of England, they have generally behaved themselves so well, that they have no need to desire flattery, nor have any reason here to complain of calumny. It is to be hoped therefore, since this author hath endeavoured to shew himself just and indifferent to men of all professions; his love of impartiality will not be mistaken for want of religion. All good antiquaries, men of enlarged souls, and of an even temper, however of divers professions, have always been of the same principle: they all equally sacrificed to truth and learning; and suffered not their private opinions to put a bias on their history. And whoever will compare the cento's of Bale and Pits, with the excellent works of Leland and Camden, must necessarily discern, how near an alliance there is between zeal and ignorance, and between learning and moderation.

3. As to the language, the reader may expect such words as are suitable to the character of the work, and of the person. It is impossible to think that men who always converse with old authors, should not learn the dialect of their acquaintance. An old word is retain'd by an antiquary with as much religion as a relic; and few are by him receiv'd as English, but such as
have been naturaliz'd by Spencer. Language is the dress of the thoughts, as well as cloaths of the person; and therefore the expressions of an antiquary ought to be privileg'd, as well as his garb. Words are neither good nor bad, if abstracted from things; and therefore they, as all ornaments, have no beauty in themselves, but receive it by accident, as gracefully suited and apply'd to the subject. Originals are best express'd, as found, without alteration; and it is not only a mis-spent, but ridiculous labour, to change the old expressions of a deed; and to put a new stamp upon a medal. Thus much hath in short been said of the book, and something that may prevent objections may without suspicion of vanity be added concerning the author of it. When this work some years since was first undertaken, he not only consulted all the registers relating to the university, but all other writings and records, MS. and printed, whether in the Bodleian, Norfolk, or Cottonian libraries, whether in the Tower, Exchequer, Paper Office, or elsewhere, that could give him any notice of these authors, or let him into the true knowledge of their lives, preferments, and writings. The registers of the ancient churches and cathedrals were diligently consulted; the wills of the deceas'd persons were at the Prerogative Office examin'd; the windows of churches, epitaphs and inscriptions, have been search'd; the genealogy of the authors at the Herald's Office hath been enquir'd into; and no method hath been unattempted which could contribute to a true history of these writers, or ascertain the least date and circumstance of their lives. This extraordinary care and unwearied industry, was undertaken without any other motive than a love to truth, and without any other prospect, than the benefit of posterity. The author never enjoy'd any preferment, nor pursu'd any; he liv'd as a recluse from the world, so independent of it; and therefore it is not to be wonder'd if he takes such a liberty of speech as most other authors, out of prudence, cunning, or design, have usually declin'd. It might be fit perhaps that some harsh expressions might be allay'd; that a few severe reflections might be softened, and that some passages at last, which seem too hardly charg'd on men otherwise creditable, might be wholly omitted: but at the same time it is not to be denied, that faults ought no more to be conceal'd than virtues, and that whatever it may be in a painter, it is no excellence in an historian to throw a veil on deformities.

If, lastly, there should be any defect or failure; if truth, which is often too strictly pursued, should in one single instance, or some little circumstance, be mistaken; it is at least, certainly, a just request, that in so great and tedious a work, which oftentimes, and almost every where deserves praise, any small errors may be entitled to pardon.

A further discourse of the nature of these books in general, and of the use of this in particular, is reserv'd to the second volume; in the mean time, all judicious men must be satisfied that the history of learning, which hath hitherto been so much wanting in England, is now at last so far advanced; and that the materials at least of so great and so useful a work are ready, and prepar'd.

In other countries, particularly in France, Italy, and the Northern nations, now above fifty years, the most famous writers have employ'd their care in the account of authors and books,
and have thought it more necessary to number and marshal than to increase the forces of the common-wealth of learning.

In England, in the mean time, an account of learning was more defective even than our civil history: our authors had been as famous as our heroes; our writings were as successful as our battels; and yet the annals of both were so imperfect, that either generally we had no representation of them at all, or such an one as traduc'd the original. As to our heroes indeed, tho' an universal history, to the discredit of this nation, be yet to be desired, and in all probability will be long expected, yet some independent relations that give account of one great action, or perhaps of one particular reign, may with honour be remembered; but as to our authors, after the ancient discoveries of Boston and Leland, there hath been nothing attempted but some rude and disproportionable draughts of mean and ignorant designers. However, now at last it must be own'd, That if this essay may not be just and compleat, yet the first lineaments are so faithfully and exactly drawn, that the finishing strokes may without difficulty be added, and perhaps without loss expected; and that so regular a design is here presented to your view, as may encourage at least the future industry of the best artist, if not supersede it.

To which is added the Historiographer's Answer to certain Animadversions made in the before-mentioned History of the Reformation, to that part of Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon, which treats of the Divorce of Queen Katharine from King Henry the Eighth.

The preface to the first volume of Athenæ Oxonienses, (now an eminent proficient in the common law,) saith, first, 'It is well known that the author of that work had, through the whole course of his life, declined the pursuit of any private interest or advantage, and had only, according to his abilities, endeavoured to promote the honour and glory of that nation wherein he had been born, and more especially of that university wherein he was educated. His early application, or as some call it, his natural propensity to histories and antiquities, made him more fit to serve his country in that, than in any other study; and that part of antiquity which was most useful in itself, and which yet lay most neglected, became the immediate object of his care, as that which not only deserved, but required and wanted the greatest industry.'

The first product of his labours and generous studies was, The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, which being by him wrote in English in his juvenile years, it pleased the chief heads of the said university to have it put into Latin, that the learned world might know and be acquainted with the antiquity, honour, and glory thereof: which, had it been done by a scribler, or poor writer, as his lordship of Salisbury is pleased to characterize the author in his letter, p. 9. they would not in the least have taken notice of it; nor would a certain writer of note have stiled it, four years before it was published, Liber aureolus plurimo labore nec minori judicio consignatus, &c. It was a book of eight years labour, and all, or most part of it, was extracted from the very bowels of antiquity, as the many quotations from records and manuscripts in every page thereof do shew. It hath afforded matter for many eminent writers, whether domestic, or foreign, who have made honourable mention of it, and its author, as those who are bookish men, (who have frequently stiled it, A choice treasure of Antiquities) do know very well.

1 See page cxiv, No c. 2.
A VINDICATION OF THE OXFORD HISTORIOGRAPHER.

After it was finished, the curators of the Sheldonian press, namely, sir Leoline Jenkins, sir Joseph Williamson, Dr. John Fell, (afterwards bishop of Oxon,) and Dr. Thomas Yates, did dedicate it to his majesty king Charles the second, to whom being presented at Windsor in July 1674, by Dr. Richard Allestry, provost of Eaton college, his majesty was graciously pleased to accept of it, turn over several parts thereof, and hold some conference about it with that learned doctor, as the author of it was by his letters informed. Soon after the heads of the university of Oxon agreed, that as many copies that cost eighty pounds should be presented to the great persons of the royal court, of the clergy, and of the law. And afterwards it was presented, in the name of the said university, (1.) To the most illustrious prince John William prince of Neuburg, when he was entertained by the members thereof in the beginning of June 1675. See in the Fasti of the second volume of Athenae Oxon. p. 199. (2.) To the most illustrious prince Cosmo de Medicis, the great duke of Tuscany; to whom the said Hist. & Antiq. was sent by the decree of the venerable convocation of the doctors and masters, held on the seventh of October 1675, and with it a Latin letter penn'd by the public orator, wherein a just and laudable character was given of the said book, as it appears in the register of the acts of that convocation. The said duke had been entertained by the university of Oxon, when he came to see it, and its glories, in the beginning of May 1689. (3.) To Charles Maurice le Tellier archbishop and duke of Rheimes, when he and other French nobility visited the university. It was presented by the hands of Dr. Fell bishop of Oxon the 8th of May 1677. (4.) To his royal highness James duke of York, when he was entertained by the university in the month of May 1683. See in the said Fasti, p. 223, &c. To omit others, must not be forgotten the most illustrious and excellent lord Peter Sparr Fzee, baron of Croneberg, &c. general of the army of foot belonging to the king of Sweedland, and extraordinary ambassador to the king of Great Britain, from the said king of Sweedland, who had a copy presented to him by the heads, tho' not quite finished at the press, when he was entertained in Oxon in the month of June 1674.

These memoirs are purposely set down, that the reader might understand what value the chief members of the most famous university of Oxon had for that book, which they deemed a fit present for a prince, and other great persons, and that he might see that the author thereof was not a poor writer, or scribler, or one who had no reputation to lose, as his lordship of Salisbury in his letter before-mention'd tells you, p. 9—10.

The said book, wherein is maintained, by several valid arguments, the antiquity of the university of Oxon, against that of Cambridge, remains as yet unanswer'd: nor is any part of it animadverted upon, but a minute part, by doctor Gilbert Burnet in the first part of The History of the Reformation of the Church of England, printed at London, 1679, wherein, p. 55, 86. the author speaking of the divorce of queen Katharine from king Henry the eighth, makes these animadversions following on the said part in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 256. a.

'The collector of the antiquities of Oxford informs us of the uneasiness of this matter, (the divorce) and of the several messages the king sent before that instrument (meaning the act, or decree of the university, in order to the divorce,) could be procured. So that from the
12th of February to the 8th of April, the matter was in agitation, the masters of arts generally opposing it, tho' the doctors and heads were (for the greatest part) for it. But after he had set down the instrument, he gives some reasons (upon what design I cannot easily imagine) to show that this was extorted by force; and being done without the consent of the masters of arts, was of itself void and of no force. And, as if it had been an ill thing, he takes pains to purge the university of it, and lay it upon the fears and corruptions of some aspiring men of the university; and without any proof gives credit to a lying story set down by Sanders, of an assembly called by night, in which the seal of the university was set to the determination; but it appears that he had never seen, or considered, the other instrument to which the university set their seal, that was agreed on in convocation of all the doctors and masters, as well regents as non-regents; giving power to these doctors and bachelors of divinity to determine the matter, and to set the seal of the university to their conclusion. The original whereof the Lord Herbert saw, upon which the persons so deputed had full authority to set the university's seal to that conclusion; perhaps that instrument was not so carefully preserved among their records, or was in queen Mary's days taken away, which might occasion these mistakes in their historian.

There seems also another mistake in the relation he gives, for he says, those of Paris had determined in this matter before it was agreed to at Oxon. The printed decision of the Sorbon contradicts this, for it bears date the second of July, whereas this was done the ninth of April, 1590, &c.'

Thus the church-historian. Soon after the author, or collector of the antiquities of Oxford, examining the said animadversions on that little part of his book beforemention'd, he divided them into several pieces, and made answer to each, but were not then printed. The contents of which, and the answers follow.

But after he hath set down the instrument, he gives some reasons, &c.

The two first reasons (if they may be so called) were put in by another hand, and the other were taken by the author from these three books following, viz. (1.) From A Treatise of Marriage, &c. written by doctor Nicholas Harpesfield, which is a folio manuscript, written either in the time of queen Mary, or in the beginning of queen Elizabeth, and 'tis by him quoted in the place excepted against. (2.) From, The Life of Queen Catherine, written by William Forest in the reign of queen Mary, and dedicated to her. 'Tis also a manuscript, and written in a fair character on parchment. (3.) From, An Apology for the Government of the University of Oxon against King Henry the Eighth, &c. written by a master of arts in the time of queen Elizabeth. 'Tis a manuscript also, and hath all the king's letters therein, written to the university about the question of marriage and divorce, with several passages relating to convocations and congregations, concerning the said question.

So now you may see, that he did not frame, or give those reasons from his own invention, but from authors of credit in the time they lived.
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— (Upon what design I cannot easily imagine.)

There was no design at all in the matter, but only for truth's sake, which very few in these days will deliver.

— And, as if it were an ill thing, he takes pains to purge the university of it, &c.

It was a very ill thing (as he thought) for a king by his letters to frighten persons out of their consciences and opinions, and to endeavour to force them (as 'twere) to say and do what must please him: but forasmuch as the masters would not be frightened, and therefore they were laid aside, and the matter discussed and determined by a few old doctors, and bachelors of divinity, who would act and say any thing to please the king, lest danger should follow, they ought to be commended for keeping their consciences sound, and standing up for that which they thought was equity.

— And without any proof gives credit to a lying story set down by Sanders, of an assembly called by night, &c.

Sanders is not his author, for he says no such thing in his book De Schismate, of an assembly called by night. His author for it is the Apology beforemention'd, which adds, That when a regent of Balliol college (whom the scholars called king Henry) heard that the commissary (or vice-chancellor) and his company were going to dispatch this night-work, denied the seal with his breeches about his shoulders for want of a hood. See in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1. p. 256. a. The truth is, the meeting was unseasonable, and all their actions clancular, as having been protested against by, and done without the consent of, the regents. And as for Sanders, tho' he cannot defend him, yet many things in his book De Schismate, especially those relating to the university of Oxon, he finds, from other places, to be true.

— But it appears, that he had never seen and considered the other instrument, to which the university set their seal, &c.

The grand collection, or farrago, which Mr. Thomas Master, of New college, drew up by the lord Herbert's appointment, in order to write the Life of king Henry the eighth, he had seen and perused, but could not with all his diligence find that instrument, act, or decree of convocation; neither in the three great folios written by another hand, containing materials at large for the writing the said Life; neither in any of the registers, records, or papers, belonging to the university: so that for those reasons, and because that the lord Herbert says, that it was blurred, and not intended for the king, and that also it was not under seal (you say 'twas) neither passed it the majority of votes, therefore did he omit it, as not authentic. Truly he had good grounds to think, that it was only drawn up, and not proposed; for if it had been proposed, it would have been registred, there being nothing proposed either in convocation, or
congregation, but is registered, whether denied or not: and the register of that time is most exactly kept, and nothing, as he could perceive, hath been tore out.

There seems to be another mistake in the relation he gives, for he says, those of Paris had determined in this matter, &c.

He says it not, for it was said by M. Warham archbishop of Canterbury, then chancellor of the university, in his letters thereunto, To make what expedition they could to give in their answer to the king's question, forasmuch as Paris and Cambridge had done it already. For this matter he quotes the book of Epistles sent from, and to the university of Oxon, which is a manuscript in the archives of Bodley's library, epist. 197. Yet he believes the archbishop said those things to hasten the members of the convocation of the university of Oxon the more, tho' probably it was not so. However he was not bound to take notice of that, but to follow record as he had found it: and that he doth follow record throughout his book, there is not one (as he presumes) of the venerable senate of antiquaries, or historiographers, can deny it, &c.

Thus far the answer to the animadversions of the church historian, made on a little part of Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Now forasmuch as the said church-historian doth often quote and make use of several manuscripts and records in the Cottonian library, it would be well worth the curiosity of some persons to enquire why he did not make use of a certain volume in that library, under Faustina, C. 7. containing letters sent from, and copies of charters, privileges, &c. of the university of Oxon: in which letters are several matters relating to the reformation of the said university by certain commissioners appointed by king Henry the eighth, anno 1535. To which may be answer'd, that there being many vile things in the said letters, which tend rather to the deformation of the said university, (a nursery to supply the church) they would have spoiled the smooth current of his History of Reformation: and if so, as several curious persons have supposed, it doth, under favour, argue much partiality; and he that is partial, is not fit to be an historian. One passage, among the rest, I shall here set down, written by Richard Layton, or Leightton, one of the commissioners; his letter dated the twelfth of September, 1535, and directed to Thomas Cromwell secretary of state, (wherein is mention made of some of the mad-work they had done relating to the works of the famous Joh. Duns Scotus,) tells you thus, 'We have set Dunce in Boccardo, (meaning a prison in Oxon so called,) and have utterly banished him Oxford for ever, with all his blind glosses, and is now made a common servant to every man, fast nailed up upon posts in all common-houses of easement, Id quod oculus meus, vidi. And the second time we came to New-college, after we had declared their injunctions, we found all the great quadrant-court full of the leaves of Dunce, the winds blowing them into every corner, and there we found one Mr. Greenfeld, of Buckinghamshire, gathering part of the said book-leaves (as he said) therewith to make him scuels, or blaunsheers, to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to have the better cry with his hounds, &c.' Thus, Richard Layton; which things were mostly done by Dr. John London, another commissioner, at that time warden of New-college, who spared not to abuse his
founder, college, university, and his conscience, to gain favour from great persons, and wealth into his purse.

If so be the said commissioners had such disrespect for that most famous author J. Duns, who was so much admired by our predecessors, and so difficult to be understood, that the doctors of those times, namely Dr. William Roper, Dr. John Kyntón, Dr. William Mowse, &c. professed; that in twenty eight years study they could not understand him rightly, (as John Bale, an inveterate eneny to that author, and Romanists' reports), what then had they for others of inferior note? Truly, I have very good reason to think, that the said commissioners made sad havock in the university at that time, and were not wanting, upon all occasions, to give an ill report of learning and learned men. So it was, that what the wisdom of former times did advance and cry up, the peevish and base humour of these (1585) did decree and run down; such is the world's career.

But now let's proceed: it has been a wonder, that among all the members of the most famous university of Oxon, who have signaliz'd their learning and industry in all professions, and almost upon all subjects, none have undertaken the history of the writers thereof, and of learning, till our historiographer wrote the Athenæ and Fasti Oxon. the first volume of which coming out in 1691, doth make the second volume which he has written. It was partly collected from records; and registers, and some of it from the works of authors who are therein mention'd. Another part from books written pro and con: and what concerns the death and burial of authors, is taken from epitaphs, parochial and other registers, or from the Will or Heralds-Office at London. And lastly, what is said of such Roman-Catholick writers, either in that, or the second volume, who to enjoy their religion in peace and safety have fled their native-country, is partly taken from the registers of those colleges, and houses of religion beyond the seas, wherein they have settled, and spent their time, or from the epitaphs or inscriptions on their graves. All which hath been communicated to the author by letters from persons mostly unknown to him. Now whereas the bishop of Salisbury saith in his letter, p. 9. That he hath been visibly made a tool by some of the church of Rome, to reproach all the greatest men of our church; is, under favour, not true, as he himself hath several times protested, and with zealous imprecaions declared his innocency of such a matter, so much, that he is ready to make oath in any court of judicature, that he hath not in the least, either by letter from, or discourse with, any Roman-Catholick, whether religious, or laick, been desired, persuaded, or provoked to speak any one thing of, or against, a writer, or bishop, or any person else of the Protestant persuasion.

His lordship, in that character of the historiographer's being made a tool, hath seemed much to incline to the vain reports of some men, and hath received things too much upon trust: for had he enquired of several persons in Oxon of known worth and truth, he would have found him not to be so. But it seems those just truths which he hath given of trimmers and temporizers relishes not with many men of this age.

Furthermore also, whereas his lordship doth allledge, That he hath laid together all that the

malice of missionaries could furnish him with, to blemish the work of one of the greatest men of our church, bishop Jewell; is, under favour, a mistake, for he laid them not, but R. Parsons the Jesuit, whom he quotes for what he says: and if any thing be ill said of that bishop, those of Parsons his party are to answer for it; while in the mean time the author of the Athenæ Oxon. is so far from speaking ill of that worthy and learned bishop, that he tells you in that book, That he was one of the greatest lights that the reformed church of England hath produced; that for his great learning and sufferings he was made bishop of Salisbury by queen Elizabeth; and adds, with Camden, (who was no missionary) that he was a wonderful, great, and deep divine, a most stout and earnest maintainer of our reformed religion, against the adversaries of his learned books: that he was a man of singular ingenuity, of exquisite erudition in theologicals, and of great piety, &c. What more can be said? If this is not enough, after an excellent book written of his life by the learned Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, I know not what is.

The truth is, which may be easily observed by any ordinary reader (not prejudiced) that the author of Athenæ Oxon. hath written very impartially, and has related whatsoever he knows, whether good or bad, of those whose lives he writes. The Roman Catholicks are not better used by him than those of the church of England, as may be seen in the lives of many of them in the first volume, among which are those of John Bekinson, William Chidseey, Edm. Bonner, Thomas Harding, Henry Cole, Edm. Campian, John Nieholls, Robert Parsons, and others, whose great mutability in religion, (which the author of The Works of the Learned calls hypocrisy) he sets down.

The second volume of the Athenæ Oxon. which makes the third volume, that the author hath published, was collected as the first, viz. from records, registers, &c. In it you'll find a great deal of the mystery of iniquity acted in that dismal rebellion which was commenced by the Puritans, and other factious people, anno 1642, opened and displayed. It shows how those brethren were common preachers up of treason and rebellion, and how their pulpits were esteemed, by observing men, the chairs of jugglers: that blasphemies, profanations, absurdities, &c. were by them ventered every day in their extemporary prayers and sermons, to the great blinding and misleading of the people. It shows how the men of those times did turn themselves, and overturn all things, merely for private interest and gain. It shows also the instability of others, who then swore and forswore for their own ends, made religion a stalking-horse, and of sacred oaths no more than common knights of the post.

Therein you'll find many passages relating to the life and actions of that blessed martyr king Charles the first, especially for the two last years of his reign, which were never before published, and the intrigues of many of the leading men on the rebel's side, that were carried on, in bringing that pious prince to the block. Therein you'll find great and generous sense of loyalty in the author, and from his pen just and impartial characters of the true and suffering sons of the church of England; as also the impartial relations of such as were not so, mostly taken from their own books and sermons, or pamphlets written by the brethren, or royal party. You'll also find therein the just characters of many of the nobility and gentry that adhered to

the said king when he was at Oxon, and what not of history that relates to that most wicked and barbarous rebellion before-mention'd? You'll also find therein many bold and undeniable truths, which treading too close on the heels of time, several persons (whose relations had been actors in, or submitters to, the men in the said unparallel'd rebellion,) have endeavoured to make them abuses and libels, thereby to bring the author into trouble.

Both the volumes of the Athenæ and Fasti Oxon (which his lordship of Salisbury calls a despisiciable book) are most exactly written according to time; and the author has been so punctual, that the very day, and sometimes the hour of a thing done, or of the death of a writer, or bishop, is set down; and all compacted in so good and exact a method, that nothing of that nature can possibly be done better: and therefore why his lordship of Salisbury should say, That he has thrown together a tumultuary mixture of stuff and tattle, none in Oxon can imagine it, or in the least judge where that stuff and tattle should be lodged. Both the said volumes will, without doubt, be of great use to all persons of literature, but particularly to such as apply themselves to history, or politicks, whom it concerns every moment to know what kind of men were the authors of those books they read. Neither is that knowledge unnecessary to all that study; for as the writings of authors may be said to be the picture of the mind, so to know their life, religion, and most remarkable actions, must needs be a great help towards judging rightly of their sentiments. This being an infallible truth, it has been a wonder to many, why his lordship of Salisbury, who hath written many lives (and many more) of eminent men, and seems to have a peculiar genius that way, should now endeavour to run down the Athenæ and Fasti Oxon, which consists all, or most, of lives and characters, and make it a despicable book, and the author a scribler, &c.

As for that passage in Mr. W. Fulman, in the second volume of Athenæ, p. 824, that his corrections of, and observations on, the first part of The History of the Reformation of the Church of England, were some omitted, and others curtail'd, &c. The author had from Mr. Fulman himself, who related it several times with reluctance before him, and some of his collegiates of Christ Church college, and seemed to condole his misfortune, that his labours and lucubrations could not stand according to his mind; desiring withal, that as the said author had done him right, as to the collecting of the works of king Charles the first, and obtaining materials for the writing of that king's life (the glory of which Dr. Richard Perenchief carried away,) so he would be pleased to do him right in the work (Athenæ Oxon.) that he was then meditating, to let the world know of the omitting and curtailing of many of the said observations. All which, he, according to a promise then made, hath performed, and thereby done right to the memory of his deceased friend: which being just and equitable, and not unbecoming an historian, his lordship of Salisbury needed not to expect to see a writer of his (Anthony Hamer's) rank descend so low to cite such a scribler, especially upon such an occasion, &c. Had it not been for Mr. Hamer's reference to a passage in the second volume of the Athenæ Oxon. the character of a scribler, and other most terrible things of the Historiographer, would not have been mention'd; but something must be said, let it be never so unjust, lest an answer should be deficient, Et hinc Lachryme.

I cannot but reflect on that sort of creature, who when for their snarling and barking, a stone or a stick is thrown at them, they turn tail to him that threw it, and fall with teeth and grins upon the poor instrument of correction. With reverence be it spoken, there is a great likeness in the present case. Mr. Harmer being a little offended with the noise made by the writer of The History of Reformation, thought fit to cast at him a passage out of Athenæ Oxon. Vol. II. p. 827. Upon this—the author of that history turns away from the objector, and falls upon the book so objected to him, with so much fury, that if the book had been burned, it had been better used. But pray where’s the ingenuity of this method of defence? Would any court of equity allow, that when a person stands convicted of a crime by this or that evidence, he shall not insist upon disproof of the testimony, but fall upon the witness, and call him fool and knave, because he dared to prove him guilty? If the writer of this vindication had treated Mr Harmer with some scorn and contempt, it had not affrighted him, nor deterred him from enquiring further into the truth of things. And therefore it seems when he foresaw his scorn and contempt would be thrown away upon the said Mr. Harmer, he was resolv’d to cast it all upon the by-stander, the author of Athenæ Oxon. And it was wisely done, not to provoke the man that wore the sword, but to turn the affront upon the naked passenger. And he has effectually done it upon one, who can digest a rude thing, and equally neglect greatness and passion.

The next matter that his lordship of Salisbury takes notice of, is, his barbarous attacking the memory of his predecessor bishop Ward, who was in so many respects one of the greatest men of his age, &c. What his lordship means by barbarous attacking, is, no doubt, in his sense, abusing, or reporting false things of him. If so, then let the reader know that what is said, being taken from register and observation, is as clear as the sun at noon: but I see truth must not be spoke at all times. Had his lordship known Dr. Ward before his majesty’s restoration, he would have been of another mind: but his knowledge of him, was not, I presume, till after he was a bishop, when then, and to the time of his death, he was esteemed a good and excellent man. The truth is, he was a man of parts, and a great royalist for a time; but when he saw that King Charles the first was beheaded, and monarchy never in a possibility of returning again, then did he change his orthodox principles, submit to the men then in power, and eat the bread of two royalists, (that had been ejected,) successively. And tho’ his friends say, that he never took the oath called the engagement, yet it appears that he did so in the register belonging to the committee for the reformation of the university of Oxon, as I was many years since informed by the clerk belonging to that committee.

What his life and conversation was, while he lived in Oxon, the poor remnant of the royalists that then remained there, would have told you, who usually said, that had not Dr. Ward degenerated from their principles of loyalty, he would not have lashed out into several immoralities, &c. for the doing of which, he also lost the opinion that the then saints in the university had of him.

And now to conclude, I shall leave with you the character of the author of the Athenæ Oxon, which is at the end of the epistle to the reader, (of which but few were printed,) set before the first volume of the said Athenæ, running thus, ‘The reader is desired to know, that this Her-

1 Preface to the Specimen of Erroirt, &c. p. 625.
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Culean labour had been more proper for a head, or fellow of a college, or for a public professor, or officer of the most noble university of Oxon, to have undertaken, than the author, who never enjoyed any place or office therein, or can justly say, that he hath eaten the bread of any founder. Also, that it had been a great deal more fit for one who pretends to be a virtuoso, and to know all men, and all things, that are transacted: or for one who frequents much society, where the characters of men and their works are frequently discussed; but the author, alas, is so far from frequenting such company, that he is as "twere dead to the world, and utterly unknown in person to the generality of scholars in Oxon. He is likewise so great an admirer of a solitary and retired life, that he frequents no assemblies of the said university, versity, hath no companion in bed, or at board, in his studies, walks, or journeys; nor holds communication with any, unless with some, and those very few, of generous and noble spirits, that have in some measure been promoters and encouragers of this work: and indeed all things considered, he is but a degree different from an ascetic, as spending all or most of his time, whether by day or night, in reading, writing, or divine contemplation. However, he presumes, that the less his company and acquaintance is, the more impartial his endeavours will appear to the ingenious and learned, to whose judgments only he submits them, and himself.

To which I shall add what I know besides of the same author, viz. that he did never in heat and forwardness meddle with a subject to which he was not prepar'd by education, and a due method of studies: that he never wrote to oblige a rising party, or to insinuate into the disposition of preferment; but has been content with his station, and aimed at no end but truth; that he never took up with the transcript of records, where the originals might be consulted, nor made use of others eyes, when his own could serve: that he never wrote in post with his body and his thoughts in a hurry, but in a fixd abode, and with a deliberate pen: that he never conceaileth an ungrateful truth, nor flourisht over a weak place, but in sincerity of meaning and expression has thought an historian should be a man of conscience: that he has never had a patron to oblige, or forget, but has been a free and independent writer: and in a word, that he confesses there may be some mistakes in modern things and persons, when he could have no evidence but from the information of living friends, or perhaps enemies: but he is confident, that where records are cited, and where authentick evidence could possibly be had, there he has been punctual and exact: and therefore he defies Anth. Harmer to write any one specimen of errors and defects in his history; or if he can find out eighty-nine, or one hundred, gross mistakes, yet he should not value his threats of further exposing him, and his writings.
THE

INTRODUCTION,

OR,

PREFACE TO THE SECOND VOLUME

IN THE FIRST EDITION,

BY MR. HARINGTON.

A GENERAL and perfect history of the learning of the English nation, is a work of that use and fame, that every advance towards that design hath so much the greater share and proportion of glory, as it tends nearer into the accomplishment of so vast an undertaking. And therefore it will naturally be the subject of wonder, why our author should not rather choose to carry the date of those memoirs as high as the first original of learning in Britain, and to extend enquiries as far as the schools and societies of this island, than to confine himself within the bounds of two centuries only, and of one single university.

It is to be own'd indeed, that even this so great a work, with a little alteration of the model, might have been almost wholly compos'd of the materials which our author had here prepar'd; if it had been his design to affect rather the shew and grandeur of the frontispiece, than the beauty and strength of the fabrick. But when the reader shall consider what is here offer'd, he will have no reason to blame the modesty of our author. That his performance has exceed'd his promise, and that his title only is below his work. For first, As in civil history, four great and remarkable periods have usually been taken from the rise and fall of monarchies; so upon a general view of the best authors, and their writings, it is easy for us to observe four signal epochs in the increase and decay of learning.

The three first of those from the nations which were successively the seats of empire and of learning, may be nam'd the Chaldean, the Grecian, and the Roman; and the last, in honour of those that were the chief favourers and promoters of the restoration of letters, the Alfonsine or Medicean.

When the empire was first settled in the East, whether among the Assyrians first, or afterwards among the Medes, or lastly among the Persians, learning still continued within the confines of Asia: their philosophy as well as their monarchy was confin'd to that great continent, as being alike rather desirous of establishing its power, than of enlarging its dominions. The native riches of the country made them despise commerce with the West, and the in-born wit
of the Eastern inhabitants seem'd to promise itself no improvement from the society of those, who were at a greater distance from the sun.

Hence very improbable it is, that during this epocha of learning, so distant an island, as this of Britain, should be sought out and cultivated, by those who had but a late, and that no great intercourse even with the nearest Europeans: especially since the people itself was so wealthy: and so sensible of its own sufficiency, that even the greatest advantages, which we either conceive or find in this island, could hardly tempt them to so long and so unnecessary a voyage.

However, since I have no mind to contradict etymologists, because I have no inclination to dispute with them, it may be own'd, that some part of our tongue, especially of the Cornish and Welsh dialects, seems to retain some appearance of conformity with the Eastern originals.

Whether this agreement of words, and at least of some letters in them, can be wholly ascrib'd to chance; or whether in all derivative tongues there still remains some footsteps and traces of the common language; or whether, as in some words, the sense naturally directs different nations to the same sound; or whether, lastly, there was an ancient correspondence between Asia and Britain; and the Phoenicians, a nation born for trade, being tempted by the value of our tin and other metals, brought from the coast of Syria, not only the native commodities of that soil, but the language, customs, and religion of those countries: certain it is, that our correspondence, if any, was not with scholars, but seamen; and consequently that whatever alterations our tongue, our usages, and religion might receive from them, our learning could have no advance or improvement.

In the second period of learning, when the Grecians had first made themselves masters of the arts and sciences, and afterwards of the treasure of Asia: 'tis not wholly improbable that a vain-glorious people, fruitful of colonies, and successful in navigation, should carry their trade beyond the Mediterranean, and place, even in this remote island, the monuments of their learning, and of their power.

For though it would not be easy for our antiquaries to find out the altar which Ulysses erected in this island; and the search after the college of Athenian philosophers, which the learned king Bladud happily founded in this his kingdom, might as successfully be made in Utopia, as Britain; yet it is not hard, even in that age, to descry not only some remains of their language, but some footsteps too of their philosophy. For, as it appears from Caesar that the Druids, the ancient philosophers of this island, us'd the language of the Grecians, or at least their characters; so are the notions of the Druids and Bards such, as seem to confess the same original. Whether the neighbouring colony of the Grecians at Marseils contributed to the cultivating this nation, or whether the Scythians, that with a more than ordinary shew of probability have been prov'd to have peopled this island, having had formerly the advantages of a nearer correspondence with the Greeks, brought hither the small stock of their borrow'd knowledge; and not only subdu'd, but informed us.

However the matter is, our author hath with prudence begun this History of Learning below the date of those remote and doubtful inquiries, as being topicks already exhausted by the most fanciful antiquaries, and which, as dark and barren islands, can at best yield no praise to any other than their first discoverers.
Afterwards learning, like the sun, having first enlightened the Eastern countries, and then gradually proceeded to the neighbouring nations, at last took its progress to the West, and so far dispersed its beams, that even the most remote islands were made sharers in its influence. For when the Romans had subdued Greece, and brought from thence not only the riches of the country, but their arts and learning too, as the noblest spoils and marks of their conquest; then began in Italy the third period of learning, which was so much greater than the former, as the empire, under which it flourished, was more large and extensive.

Wherever their valour prevail'd, their language and their learning usually triumphed; and arts, as well as laws, were imparted to their provinces, from a place which was equally the source of learning, and the seat of empire.

But during the progress of the Roman wars in Britain, their arms left us no leisure to rival their eloquence: they fear'd and commended our courage, but had no occasion to envy our learning. If we consider in Caesar, Tacitus, and Dio, the length of those wars; the warmth of the opposition, and the variety of the success; we shall easily find that from Julius Caesar to Severus, there is a continued succession of battles and truces, and that peace was nothing but a time of preparation for war.

In this troublesome and active age the ambition of the Britains was carried to other objects than learning; nor was it possible, that arts should flourish in this island, when the growth of the wars not only interrupted the pursuit of studies but prevented it.

Afterwards when the Northern nations invaded Europe, and the Saxons at last seated themselves in Britain; all arts and sciences fell in the ruin of the Roman empire, and from thence commended the dark age of barbarity, superstition, and ignorance.

At that time all things concurr'd not only to the gradual loss, and decay, but to the sudden and final extirpation of learning: at once inundations and fires destroy'd her choicest libraries; and rapine, force, and envy, as it were combining with those natural causes of destruction, carried away the last remains of her treasure. Some schools are said indeed to have been erected for its support or restoration, and several writers have rather from the mistaken sound of words, than any solid foundation in antiquity, maintain'd that Grecilade and Lechlade were anciently founded here, as the common seminaries of the Greek and Roman learning in Britain. However probable it is that no care was taken for the education of the youth of the English nation, till schools were founded for them by Offa at Rome, by Itutus and Dubritius in Wales, and by the excellent prince king Alfred at Oxon. Monasteries indeed in this age there were without number, but such as were designed to be the seats of devotion, not of learning, and whose ancient orders rather respected the severity of discipline and regulation of manners, than the improvement of arts and sciences. And though afterwards in those religious societies, especially in that at Baenhor, and among those of the Benedictine order, there were some that applied themselves to study; and though in the heat of those wars, that then reigned in Britain, the privilege of religion exempted the monasteries from rapine; and gave them leisure and security: yet, whether it proceeded from the laziness of the monks, the ignorance of the age, or the want of foreign correspondence, certain it is that little of value was ever produced by the cloister, but what receives its price from its antiquity.
And even in Bede himself the most general scholar of that time, a man would rather admire the extent of his learning, than approve its exactness and accuracy; and more commend his diligence in history, than either his judgment or discretion. In the succeeding age, the Danes and the Normans successively oppress'd us. The like tyranny continued the same waste and spoil in the cities, and the like face of superstition and ignorance in the monasteries.

At last indeed, after the settlement of a short peace amongst us, there was a small appearance of learning in this nation: the false fires succeeded in the place of night: mystic divinity, as a proper employment for men of leisure and fancy, was entertain'd and flourished in all our confraternities and schools. Logick, that was design'd to direct the use and improvement of reason, was wholly turn'd into a subtilty of disputation; and as the devotionists of that age entirely apply'd themselves to their legends, so men that pretended to a greater depth of capacity, aspir'd to nothing higher than the niceties of scholastic distinctions. In the mean time, all the studies of humane learning, all the best arts and sciences, lay waste and neglected.

Their painture was such as did not surpass the dye of the antient Britains: their knowledge of the tongues seldom equalled, and never exceeded, the languages of the cross: their mathematicks extended only to the use of their calendars. And in short, there was nothing tolerably attempted in any other study than either history or law. Law indeed, by the happy genius of its professors, or by the emulation raised against the canonists, upon the introduction of ecclesiastical constitutions; or lastly, by the near insight into feudal tenures, then first estabished among the Northern nations, receiv'd even at that time not only improvement but almost perfection.

Their histories, though they wanted eloquence, art, and decency, were yet often supported by their truth and faithfulness; and now at last upon account of the matter, rather than the writer, are recommand'd to us by their antiquity.

It must in the mean while be own'd, that many of those historians, that are the most valuable writers of that age, even those that in their several monasteries were design'd by the crown to that province, and rewarded for their care in it, are so little exact, and yet so unhappily long, that they speak much, but say little; and give us matter enough to tire the reader, and yet not enough to satisfy him: and in particular it will seem a wonder to any man, that in so notorious a thing, as the date of the coronation, or the death of our kings, no historian is silent, none is doubtful, and yet almost every one disagrees from each other.

As to the poetry of the age, the beauty of speech, and the graces of measure and numbers, which are the inseparable ornaments of a good poem, are not to be expected in a rude and unsettled language; and though Chaucer, the father of our poets, had not taken equal care of the force of expression, as of the greatness of thought; yet the refining of a tongue is such a work as never was begun, and finish'd by the same hand. We had before only words of common use, coin'd by our need, or invented by our passions: nature had generally furnish'd this island with the supports of necessity, not the instruments of luxury; the elegance of our speech, as well as the fineness of our garb, is owing to foreign correspondence. And as in clothes, so in words, at first usually they broke in unalter'd upon us from abroad; and consequently, as in Chaucer's time, come not over like captives, but invaders: but then only they are made our own, when,
after a short naturalization, they fit themselves to our dress, become incorporated with our language, and take the air, turn, and fashion of the country that adopted them.

And this happy state of our language we never saw, till the last period of the restoration of learning first began in Italy, and diffus'd its influences into Britain.

For though 'tis natural for us to dream always of hidden treasures in the tombs of our ancestors; and fancy that oftentimes creates the wealth, always improves the value of it; and though the search into authors of an elder date, especially antiquaries and historians, is a necessary task for those that shall hereafter with inquisitive diligence and severe judgment undertake the general history of this nation; yet still it must be own'd, that ore, however rich, must lose its dross before it be refin'd into metal, and that unpolish'd materials, whatever they may be wrought into, are not yet a fabrick.

It is confess'd, in the mean time, that the rudeness or ignorance of our ancestors, the meanness of their studies, or the carelessness of their performances was not the fault of our nation, but the age: Gildas and Bede challenge the precedence of the most antient historians of our neighbouring nations: our Alcnine gave learning to one of the most flourishing universities of Europé; none elsewhere were more subtil than our schoolmen, nor more learned than our canonists: So that in that universal cloud of ignorance, Britain enjoy'd, if not always the dawn of the day, yet at least comparatively the least share of night.

Now then, it is time for us to observe, that our author's work begins with the first progress, if not the earliest rise of learning in this island; that if he had ascended higher, his subject had been worse, and his guides more uncertain. Records had been wanting, as well as writers, and neither would the haven have been so good, nor the buoys so visible, nor the voyage so pleasant. For when in the middle of the 14th century the art of printing was discover'd, and a few years afterwards Constantinople was taken; then the exil'd Grecians, who had before given learning to Italy, now by the encouragement of Alphonso in Naples, and the family of the Medicee's in Florence, restor'd it to the world.

And it was the particular happiness of England, that as soon as the Italian learning could reach this Northern island, about the first date of this work in the beginning of the 15th century, then concurr'd a third cause of the restoration and increase of learning among us, the discovery of America, the encouragement of our navigation, and the extent of our foreign correspondence.

I shall not anticipate this work so far as hereafter to observe the progress of learning, and the steps that it made in this island, nor to shew the gradual improvements of our fathers in the best studies among us; yet thus much upon a view of this period of learning in Europe, and particularly in England, may without vanity be said, that learning that came very slow to the Western, and the Northern climates, hath yet like a rich and weary traveller seem'd not only to fix her last seat here, but to disperse among us the spoils of other nations, and the gains of her former travels.

However unskilful therefore our author hath been in the management of the fabrick; it is not to be denied, but that he hath intituled himself to the glory of a good architect, in the choice of a rich and fruitful, and that a new and unbroken soil. Before this age, and some-
what within it, Leland, who by the command of king Henry VIII. had undertaken to survey
and perpetuate books of the antient monasteries, after the dissolution thereof, hath completed
that work with so great exactness, that Bale and Pits, who have since attempted the same, have
only made use herein of the Gorgon's common eye, and have reflected that single light only
upon posterity. But in this work, (unless we would set a value upon the writings of mean and
fanciful authors, I mean Lloyd, and Fuller) our antiquary hath let himself into a new and full
harvest, and not condescended to gather the gleanings of another hand.

Thus far of the extent of our author's work in respect to time——It is now requisite that we
consider the latitude of it in respect of place. It is indeed by its title confin'd to one university
only; but either by the peculiar happiness of that famous body in producing eminent authors,
or by the care of this writer in inserting such of the other university as were likewise
entred at Oxon, or studied in it, or assisted, oppos'd, or answer'd any author of that university;
the work, in its several commendable digressions, seems almost to contain an exact and full
history of learning, and of the learned men in England. And, even as to the university,

Thus far as to the subject of our author; as to his management of it, there is much said in
the preface to the first volume, and neither have I leisure to add more, nor seems the matter
itself to require it: the little particulars of several men's lives, especially the repetition of pas-
sages already known, seem distastful to some palates; when indeed the common loss of all an-
cient arts is to be imputed only to the want of timely observation; for while no man writes
what every man knows, at last none know, what none have ever written. We have an esteem
of Photius, Philostratus, and Eunapius, for the value of the subject, rather than the excellency
of the performance; and the price of their works is only inhauc'd by the minute circumstances
of their lives, and characters of learned men, which other historians have omitted.

Others there are that are offended at the disadvantageous representations of eminent authors
in this work, and the disobliging expressions of our author concerning them. It is to be con-
sidered that all antient criticks, not only the most severe and morose, as Scioppius and Scaliger,
but even the most polite, and easie men, as sir Tho. More, have transgressed the rules of civi-
licity and complimint, which are not to be learn'd from an antiquary. And since our writer for
the publick benefit of learning is equally regardless of envy, and of fame; it will be an intire
satisfaction to him, that those who, upon these or other like accounts, disrespect or censure the
author, must yet have a just esteem and value for so useful a work.
ATHENÆ OXONIENSES.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

WRITERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

FROM THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1500.

The most noble theatre and emporium of all good sciences, the very source and most clear spring of good literature and wisdom; from whence religion, civility, and learning have spread most plentifully through all parts of England, and beyond the seas; hath these things following, going under her name as author.

Epistola ad Magnates & alios; in two volumes in folio. The first, written on parchment, begins in 20 Hen. 5, Dom. 1422, and ends in 18 Hen. 7, Dom. 1503, which is two years and more beyond the time wherein I begin this work. This book, University endorsed with the letter F, was chiefly written by the writer of the land of one John Farley, the publick scribe of Oxford, registrator of the university of Oxon, and is at this time kept in the school-tower, among the books and records of the said university. The second vol. which is written on paper, begins about the latter end of the 24 Hen. 7, Dom. 1508, and is continued to 1597, and hath added to it certain epistles of a later date. This book, endorsed with the letters FF, was borrowed from the schooltower by Dr. Tho. James, the first keeper of the Bodleian library; who afterwards put it into the archives thereof, did enter it, as a manuscript belonging thereto, into the Bodleian catalogue of books, printed in 4to. An. 1620. [Bodl. Arch. A, 166.] The continuation of the university epistles (mostly penned by the publick orator) are remitted into the books of acts of convocation that follow FF. To pass by the sentence or opinion of the university of Oxon, concerning the divorce between King Henry VIII. and Queen
Catharine, dated 8 Apr. 1530, and their sentence in order to the expelling or ejecting the pope's authority from England, dat. 24 July, 1534, (both which contain but little more matter than two программыs.) I shall set down other things going under her name of a later date, as,

An Answer to the humble Petition of the Ministers of England, desiring reformation of certain Ceremonies and Abuses of the Church, Oxon. 1603 and 1604, in four or five sheets in quarto.¹


Epistola ad reverendiss. in Christo patrem D. G. Archipr. Cantu. dat. 10 Nov. 1640. It was printed at the end of the said archb. letter, which he sent with divers MSS. to the university of Oxon.

Humble Petition to the Parliament in behalf of Episcopacy and Cathedrals—dat. 24 Apr. 1641. Oxon. 1641; printed in one sheet in 4to. as also on a broad-side of a sheet. It was answered by a certain Anonymus, but very silly.

Epistola ad ampliss. & reverendiss. D. G. Archipr. Cantu. dat. 6 Jul. 1641. It was printed at the end of the said archbishop's letter, by which he resign'd his office of chancellor of the university of Oxon. This epistle was published by command of the chief members of the said university, upon occasion of a base libel and forgery that was printed by Anon. under the said title. Oxon. 1641, in one sheet and an half.

Reasons of their present Judgment concerning 1. The Solemn League and Covenant; 2. The Negative Oath; 3. The Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship, approved by general consent in a full convocation, on the first of June, 1647. Oxon, 1647, in five sheets and half in 4to. These reasons (which were for the most part drawn up by the profound and learned Dr. Rob. Sanderson, of Lin. coll.) were afterwards translated into several languages and published.

Answer to the Petition, Articles of Grievance, and Reasons of the City of Oxon, presented to the Committee for regulating the University of Oxford, 24 July, 1649. Oxon. 1649, and 1675, 4to. This answer was drawn up by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, of Queen's coll. but published in the name of the University of Oxon. The said petition of the city of Oxon (the general part of which were then presbyterian, or at least very factious,) was for the diminishing, and taking away, several of the liberties and privileges of the university.

Judgment and Decree passed in the Convocation, 21 July, 1683, against certain pernicious Books and damnable Doctrines, destructive to the Sacred Person of Princes, their State and Government, and of all Humane Society!—printed at the theatre in Oxon. in Latin and English in three sheets in folio, 1683.

Humble Address and Recognition presented to His Sacred Majesty, James II. King of England, &c. according to an act of convocation, bearing date 21 Feb. 1684.—Tis printed in Latin and English; and was set before the verses, made by several members of the university on the said king's coming to the crown of Great Britain, fol.

[Boil. Mar. 44.]

The Case of the University, showing that the City of Oxford is not concerned to oppose the Confirmation of their Charters by Parliament; presented to the Honourable House of Commons, 24 Jan. 1689. Oxon 1690, in 2 sheets in fol. and in two and an half in 4to. drawn up by J.A. Harrington, "then bach. and afterwards" master of arts of Christ Church. [Boil. 4to. M. 13, Th.]

Judicium & decretum latum in Convocatione habita Aug. 10, An. 1690, contra propositiones quaedam impias & hareticas, ex libello quodam infami hædi ita pridem intra dictam Academiam perfide typis mandato, ac divulgato, cui tit. est, The naked Gospel. Qae praecipua fidei nostri mysteria in Ecclesia Catholica, ac speclatim Anglicana, semper retena & conservata, impugnaut ac labefactant. Oxon. 1690, in 2 sheets in fol. This book, called The Naked Gospel, was written by Arth. Bury, D. D. rector of Oxeter coll. and by him was first made public in the beginning (in Apr.) of the same year: and theo' it is said in the title page to be printed at London, yet it was really printed at Oxon, by virtue of his authority, as being then prov'vice-chancellor. But before twenty copies of it had been dispersed, the author, by the persuasion of some of his friends, made certain alterations for the best, as he thought, in one or more sheets in the middle of the said book; and thereupon several copies so altered were exposed to sale; yet, in the month of May following, the remaining copies of the impression, not altered, were dispersed abroad. The said book was publicly burnt in the school-garderange, just after the said decree had passed: whereupon, about three days after, the author of it dispersed in manuscript, his apology for writing the said book, called The Naked Gospel; the be-

¹ See the whole of these decrees in Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. tom. i. 455, 459.
³ [It was resolved by the house of lords, 23 March, 1709, that this decree should be burned. Journals, vol. ix. page 122.]
ginning of which is this: 'The design of the book and the occasion of it were as followeth; when the king had called a convocation to reconcile, as it was hoped, to the church of England the several sects, &c.' In which Apology the author saith, that 'certain persons to him unknown, got copy of the said book unaltered, and printed it at London.'

As for the several books of verses, which were published on various occasions, under the name of the university of Oxon, they are not to be remembered here, because the names of all, or at least most of, the persons that had composed copies of verses, are at the end of them.

[Under this first and extensive article of our author, it would be an endless task to enumerate the various letters and public acts which bear the name of the university. We have, however, given the titles of a few additional pieces which appear more immediately to have a relation to the subject.]

1. Parisenis, Oxoniensis, Pragensis et Romani universitatum, Epistola de auctoritate imperatoris in scholasticum paparum tollendo, et vera ecclesiastica libertate adserendo. Anno Domini mcccclxxx. This was printed in Monarchia S. Romani Imperii, per Melchiorum Goldastum, folio, Hanov. 1612. (Bodl. E. 1. 13. Th.)

2. The Privileges of the University in point of Visitation, clearly evinced: together with the University's Answer to the Summons of the Visitors, 4to. Oxford, 1647. (Bodl. 4to. Z. 17. Art.) This according to bishop Humphreys, is said to be written by Dr. Allestry.

3. Littera D. Tho. Bodleio 77 παν επ morbo decumbenti, missae, 4to. Oxon. 1658. (Bodl. 4to. I. 12. Art.) These were published from the originals in the Bodleian library.

4. A Decree of the Vice-chancellor, and some of the Heads of Houses and Halls concerning the Heresy of three distinct infinite Minds in the Holy and ever Blessed Trinity. Against this, Dr. Wm. Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, published, A modest Examination of its Authority and Reasons. Lond. 1696, 4to. which was replied to in the following:

5. Decreti Oxoniaci vindicatio in tribus ad modestum ejusdem examinatorum modestioribus epistolis a Theologo transmarino. 1696, 4to. (Bodl. Crynes, 910.)


8. The Complaint of the City of Oxford, with the Answer of the University, and Replication of the City to those Answers. MS. In the Ashmole museum at Oxford. (Wood. 27.)

9. The University of Oxford's Plea for their Claim of Privilege in the King's Courts. MS. In the Ashmole museum. (Wood. 92.)

10. 'There is also a Prayer for the preservation of the University to be used in chapels, printed at Oxford, 1644, belonging less properly to this head.' Bishop Humphreys's Additions to Athenae Oxoniensis.

WILLIAM BEETH, a person famous for his great knowledge in the theological faculty, was educated from his youth among the Dominicans, commonly called Black Friars, then noted in England and elsewhere, for their religion and learning: and, in the prime of his years, obtained much of his learning in the college or convent belonging to that order, in the south suburb of Oxon. In his middle age, he being then accounted by those of his society a person of great discretion and prudence, as well as of learning, he was elected by them their provincial minister, that is the chief governor or master of them and their order in England; which laudable office he executed for some years with great approbation. He hath written, according to Anto. Senensis, Comment. sup. 4. libris sententiarum. Tract. de unitate fornarum.

Lecture Scholastica, and other things which I cannot have not yet seen. This William Beeth was in 1501, a great renown among learned men, especially among those of his order, in the reign of K. H. 7 of England, but when he died it appears not.

JOHN PERCEVALL discovered even in his childhood an early affection to learning, and when at the age of about twenty, he diligently applied his muse to philosophical learning in the universities of England, especially in this of Oxon; wherein he obtained a considerable competency in humane and divine learning. At riper years, he, upon mature consideration, entered into the most holy order of the Carthusians; and soon after, by a severe and strict life among them, mostly by fasting and a continual and religious contemplation, his divine soul was at length totally refined and fitted for the society of the saints in heaven. He hath transmitted to posterity:

Compendium divini amoris. Par. 1530, in oct.

This book was printed somewhere before that time. Epistole ad solitarios; besides other things as Chaucer himself said, but such I have not yet seen: Theodor. 1502. Petreius in his Bibliotheca Cartusiana 4, tells us, that this John Percevall was prior of the Carthusians at Paris, in the year 1530; but my author, (Jo. Baleus) before quoted, mentions no such matter, only that he was a bare Carthusian, and that he was in great esteem among men for his piccy

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1 In Bibliotheca Ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum, edit. Parisii, 1565, in octavo, p. 97.
2 A. Senensis says that he was living in 1498.
and learning fifty years before that time. The reader is now to know, that, contemporary with the former, lived another John Perceval, doctor of divinity of Oxon, and by order a Franciscan or Grey Friar; who being a person of great note among his brethren, or among those of his society, was elected the seven and fortieh provincial minister of them; but what relation there was between this and the former it appears not. This John Perceval, the Franciscan, died at London, and was buried in the church of the Franciscans, now commonly called Christ Church within Newgate; whereupon Henry Standish, D. D. (whom I shall mention elsewhere) succeeded him in the provincialship. It is also farther to be noted, that whereas a learned author tells us, that this John Perceval succeeded in that honourable office one Will. Goddard, a doctor of divinity of Oxon, it is a great mistake; for that Will. Goddard, whom he sets down to have been provincial minister, was only warden or guardian of the house or college of Franciscans, at London before mention'd, (to which he was a benefactor,) who dying 26th Sept. 1485, was buried in the chappel of the apostles, joining to the church of the said house. As for the famous Dr. Will. Goddard, who was the 4th provincial minister of the Franciscans, he died 30 Octobr. 1457, and was buried in the said church, on the right side of the tomb of Sir John Hastyns; so that I believe two, three, or more were provincials between this last Dr. Goddard's death, and the time when Dr. John Perceval took the provincialship upon him.

ROBERT BALE (called by some Robert Bale, junior, because there was another of both his names, a lawyer of London, and before him in time,) was born in the county of Norfolk, entered, when young, among the Carmes or Carmelites, commonly called White Friers, in the city of Norwich; spent some time, for the sake of study, among those of his order, living in the north suburb of Oxon, where he improved himself much in the faculty of theology; as, I presume, he did partly at Cambridge among those of his society there. Afterwards he became prior of the Carmes at Burnham, in his own country, where he was had in veneration by them and others, for his great love towards learning and learned men. All the time that he could procure, he greedily spent in his beloved study of divinity, and histories, both divine and profane; and having, to his great expense, obtained a considerable library of books, they at length came, after his death, to that of the Carmes at Burnham. He hath written, "Annales perpetuae Ordinis Carmelitarum. The beginning of which is, "An. Mundi, 3042. Helenae Thesb., &c."

"Historia Hebrae Prophetarum. The beginning of which is, "Ecce ego mitto," &c."

"Officium Sionis Angli. The beginning of which is, "Simon pater inclytus," &c. This famous Simon was Simon Stock, the most noted and religious brother of the Carmes that ever was; the first of all his order that took a degree in this university, as I have told you elsewhere; and the same, who many years after his death was canoniz'd. Besides the said books, he the said Rob. Bale composed several Sermons, which went from hand to hand, as one of his order will farther tell you, who addeth, that he giving way to fate in 1503, which was about the 18th year of king Henry 7, was buried in his monastery of Burnham before mentioned.

RICHARD BARDNEY was born at or near to Bardney in Lincolnshire; became, when young, a monk of the order of St. Benedict in his own country, received his learning in the supreme faculty, among those of his society in Oxon, and afterwards retiring to his monastery, wrote in verse, "Vita Roberti Grostest quondam Episcopi Lincolnii. This as yet in manuscript, and was finished by the author in 1503, he being then bachelors of divinity, and by him dedicated to William Smythe, bishop of Lincoln. The beginning of this book is "Lincolniiensis apex presul sacrae Wiltelme," &c. Many fabulous things are inserted therein, not at all agreeable to so profound and subtle a philosopher as Grostest was; who in his life and actions did "very humply" imitate, or at least endeavoured so to do, St. Austin, archbishop of Canterbury. The said author Bardney tells us, that Grostest was born at Stow in Lincolnshire, "whom no author besides himself hath in the last mentioned, and other matters of him which are false, tho' some arc true, and fit to be men

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[1] This tract there is a manuscript copy in the Bodleian, Arch. Seld. B. 74, supr. Insecut chronica pars nova credita autor ordinis Carmelitarum et hasn. Mariæ vestis qui edidit quod earum Religionis professor. This begins very differently from the copy mentioned above, by Bale, whose account Wood has copied. "Anno mādi, 4166, helias phia phus pius priarcha cathē ordinis naus est in Bedfeli. Anno xxi regis Salomonis, et nutritus in tesa ciuitate," &c."


[4] [On the 11th of November, according to Tanner, Bibliothe. p. 74.]


[6] [Bale, Coller, and other writers, assert that bishop Groshead was born in Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1355. Fuller, who hasainted him, says that he wrote no fewer than three hundred treatises, which Dr. Williams, his successor in the see of Lincoln, intended to have published in three fair folio volumes, had not the late troublesome times disheartened him. North. in Suffolk.]
tion'd in history. What else our author Bard-
necy hath written, I know not as yet, nor any thing
else of him; only that he was in good esteem for
some parts of learning, especially by those of
his society, during the time that king Henry 7 lived;
but when he died it appears not.

DONALD O-FIHELY, a person much valued
among his country-men, for his unwearied industry
in matters relating to history and antiquity, was
born of an ancient family in the county of Cork, in
Ireland: whence, in his youthful years being sent
to Oxon, improved himself much in academical
learning; but whether he took a degree, we have
no register that testifies it. Afterwards receding to
his native country, he wrote in his own language,
The Annals of Ireland,—drawn down with great
care and labour to his time, and by him dedicated
to his patron, and favourite of his muse, Florence
Mac Mahonn. This book, which doth as yet, as
I conceive, continue in MS. was in the custody of
one Flor. Mac Cater, in 1626, as the antiquary 1
of Ireland attesteth 2; who adds, that this our author
O-Fiheley did write the said annals about the
latter end of the last, or in the beginning of this
century, which we are now upon: so that I presume
that he was living in fifteen hundred and hve,
and that he wrote, as 'tis probable, other things, but
lost. In this man's time, I find many noted per-
sions of Ireland to have studied in this university,
who, as it seems, have either been writers, bishops,
or statesmen in that kingdom; but most of their
christian names being deficient, I cannot justly
particularize them, or say that this was afterwards
a writer, or that a bishop, &c.

STEPHEN HAWES, or Hawys, originally de-
scended, as it seems, from the Hawes of Hawes in
the Bushes, in the county of Suffolk; was instructed
in all such literature as this university could at
that time afford, but whether he took a degree, we have
no register to shew it. Afterwards, in his travels
through England, Scotland, and France, visiting
the receptacles of good letters, did much advance
the foundation of literature that he had laid in this
place; so that after his return, he being esteemed
a complete gentleman, a master of several lan-
guages, especially of the French, and above all,
for his most excellent vein in poetry, he was
received into the court of king Henry 7; who being
a great encourager of learning, and a judicious
understander of men, was by him made 4 at length
one of the grooms of his chamber, and highly
esteemed by him for his facetious discourse, and
prodigious memory; which last did evidently ap-
pear in this, that he could repeat by heart most of
our English poets; especially Jo. Lydgate, a
monk of Bury, whom he made equal, in some
respects, with Geff. Chaucer: 5 He hath trans-
mitted to posterity several books in English, some
of which are in verse and some in prose, as
The Pastime of Pleasure; or, the history of
Grand Amour, and la bel Pucell, containing the
Knowledge of the seven Sciences, and the Course
of Men's Life in this World. Lond. 1555, quart.
Written in English verse, and finished by
the author, 21 Hen. 7, Dom. 1505-6; about which
time it was first of all, I suppose, made publiek 6.
It is adorned with wooden cuts to make the reader
understand the story the better, and printed in an
old English character. But such is the fate of
poetry, that this book, which, in the time of
Hen. 7 and 8, was taken into the hands of all in-
genious men, is now thought but worthy of a
ballad-monger's stall. 7 He hath also written,
1. The Exemplar of Virtue 8. 2. Delight of the
Soul. 3. Consolations of Lovers. 4. The Cres-
talline Temple, &c. one or more of which were
written in Latin. This author was in great value among
ingenious men, in the latter end of Hen. 7, but
when he died I know not as yet.

5 [Hawes continually calls Lydgate 'my master.' In the
Pastime of Pleasure, he says,

1. I tryell or sought expert in poetry,
Of my master Lydgate well followe the trace,
As suermore so his name to magnify
With suche lytle bokes, by Goddes grace.]

6 [The first edition was 4to. by Wynken de Worsde, in
1517; Here beganeth the Pastyme of Pleasure. It was
again printed under the title of The History of ground
Amoure and to bel Pucell, called the Pastyme of Pleasure,
con-tingying the knowledge of the seven sciences, and the course
of man's life in this world, &c. by John Wayland, in
1534; (without cuts,) by John Waley, in 1555, with cuts, (Bodl.
4to. Z. 3. Art. Sell.) and by Richard Totel in the same year.] 7
[This complaint] says Ritson, 8 has long ceased to
exist, as it is believed, though the book may be less red, it is
infinitely more rare and precious than it was in the above
reigns. Bibl. Poet.—Warton speaks in high commendation
of this poem, he looks on it as almost the only effort of
imagination and invention, which had yet appeared in our
poetry since Chaucer, and declares it to contain no
common touches of romantic and allegoric fiction. See the
History of English Poetry, where a long analysis and a
variety of extracts are to be found. The following short
specimen will afford a tolerable idea of Hawes's manner:

1. Carbuncles, in the most darke night,
Doth shyne fayre, with clere radiant beame,
Raylyng darkenes with his rayes lyght;
And so these poets with their golden streams,
Decydye our radines with great lyght beames,
Their contenciuous verses are refugilant,
Encensynge out the obour reddent. 9 Sign. F. iv. b.]

8 [A compendious story, and it is called the example of vertu,
in the whiche ye shall fynde many goodly storieys and naturall
deputacyons betwene foure lades named Hardylyn, Suppence,
Fortune, and Nature. Printed by Wynken de Worsde, in
1550. Ritson; Bibl. Poet.]

9 [There appears to be some reason for doubting whether, what
Wood terms The Crystalline Temple, be rightly attributed to
Hawes, since, in his Pastime of Pleasure, he him-
self ascribes it to Lydgate; the only license and the tymne to passe.
Of lour he made the bryght temple of grace; yet the
composition seems superior to Lydgate's authenti-
[In addition to the pieces mentioned by Wood, we have to notice the following: — The Conversion of St. Ernan, in octave stanzas, with Latin lamento, printed by W. de Worde, in 1509, and A Joyful medleytacyon to all Englede of the coronacyon of our most naturall soruayre lordy kyngence Henry the eight, in verse, a single sheet, by the same printer, without date. Warth says also of The Prince's Marryage, and of The Alphabet of Birds, neither of which he had seen, and which he conceived were never printed.]

WILLIAM GALEON, a Norfolk man born, did, in his manly years, take upon him the habit of the friars of the order of St. Austin the hermit, at Lynn Regis, in his own country; studied several years in this university, among the brethren of that order in their college there, proceeded a doctor of divinity at Oxon, and at length was made provincial of this order, that is, the chief governor of the said brethren, living in the province of England; he being then accounted a most eminent person for literature and piety, and the prime example among those of his society for all kind of virtue and learning. He hath written and left to posterity, lectures in Theologia.

Disputationes Variae.

Course of Sermons for the whole Year, preached to the People. — Besides other things which I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature at Lynn before-mentioned, in fifteen hundred and seven, (22 and 23 of Hen. 7,) and was buried in the church there, belonging to the friers of St. Austin. — Joseph Pamphilius, Bishop of Segni, saith, cated pieces, and to be written much in Hawes's manner. The following is a short extract:

"The complaint of the man.
Redresse of sorrow, o Citherea,
That, with the stremes of thy plesïat hete,
Gladdest the mount of all Cirrea,
Where thou hast chosen thy paleys and sete,
Whose bright beams ben wassen and were,
In the ruer of Elycon the well;
Have nowe pyte of that I shall you tell.
It was first printed in a collection of miscellaneous poems by Chaucer and Lydgate, by Cotton. See Diblein's Printing, i. 506. Ames (who, however, seems to have been misled, supposed it to have issued from the press of Wynken de Worde, in 1500. Mr. Heber possesses a copy in 4to, by the same printer, without date; and the Bodleian contains, "This boke called the Temple of Glase is in many places amended and late diligently impreyted — (at the end) Thus endeth the temple of Glase.
Unprinted at Lidon, in Fleet-strete, in the house of Thomas Bartholit, were to the Custode, at the tygne of Lucerce. Cum Privilegio. In the same library are two MSS. of this poem, both of which are unaccountably intitled The Temple of Bros, and which differ from the preceding copy in the two first lines:
For thoughtest creyncest, and groveous hevynesse,
Flor pencyf hede, and for high distress.
To bed I went; etc.
[MS. Fairfax, 16. MSS. Bodl. 6983]

"That he died in 1500, aged 90 years, but falsely, for all our authors except himself say otherwise.

"PHILIP DENSE was born in the diocese of Canterbury, elected probationer fellow of Merton Coll. in 1500, proceeded in arts four years after, entered on the physicall line, but took no degree in that faculty, yet writ something thereof; as also Tables of Astronomy, which continued in the library of his coll. till the times of reformation, when they were taken out and made waste paper. He died of a pestilential disease, on the 4th day of September, in fifteen hundred and seven, and was buried in the choir of the church belonging to Merton coll. in whose Album, or catalogue of fellows, he is characterized to be, Medicus & Astronomus cum primis doctus.

JOHN SOWLE, a Carne of London, was for some time a student in the sacred faculty among those of his order in Oxon; took one, if not both the degrees in the said faculty in this university, in the reign, as I conceive, of Henry 7, being then a very famous preacher, and not only followed by the secular priests, but by many of the religious orders. He was a great admirer, and a preacher up of the doctrine of St. Paul, and endeavoured to his utmost to frame his life according to it, and to make others do the like, and therefore much honoured and valued by Dr. John Colet, the learned and religious dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. He hath written, according to Balsus, 7, these things following.

Sermones ex D. Paulo.

Divisiones Thematum.

A Course of Sermons for the Year. Besides other matters relating to divinity. He departed this mortal life in fifteen hundred and eight, which was the last year of king Henry 7, and was buried among the Carnes, commonly called the White Friers, in their convent near Fleet-street, in the suburb of London, leaving then the character behind him of a most pious and religious father.

EDMUND DUDLEY, son of John Dudley, esquire, second son of John Lord Dudley, of Dudley castle in Staffordshire, became a student in this university about 1478; went afterwards, as it seems, to Grey's-inn, in Holborn, near London, where he in a short time became so noted a proficient in the municipal law, that king Henry 7, taking notice of him, did, for his singular prudence and constancy, and faithfulness, make choice of him to be one of his privy-council in the first year of his reign Dom. 1486, Dudley being then but twenty-four years of age. Soon after, he discering the
 king to be of a frugal disposition; did, to gain his favour the more, project the taking advantage against such as had transgressed the penal laws, by exacting from them the forfeitures according to those statutes. In which employment he had for his assistant one sir Richard Euson, another lawyer, son of a sieve-maker, of Tocester, in Northamptonsire. Both which being constituted by the said king, his 'Judices fiscales'; as one is pleased to style them, (Dudley being then a person that could put hateful business into good language) they became so extremely hated of all people, that they were forced many times to go guarded in the streets. In the 19 of Henry 7, he being speaker of the house of commons in parliament, should have been made sergeant at law on the 15 of November the same year, but (for what reason it appears not) he did petition that he might be discharged from assuming that degree, which was accordingly done to his desire, and in the 29 of the said king's reign, he obtained the stewardship of the rape of Hastings, in Sussex. 1

* He hath written a book entitled Arbor Reipublica; a notable book, which he entitled, 'The Tree of the Commonwealth,' dedicated to the king Henry 8, but it never came to his hand.

It is penned in a juridic style, and is now, or at least lately was, reserved as a choice monument in the Cottonian library. Whether ever printed, I cannot tell. At length king Henry 7, (who favoured his actions because he brought grist to his mill,) being dead, his successor, king Henry 8, did, for the people's satisfaction, issue out his special precept for the execution of the said Dudley, then a prisoner in the Tower of London. Whereupon he had his head smitten off on Tower-hill, 29 Aug. 2 Henry 8, being the year of our Lord 1510, leaving then behind him several sons, the eldest of which was John, afterwards duke of Northumberland, father to Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwic, and to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester 3.

JOHN HOLTE, called by some Holtegena, was born in the county of Sussex, and from being usher of the school joining to the common gate of St. Mary Magdalen college, and batchelor of arts, was elected professor of the common college in 1498, and within the compass of an year following, was admitted true and perpetual fellow thereof. Afterwards he took the degree of master of arts, and carried on the profession of pedagogy so zealously, that by his admirable way of teaching the faculty of grammar, many from his school were transplanted to several colleges and halls in this university, that were afterwards eminent in the nation. Since which time, and that of king Henry 7, hath been a singular care of royal authority, and of worthy learned men to lay a solid foundation of all kind of learning, by producing a right grammar institution. For, tho' before the said king's time a great part of our Englishmen had little leisure, and less care of good arts; yet when the houses of York and Lancaster were united by the counsel of Dr. John Moreton, bishop of Ely, and for his honour and the surety of his continuance. Thirdly, of the Tree of the Commonwealth which toucheth people of every degree of the condition and deceases which they should be of. The above is the title of a MS. copy of Dudley's book, formerly in the possession of William Bromley, esq. of Bagginton, Warwickshire, as described in Cat. Libr. MSS. Angliae et Hiberniae, Oxon. 1697, ff. 102. STRYPE, in his Life of Stowe, prefixed to the Survey of London, says, that the original MS. was discovered by Stowe, who caused it to be transcribed, and presented the copy to Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, about the year 1562, which is proved by Stowe's own account of the transaction, in his Annals, ed. 4to. 1593, page 915; so that the writer of Dudley's life in the Biographia is wrong in his assertion that it was delivered to the earl of Warwick. The original MS. was in Lord Oxford's library, now deposited in the British Museum. Hurl. MSS. 2104.

4 It does not occur in the printed catalogue of that collection.

5 [Holshinshed and Stowesay on the 17th, Hall on the 18th.

6 It has been deemed unnecessary to enlarge upon this article, as an ample account of Dudley may be found in Polydore Virgil and Bale; in Dugdale's Baronage, Fuller's Worthies, Bacon's History of Henry VII. Holshinshed's Chronicles, and in the Biographia Britannica.]
the times thereupon became more peaceable, our
author Holte made a grammar, intit.

_Lac Puerorum_, &c. printed about the year 1497, and dedicated to the said Moreton, then archbishop of Canterbury. Which grammar, (printed also with the works of John Stanbridge) being the first of note, or most fit for use, that was ever printed in England, was much used, and
taken into the hands of all sorts of scholars. After
wards the said Stanbridge, and his scholar Robert
Whittington, with others, did put forth divers
treatises of grammar, but more especially Dr.
John Colet, the learned dean of St. Paul's cathed-
ral, who compiled the Eight parts of Speech, and
William Lyde, the first master of St. Paul's school, an English Syntax: whereunto cardinal
Thomas Wolsey did afterwards prefix an epistle,
and directions for teaching the eight classes or
forms in Ipswich school. The learned Erasmus
also, intreated by Dr. Colet to revise Lyde's Syn-
tax, made a new Latin Syntax, in 1513, upon
which Henry Pryme, a schoolmaster in a certain
monastery, and Leonard Cox, of Carleon, in Mon-
mouthshire, commented; the former in 1539, and
the other in 1540. But these things being spoken
by the bye, I shall only say that our author Holte,
being esteemed the most eminent grammarian of
his time, there is no doubt but that he did com-
pose other things belonging to grammar, which
perhaps are now quite lost, and past recovery, as
the time of his death, and place of burial, is.

One Holte, who was master to sir Thomas More,
lord chancellor of England, did publish an acci-
dence and grammar about the same time that _Lac
Puerorum_ was made extant. Which Holte is in
the auction catalogue of Mr. Richard Smith,
sometimes secondary of the Poultry compter,
written Nich. Holt.—Qu. whether not mistaken
for John*?

[A copy of Holte's very rare volume, with this
title, _Lac Pueror M. Holti: Mylke for Children_,
is in the possession of Richard Heber, esq., of
Brazenose College. It is printed in 4to. by
Wynken de Worde, without date, and is honoured
with a commendatory epigram by sir Thomas
More.]

NICOLAS MAGWIRE, was born in Idron,
within the kingdom of Ireland, educated among

the Oxonians†, and took one or more degrees.
Afterwards returning to his country, he was made
prebendary of Hillard, in the diocese of Laihlin,
being then, and after, accounted famous among his
countrymen for his great learning, and constant
preaching among them. In 1500, he was, by
promotion from the pope, promoted to the bishop-
rick of Laihlin, aged about thirty-one years.
Where being settled, he began to write several
books, but being untimely snatch'd away by death,
finished only these following.

_Chronicon Hiberniae_, (of which Thaddeus Dow-
ling made use, when he composed his _Annales
Hiberniae_), and

_Vita Milonis de Rupre Episc. quondam Lai-
hlinis._

This our author, Magwire, died in fifteen hun-
dred and twelve, (4 Hen. 8.) and was buried, as it
seems, in his own church of Laihlin. In his
bishoprick succeeded one Thomas Halsey, doctor
of both the laws, whom I shall remember in his
proper place, among the bishops that have re-
ceived their education in Oxon.

MAURITIUS DE PORTU, otherwise called
O-Fihely, who, in his time, was, for his great
learning and virtue, called and written by many
'The Flower of the World,' was born* in the
county of Cork near to a celebrated port called
Baltimore in Ireland, where the ancient seat of
the O-Fihely's was placed, instructed for some time
in grammaticals and trivials† in this university,
and not unlikely in other learning (after he had
taken upon him the habit of St. Francis) in the
convent of the brethren of that order situated in
the south suburb of Oxon, wherein the person
that he admired beyond all the world (John Dun-
scotus) had spent some years in religion and
learning, and in the library of which place many
of his books had been religiously preserved.
From Oxon he travelled into Italy, and settling
in the university of Padoua or Padua, then flourish-
ing in learning, made very great proficiency in
philosophy in the monastery of the Francisceans
called St. Antony, and at riper years applied
himself severely to the study of metaphysics,
school-divinity, and above all to the doctrine of
John Dun, whom he had in so great veneration,
that he was in a manner besotted with his enthu-
siasties. After he had taken the degree of doctor of
divinity (in which faculty he for some time read
with great applause among the brethren) he be-
came known to, and much respected by, pope

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* See in the preface of Tho. Hayne to his _Gra-
matiques Latine compendium_, printed in 1540, in octavo. From
which pref. one John Twells, a schoolmaster in or near Newarci,
had furnished himself with many materials for his preface to his
_Gramatica Reformata_—Lond. 1683, in octavo, but with
no acknowledgment on his part.
† Printed at London, in 1529. See there among the En-
glish books in quarto, numb. 110.
‡ [Bishop Kennt gives the following extract to prove
Nicholas right. * 21 Feb. 1504. Magr RoEius Colsys in
artibus incompor ad vic. perpet. ecc. de Felsted, vac. per
mortal. Nat. Drt. Nich. Holt ult. vicarii ibid. ad pres. ab-
basisse et couv. mon. Syon, vi script. est archive Medecs._
Reg. Warham, Lond. Kennt.]
Julius, who, for a reward of his learning and virtues, conferred on him the archbishopric of Tuam in Ireland in the year 1506. In 1512 he was present at the two first sessions of the council of Evora, and in the year following, mindful to return to his native country, he obtained a faculty from the pope, of granting indulgences to all such that should retire to Tuam to hear the first mass that he should celebrate there: But at his arrival at Galloway, being overtaken with a deadly disease, died before he could celebrate it. His works, which have been much admired, and taken into the hands of all catholicks, are mostly these.

Expositio (sive lectione) accuratissimae, in questiones dialecticas Diet. Jahn. Scoti, in Isagogen Porphyrii. Venet., 1499. Venet., 1502, fol. 4. These comments were made to the new translation of, and the many additions made to, the said twelve books, by that most famous disciple of Duns Scotus, named Antonius Andreas, a Franciscan of the province of Aragon.

Epithomata in singne formatiuatione opusculi mentem Doctoris Subtilis, etc. Ven. 1514, [1517], fol. Dictionarium Sacra Scripturae universis concordantioribus apprimè notulum & necessarium. Venet. 1603, fol. This dictionary reaches but to the latter end of the letter E, to the word extingue4.

Euchiridion fidei. Printed in 16095, [1591, 4to.] Epistola diversa ad Jo. Camerinum, with several other things, besides his postulating the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus, and his subtle comments on his universals, as Ant. Possevius in his Apparatus Sacer [Venet, 1603, folio.] will further tell you. He gave way to fate at Galloway, before he could reach to Tuam (as it is already told you) to the great reluctance of all learned men, especially those of his own country, and of Padua, on the eighth of the Cal. of June, in fifteen hundred and thirteen; whereupon his body was buried in the church of the Franciscans, commonly called the Grey Friers, at Galloway. In the see of Tuam succeeded one Thomas O-Mullagh.

[10]

HENRY BRADSHAW was born in the ancient town of West-Chester, commonly called the city of Chester, and being much addicted to religion and learning, when a youth, was received among the Benedictine monks of S. Werber's monastery in the said city. Then at ripier years he was sent to Gloucester college, in the suburb of Oxon, where after he had passed his course in theology among the novices of his order, he returned to his cell at S. Werber, and in his elder years wrote,

De antiquitate & magnificence Urbis Cestriae. Chronicion, &c.

And translated from Latin into English, a book which he thus entitled, The life of the glorious Virgin S. Werber: Also many Miracles that God hath shewed for her. Lond. 1521, qu. He died
that his name sounded high, and was in great renown for his erudition, and most refined sanctity Claruit of life, in fifteen hundred and fifteen, which was 1515. the seventh year of king Henry 8 of England.  

"ANDR. AMMON, of AMMONIUS, as he writes himself, son of a grave matron of Luca, called Elizab. de Harena, or Arena, was born in the said city of Luca in Italy, and bred in all kind of polite literature in that country, became an apostolic notary, and collector for the pope in England: where living mostly in the last years of his life, became a great acquaintance with the eminent scholars there of that time, particularly with Colet, Grocin, Erasmus, &c. and for their sakes, while they were conversant with the muses in Oxon, studied those also for a time, and became very useful among them for his learning. He was also Latin secretary to the king, and great in favour with Hadrian de Castello bishop of Bath and Wells, who, as 'tis said, was a chief instrument in obtaining for him the said secretariaship, but whether true I cannot tell; sure I am, that he was made prebendary of Compton-Dun-dien in the church of Wells, and perhaps also rector of Dychiat in the diocese of Wells; to which he was admitted on the resignation of Mr. Will. Atwater in Nov. 1513. In the said year also in the month of July, he the said Ammon was, by recommendations of the king to the bishop of Salisbury, made pref. of Fordington and Wirthington in the said church, (on the death of Gondesalvus Ferdinandus a foreigner) in whose collation and admission he is written Andreas Ammonius de Arena. This person who was a most admirable Lat. poet and rhetorician, and a candid friend to Erasmus, is highly extolled by that polite person in his epistles to him; wherein are such admirable encomiums of him, that a person might easily perceive that there was nothing wanting in Ammon to make him a gentleman and a compleat scholar. He hath written several things as well in verse as prose, among which are  

"Epistola Variae ad Erasum;" to which Erasum hath several answers, as in his Epistles may be seen.  

"Scatii conflictus Historia.  
"Bucolica & Aequoge.  
"De rebus Nihilis.  
"Panegyricum.  
"Epigrammata variis generis.  
"Poemata diversa, and other things, as Baleus saith. He died in the prime of his years, in  

[11]  
[1] Lusitani clarissimu dictatur ad annum MDXIV.  
This catalogue commences with Simon Rockfort, (or de Ruepefort) who was the first of Englishmen that obtained the bishoprick of Meath in 1194, or thereabouts, and reaches down to Hugh Yege, who became bishop in 1511. A copy of this catalogue, if not the original, was sometimes Claret in the hands of the famous Dr. Usher, bishop of 1513. the said place, who communicated it to sir James Ware, when he was composing his two books De Script. Hibern.

JOHN COLET, the eldest* son of sir Henry Colet, sometimes twice lord mayor of London, (by Christiana* his chaste and * Faithful, * ful** wife) son of Robert Colet of first ed. Wendorovery in Buckinghamshire, was born in London, (in the parish of S. Antholin as it seems) in the year 1465; was educated in grammaticals, partly in London or Westminster; and being fitted for greater learning, was sent to the habitation of the muses, the university of Oxford, about 1483, (at which time one or more of his surnames were of S. Mary Magdalen college) where, after he had spent seven years in logics and philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in arts, being about that time so exquisitely learned, that all Tull's works were as familiar to him, as his epistles. He was also no stranger to Plato and Plotinus, whom he not only read, but confounded and paralleled, perusing the one, as a commentary on the other. And as for the mathematics, there was scarce any part thereof wherein he was not seen above his years. Having thus obtained a most admirable competency in learning at home, he travelled into foreign countries to improve it by seeing the variety of learning. As first into France, where at Paris he advanced himself much in divinity, and in Italy he prosecuted his studies therein so effectually, that there were none of his time went beyond him either in that faculty, or for the reading of the antiquites, particularly Dionysius Arcopagiti, Origen, S. Cyprian, S. Ambrose, S. Hierome, S. Augustine, etc.

* [Dean Colet was the eldest of two and twenty children, in an equal number of sons and daughters, all of whom, however, (himself excepted,) died in their infancy. It was not therefore without reason that Wood afterwards altered the epitaph of faithful to fruitful, although Mrs. Colet seems to have deserved both appellations.]

** [Of the family of knevet.]

[12] It is taken for granted, that he had his first education at St. Anthony's School, then the most eminent in London, but now utterly decayed. It was in Threadneedle street, near the place where the French church now stands. Biogr. Brit. art. Colet. Stow's Survey of London, by Strype, edit. 1720, i. 153.]

[Previous to his departure from England, when and scarce nineteen years old, he was presented by sir William Knevet to the rectory of St. Mary Denington, Suffolk, and by his father to that of Thirning, Huntingdonshire, to which he was instituted in 1460; but he resigned the latter in 1493. He had also the prebend of Goodeser, in the church of St. Martin le Grand, bestowed upon him, which he held till January 1593. Knight's Life of Colet, 8vo. Lond. 1749, p. 51.]

C 2
But as for Thomas Aquinas, Jo. Duns Scotus, and other schoolmen, he seemed not to delight in. After his return from Italy, he retired again to his master, and is said to have been overthrown. He was, in 1509, presented to the college of S. Mary the Virgin, a nursery for the canon regulars of the order of S. Austin. Which most learned person did make this report of Colet, that there was neither doctor, abbot, or master in the whole university, who frequented not, and (which was more) took notes of his lectures. In 1493, he was, upon the resignation of Christoph. Ursweyc, admitted by proxy (being then absent) prebendary of Botewant in the church of York; in 1509 he became preb. of Durnesford in the church of Salisbury, on the resignation of Rich. Rouson; and about the year 1504, being then doctor of divinity, he was by king Henry 7 made dean of St. Paul's cathedral in the place of Rob. Sheborne, promoted to the see of S. David. After his settlement in Paul's, he, according to the blessed example of S. Paul, became a free and constant preacher of the gospel, by precept and example, every holyday in the cathedral, (not customary in those times) besides his sermons at court, (which made him beloved of the king) and in many other churches in the city. In his own church he expounded the scriptures, not by retail but wholesale, running over sometimes a whole buttle; which, with his sermons elsewhere, were much frequented by courtiers and citizens, and more especially for this cause, that the strict discipline of his life did regularly correspond with the integrity of his doctrine. In 1512, (4 Hen. 8) he was at the charge of 4500l. for the founding a free-school in the east part of St. Paul's church-yard for three hundred fifty and three poor men's children, to be taught free in the school, appointing a master, usher, and a chaplain, with sufficient stipends to endure for ever, and committed the oversight of it to the mercers of London, whom he endowed with an hundred and twenty pounds yearly for the maintenance thereof. He also at the same time gave orders for the scholars, whereby also the school-masters themselves should be directed. As for the rents, they being much encresced since, more comes to the school-master than the whole endowment.

The first master was William Lifye, the famous grammarian, who before had privately taught grammar elsewhere. (2. John Retwise, 1522. (3.) Richard Jones, 1532. (4.) Thomas Farguson, 1549. (5.) John Cook, 1559. (6.) Will. Malyyn, 1573. (7.) William Harrison, 1581. (8.) Rich. Muleaster, 1596. (9.) Alexander Gill, senior, 1608. (10.) Alexander Gill, jun. 1635. (11.) John Langley, 1640. (12.) Sam. Crumbleholme, of C. C. C. Ox. 1657. (13.) Thomas Gale of Trim. coll. in Cambridge, "1072." [(14.) John Postleth- waite, 1657. (15.) Philip Aschough, 1713. (16.) Benjamin Morland, 1721. (17.) Timothy Crumpe, 1733. (18.) George Vaur, 1737. (19.) George Thicknesse, 1748. (20.) Richard Roberts, D. D. 1769.] Our author Colet was accounted one of the lights of learning of his time, and therefore entirely beloved of Erasmus, who wrote his life, (which I have seen, and in some things follow) Thomas Lynam, sir Thomas More, Richard Paine his successor in the deanny of St. Paul's, William Latynser, William Grocyn and others. As for the things that he wrote, they are many, which being found in his study after his death, few understood them, because written only in his own understanding, with intentions, if life had been spared, that they should have been all fairly transcribed and published. The most part follow.

Orations duce ad Clerum in Convocationi, An. 1511, &c. Lond. in oct. One of them was also printed in three sheets in quarto, by Richard Pynson. to Alexander Nevy, and Polydore Virgili. By Grafton it is placed in 1509, by Cooper and Hollisah in 1510. It is probable that the building was finished in this last year, as the following inscription was placed on the front next the church, "Schola catechismatione puerorum in Christi opere max., fice est bonus litteris anno christi MDX." Life of Colet, p. 109. Neither was the original foundation for 355, but for one hundred fity an i three boys, a high master, su-r-master, chaplain, &c. For this information I am indebted to Dr. Roberts, the present high master.]

[William Maylle school master of Pullis and Mary Stre was married the xiimp day of April, 1578, Regis, of St. Tho. Apost. Lond.]

[Jo. Langley sepulcher. Sept. 21, 1657. See his Funeral Sermon by Ed. Reynolds, D.D. (Bodl. LL. 58, Th.) Bucke.]

[See in the Epistles of Eras. Printed 1642, from p. 702 to 712.

[This, says Herbern, gives us but a confused idea of this oration or sermon. By orationes due I apprehend he means the two parts into which D. Colet's Sermon is divided, which are only the two general heads of his discourse.
Comment in Ecclesiasticum D. Dionysii Hierarchii, MS. [in the public library at Cambridge.]

Comment. in £vangel. S. Matthias. Epistolae D. Pauli.

The said com. on the epistles of S. Paul are said to be in MS in the library of Bennet coll in Cambridge.

Com. in [Prerationem Domini.

The first of these two last is translated into English.

Brevis legituram dictorum Christi.

De Refutatione Christi.

Conciones Extraordinarie.

Some of these, I think, are published.

Epistola ad Erosamn. Some of these, if not all, are published in the epistles of Erasmus.

De Moribus componendis. Grammaticas rudimenta. Lond. [1510, 1534, 4to.] 1599, oct. This, I think, is called Paul's Accidence, &c.

Epistula ad Thom. Taylorum. [Lond. 1644, 12mo. &c.]

Daily Devotions: or, the Christian's Morning and Evening Sacrifice, &c. Printed at London several times in twelves and sixteens. Before one impression, if not more, of this book, is Dr. Colet's life, tritely and imperfectly written by Thomas Fuller of Waltham in Essex, being mostly the same with that in his Abel Redivivus.

Monition to a godly Life. London 1534, 1563, &c. oct. This without doubt is the same with a right fruitful Admonition concerning the Order of a good Christian Men's Life, &c. London, 1577, [1641], oct.

Sermon of conforming and reforming, made to the convocation in S. Paul's church, on Rom. 12. 2. An. 1511. [8vo. by Berthelet, no date; reprinted in Knight's Life.] This was also publish'd at Cambridge in 1661, in octavo, by Thomas Smith of Christ's coll. there, with notes of his making put

Topag. Antiq. 256. Herbert is certainly correct, as was Wood; since, although the existence of the quarto mentioned by the latter, has been doubted, the copy among Land's books (D. 19) is in fact a quarto, very much cut by the binder, with the following title, Oratio habita a D. Ioanne Colet Devoce Santi Pauli ad Clerum in Convocatione Anno M. D. 37. Under this, Pynson's device, with his name, but without date. This is incorrectly stated in the Bodleian catalogue to be 8vo, and hence arose the mistake. It will be seen, that the edition of 1531 in Herbert, and as reprinted in Knight's Life, differs in the title from that just given; a convincing proof that there were two separate editions.

[It is only on the epistle to the Romans. Colet's comment on the first epistle to the Corinthians is in Emmanuel college library. Sydenham. Tanner, Fuld. Bib. p. 190, mentions a ms. comment on the six first chapters of the epistle to the Romans, in Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, and adds, that at the end is the following note by Cuth. Tunsall: — * Supersant multa ab aldeo Joen. Colet scripta in D. Paulum, sed quaterum ejus incuriar pricuent.*]

to it, and the particulars of his life in English, framed from some of the Epistles of Erasmus, [and again in the Phœnix, ii. 3.]

Responsio ad argumentum Erasmi de tedito & pace Christi. [Col. 1. 1519, 4to.] This is mentioned in the thirty first book of the epistles of Erasmus, op. 46. The titles of other books written by Dr. Colet, you may see in John Bale's book De Script. Maj. Brit. Cent. 8, no. 634.

At length our learned author discovering this sweating sickness to grow upon him, retired to his lodgings that he had built in the monastery of the Carthusians at Sheen near to Richmond in Surrey: Where spending the little remainder of his days in devotion, surmount'd up at length his last breath to him that first gave it, on the 16th of September in fifteen hundred and nineteen. Afterwards his body was carried to London, and by the care of his old decrepit mother, it was buried in the cathedral church of S. Paul, nigh to the image of S. Wilgefort. Soon after was a comely monument set over his grave, near to the little one which he had set up in his life-time, between the choir and the South isle: Which monument remaining whole and entire till 1660, was then consumed in the dreadful conflagration that happen'd in the city of London. But before that time it was carefully preserved in effigie by the industrious pen of Mr. (since sir) William Dugdale, in his History of S. Paul's Cathedral, printed at London in fol. 1658. In the last will and testament of the said Dr. Colet, dated 22 Aug. and proved the 5th of October, in 1519, I find this passage— Item, The new testament, and other 9 of my making, written in parchment, as extracts of Paul's epistles, and abbreviations, with many such other, I will shall be disposed at the discretion of my executors, &c. * Disposition, His body, which was closed up in a first edition leaden coffin of six feet and two inches long, and of three feet and two inches broad, was laid up and inclosed in the wall, near to the place where his

[1512] I do not find any works in addition to those already mentioned. Bale, according to his custom, multiplied the works of his authors, by enumerating the heads of chapters as distinct productions, and his follower Pitts exceeds him in this error, without any authority.

The following is from Bishop Kennet.


monument was afterwards put. In 1680, or thereabouts, when the wall was taken down, the said coffin was discovered (for it laid in the said wall about two feet and a half above the surface of the floor) whereon was a plate of lead fastened, with an inscription ingraven thereon, shewing the name of the person there deposited, his father's name, his dignity, obit, benefaction, &c. Some of the Royal Society, who out of curiosity went to see it, did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, which bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an ironish taste, and fancied that the body felt soft and pappy like brann.

[Little more remains to be added to this article. Colet's life has been fully written by Dr. Samuel Knight, prebendary of Ely, and all biographical productions take notice of his virtues and learning. It is however hoped that nothing material has been omitted in the present instance. To Wood's list I have to add the following: The seven Polygons of the Power by John Colet, deane of Peules. Lond. 1533. These were afterwards added to the almanacks of the day. Roger Gale, esq. possessed a ms. mentioned in Knight's Life, 197, which was supposed to be Colet's, from the likeness of expression found in his other writings, and from an incorrectness, which he was subject to, by reason of his more regarding sense than words. This was An Analytical Comment on all the Canonical Epistles.

Cooper in his Chronicle gives the following character of our author. 'This worshipful clerk Doctor Collet by his diligent preaching first began to open the slothfulness and negligence of the clergy of this realm in those days.'

Of Colet the best engraved portraits are, 1. by Dalton from Holbein's drawings; 2. by Vertue in Knight's Life; 3. the small cut to Holland's Herologia.]

JOHN CONSTABLE, son of Roger Constable by Isabel his wife, was born in London, educated in grammaticals under William Lillye, in academias in an antient hostle sometime called Byham, afterwards corruptly Bohemian hall, opposite to Merton coll. church, under the tuition, as I conceive, of Mr. John Plaisted the chief moderator thereof. About the time that he had taken the degree of master of arts, which was in 1515, (7, H. 8,) he left the university, being then accounted an excellent poet and rhetorician, and had some preference conferred upon him, but what, I know not. He hath written and published


Epigrammata. Lond. 1590, qu. which book of epigrams I have seen in the Bodleian library.


Other things, as I conceive, he hath written, but of what subject I cannot yet tell; nor can I say any more of John Constable, only this, that one of both his names, who was doctor of decrees, fourth son of Sir Rob. Constable of Flamborough in Yorkshire, knight, and residuary of the church of Lincoln, became dean of the said church in the year 1514, who dying 15 Jul. 1528, recommended his body to be buried in the cathedral church of our lady of Lincoln, near to the corps of George Fitz-Hugh sometimes dean thereof, who was buried in the body of the said church. What relation our author John Constable the poet (who was in great renown among learned men in fifteen hundred and twenty) had to John Constable the Clarus dean, I cannot yet find. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, lived one Henry Constable, a noted English poet, not unfittedly ranked with Sir Edw. Dyer, chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter, a poetical writer, and of good esteem in the said queen's time, as living in the 29 year of her reign. The said Henry Constable, "who was born (or at least descended from a family of that name) in Yorkshire," had spent some time among the Oxonian muses, was a great master of the English tongue; and there was no gentleman of our nation, had a more pure, quick, and higher delivery of conceit than he; witness among all others, that sonnet of his before the poetical translation called The Fairies, made by king James the first of England, while he was king of the Scots. He hath also several sonnets extant, written to sir Philip Sidney; some of which are set before the Apology for Poetry, written by the said knight.

[Constable's Epigrams are extremely rare, and have escaped the research of Ames, Herbert and Dibdin.

Ioannis Constablii Londinensis artium professoris epigrammat. Apud inclaylum Londiniorem. M. D. XX. by Pynson. Among others, are epigrams addressed to Thomas Sleely, to his master Lilly, on Henry the eighth, queen Catharine, sir Thomas More; to John Blount, Nicholas Langdon, William Roscur, bishop Latimer; and at the end are epitaphs on his brother, Richard, and sister Martha, as well as on his father and mother. The following appear more immediately connected with this work.

[Ed est, Robert Burton, my kinsman. Wanley.]
Ad Ioanuem Plaistedum aedium boemiaram moderatore primarium.
Si verbis animum tibi nune expropemore nostrum Possumus, es nostro pectore perpetuo;
Nam facilis Plaistedus eris, icundus amico et
despiciis inflatos virque modestae animos.

Ad Oxonienses.
O! clara Oxonim turba studentium
Vita, barbaricum que ingenijos nocet
Quantis quum sapias sordibus afluxat,
Ilam, quid cupidias, non video amplius.

College magis te inuenit auren
Doctorum decili pectore dognata,
Certains romulcis qui potior sonis
Artes perdoceat gymnasiis bonas.

Henry Constable, here introduced, was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1579. It seems he afterwards fled the country on account of his attachment to the Popish religion, and on his return to England was imprisoned in the Tower, whence he escaped in 1604. Besides four sonnets to sir P. Sidney, he wrote, 1. Diana, somnets in eight decans, 1594, and again in 1596, 12mo. 2. a collection of Sonnets, now in MS. In Mr. Todd's possession, besides four poems in England's Helicon, 1600, and a sonnet before Boswell's Workes of Armoric, 1517, 1600. Several detached passages from Constable's works are found in England's Parnassus, 1600, and Belceder, 1610.

In The Return from Parnassus, 1609, our author is thus noticed:

"Sweet Constable doth take the wond'ring ear,
And lays it up in willing prisoning."


The following is taken from England's Helicon.
Teede on my flockes securely,
Your shephard watched surely;
Runne about, my little lambes,
Skip and wanton with your dammes,
Your loving heard with care will tend ye;—
Sport on, faire flockes, at pleasure,
Nip Vastrate's flowing treasure,
I my selfe will delys haue.
When my watchfull dogge doth barker,
From woolfe and fowxe I will defend ye.

H. C.

THOMAS BRYKNELL, a person of great literature, and a most skilful interpreter of the sacred writ, had most of his education in Lincoln coll. whence being taken to govern the free-school joining to that of S. Mary Magd. did exercise such an admirable way of teaching there, that many were by him fitted for the university. In 1507 he proceeded in divinity, and being afterwards a commoner for some time of University coll. became so much known to, and respected by, cardinal Wolsey, (who, if I mistake not, conferred some dignity on him) that he was represented to the king as one of those most fit persons in the university to encounter Mart. Luther. Whereupon in the year 1521, he being then reader of the cardinal's divinity lecture, which was by him founded in the university 3 or 4 years before, he wrote a learned piece, cutit.

Tractatus contra doctrinam Martini Lutheri. Claruit
Whether I know not; sure I am, that 'tis commended for a good book in one of our publick* registers. What other books he wrote, I cannot tell, nor when he died, or where buried.

[Brynknell was collated to the prebend of Marnst. To Laurence in the church of Lincoln, and appointed to the hospital of St. John Baptist, Banbury, the latter vacant by the death of John Stambridge (or Stanbridge). Both these preferments were conferred on him January 7, 1510. Kennet. Tanner, Bibl. Brit.]

WILLIAM GROCYN, a most singular light of learning in his time, received his first breath in the city of Bristol in Somersetshire, was educated in grammaticals in Wykeham's school near Winchester, made true and perpetual fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, in 1467; and in 1479, [Feb. 19.] being then M. of A. he was presented by the warden and society of that house to the rectory of Newton Longvill in Bucks. But his residence being mostly in Oxon, the society of Magd. coll. made choice of him to be their divinity reader, about the beginning of the reign of King Rich. 3, which king coming soon after to Oxon, and taking up his lodging in that college, he was pleased to hear our author Grocy, and some others of that house, dispute: and being much delighted with their disputations, especially with those of Grocy, which were in divinity, he did most graciously* reward them*. But Grocy leaving his reader's place in Magd. coll. in the beginning of the year 1488, being then accounted excellent in the Lat. and Greek tongues according to the then knowledge of them, he did, for the farther accomplishment of himself in those critical studies, take a journey into Italy; where by the helps of Demetrius Calchondile and Politian, he obtained his design. So that returning into his own country, and at length to Oxon, he became a sojourner in Exeter coll. in the year 1491, or thereabouts, took a degree in divinity as it seems, taught and read the Greek tongue to the Oxonians after that way, which had not before, I suppose, been taught in their university, became a familiar friend of, or rather tutor to, Erasmus, and a

* [He was respondent to Dr. John Taylor, and was rewarded with five marks. Chandler's Life of Wynniflet.]
person in eminent renown for his learning—

Recens tune ex Ætis veteribus Grocyni (saith Stapleton) qui primus e cutae Graecas litteras in Anglia inuentavit, Oxoniæ publice professus fuerat ad cujus sodali Thoma Lynacre, (Morus Graecæ litteræ Oxoniæ didicit.) In 1504, or thereabouts, he resign'd his rectory of Newton Longville, being about that time made master of the college of Allhallows at Maidstone in Kent, yet continued mostly in Oxford, for several years after. He hath written,

Tract. contra hostisiam Jo. Wycliei.
Epistola ad Erasmum & alios.
Grammatice.

Vulgaria Psalterium.

Epigrammatia, with other things which are mentioned by Leland and Bale. While Dr. Colet was dean of St. Paul's, our author Grocyn did read in his open lecture in that cathedral the book of Dionysius Areopagita, commonly called Hierarchia Ecclesiasticæ, (for the reading of the holy scriptures in the said cathedral was not in use) and in the very first entry of his prefixed, cried out with great vehemency against them, whomsoever they were, which either denied or stood in doubt of the authority of that book; in the number of whom he noted Laur. Valla, and divers other of like judgment. But afterwards the said Grocyn, when he had continued a few weeks in his reading thereof, and had further considered of the matter, he utterly alter'd and recanted his former sentence; protesting openly, that the said book, in his judgment, was never written by that author, whom we read in the Acts of the Apostles to be called Dionysius Areopagita. He the said Grocyn died at Maidstone before-mentioned, in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred twenty and two, aged 80 or more, Whereupon his body was buried at the stall-end, in the high choir of the coll. of Allhallows before-mentioned. Thomas Lynacre the famous physician was his executor, to whom he left considerable legacies; and William Lilie, the grammarian, who was his god-son, had a little memorial bequeathed to him in his last will which I have seen.

In the first edition here follows a short account of Andrew Ammonius, who was stated

[1542.]

In 1485, October 7, Grocyn became prebendary of South Searle in the church of Lincoln (Baker.) In 1492, we find from Regist. Hill, episc. Lond. that he resigned the rectory of Depeh in the diocese of London (Kennet.) In 1504, he was admitted to the rectory of Shaperton, Middlesex, which he resigned, in 1513. (Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 726.) and in 1517 he vacated the vicarage of St. Laurence, an old Jewry, London, where he was succeeded by William White. (Kennet.) By archbishop Warham's register of Canterbury, it appears also, that he succeeded Cuthbert Tonstall in the church of East Peckham, in the diocese of Shorham; and the same authority credits Wood of a mistake in placing our author's death in 1522, since John Penyton, M. A. succeeded to the college of All-Saints at Maidstone, October 5, 1510, per mort. mag'r Will. Grocyn S. T. B.' (Kennet.) Grocyn was accounted one of the best scholars and most judicious divines in this kingdom of his time. He wrote according to Tanner, besides the pieces already noticed, 1. Not. in Terentianum. 2. Isagogicam quoddam. 3. Epistola ad Alum Manusimum. This is dated from London, September 6, and is prefixed to Lynacre's translation of Proclus de Specie, printed at Venice, 1499, fol. Mr. Baker says this was 'the only thing he wrote,' he intended, perhaps, to say, that was printed, since none of his other works appear to have been preserved to us. It is said, that he had undertaken jointly with other learned men to translate the whole of Aristotle's works, but that he left his task unfinished. His liberality was so great, that it frequently subjected him to inconvenience. At one time, indeed, he was so distressed, that he was forced to pawn his plate, to Dr. John Yonge, master of the robes, in whose will, dated 28 April, 1516, is the following item. 'I wyl that master Grocyn shall have his plate delivered unto hym whiche I have now in pledge, without any maner of redemption.' See Knight's Life of Erasmus, p. 23. Grocyn is mentioned by Erasmus with great and merited commendation, he is frequently termed by that eminent scholar 'patronus eruditorum.' See Fuller's Worthies, ii. 298, edit. 1811, where will be found his epigram to a young lady who threw a snow-ball at him. His will is dated June 12, 1519, and is printed in Knight's Life of Erasmus, appendix, p. 18. It was not proved till July 20, 1522, which accounts for Wood's mistake as to the time of his decease.]

WILLIAM LILYE was born at Odyham in Hampshire, elected one of the demies or semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. coll. in 1486, to have been well known to, and familiar with Grocyn. This is amended by the author, now given at col. 90. [16] He was born in or about the year 1466, as is easily inferred from his age, at the time of his death. He was therefore admitted in the university in 1481, not in 1480, as Wood says. R. Brit. It is however very possible, that Lilye studied in Oxford two years previous to his becoming a dependent member of Magd. coll. and Wood only states the time of his election.]
LILYE.

aged 18 years, took, as it seems, one degree in arts; and then giving a farewell to the university, went for religion sake to Jerusalem; where, after he had paid his vows, put in at his return at the isle of Rhodes 9, and making some stay there, he learned the Latin and Greek tongues exactly: which matter hath seemed strange to some, forasmuch as Rhodes was not Rhodes in that age, except some great critic was casually there 1. Thence he went to Rome, where he heard Joh. Sulpietius and Pomponius Sabinius, great masters of Latin in those days, read and teach. After his return he settled in London, and taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric with good success. At length Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, made him the first master of the school, which he had founded in the yard, belonging to the said cathedral, in the year 1512 [1510]; where teaching about ten years, many issued thence, who were afterwards serviceable in the church and state. He hath written many things in English and Latin, and in verse and prose; among which are these:

An Introduction to the eight Parts of Speech—

This is generally said to be written by Lilye; yet some there are, that stieke not to tell us, that the said instruction was written by Dr. Colet or Dav. Tolley. 4

The Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech.—

This also goes under the name of Lilye.

Monita Pedagogica, seu Carmen de moribus, ad suos discipulos. The beginning of which is, 'Qui minus discipulus,' &c. [Antwerp, 1534, 12mo.]

Brevisima Institution, seu ratio Grammatices cognosce Add, ad omium puerrorum utilitatem prae scripta, &c. This contains the four parts of grammar viz. (1) Orthographia, (2) Etymologia, (3) Syntaxis, and fourthly Prosodion. In which book or books (very many times printed) that part in verse, called, 'Propria quae Maribus,' &c. and another called, 'As in praecepti,' &c. were afterwards published by John Ritwise (Lilye's successor in Colet's school) with an interpretation of the words in them, about the year 1530. (2 Hen. E.)

Omnia nominum in regibus cantoriorum, tum heteroclitorum ac verborum, interpretatio aliqua.

All these before-mentioned were published at London 1513, and afterwards in 1520 [1545], and had additions and annotations put to them by

Ritwise before-mentioned, [Ant. 1533, Lond. 1559.] Tho. Robertson, [1592] &c. Though the rules in them were excellent in that age, yet they have been much miterior, and componendy methodized by very many since, even to these our days.

Antennigmatic{a Primum,} Antennigmatic{a Secundum,} Antennigmatic{a Tertium,} Antennigmatic{a Quarto, ad Guliel. Horrnan-num. Lond. 1521, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 33. Art.]

The said three Antennigmatic{a are} wrettwn written in an elegant stile, and near verse, not only against the said Horran;* also against Rob. Whittington a laureat gramman and rhetorician: The beginning of them is ' Non[e]t Horrmane laste,' &c. In which Antonigmatic{a the said Whittington had, under the feigned name of Bossus, much provoked Lilye with scoffs and biting verses. Poemata varia. Printed with the said Anti tennigmatic{a.}

De laudibus Deiparae Virginis.

Apologia ad [Joh. Sheltonum.

Beside these, he hath written other things, as Baleus and Piscus will tell you, and hath made several translations from Greek and Latin, and from Italian into English. At length this learned author being infected with the plague, died of it, to the great grief of learned men, on the fifth of the cal. of Mar. in fifteen hundred twenty and two, and was buried in the north yard, belonging to the cath. church of St. Paul; leaving then behind him a son named George (begotten on the body of his wife Agnes) whom I shall hereafter mention, and Peter a dignitarie, as it seems, in the church of Canterbury, father of another Peter Lilye D. D. sometimes fellow of Jesus coll. in Cambridge, afterwards a brother of the hospital called the Savoy, in the Strand near London, prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and of the church of Sarum, archdeacon of Tauntown, and a writer of certain books, as (1) Concioones duces, una inscripta Pax Lyliana, in Act. 15. 39. Altera Columba Ecclesie, in John 19. 9, 10. Lond. 1619, qu. published by his widow Dorothy. (2) Two Sermons, 1. A preparative [preservative] Litle to cure Souls, on Mark 16. 6, and the other, How to seek and find Christ, on Luke 14. 8. Both printed at Lond. in 1619, qu. published by his said widow Dorothy, whose daughter Mary had verses before,

9 [Where, after the taking of Constantinople, several learned men had taken refuge, under the protection of the knights, who were then possessors of that island. Benger Brit.]

1 [This passage is copied from Fuller, Worthies, i. 410, and is refrued by the preceding note.]

2 [This introduction was certainly written by Dr. Colet. A full account of the real share each person had in this celebrated grammar, will be found in the preface to Ward's Lilye's Grammar, Lond. 1733, copied into the Bosc. Britan. See also Baker's Reflections upon Learning, edit. Lond. 1726, p. 17.]

3 [Hearne says that Leland was the author of this address, although Lilye appropriated it to himself in the publication. Pref. ad Chronicon prioratus de Dunstaple, Svo. 1780, p. lvii.]

4 [It was not against Horran, who was Lilye's friend and joined with him in attacking Whittington, &c. which book I have by me. Baker.]

5 [A brass plate, with the following inscription written by his son George, was placed against the wall, near the north door of the church:

in commendation of, them. This Dr. Peter Lilly gave way to fate in the latter end of 1614, (12 Jac. I.) and was buried in the church belonging to the Savoy before-mentioned. Will. Lilly the grammarian had a daughter named Dionysia, who was married to his usher John Ritwize or Rightwize, afterwards master of St. Paul's school, on the death of his father-in-law, and a most eminent grammarian in his generation. This person, by the way I must tell you, was born at Saul in Norfolk, educated in Eaton school near Windsor, elected into Kings coll. in Cambridge, an. 1507, made the Tragedy of Dido out of Virgil; and acted the same with the scholars of his school before cardinal Wolsey with great applause. One Rich. Jones succeeded him in the government of St. Paul's school, 1532, (24 Hen. 8.) in which year Ritwize perhaps died. Afterwards his widow Dionysia took her second husband James Jacob, who was one of the masters of the said school, by whom he had a son called Polydore Jacob. In the next century after the death of our famous Will. Lilly, appeared as a comet to the vulgar from Leicestershire, one of both his names, a great pretender to astrology and physic, and in truth considering his education, which was without the help of an academy, he was eminent. He was the son of one Mr. George By. Lilly's father, near Leicestershire, was married to a lady named Maria, who was the daughter of Mr. John Brinsley, a rich man of the town of Cambridge, of which city he was a fellow, and had a grammarian in his family. He died in 1608, at Cambridge, the university, at Ashby de la Zouche, under Mr. John Brinsley, his former father-in-law, and was buried in the university.

6 Maria Lilly mosta authoria filia, hae secum marens est.

7 The editor of the Biographia Dramatica, Bro. 1789, (Isaac Reed) committed a strange mistake in supposing this comedy to have been the same with one acted before queen Elizabeth in 1564, when her majesty honoured the university of Cambridge with a visit. The piece exhibited before the queen was written by Edward Halilwell, fellow of King's college, as appears from Hatcher's account of the provosts, fellows, &c. of that society. Boll. 4to. L. 35. Th. 8 This is John Evans, of whom some account will be found under the year 1682. 9 In 1660 appeared A Declaration of the several Treason, Blasphemies and Vile Memouurs act'd, spoken, and published against God, the late King, his present Majesty, the Nobility, Clergy, City, Commonalty, &c. By that great Wizard and Impostor William Lilly of St. Clements Danes; otherwise called Merovingian Anglicus, &c. Lond. 4to. In this tract it is affirmed, that Lilly received a pension of 200l. for arguing on and furthering the death of Charles 1.; that he was acquainted with the person who beheaded that monarch, and called him the valiant and resolute man as lives, and one of a competent fortune, and that he afterwards had a hundred pounds given him yearly for abusing the parliament. This was followed by The Scourious Scrabler deseased; a Word in William Lilly's Ear concerning his Reputation, printed on one side of a large sheet without date, and written by John Godbey.
"his Majesty's restoration, he was several times brought into trouble and imprisonment, and found Wharton ready to require his former courtesies. But to prevent future trouble he got his pardon under the name of William Lilly, citizen and salter of London, which cost him 13l. 6s. 8d. In the plague year, 1665, he left London and retired to his estate at Hersham in the parish of Walton upon Thames in Surrey, where he practised physic, by virtue of a licence, which Mr. Elias Ashmole got for him from Archbishop Sheldon, and every Saturday fre- quented Walton, and became beneficial to the poor. This person who pretended much to prophecy 1 (of which he hath published several pamphlets, especially in his said Ephemerides, "which he continued to the time of his death," and had exercised the trade of conjuration among ignorant people, died at * "Hers- ham before-mentioned (which seat he left to one of the sons of Bulstrode Whitlock, esq.)" on the 9th day of June, an. 1681, aged near 90 years, and was buried in the chancel of Walton upon Thames on the left side of the communion table there, towards the north wall. Soon after was a black marble stone, with an inscription thereon, laid over his grave by his friend Elias Ashmole, esq.* A little before his death, he did adopt for his son, by the name of Merin Junior, one " Hen."**

* Will. first ed. altered by Wood in his own copy to Hen.

** Will. first ed. altered by Wood in his own copy.

[18]


It is somewhat strange that Mr. Wood, in the catalogue of W. Lilly's works, should neither specify his versions from the Greek, and other epigrams jointly made and published with those of Sir Thomas Moore, nor his translation of an Italian book upon Diceplay, into proper elegant English, made at the request of Sir Thomas Moore. Vide Progymnasmata Tho. Mori & El. Lilli, Goda- lium, Bas. 1518, 4to.* Knight's Life of Cotet, p. 135. Besides the Basin edition of Progymnas- mata, here mentioned, Lily's epigrams are printed with Mori Luciferationes, Basil. 1563, 8°. (Bodd. M. 5. Art.) and again at London, 8°. 1638. (Bodd. M. 16. Art. BS.) Morant, who wrote Lily's Life in the old Biographia, says that in this epigrammatic contest, Lily appears, upon the whole, to outdo Sir Thomas More. The following are from Tanner: 1. Tetrastichon praefixum Guilielmi Man- nuini libro dicto Foederis memorabilium et Opere- tichon Latinum in memoriam Joh. Coteti, super tabulam juxta tumulum ejusdem in ecclesia S. Pauli. 2. De laudibus Deisparas. He wrote also, 4. An excellent Latin poem super Philippii archi- ducis appulus. 5. De Caroli quinque Casarior ad- ventu panegyricum. The following curious extract from his son's Elogia quondam Anglorum. Basil. 1561, p. 90, (Bodd. 8°. J. 7. Art. Seld.) will shew the occasion of these compositions:

[2] Sed et in carmine meo, veni, atque candidus, Philippum Maximilianum Casarius filium, vi temperatis, dum ex Flandria Hispaniam paretur, deserta classe; in Corculi litoris portum appulsu, elegantissimos aliquot versibus celebravit, quam et eodem turbina sublata ex Paulini templi fastigio aenae magnis ponderis aquis, quae facili motui spariartium ventorum regione indicere solet, ad tabernam librarium proximam in depicta aequale tabulam impecquet, quo veluti prodigio, jam tunc non sine divina ministratione potest, ex tam gravi naufragio, Philippo regi, qui pro insigni aequilium gerentur, optatum in Britannia salutem contingisse ostendit. Carolum item quintum Caesarum ab Henrico octavo rege magnificentissimum hospitio exceptum, et celeberrimo spectaculorum apparatu Londini urben intrantem, panegyrico carmine, et lucentula oratione a puer in foro pronunciata laudavit.)

[3] For a more particular account of Lilly, the astrologer, see his life written by himself to the sixty-sixth year of his age, 12mo. 1715, reprinted 1774, as well as the Biographia Britannica, and Nichol's History of Leicestershire, in. 747. As he was placed in the Athenee merely from a similarity of name, it does not appear necessary to prolong the account already given. It may be stated that one of Lilly's original books of calculations, during 1637 and 1638, is now among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian; A.I. 146.
JOHN STANBRIDGE, another noted grammarian of his time, was born at Heyford in Northamptonshire, educated in trivials in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted, after two years of probation, true and perpetual fellow of New college, in the year 1481; left it five years after, and being naturally delighted in the faculty of grammar (though then bach. of arts) he was made first usher of the free school joining to Magdalen coll. (for so he occurs in the year 1488,) and after the death of Joh. Anwykyl, chief master thereof; in which employment he continued, if I mistake not, to the time of his death, and became so happy in the practice of his profession, that many persons who proved afterwards eminent, acknowledged to have received instruction from him. Among such, Rob. Whittington was one, by whose endeavours, as also those of Stanbridge, Will. Hornam, and Will. Llyye, (all Oxford students) the Latin tongue was much refin'd and amended. This Jo. Stanbridge was a right worthy lover of his faculty, and an indefatigable man in teaching and writing, as it may appear by those things that he hath published, very grateful to the muses and public concerns. The last of which he consulted more than his own private interest; and when in his old age he should have withdrawn himself from his profession (which is esteemed by the generality a drudgery,) and have lived upon what he had gotten in his younger years, he refused it, lived poor and bare to his last, yet with a juvenile and cheerful spirit. He hath written,

*Embryon relicitum, sive Vocabularium Metricum.* This I have seen printed in an old English character, about 1582, in qu. In the title of which, is the author's picture (printed from a wooden cut,) sitting in a chair with his gown on;

[19]

Wunsey says that he saw one with Mr. Auditor Jett. An original portrait of this singular man is in Ashmole's museum. His head has been twice engraved by Holl, but it is supposed the best likeness of him is that by Marshall, prefixed to his *Christian Astrology, 4to. 1637.*

[The copies described by Herbert, *Typog. Antiq.* agree with that preserved in the Bodleian. (Auct. Q. 2, 5, 73.) and differ in the title from this seen by Wunsey. It was first printed for Martin Coelesin, dwelling at Exeter, again by Wyken de Worde, 4to. 1500, 1501, 1507, 1510, 1525, 1533, and without date. See Dibdin's *History of Printing,* ii. 91, &c. It was printed again, without date, by Peter Treveris; by Pynson without date, and in 1513; and again by Wyer. In 1586 Thomas East had a licence for printing *Vocabula M. Stanbrigii super enenda data,* probably Newton's edition, as had Clement Knight in 1600. Although I have in the present instance stated all the editions of Stanbridge's once popular work, that have come to my knowledge, it is by no means to be supposed that the same plan is to be followed in respect to all the grammars and minor works noticed throughout these volumes. The typographical execution and various dates, &c. of our early English books are so exactly described in the pages of Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin, that the reader will have little reason to thank me for introducing the fruits of their laboursous researches at second hand. At the same time, however, it is to be understood that any thing really worthy of notice, either for its intrinsic merit or for its curiosity, will be attended to with the greatest minuteness.]

[Omitted text]
Nicholas Vaux, son of Sir Will. Vaux of Harweldon in Northamptonshire by Catherine his wife, daughter of Gregory Penstone of Cokesbels in Piermont, a province of Italy, was born in that county (Northamptonshire) and in his juvenile years was sent to Oxon, where by reading humane and romantic, rather than philosophical authors, advanced his genius very much in poetry and history. In his riper years he followed the camp, did King Henry VII noted service in the battle of Stoke (near Newark) in the second year of his reign, and thereupon he received the honour of knighthood. In the 17th year of that king's reign, he appeared like a star at the marriage of Prince Arthur, for the gown of purple velvet which he then wore was valued at a thousand pounds, besides a collar of SS about his neck, which weighed eight hundred pounds in nobles. In the 1 Hen. 8, he was made lieutenant of the castle of Guisnes in Picardy, and in the 5th of that king's reign he was at the siege of Turyn. In the 10th, he was one of the ambassadors then sent into France, for confirming the articles of peace, between King Hen. 8 and the French; and in the 11th was one of the commissioners appointed to make preparation for that famous interview near Guisnes, between King Hen. 8 and the king of France. After which he grew into such high esteem at court, that in the 15th of Hen. 8, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the name and title of Nicholas lord Vaux of Harweldon. It is reported by a certain author, that his commendation lyeth chiefly in the facility of his metre, and the aptness of his descriptions, such as he taketh upon him to make; namely, in sundry of his songs, wherein he sheweth the counterfeit action very lively and pleasantly. His book, or books of poetry I have not yet seen, only many of his copies of verses, in a book cutit. The paradise of deity devises, &c. printed at Lond. 1538, in qu. Among them I find some, which have these titles set to them, 1. A copy made 'In his extreme sickness,' which is the eighth copy in that book. 2. 'His desire to exchange life,' numb. 17. 3. 'Of sufferance cometh ease,' numb. 41. 4. 'No pleasure without some pain.' fol. 36, b. 5. 'A lover disdained complaineth,' fol. 51, a. 6. 'Of a contented mind.' 7. 'Try before you trust.' 8. 'He renouneth all the effects of love.' 9. 'Bethinking himself of his end, he wrieth thus,' &c. There goes a doleful ditty also under his name beginning thus, 'I loath that I did love,' &c. which was thought by some to be made upon his death-bed. At length after this learned and valiant lord had enjoyed his honour but a very little time, he gave way to fate in May or June, in fifteen hundred twenty and three; whereupon his body was buried, as it seems, at Harweldon before-mentioned, where he founded a chantry for one priest to sing mass for his soul, in the parish church there; or else in the church of the Black Friars at London. [Wood has been guilty of a mistake in placing Nicholas lord Vaux among the Oxford writers. In this he followed Puttenham, who confounds the father with his son Thomas lord Vaux, who was in fact a poet of no mean fame, but who, as it does not appear he was ever educated at Oxford, can have no title to a place in this work. The curious reader may see accounts of his life and extracts from his productions in Percy's Reliques of ancient Eng. Poetry, 1794, ii. 40. Warter's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 43, &c. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, 1806, i. 366. Paradise of Dainty desires, 1616, p. vii. A fine portrait of Thomas lord Vaux, from Holbein's drawing in the king's collection, was engraved by Dalton, which has been exquisitely copied (on a small size) by Wilkin for the British Bibliographer, 1810, 8vo. It may be added that Nicholas lord Vaux died May 14, 1524, only seventeen days after his advancement to the peerage, not in 1523, as affirmed by Wood. If this nobleman was a poet, which is much to be doubted, his productions have not been discovered.]
doctor of physic, became intimate with persons famous for learning there. The chief critics of his residence were Rome and Florence, at the last of which places, being countenanced by Laurence Medices 'dake thereof,' had for his instructors Demetrius and Politian; and at Rome he became familiar with the learned Hermolus Barbarus, who directed him very freely in his studies. After his return into his own country, he was incorporated doctor of physic in this university, read a shaling lecture in that faculty, became tutor to prince Arthur, and to his princess Katharine for the Italian tongue, physician to king Hen. 7. (as some say) afterwards to king Hen. 8. One of the chief founders of the Coll. of Physicians in Knightrider's-street in London, (of which he was the first president,) and at length in holy orders, and a priest. In 1510, Apr. 29, he was admitted chanter of the church of York, in the place of Joh. Perot, who died in Feb. going before; but Lynacre resigning that place in Nov. following, was succeeded therein by Rich. Wyatt D. who was admitted thereunto 15th of the same month. At the same time our author Lynacre had other dignities in the church, but at what place I cannot justly say. He was great with, and highly admired by, sir Tho. More, (whom formerly he had taught Greek,) Erasmus, Grocyn, Latimer, Tonstall, and who not. He was one of the first Englishmen that brought polite learning into our nation, and it hath been justlyquestioned by some of the Goliaths of learning, whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, or a better mathematician or physician. Sure it is that he being a general scholar of his time, esteemed the honour of the nation, was much reverence by the Oxonians; especially upon reading his medical lectures among them gratis, and generally by all persons of honour, and others, for his happy practice among them. He hath written,

The Rudiments of Grammar. Lond. in adib. 1541. [4to. 1524]. Turn'd into Latin by George Buchanan a Scot—Par. 1533, [1539], 1541, 1543, 1547, and so forth. Oct. Which book hath ever since been the censurn for many of our best grammarians.

Compendious Regimen, or a Dietarie of Health, used at Mount Purslow. Lond. by Rob. Wyc, in 1542.


[2] The shaling or shuyking lectures, were such as were extraordinary or temporary, allowed either by public authority, common consent, or recommendations.


[5] This was probably ascribed to Lynacre by mistake, as Bede published a work, much about the same time, with a similar title. Aikin, Med. Bgs.

De Emendatâ Structurae Latinii sermonis, libri sev. Several times printed, as at Paris 1532, 43, 60, &c. Col. Agric. 1555, &c. all in 8vo, recognised and amended by Joachini Camerarius—Lips. 1591, oct. The said 6 books were originally made for the use of the lady Mary the king's daughter, the same, I think, who was afterwards queen, and are much commended by Jo. Leland. He also translated from Greek into Latin several of the works of Claud. Galen, among which were those De temperamentis et de inaquili temperie. Lib. 3. Venet. 1498. "Cemb. 1591, qu.* Which Latin translation, as it is said, speaks better than the original. He also translated into the said language Procli Diodoch. Sphaerae. Venet. [1549]. 1590. fol. Dedicated to prince Arthur by a large epist. or pref. dat. at Lond. 6 cal. Sept. "as also his 14 Books De Methodo Medendi, Par. 1526, oct," with other things which you may see in Baeus and Pitscu. This Dr. Lynacre died 20 Octob. in hundred and twenty and four, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Paul within the city of London, before the rood of the north door, between the long form and the wall, directly against the said rood. Over his grave was afterwards a comedy monument, erected at the charge of that eminent physician and antiquary Dr. John Cay of Cambridge; out of the epitaph of which I am instructed in these matters concerning Lynacre, viz. "That he was a most skilful critic in the Greek and Latin, and an excellent physician besides, (being physician to king Hen. 8,) who in his generation did many miraculous cures, and restored several to life when help was past, and even at the very point of death. He translated Galen's works out of Greek into Latin with singular perspicuity and clearness. He also compiled a most excellent piece for the rectifying of the frame and module of the Latin tongue. He gave two lectures to the university of Oxon, and one to Cambridge.—He was a per- 6 [Knight in his Life of Colet, p. 156, truly says, that Wood mistakes this work for what he had before mentioned, The Rudiments of Grammar, and adds: This book was only an amendment of some former tracts made plainer and easier for the use of the princess. The original is very scarce, yet from the translation of it into Latin by George Buchanan, for the use of his noble pupil Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassilis, it appears to be little more than the grand incidence taught in schools, and yet retaining that title of the Rudiments, &c.

In Principum ecclesiasticoz fili et eruditam in Anglia virorum, eruditis, Tropach, &c. Lond. 1590, p. 42.

[6] [Of this book there were two editions, the one with this colophon, Impressa spina proclamam Cantabrigianum per Johannem Silverich, MDXLI, the other without any mention where, or by whom the book was printed. A copy of the latter is now in the Bodleian library, printed on velum, formerly in the possession of Henry the Eighth, to whom Lynacre presented it. It was given to the university by Dr. Latton, regius professor of physic, in 1654. The edition by Slavery is the first book printed in England, in which Greek type was introduced. Warton, Engl. Poet. lib. 1. 184.]
pect hater of all indirect or fraudulent dealings, being sincerely faithful to his friends, and well beloved of all ranks and degrees of men, &c. As for the two physic lectures, which he gave to the university of Oxon, I have largely mentioned elsewhere, and upon what account they came to be settled in Merton coll. and how the readers, whether superior or inferior, are to read in the common hall there to any of the university that will bestow the pains to be auditors. Those that have read the superior lecture, who are called the superior readers, and have received 42l. per an. for their pains, have been these, (1) Rob. Barons or Barnes, fellow of Mert. coll. and a learned physician, who was appointed (after several others had read it) by the nomination of the fellows of Tho. Lynaacre, by the society of Merton coll. with the consent of Cuthbert Tonstall the last surviving feoffee, an. 1558. He, the said Dr. Barnes, died 26 Oct. 1604. (2) Tho. Dotothen MED. D. of Magd. coll. was elected by the warden and society of that of Merton coll. 4 Nov. 1604. He died 29 Jan. following. (3) Henry Bust M. D. of Magd. coll. elected 15 Feb. 1604. (4) Bartholemew Warner M. D. of St. John's coll. 12 Apr. 1617, buried in Magd. parish church in the north suburb of Oxon, 26 Jan. 1618, by the body of Anne Donin on his sometimes wife. (5) Edw. Lapworth M. D. of Magd. coll. originally of St. Albans hall, 9 Aug. 1619. He died at Bath about the 23 May 1636, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul there, having before resigned this lecture. (6) John Bainbridge M. D. 25 May 1635. (7) Edw. Greaves M. D. of Allsouls coll. 14 Nov. 1643. (8) Dan Whister M. D. of Mert. coll. 1 Aug. 1650. (9) Rich. Lydall M. A. of Mert. coll. and student in phys. 1 Aug. 1653. (10) Edm. Dickinson MED. D. of Mert. coll. succeeded Dr. Lydall, and after him hath been two or three, or more.

[An interesting and judicious account of this celebrated physician will be found in Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, 8vo. 1780, but this writer, as well as Wood, is ignorant of the various church preferments which Lynaacre possessed. On the 23rd of October 1599, at the death of Thomas Hobby, the incumbent, he was presented to the rectory of Mersham, Kent, which he resigned within a month. (Reg. Warham.) December 14, in the same year, he was installed into the prebend of Eston, in the church of Wells, (Reg. Wells.) In 1510 he obtained the church of Hawkeheres (perhaps Hawkehurst) vacant by the resignation of Stephen Berworth, to which he was presented by the Abbey of Battle, and which he resigned in 1524. (Reg. Warham.) August 24, 1517, he was appointed by the king prebend of the chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster. (Rymer, Padox. xiii. 507.) Baker (MS. notes to his copy) says, that he had the church of Hollesworth in the diocese of Exeter given him, March 6, 1518, by the king, and in the same year, October 17, he became prebendary of South Newbald, in the church of York; and on the 9th of April, 1519, he was admitted precentor in the same church. (Willis Survey of Cathedrals, 4to. 1. 103, 75.) December 22, 1520, he was ordained priest, being then rector of Wigan, Lancashire. (Reg. Fitz James, bp. Lond.)

From an extract out of Tho. Caii Thidieicr or Examen libri Joh. Caii de Antio, Cantab. MS. in Trinity college library, Cambridge, page 103, (which differs from that printed by Hearne in 1739, page 108) Baker supposes Lynaacre to have entered at Cambridge, and adds, that this circumstance might probably determine him to found one of his three lectures at that university, though he took no degree there. Non gravis tamen ut aliis duo (Ridiculum et Crayfordum plur. nominavertur; qui Oxonia Cantabrigian migraverunt,) tibi etiam notissimas nominare Lancebum diceo et Redmannum—quorum hic in collegio Corporis Christi sub piae Memoriae Joli Clai-mundo praeside, adolescentiam egit; ille collega Aniunaram collegii, sive ut nostro more loquar, socius fuit; vir adeo eruditionece celebris nominis ac famae suae quidam doctores vestras, illustre, etiam tantam in literis excellentiam, exulat, ejus ostia, in marmoreum sumptuosus operis liceelmum suam impenissis, ac si divus fecest, in Paulino reposuisset.

In addition to the pieces already given from Galen should be noticed 1. De teandis Sanitatis, Paris, 1517, Colon. 1526, Lugd. 1550; 2. De pulsuum usu, by Pyson, 4to. 1502; 3. De motu muscularum, Pyson, 4to. 1522; 4. De nature facultatibus, Pyson, 4to. 1523; 5. De symptomatum differentia, by Colinus, 1528; and by Colinus at Paris, who reprint.d all his translations. 6. De modo medendi, sive de morbis curandis, Paris, 1556, 8vo. This was revised by Budaeus, and reprinted at Paris, 1528, by Colinus. He also translated De diebus critipin from Paulus Regiinetus, which was added to Colinus's reprint of De pulsuum usu, in 1528. Herbert notices Melzer's Herbal practicata by doc-tor Lynaacre translatae out of Latin into English, 12mo. Lond. by Wyer. It may be added, that the Cambridge edition of the treatise De Temperamentis, is the first book printed in England, in which the Greek type was introduced.

2 They were endowed with the minor of Tracy in Kent. The two lectures in Oxford (one of twelve pounds a year, the other of six,) were not settled till December 10, 1549, by the survivor of his trustees, Cuthbert Tonstall, the deprived bishop of Durham, at the instance of Dr. Rainolds, warden of Merton college. He fixed them in that college, as it was famous for medical students. The lecturers were obliged to explain Hippocrates and Galen to the younger students. If there were none in that college capable of performing this duty, these lectures might be read by pro- per persons chosen from any other society.]
Lynacæ’s epitaph is printed at length in the
Biographia, p. 2279, and a Latin letter to arch-
bishop Warham may be found in Fuller’s Worthies,
edit. 4to, i. 258, inserted there, says the quainnt
author, ‘for the quickness of conceit and purity
of style therein.’

THOMAS NIGHTINGALE, who writes him-
self Philomelus, was born in London, and educated,
if I mistake not, under Will. Lilly, before he
 taught in Paul’s school, by whose endeavours he
came excellent for the Latin tongue and poetry.
Afterwards being sent to this university, he made
proficiency in logicks, philosophicks, and the
civil law. Which last being the faculty he was
 noted for, was admitted bachelour thereof in Janu-
ary, 1515. Hence, he retired to his native place,
where for his wit and innocent mirth he was held
in admiration by his contemporaries, especially for
the things he published, as

De obitu Johannis Coel Carmen.

In mortem Gulielmi Lilli Elegie. With other
matters of the like nature, which I have not yet
seen. He was in great esteem among men, in the
sixteenth year of king Hen. 8, but when he died,
I know not.

[Wood has taken the account of Nightingale’s
works from Bale, (Cent. ix. 4.) who must have seen
the productions, as he gives the commencement
of each:

1. Multum defcrat Lacedemon.’
2. Phangite, Pierides, facundus.’

Knight in his Life of Coel introduces him (but
certainly without any foundation, if we may be-
lieve Wood,) as a person educated at St. Paul’s
school, and says his two pieces ‘ are both very
scarce,’ from which it may be inferred they were
printed. I cannot discover that this was the case.]

JOHN DE COLORIBUS, by birth an out-
lander, by profession a black frier, was a reader of
divinity in this university several years, in the
reign of king Hen. 8, and proceeded in divinity
1517. Afterwards he became a favourite of car-
dinal Wolsey, by whose power he was appointed
one of the learned doctors of the university to
write against Luther, and in 1525 he was by him
promoted to be a member of his new erected coll.
at Oxon, but in what capacity I know not. He
hath written,

Tract. contra doctrinam M. Lutheri, an. 1592;
with other things which I have not yet seen,
written when he was in great esteem among the
Oxonians in fifteen hundred twenty and five,
(17 of Hen. 8,) and after.

THOMAS RICHARD was from his youth
trained up in religion and learning, and when
in his manly years, he took upon him the habit
of a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Tavi-
stock in Devonshire, (in which county, I pre-
sume, he drew his first breath,) and afterwards
"passing a course of studies among his brethren
"of the same order in Gloucester coll., he was called
"home; and being poetically inclined, he trans-
"lated into English verse, "De Consolatione Philosophici,
which hav-
"ing done at the desire of Rob. Langton, esq.

[Claruit

am. 1525, they were printed in the said exempt
monastery of Tavistock, [about] in that year. 1525.

Long before this man’s time, did our famous poet
of Oxford called Jeoffry Chaucer translate the said
books into English, [Bodl. E. 5. 7. Th.] and a little
after the said Tho. Richard’s time, one George
Colville, otherwise Coldwell, an Oxford student
also, for some time did the like, printed at Lond.
in 1556, in quarto. This translation of Coldwell’s was
printed in two columns in every page, having the
English in one col. and the Lat. in another. Sir
Rich. Graham, bar. and viscount Preston (some-
times of Ch. Ch.) did also translate into English,
and illustrated with notes the said five books,
and was finished in the year 1610. See the preface to
Camdeni Elizabetha, by Hearne, p. cxxiii. and a
letter to Mr. Bagford, printed in the glossary
to Robert of Gloucester’s Chronicle, under the
word ‘ sire.’ Wattre mentions several manuscript
copies of it, (Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 34.) The
printed copy is of great rarity. Dr. Rawlinson’s,
which formerly belonged to Wanley and after-
wards to Hearne, is now in the Bodleian. It
contains several MS. notes, chiefly glossarial, by
the former antiquary, and the following one on the
first page. ‘ The printer who sett the types for
this book seems to have been either a Dutch-
mann or a German, many words being
printed according to foreign pronunciation, rather
than according to our old English orthography,
not to mention his frequent mistakes, &c.

[By Cawood, again in 1564, and without date. Watt-
H. E. ii. 35, mentions a copy, 4to. 1565.]

This nollman was secretary of state to James II. at
whose abdication he retired to the country. He was af-
terwards tried for a conspiracy to restore that king,
was found guilty and condemned, but had his life granted.
James created him a peer of England, by the title of baron
Esck, but the patent being dated at Versailles, it was re-
jected by the house of lords, so that he pleased his privilege
in vain at the house of lords, and at the Old Bailey, when
sitting for high treason. In 1666, Feb. 4, he was created
M. A. of Oxford. His translation was reprinted, 4vo. Lon-
don, 1712.]

[28]
These few lines shew the nature of the translation.

'Quamvis fluentes diuines, Philo loquitur.
Ali were hyt that the ryche couetous
Had of gold ful rennyng a ryuer,
And also fele of stones precyous,
As in his necke he myght his seluen here:
And oxen on fylede lysz lawdes for to cyre,
Hys besyuesse yet, tyt that he shal dem
He wyll not leue, ne when he lyeth on here,
Al hys ryches ne sial hym not connue.'

Sign. G iv.]

WILLIAM de MELTON was a Yorkshireman
born, as it seems; had part of his education
among the Oxonians, and at length being famed
for his great knowledge in philosophy, divinity,
and for his admirable way of preaching, became
chancellor of the cathedral church at York, on
the resignation of William Langton D.D. in the
month of January 1495, to which office the pre-
bynder of Loughton in the said church being an-
exed, he was admitted thereunto by the name of
Will. Melton 13 Jul. 1498. This person some
call Gall Melton, and report without, that he
was chancellor of Paris, and by order a Domini-
can, but how true it is (seeing that Baleus mentions
no such thing) I cannot yet discern. His
writings are,

Postilla in XII Prophehas. MS. in the library
of the Dominicans at Bononia in Italy.

Comment. in Epist. ad Hebreos. MS. in the said
library; the beginning of which is 'Narrabo no-
men tuum,' &c.

Sermones in Evangelion.

Com. in Pentateuchum, with other things men-
tioned by Baleus. He concluded his last day
in the latter end of the year fifteen hundred
and twenty and eight, and was bury'd either in
the cathedral church at York, or in the church of
Ackland (in which town he made his will 20 Aug.
1526,) whereupon his chancellorship was bestowed
on Hen. Trallat's licence in divinity, in Feb-
uary 1527, by Act. 15.

[23]

W. Melton was master of Master house in
Cambridge, A. M. 1479, S. T. B. 1500, S. T. P.
1490; and never of any other university that I
know of. Baker. Besides the pieces already mentioned, Bale says that he wrote: 1. De illis exarninandis, qui trans initii percutiunt. 2. In Danielum Comment. 3. In Machabees. 4. De Musica cælesti: with other things. Cent. ix. 12.]

JOHN SKELTON, the eminent poet of his
time, was originally, if not nearly, descended from
the Skeltons of Cumberland; and had been
educated in this university, as Joh. Baleus testeth,
who stiles him Oxoniae poeta laureatus, because
highly renowned among men for his poetry and
philology. Afterwards taking holy orders, he was
made rector of Dyas in Norfolk, where, and in the
diocese, he was esteemed more fit for the
stage, than the pew or pulpit. The reader is now
to know that one John Skelton was made 1 year of
Dultyng in the diocese of Bath and Wells an. 1512.
upon the promotion of Hugh Ynge to the
see of Meath in Ireland; where having continued
some years without a degree, (as some chancel-
ors, archdeacons, nay priors, abbots, and deans,
having done in their respective times and places)
did retire to Oxon, study there with leave from
his diocesan, and in July 1518, (10 Hen. 8) was
admitted to the extraordinary reading of any book
of the decreals, that is to the degree of bachel.
degress, in which some call the canon law. The
next year 1 he found him to be made rector of West-
quamtoked in the said diocese, by the name and
title of John Skelton, bachel. of decrees; and in
1525, rector of Clotworthley there. But this Joh.
Skelton I cannot take to be the same with him
that was the poet and rector of Dyase; who
having been guilty of certain crimes, (as most poets are,) at least not agreeable to his coat, fell
under the heavy censure of Rich. Nykke bishop
of Norwich his diocesan; especially for his scolls
and ill language against the monks and domini-
[23]
Reasons why he goeth not to the Court.

Inveotive against Will. Lilly the Grammarian—This being written in verse and very carping, was returned in its kind by the grammarian.

Epitaphs on several Kings, Princes, and Nobles—Two or more of which you may see in a book intituled: Reges, Reginae, Nobles & alti in Ext. colligita. B. Petri Westmonast. sepulchri, usque ad an. 1600, published by Will. Camden. Lond. 1600, qu. See more in Will. Baldewyn among these writers under the year 1564. I have seen another book of Skelton bearing this title.

Hereafter followeth a little Book called Colyn Clout, compiled by Master Skelton Poet Laureate—Printed in an old Engl. char. at London in 8vo. without date, by Abraham Veale, much about the time, as I conceive, of the author's death. The beginning of it is,

What can it avayle
To drive forth a swane
Or to make a sayle, &c.

Poetical Fancies and Satyrs. Lond. 1512, oct.

Verses on the creation of Arthur prince of Wales—and other things which are slightly and unsatisfactorily set down by Baleus and his follower Pitiusus. At length, our poet dying in his sanctuary, was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Margaret within the city of Westminster, in the hundred twentieth and nine, (21 Hen. 8.)

Over his grave was this inscription soon after put: Johannis Skeltonus vates pietus hic situs est. Animam egit (eject) XFX Juni an. Dom. MDXXIX. Near to his body was afterwards buried an old court poet called Tho. Churchyard, and not in the church porch, as certain old rhimes tell you, beginning thus,

Come Alecto, and lend me thy torch,
To find a Churchyard in a church-porch.'

I find another John Skelton, who lived in the time of King Hen. 4, but he was a D. of D. and a Dominican (as I have elsewhere told you) and therefore I conceive it the reason why Baleus stileth this poet Dr. of divinity, which no other

[Whi come ywas to courte, 8vo. without date, by Robert Toy, again by John Wyghte, and again by Wytsn. Whalsay.]

[The Bishop Nicholson in his Historical Library, p. 19, saith, that Skelton first collected the epitaphs of our kings, &c. that he buried in the abbey. But Mr. Widmore in his history of the abbey (4to. 1731, p. 5) apprehends this to be no otherwise true than that, when he, in order to avoid the anger of cardinal Wolsey, had taken sanctuary at Westminster, to recommend himself to Isip the abbat at that time, he made some copies of verses to the memories of K. Henry 7 and his queen, and his mother the countess of Richmond, and perhaps some other persons buried in that church. Deliafield's Account of Jesters, Poets, &c. Ms. among Gough's collection at Oxford.]

[Veale's earliest work known, with a date, is Bale's Acta, 8vo. 1553, so that Wood's surmise must be erroneous. Another edition of Colyn Clout was printed by Godfray, and one by Wyghte, without date.]

[In Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox. 1553, p. 65, a, b.

In cent. 8, num. 60.]
author beside himself doth. Another John Skelton I find, who was confirmed abbot of Whitby in Yorkshire (upon the death of Tho. Bolton) by the archb. of York, 6 Nov. 1413.

To Skelton’s pieces must be added, 1. The Nigromansir a most moral entertainde and a pitie, written by maister Skelton laureate, and plaied before the king and other estates at Woodstake on Palmes Sundaie, 4to. by Wynken de Worde, 1556. Skelton’s English Poetry, ii. 360, for the plot and characters. Ritson (Bibl. Poet.) doubted the existence of such a book, but I have so frequently seen and handled volumes mentioned by Warton and denied to exist by Ritson, that I have no doubt as to the authenticity of the account.

2. A right delectable treatise upon a goodly garlande and chaplet of Lawrel, 4to. by Richard Faukes, 1583. 3. Magnificence a goodly and merry interlude, folio, by Rastell, printed in or about 1539, of which a perfect copy is in the university library at Cambridge, D. 4, 8, and an imperfect one among Garrick’s books in the British museum.


Skelton’s works were partially collected and printed in 12mo. by Richard Lant, again by John Day, again by Richard Kele, again by A. Kyson, and again by A. Scholiker, without a date. Marsh printed one in 8vo. 1568, and one without date, besides which another appeared from John Wight in 8vo. 1586. In 1726 a collection of Skelton's works was printed in 8vo. which contains all his smaller poetical pieces.

After the copious account of Skelton with the diffuse quotations from his pieces, given by Warton, (History of English Poetry, ii. 336-360), any considerable specimen would be superfluos. The following is at least destitute of the author’s usual grossness and obscenity. It is taken from the commencement of Speake Parot. (Bodl. 8vo. L. 79. Art.)

4 Mi name is parrot, a bird of paradise,

By nature devisd, of a wonderfull kind;

Dienteli dictated with diuers deliciate spices,

Tyl Euphrates that flode, driveth me into fayde,

Where men of that countrey be fortune me find,

And send me to goodly Ladys of estate;

Then parrot must have an almon or a date.

A cage curiously curwen with syluer pin,

Properly paynted, to be my courctoure;

A myrrour of glasse that I may stote therein;

These maides full mckely w’y many a diuers flour

Fresdely they dresse, and make sweete my boure:

With, ’t spoke parrot, I pray you, ful courteously thei say;

‘Parrot is a goodly byrd, a prettie popageye.’

With my becke bent, my little wanton eye,

My feders freshe as is the emrawde grene;

About my necke a circlet lyke the ryche rubye,

My lyttile legges, my fete both sete and cleane,

I am a minyon to waye upon the queene.

‘My proper parrot, my lyttile prettie foole,’

With ladys I leerne, and go with them to schole.

Skelton was very severe against the Scots, by which he gave.offence to many. He replied to them in his general strain:

‘I am now constandrayned, and waywardly to wrangle,

With wordes notlynge gell,

Fayned.

Against this my makynge,

This ineucte to make, yege.

For some people sake, Their males thereat

That lust for to iangell, shakynge, &ke.

A whole length portrait of Skelton poetac is at the back of the title of his Treatise upon a goodly garlande, which has been lately copied for the British Bibliographer; and it seems as if another head of him was extant in his treatise against a comely constrawne, by Pyson. See Censura Lit. ii. 190.]

THOMAS SPENSER son of Leonard Spenser of the city of Norwich, having from his youth been much addicted to learning and piety, especially the last, became afterwards a Carthusian in the monastery of that order at Henton in Somersetshire; whence for a time he receded to Oxon, (as several of his order did) to improve himself, or to pass a course, in theology. After his return he obtained so much leisure from his divine exercise, as to write several matters relating to his faculty; among which were,

Comment. in Epist. D. Pauli ad Galatas.

Triologle between Tho. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and W. Repps—which book was written partly to shew the great complaints of Bilney and Latimer, two protestants, had against the said Repps a Roman catholick, the same person, I presume, who became bishop of Norwich, in 1536. As for

9 Balcus ut sup. cent. 9, num. 6, & Thed. Petr. in Bib. Cartusiana, edit. Col. 1629, p. 254.

1 He was a doctor of laws, and fellow of Trinity hall, Cambridge. KENNER.]
our author Spenser, he gave up the ghost (after he had spent most of his time in the severities belonging to his order) in fifteen hundred twenty and nine, and was buried in his monastery of Henton before-mentioned, leaving behind him a most rare example of piety.

ROBERT WHITYNTON of Whittington was born in the city of Litchfield, educated partly in grammaticals under John Stanbridge in the school joining to the common gate of Magd. coll. and afterwards made a considerable progress in logicals and philosophicals, but in what coll. or hall it appears not. However his delight being much in the teaching of youth, he became so excellent in that way, that it was thought, especially by those that favoured him, that he surpassed W. Lillye. In the beginning of the year 1513, (5 Hen. 8) he* supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, under the name and title of Rob. Whittingdon a secular chaplain, and a scholar of the art of rhetorick, that whereas he had spent 14 years in the study of the said art, and 12 years in the informing of boys, it might be sufficient for him that he might be laureated. This supplication being granted, he was (after he had composed 100 verses, which were stuck up in public places, especially on the door or doors of St. Mary's church,) very solemnly crowned, or his temples adorned with a wreath of laurel, that is, doctored in the arts of grammar and rhetorick, July 4, the same year. At the same time also he was admitted to the reading of any of the logical books of Aristotle, that is, to the degree of bach. of arts, which was then esteemed equal with the degree of doctor of grammar or rhetorick. From that time he always wrote himself in several of his works 2 Protovates Angline, which was much stomached by Will. Horman and W. Lillye, and scorned by others of his profession, who knew him to be conceited, and to set an high value upon himself, more than he should have done. He was then notwithstanding esteemed by many for his great skill he had in the Greek and Latin tongues, for his copious and jocund discourse also, but much blamed by scholars for the biting and sharp reflections used in it, and in his books against several noted persons of his age. His writings were many, of which some were against W. Lillye, Rob. Aldridge, and Will. Horman, who esteemed him a man of great vanities; a catalogue of some of which follow.

[23]

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2 Fuller, in his usual quaint style, says he might have been greater, if he would have been less; pride prompting him to cope with his conquerors, whom he mistook for his match. The first of these was Will. Lillie, though there was as great a difference between these two grammarians as between a verb defective and one perfect in all the requisites thereof. Worthy, ii. 503.

DEDIFICIATUR JUSTITiae SERVANDAE, IN REIPUBLICAE ADMINISTRATIONE, MS. IN 4TO. WRITTEN IN VERSE TO, AND IN PRAISE OF CARDOV. WOLSEY. THE BEGINNING OF WHICH IS, *QUE RES IN TERRE, &c. BEFORE IT IS AN EPIGRAM, AND AN EPISTLE IN PROSE, WRITTEN ON, AND TO, THE SAID CARDINAL BY OUR AUTHOR WHITYNTON.

DE QUATUOR VIRTUTIBUS CARDINALIS, MS. WRITTEN TO THE SAID CARDINAL IN PROSE: THE BEGINNING IS, *CUM TUIS MULTIFARIIUS VIRTUES, &c. THESE TWO BOUND TOGETHER, ARE IN BODLIE'S LIBRARY.

VULGARIS, & DE INSTITUTU GRAMMATICOLARI OPUSCULUM, LIBELLUM SUO DE CONCINNITATE GRAMMATICAE ACCOMODATUM, & IN QUATUOR PARTES DIGESTUM*. PRINTED AT LONDON BY WYNKYN DE WORDE, [1521], 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, IN LAT. AND ENG. HAVING BEEN PRINTED SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE. TIS THE SAME, IF I MISTAKE NOT, WITH HIS GRAMMAR PRINTED AT LONDON 1500 QU.

SECUNDA PARIS GRAMMATICAE, DE SYLLABIS & EJUS QUANTITATE. LOND. [1513], 1516, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1528, &c. WITH WHICH IS BOUND UP THIS FOLLOWING.

WHITTONTONI EDITIO, Cum interpretamento Francisci Nigri, Diomedes de accentu in pedestri oratione potius quam soluta observando. Printed there the same year[s].

DE NOMINUM APPELLATIORE, DEORUM, DEORUM, HEROUm, HEROINARUM, LOCORUM; SYNOMONIUM. LOND. 1514, QU.

DE EPITHEIS DEORUM, DEORUM, HEROUm, HEROUIN. CLAR. VIRORUM, & ANIMALUM.

DE CARITATIBUS FORMATIS TAM PEDIESTRI, QUAM SOLUTO SERMONE.

EXPERIENCIAS DE VIRTUTIS IMMORALTATIBI.

DE VETERUM ROMANORUM MAGNATIS. THESE FOUR LAST WERE PRINTED WITH HIS DE NOMINUM APPELLATORIUM, &c.

DE OCTO PARTIBUS ORATIONIS*. LOND. 1513, [109], 23, ECC. [1525], 1527, 1530, 1532, QU.

DE NOMINUM GENERIBUS. LOND. 1521, [1522], 1524, &c. QU.

DE PREETERITIS & SUPINIS. LOND. 1524, [1525], 1526, &c. QU.

DE NOMINUM DECLINATIONE. LOND. 1528, [1524], 1527, QU.

* This is the copy presented by the author to Wolsey. It is fairly written on vellum, and has the cardinal's arms illuminated on the first page. MSS. Boll. 526. The pieces here mentioned, are both printed by Wynkyn (Wynand) de Word, 4to. 1519, with * ejusdem Rob. Whittoni, in claris. Scheltonis Lovaniensis poete laudes, epigrammata ad Carolum Brandon et Tho. Horman, alias. Beazer, Secundae Dibdin's Printing, i. 181; Cardeni Annals, ed. Hearne, p. 55.

† [The work here alluded to was printed in 1515, and 1519, by de Worde, with this title, Whittingtonus de Conciusitate grammaticae et constructione, 4to.]

‡ [These were printed in 1517, 1519, 1523, 1524, 1526, 1527, by Wynken de Worde under this title: Rob. Whittoni Litchfield, Grammaticae magistri et prothomata Anglie in flore. Gra. Acad. laurate; lusciationes, 4to.]

‡ [Horman says that this was stolen from Stanbridge.]
De Heteroclitis. Lond. [1523] 1524, [1525, 1526, 1527] qu. Syntaxis, Lond. [1519], 1524, [1527, 1529, 1533] qu. Epistola ad Gul. Hormannum. Lond. 1521, qu. Responsa contra Gul. Hormannum in recitation literarum. Lond. 1521, qu. in long and short verses; with other thunders, which may be seen in Belinus, who tells us, that he was in great renown for his learning in fifteen hundred and thirty, (22 Hen. 8) but when he died, or where he was buried, I cannot yet find. See more of him in W. Liliy, and Wili. Hormann.

Whittington’s grammatical works were printed so frequently, that the mere dates of their appearance would take up more room than can be well spared for such a subject. The curious reader however will find them all described in Amens’s History of Printing, as enlarged by Herbert and Dibdin. Wood has confounded some of them by supposing various parts of the same volume to be distinct treatises.

Whittington was a great translator for the use of his scholars. His works of this nature were:
1. A translation of Erasmus de Civilitate morum puerilium, 1529, 1534, &c. 12mo. 2. The three books of Tollye’s offices bothe in Latine tongue and in English, 1524, 1540, 8vo. 3. A fruteful worke of Marcus Aureus, Seneca, named the formes and rul of honest lyagye, 1546, 4to. 4. A Paradox of M. T. Cicero, 16mo. 1540. 5. The Myrrour or Glass of manners and yseadome, from Seneca, 8vo. 1547. 6. The remedies agaynst all casuall choances, from the same, 8vo. 1547. At the end of Hormann’s Antibochondia we have De verborum fornis by Whittington. Tanner, 763.

"JOHN BLYSSE, a learned physician of his time, was born in the diocese of Bath and Wells, elected prob. fellow of Merton coll. 1509, being then esteemed an excellent disputant in philosophy. Afterwards he proceeded in arts, entered on the physic line, went to London and practised that faculty, accumulated the degrees in phys. an. 1525, and afterwards became one of the coll. of physicians. He hath written something of his faculty, and hath made certain Astronomical Tables, as it appears from some of the records of Mert. coll. but they have long since been lost among many of the elebutions of some of the fellows of that house that had been much conversant in astronomy. He died in the Blackfryers in London in the month of April in fifteen hundred and thirty, and was buried in the church belonging to the said fryers there, leaving then this character behind him among the society of Mert. coll. where it doth yet stand upon record, that he was Medicus & Astronomus quam doctus."

ROBERT SHIRWODE received his first breath in the city of Coventry, whence being translated to the university of Oxon, made a considerable progress in logics, but mort, by far in the Hebrew and Greek languages. Thence, in his mature years, he went to Brabant, where, about the year 1519, he succeeded Robert Wakfield an English man in the reading the Hebr. lecture to the academins of that place. But he reading there only for a month, went to other universities, and had a book of his composition published, bearing this title, "Liber Hebraorvm Comicitatvs, seu Ecclesias-ten, super ad veritatem Hebraicae, considerationem, cum nominitis annotationibus Chaldeis, & quorundam Rabbinorvm sententias, textus obscuros atiqvus literarum explanantibus. Antw. 1523, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 12. Th. Seld.] dedicated to one Joh. Webe (whom he calls ‘monarchorvm decus’) prior of the monastery of the Benedictins at Coventry. In the title of which book he is not stiled doctor, and therefore I presume he had that degree conferred on him after that time, but in what university I cannot yet tell. Joh. Bale and his follower Pitseus do stile him ‘doctor Oxoniensis,’ but the truth is, in all my researches, I cannot find that he took that degree there, unless under another name. He the said Dr. Shirwode hath also various Sermons extant, as those authors report, who also tell us that he was in high esteem among learned men in fifteen hundred and thirty, but when he died, or where he was buried, I am altogether as yet ignorant.


JOHN SKUISH. a Cornish man born, was conversant for a time among the Oxonian muse, either in Exeter coll. or in Hart. hall, but whether he took a degree, it appears not. However by the help of an happy genius, accompanied with industry, prudence, and dexterity, he obtained a name among men, and was held in great esteem by several of the nobility for his proficiency in various sorts of learning. At length being re-

8 [A lytell Book of good warnes for Childern, now lately compiled and put forth by Erasmus Kterodan in latyne tongue with interpretation of the same into the vulgare Englyshe tonge, by Robert Whynynbnu Laureate Poete, 8vo. printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1522, pene me. He seems to have been then living. Baken.]

[When Bale published his 4to. edition in 1540, at pages 251, 252, he has these words, ‘subsequentum xxi Auctorum (quoniam adhuc in carme vivum) prætcri scripta et nomina ad præsens pauca commemo, &c.’ Rob. Whittington is one of these 30; but if he were then living, he must have been very old. Baken.]
ceived into the family of the great cardinal Thomas Wolsey, was by him entrusted with many matters of consequence. All which he performing with singular fidelity, was made one of his cabinet council, and by him promoted to places of trust. At leisure times he improved his natural genius by the reading of histories, as well ancient as modern; which at length being made easy to him by the help of a good memory, composed several little books, as,

Chroniconum Epitome, in one book.

De bello Trojano, lib. 1, and, as it is probable, other things in the time of Hen. 8, and before and after the said cardinal's fall. The time when he surrendered up his last breath is yet unknown, as also the place of his sepulture.

[Bale says that Skilish was 'Wulsio cardinalia consilia.' Fuller (Worthies, i. 217.) adds, I have some presumptions to conclude him inclined to the protestant reformation.']

SIMON FISH, a zealous man for the reformation of abuses in the church, was born in Kent, and after he had been instructed in academical learning, he retired to Gray's inn in Holbourn to obtain knowledge in the municipal law. About which time one Mr. Roo or Roe, having composed a play, wherein one part deeply reflected on cardinal Wolsey, he undertook, when divers refused, to act it: For which being soon after forced to leave the nation, he found out Will. Tyndale in Germany, with whom for a time he sorted himself. In 1527, or thereabouts, he made a little book enter.

The Supplication of Beggars—The beginning of which is, 'Most lamentably complaineth their woful misery,' &c. It containeth a great deal of bitter stuff against bishops, abbots, priors, monks, fryers, &c. and indeed against the generality of the clergy. In 1528, a copy of it was sent to the lady Anne Bulleyne; which, after perusal, she gave to the king, who did not dislike it, and soon after were divers copies scattered in London streets, which was complained of by the cardinal to the said king. Afterwards the cardinal being out of favour, the author Fish was sent for home, and graciously countenanced by the king for what he had done. About which time he translated from Dutch into English, The sum of the Scriptures, which was also published and well approved. At length being overthrown by the perilence, died of it in fifteen hundred thirty and one, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan (in the West.) Afterwards James Baynham, son

of sir Alex. Baynham of Glocestershire knight, married his widow; which James being a zealous protestant, suffered death soon after in the flames, as you may see in the Acts and Mon. of the Church, written by Jo. Fox.

[The Supplication is supposed to have been written in 1524. It was first printed about 1528, (Herbert, Typ. Ant. 492.) again in 1546, (Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 280,) and reprinted in Fox's Acts and Monuments, edit. folio, 1583, p. 1014. It was answered by sir Thomas More, see col. 84, and was one of the volumes prohibited with the New Testament by Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of London. Sir Thomas More says of the author—'And thisy good zecle had ye wote well Symon Fise had when he made the Supplicacio of beggers. But God gave him suche grace afterwarde he was sory for his good zeale, & repented hymselfe, and came into the church agayne, and forsake and forswarre all the whole hill of those heresyes, out of which the fountain of that same good zeale sparge.' Apology, (Works, edit. fol. Lond. 1557, p. 681, col. 1. c.]

Bishop Tanner ascribeth to Fish, The boke of merchants rightly necessary to all folkes, newly made by the lord Pantapole; and The spiritual nosegay. See Bibl. Britan. 290.]

JOHN BATMANSON, a person most noted while living, for his great piety and learning, did, after he had been instructed in sophistry, enter into the most holy order of the Carthusians, abiding in the house commonly called the Charter-house, near to London. In his elder years he became the head or prior of that house, and about that time, or rather before, was conversant in the theological faculty with us, but whether he took a degree therein, (tho' supplicite he did oppose to dignity,) it appears not. This person being intimate with Dr. Edw. Lee, afterwards archbishop of York, did, at his intreaty, write Animadversiones in Annotat. Erasmi in Nov. Testam. Which animadversiones he retracted in another piece.

Tract. contra Doctrinam M. Lutheri. This also he retracted in another book.

Comment. in Cantica Cantorum. Institutions for novices. Of the contempt of the world.

De Christo duodeni, a homily. Other things he hath written which Jo. Baleus and Theod. Petrius do mention; the last of which saith that he died 10 Nov. in fifteen hundred thirty and one, and that he was buried in the chappel belonging to the Charter-house. John Houghton prior of Beaunvalle in Nottinghamshire, sometimes a Carthusian of the said house, was elected prior in his place, and about 4 years after suffered death by hanging, for denying the king's supremacy.

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RICHARD KEDERMYSTER, a Worcestershire man born, taking his surname as I conceive, from a market town so called in that country, was at 15 years of age received into the monastery of Benedictines at Winchcombe in Glossestershire, and at 19 sent to Gloucester coll. in the N. W. suburb of Oxon, to obtain theological and other learning, (in which college was an apartment belonging to the said monastery, called Winchcombe lodgings) where spending three years and an half, was sent for home; at which time being about 22 years of age, he was by the favour of his patron and fount of his studies John Twynning lord abbatt, and by the decree of the chapter of the said monastery of Winchcombe, made scholar or master thereof. In the 3d of Hen. 7, Dom. 1497, he was elected lord abbatt on the death of the said Twynning, and now how he made it flourish like to a little university, you may see elsewhere. In the year 1500, being then D. D. he travelled to Rome, where tarrying more than a year, did improve himself much in learning and experience. Afterwards he became a frequent preacher, and a great man in the court of king Hen. 8. In the seventh year of that king, Dom. 1513, he preached a sermon at Paul's-cross, while the Parliament sate, in maintenance of the exemption of the clergy from temporal judges: At which time were great agitations between the clergy and the said monopoly, called Winchcombe rational liberties: whereupon arising a great dispute between those parties, one Dr. Hen. Standish guardian of the convent of the Franciscans in London, did, in an assembly of bishops, judges, and others, maintain the contrary. Soon after there was a grand committee of bishops and judges in the house of the Black-Fryers in London assembled, to discuss that matter; which being ended, articles were exhibited against the said Standish for being a promoter of all evils.

Concerning this affair, the reader may observe the account given of it in the History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet, lib. 1, p. 12, edit. 1681, in these words, (Anno 4 Hen. 8, it was enacted by parliament, that all robbers and murderers should be denied the benefit of the clergy, except all such as were within the holy orders of a bishop, priest, and deacon, and continue in force till the next parliament. But this gave great offence to the clergy, who had no mind to suffer their immunities to be touched or lessened; and judging if the laity made bold with inferior orders, they would proceed farther against sacred orders; therefore as their opposition was such, that the act not being continued, did determine at the next parliament, which was in the 5th year of Hen. 8, (1513) so they not satisfied with that, resolved to fix a censure in that act, as contrary to the franchises of the holy church. And the abbatt of Winchcombe, Richard Kedermyster, being more forward than the rest, during the session of parliament, (7 Hen. 8, 1515,) he said openly in a sermon at Paul's-cross, that that act was contrary to the law of God, and to the liberty of the holy church, and that all that assented to it, as well spiritual as temporal persons, had by so doing incurred the censures of the church. And for confirmation of his opinion, he published a book to prove, that all clerks, whether of the greater or lower orders, were sacred, and exempted from all temporal punishments by the secular judge, even in temporal causes. In this he was opposed by Hen. Standish, who maintained the contrary. Many other things may be said of our author Kedermyster, as they were noted by himself in his life, written in the History or Catalogue of the Abbats of Winchcombe; (which history I shall anon mention) but the book being burnt, and when I saw it I did not in the least dream that I should write these Athenae Oroniensae, they are therefore here omitted. The books that he wrote are these, Tractatus contra doctrinam M. Lutheri; finished in the year 1521. See in Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. lib. 1, p. 247, and lib. 2, p. 33, a wherein is mention made of his book De venis, which, I presume, is the same with that against Luther. I have also seen a register sometime belonging to Winchcombe abbay, which was totally composed by our author, an. 1523, containing first, Historia foundationis Monasterii de Winchcomb, in com. Glouc. The beginning of the preface to which is, 'Quoniam antiqua testimonio de prima nostris Winchelcombensis canobii institutione, &c. Which preface, with part of the history, you may see in the first vol. of Monasticon Anglicanum, p. 188. And secondly, Catalogus vel Historia Abbatum Monast. de Winchcomb in com. Gloce. This catalogue or history commences from one German, who was appointed abbat of Winchcombe by S. Oswald bishop of Worcester, in the 7th year of king Edgar, an. Dom. 988, and reaches down to the author Rich. Kedermyster. In the said register also (which contains these matters,) lib. 1, fol. xi is set down at large the story of the life of St. Patrick, and of the antiquity of Glastenbury abbey, which you may see in Monast. Anglic. vol. 1, p. 11. Also Renocatto privilegiorum, chartarum,
ac aliorfum munimentorum Monasterii de Winchcomb, &c. This register of Winchcombe, (in which these things are,) containing at least five books, or parts, came, after the dissolution of the abbey there, into obscure hands. At length it being produced by an ordinary farmer at an assize held at Gloucester, for the proof of some matter then in question, at which sir Will. Morton lord of the site of Winchcombe abbey was present; he by some device got it out of the farmer's hands, as belonging more properly to him, and kept it sometimes in his house at Kidlington in Oxfordshire, and sometimes in his lodgings at Sergents-Inn in Fleet-street, London. But so it was, that the said sir William, (who was one of the justices of the King's-Bench) being in his Norfolk circuit, at what time the dreadful conflagration of London happened (which was Sept. 2, S. &c. 1666,) the said book, with other of his goods, and the inn it self was totally consumed to ashes. Whether there be any other copy left, I am not certain: sure it is, that Dr. Sam. Fell of Ch. Ch. in Oxon. had a copy of it (written either in vellum or parchment) about 1690, as by some notes taken thence (as then remaining in his custody,) which I have seen, doth manifestly appear; but from whence he had it, or to whom it did afterwards return (for I think he borrowed it) I know not. Sir Will. Moreton also showed it to me in his house at Kidlington several extracts made from that copy, which was sometimes in his hands, written by one of his clerks, but, in many material things, false. Which extracts, I presume, are in the hands of his son sir James Moreton. As for our learned and curious author Rich. Kedermyst, he gave way to fate, to the great reluctancy of all that knew the virtue and piety of the man, in fifteen hundred thirty and one, or thenceabouts; and was buried in his own church of Winchcombe abbey: on which church he had before done great cost, and inclosed the abbey it self towards the town, with a main stone wall, ex quadro saeco.

[Renovatio privilegiorum cartarum ac aliori munimentorum monasterij dui virgini Maria glorious; Kenelm et Martinis de Winchelmane; lahore, studio, atq; industria d'ini Richardi Kedermyster divina miseratione in codem loco tunc abbatis recognita atq; collecta, a prima fundatione eiusdem loci etiam quando scripta et aijis scriptis de antiquitatibus privilegiis et doatione fi[lat] monasterij vo; ad tempora nostra recolligi atq; transcribi poterunt: feliciter incipit an. ab Xp[ic] incarnatione millesimo quingentesimo vicecem tertia, regnante regis medio XVII. in Anglia] 1551.

[Translation: Restoration of the charters and other muniments of the abbey church to a certain virgin Maria glorious; Kenelm and Martin of Winchelcombe; lahore, studio, atq; industrious d'ini Richard Kedermyster divina miseratione in codem loco tunc abbatis recognita atq; collecta, a prima fundatione eiusdem loci etiam quando scripta et aijis scriptis de antiquitatibus privilegiis et doatione fi[lat] monasterij vo; ad tempora nostra recolligi atq; transcribi poterunt: feliciter incipit an. ab Xp[ic] incarnatione millesimo quingentesimo vicecem tertia, regnante regis medio XVII. in Anglia]

testimonia de prima nostri Winchelcombensis cenobiij institutione, et de dotatione eccleci nyce magnæ ex parte tempore Stephani quondam regis Anglie ingenti ignis fragore perierunt—&c. and containis. 1. Laudatio cenobiij Winchelcombensis. 2. Carta gloriosissimi regis Kenulphi de Winchelcombensi cenobiij prima fundatione. 3. De praedijis dominij et possessionibus p' beatissimi rege Kenelphum Winchelcumbensii monasterij collatis.]

RICHARD PAICE, PAGE, or PAGEY, so many ways I find him written, was one of the lights of learning in his time, and therefore commended by Erasmus, (who among several things that he saith of him, is, that he was utriusque literatura callentissimus) and all other heroes of learning in that age. When he was a boy he became a manu minister (as he himself saith) to Tho. Langton bishop of Winchester, and was trained up at school, with others, at his charge: which bishop also believing him to profit in music above his years (for those under his patronage did learn, if capable, that faculty also) did often express to his attendants about him, that seeing he did overcome music easily, his genius therefore was born to greater studies. In short time after, he sent him to Padua in Italy...[which was then most flourishing in literature,) to obtain, or rather advance himself in, good letters, and allowed him an yearly pension to defray his charges. While he was conversant with the muses there, he was much instructed in his studies by Cuith. Tonstall, and Will. Latymer, whom he calls his preceptors; and whether he took a degree there, I find not. After his return into England, he retired to Oxon (where, as I conceive, he had studied for some time before he travelled,) and settled for a time, as 'tis supposed, in Queens coll. (of which his patron T. Langton had been provost) and soon after was received into the service of Dr. (afterward cardinal) Christopher Bainbridge, who succeeded his said patron in that provostship, as I have elsewhere told you. From the service of the said cardinal, he was received into the royal court, where his parts being soon discovered, and his accomplishments made known to the king, was by him made secretary of state, and employed in matters of high concern. In the beginning of 1514, he was admitted probendary of Bagthorpe in the church of York, in the place of Thom. Wolsey, consecrated bishop of Lincoln, and on the 20th of May, the same year, he was made...
archdeacon of Dorset, upon the resignation of Dr. Rob. Langton sometimes of Queens' coll. in this university. Afterwards he was sent in one or more embassies by the king, which he performed with very great honour to himself and the English nation. In 1319, he became dean of St. Paul's cathedral within the city of London, in the death of Dr. John Coleb., and about that time dean of Exeter; but whether he was ever dean of Salisbury it appeareth not. 'Tis true that Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury doth say in the Life and Reign of King Hen. 6, under the year 1536, that Pet. Vannes then archdeacon of Worcester, was not long before that time made co-adjutor to Rich. Pace dean of Salisbury, being then thought commonly distracted and out of his wits. But how that can be, I cannot find, for (1) It doth evidently appear from the registers of that church, that one Raynmond Pade had that deanery conferred upon him 19 Jan. 1509. (2) That in the said registers no mention at all is made of R. Pace as dean; and thirdly, that Pet. Vannes before mentioned, became dean of the said church by virtue of the king's letters, on 3 Feb. 1539, in the place, as it is supposed, of the said Pade, at which time R. Pace had been dead 7 years. In 1521, he being made prebendary of Combe and Harnham in the said church of Sarum, he shewed himself serviceable to the university of Oxon; the members of which would then have had him to adorn their lyceum with a degree, if certain customs belonging thereunto did not hinder him.

Mr. Stow, under an. 1521, saith, 'Pope Leo died this year, whereupon Dr. Pace dean of Paul's was sent to Rome to make friends in behalf of cardinal Wolsey to be made pope, but

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[6] [Bex, &c. dilecto sacello nostro Petri Vannes canonicum Sarului—ihi, qui nuper a nobis—in Colegio in Coercedorem Ricardi Pacey, Decei ecclesie cathedratis Sarum, eo quo alumnus est sensu et mentis erudiebat jam aliquandiu laboraverit, post eumiam laborat in presentia, nominatim, an una admissus existit, curaque regimen et administratio dieti decanatus tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus tibi comitatis.' Pat. 20 Hen. 8, a D. 1526, apud Rymer. tom. xiv. pag. 568, 569. Quer. Whether there be not a mistake in the time of his death, as there is of his age, (viz. 40)? Either he was livyng, or the two deaneries, St. Paul's and Sarum, were vacant some years. Baker.]

[7] [0 January, Le Neve's Fasti. Watts.]


[9] V. I.

[10] Which words coming to Paice's knowledge, so

Adrian the 6th was chosen pope before Dr. Pace was chosen pope before Dr. Pace was come to Rome; this Dr. Pace was a right worthy man, and one that gave in counsel faithful advice, learned he was also, and endowed with many excellent parts and gifts of nature, courteous, pleasant and delighting in music, highly in the king's favour, and well heard in matters of weight. Afterwards our author Paice, who was then esteemed by all ripe in wit, learning, and eloquence, and very expert in foreign languages, was sent in the king's affairs ambassador to Venice; which function there he so discharged, that it is hard to say, whether he procured more commendation or admiration among the Venetians, both for dexterity of his wit, and especially for the singular promptness in the Italian tongue, wherein he seemed nothing inferior, neither to Pet. Vannes here in England, the king's secretary for the Italian tongue, nor yet to any other, which were the best for that tongue in all Venice. For opinion and taste of learning he was so generally accepted, not only here in England with Lyuacre, Grocin, sir Tho. More and others, but also known and reported abroad in such manner, that in the great volume of Erasmus his epistles, he wrote almost to none so many, as he wrote to this our author Paice. It must be now noted, that while he continued at Venice he grew much out of favour with cardinal Wolsey, first for showing his readiness to assist Charles duke of Barbour with money, while the said cardinal (who had little or no affection for that duke) did underhand keep back a vast sum of money, which K. Hen. 8 had sent to the said duke to carry on his war near Pavia, against Francis I. K. of France, and secondly for his negligence in advancing the said cardinal's designs to succeed in the papacy. P. Adrian the 6th, who died 1523. I say, for these two reasons especially, he was so much inflamed against Paice, that he forthwith took such courses, that for the space almost of two years, he had neither writing from the king nor council how he should proceed in his affairs at Venice, nor any allowance for his diet, notwithstanding he had sent letters for the same to England very often. Upon this, and especially upon some private intimation from his friends at home, he took such an inward thought and conceit that his wits began to fail him. It is reported that the Venetian ambassador residing in London repaired to the cardinal, and desired to know of him, whether he would command any thing to the English ambassador at Venice: Whereupon he made answer, 'Paceus deceptus regem.' Which words coming to Paice's knowledge, so
deeply pierced his stomach, that he in a manner fell quite besides himself. Soon after his frenzy and the reason thereof being made known to the king, he was forthwith sent for home, and by the king's command he was so carefully attended by his physicians, that in short time he came to his wits again, and began to study the Hebrew language with Rob. Wakfeld. About that time the cardinal being absent, Paice's friends found such means, that he was brought to the king, then residing at Richmond, where they had private discourse for two hours or more, not without great rejoicing to his majesty, to see him so well amended in his senses. Afterwards the cardinal hearing what had passed, and suspecting that he had disclosed somewhat to the king, which he would not have known, as also doubting the king would take Paice into favour again, began in short time after to quarrel, and to pick up matters to lay to Paice's charge; whereas he should have rather cleared himself of those things, which Paice laid unto him before the king, and then have proceeded accordingly. But so it was, that when the king had willed the cardinal to purge himself of those things, which Paice had rightly charged him withal, he sitting in judgment with the duke of Norfolk, and other states of the realm, not as a defendant, but as a judge in his own cause, did so bear out himself, and weighed down Paice, that he was forthwith commanded to the Tower of London as prisoner; where he, continuing for the space of two years or thereabouts, was as long as by the king's command was discharged. While he was in his disconsolate condition, he was so deeply sensible of his case, that he was more distracted in his wits than before, and so continued to his dying day, tho' now and then, which was rarely, he would discourse very rationally. Some time before his death, he resigned up his deaneries, viz. that of St. Paul, and that of Exeter, in the first of which succeeded, if I am not mistaken, Dr. Rich. Sampson, who was afterwards B. of Lichfield and Coventry, and in the other Reginald Pool. The books which this our eminent author hath written and translated are many, some of which, not all, follow.

De fructu qui ex doctrina percepitur liber. Basel. 1517, [Bodl. 4to. P. 44. Art. Seld.] qu. dedicated to Dr. Jo. Colet dean of Paul's. It was

[9] [Wakfeld speaks in high terms of his abilities and readiness: 'tribus mensibus, tres simul linguas, Hebrewam, velletrat Chaldean, ac Arabiam, me quaeque docente, non impugne didicit, vir in quinque linguis principallibus, princepe Pope certe non inferior.' Oratio de fandibus et utilitate 5 Linguarum. Lond. 1594. Bodl. 4to. W. 1. Art. Seld.]

[10] [See my vol. 59, in cardinal Wolsey's Negotiations, where it is evident he exceeded his commissions in regard to the duke of Bourbon, page 127, 133. C. a.]

[11] [It was during the cardinal's disgrace that Dr. Paice, (according to Strype in his Ecclesiastical Memorials, i. p. 165,) was restored to his liberty and dignities; upon which his friend Erasmus wrote him a congradulatory letter, which is among Erasmus' Epistles, lib. 26, epist. 35. Watts.

written by the author at Constance, while he remained ambassador in Helvetic. But therein weighing much (as 'tis observed by some) against drunkenness, as a great obstacle to the obtaining of knowledge, the drunkards of Constance were so sensible of it, that they made a sharp answer to his book, apologizing for themselves in their customs in drinking.


Prefatio in Ecclesiasticon recognitum ad Hebraicam veritatem, & collationem eum translatione lex Interpretum & manifesta explicatione causarum errantium ubique indicat. Where printed or when, is not expressed. In the writing of this piece, which is printed in quarto, he was assisted by Rob. Wakfeld.

Exemplum literarum ad Regem Hen. 8, an. 1526. See in the said Wakfeld's book entit. Suntagmata de Hebraorum codicem incorruptiones. [Bodl. 4to. W. 1. Th.] He also wrote a book against the unlawfulness of the king's marriage with Katharine, the wife of his brother prince Arthur, in 1527, in which book he was also assisted by Wakfeld. Other things are mention'd by Baleus and Piseius very tritely, and with little satisfaction to the reader, (as they do all or most of the titles of books belonging to the writers, that they set down in their respective works,) but such I have not yet seen. He hath also made several translations, among which is that from English into Latin, of the Sermon of John Fisher B. of Rochester, which he preached at London, on that day when the writings of Martin Luther were publicly burnt, on Jult. 30. Printed at Cambr. in Feb. 1521, qu. before which is a large epistle to the reader, written by one Nic. Wilson of the university of Cambridge. He also made a translation from Greek into Latin of Plutarch's work De commodo et inimicis capienda; dedicated to card. Bainbridge. At length this most excellent person, who was admirably well versed in the Greek and Hebrew tongues, in all kind of polite literature, and in civil affairs, retiring to Stepney near London for health's sake, concluded his last day there, to the great regrettance of all learned men, in fifteen hundred thirty and two, being then scarce 59.
years of age: Whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church there, near to the great altar, and had soon after an epitaph put over his grave, consisting of 12 verses, which for brevity's sake, shall now pass by, as it is too lamentable and just eunuchism which Jo. Leland his friend made on his return from Venice. I find one John Pace, who, from Eaton school, was elected scholar of Kings coll. in Cambridge, 1539, or thereabouts, went away fellow, became jester to K. Hen. 8, for a time, and afterwards to the duke of Norfolk, but what relation he had to Rich. Pace our learned author, who, if I mistake not, was born at, or near Winchester, I know not.

[Pace was collated to the archdeaconry of Colchester Feb. 16, 1518. In 1519, May 12, he was admitted to the vicarage of Stebenhirsth, and in October 22, in the same year, he was collated to the prebend of Haliewell or Finnesbury, in the church of St. Paul's. (Tanner, Bibl. Britt.)

According to Tanner, (ibid.) Wood has omitted the following works. 1. De lapsu Hebraicorum interpretum. 2. Ad Constantienses. 3. Orationes ad Principes. 4. De restitutione musices. 5. Collectanea numerorum. 6. Carmina diversi generis. 7. Daemonactis philosophi tita, translated from Greek into Latin. 8. De modo audiendi, from Plutarch. 9. De morte, from Apollonius Tyaneus. 10. Prefatio Simplicii in Categorias Aristotelis. In the cart of Clarendon's library, afterwards purchased by the duke of Chandos, were three letters by Pace to cardinal Wolsey. Cat. MSS. Hybem. p. 13, no. 75.]

THOMAS LUPSET, son of Will. Lupset citizen and goldsmith of London, by Alice his wife, was born in London, particularly in the parish of St. Mildred in Breadstreet, (where the father lived when Thomas was born, but lived in his last days, and died in 1522, in the parish of St. Vedastus in Cheape,) taken into the care and protection of Dr. Joh. Colet, and educated in grammar learning under Will. Liley; which is the reason why the said doctor calls him in his last will, his scholar. But whether from W. Liley's school he went to this university, or to that of Cambridge, is doubtful. Dr. Jo. Cay the antiquary doth tell you that he was educated in Pembroke hall there, (tho' Bale and Pitts are silent in it) but what his authority is for that report, he tells us not. Howsoever it is, sure I am, and shall be, till I am convinced to the contrary, that he took the degree of bacc. of arts at Paris, and soon after coming into England, he fixed in the University of Oxon, particularly in Corp. Chr. coll. about the year 1519, and soon after he succeeded Jo. Clement in the Inner house, or bacc. of arts, of Lambeth, London, late deceased, on whose sole Jane Anne married 1541. Rawlinson.]

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LUPSET.

Homily) teaching that no Man is hurt but by himself. (2) Sermon of St. Cyprian, of the Mortality of Man. (3) Pious Earl of Mirandula his Rules of a godly Life. (4) The gathered Councils of Isidore. Which four translations were printed at Lond. [1542, 1546,] 1560, in 8vo. He hath also written,

Epistola varia ad Edw. Leium, Nivernum & Paynellum. Written from C. C. C. in Oxon, as by their dates it appears. Those to Edw. Lee (archb. of York,) were written in behalf of Erasmus, (between whom and the said Lee were learned bickerings,) and are printed in a book entit. Epistolae aliquot eruditorum virorum, ex quibus specicam, quanta sit Edwadii Lei vivultentia. Basil. 1529, qu. Which virulence was against Erasmus.

In Oeconomia philosophica.

1533.

Sermones ed Clerico cancelli praecht mostly at Calais. See the titles of other of his labours in Pitescus5. Thu. Lupset submitted to the stroke of death 27 December in fifteen hundred thirty and two, aged 36 or thereabouts, (having two years before been admitted prebendary of Rosecionbe in the church of Salisbury, on the death of John Fox arch-deacon of Winchester,) and was buried in the church of St. Alphege or Elphage within Cripplegate in London, (which church was translated afterwards, to the church now called St. Alphage by St. John coll.) Over his grave tho' there be no memory of him by inscription, yet Joh. Leland celebrates him in his Encomia, Tropkara, &c. Nea to his grave was the body of Alice Lupset his widow, buried in 1545.

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Among Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole museum, vol. 30, (Cat. Mss. Ash. 8494,) is a life of Lupset, written by Henry Jackson. This, as it has been printed in the appendix to Knight's Life of Cole, 590, and besides contains little or no important information, we omit:

6 [These Tanner (Bibl. Brit. 460) thinks are improperly attributed to Lupset, although the edition of 1560, certainly gives his name as the translator. He adds that they were printed at London in 1534, under the name of Thomas Elliot. In the Harleian Catalogue, ii. no. 15,152, we have 'Thu. Lupset's Works,' 12mo. 1545, 8vo. 1546, 1550.]

7 [Berkenshout very justly remarks that these are probably nothing more than heads of chapters. Biographia Literaria, 416. 1777, p. 118. This error of amplification is one into which Bale and Vitus continually fall, insomuch that in some instances they make an author who published a single treatise, divided into twenty heads or parts, the author of twenty distinct volumes.]

8 [He died, according to Erasmus, an. 1531. Vide Erasmi Epistolam Reginada Polo, dat. an. 1531. E. Reg. Lond. 1 Jun. 1530. Will. Revett, L.L.D. admissus ad electam S Mariini infra Lodgate, per mortem mag. Tho. Lupset, ad press. abh, et conn. Westm. And therefore he died not as Mr. Wood asserts in 1539, but two years before. KENNET. Holiness however corroborates Wood's statement. 'Thomas Lupset a Londoner, a learned young man, departed this life in the six and thirtieth years of his age, about the yeare of our Lord 1532. He wrote sundrie vertuous treatises.' Chronicla, edit. folio, Lond. 1535, p. 977.]

[That he left a widow seems to be a mistake. BARKER.]


JOHN BOURCHIER lord Berners, son of Humph. Bourchier, eldest son of sir John Bourchier knight, lord Berners of Hartfordshire, the fourth son of William earl of Ewe, by Anne his wife, daughter of Tho. de Wodesdock duke of Glosctere, the sixth son of K. Edw. 3, was instructed in several sorts of learning in this university in the latter end of K. Edw. 2; in whose reign, and before, were the sons of divers of the English nobility educated in academical literature in Bociol coll, wherein, as 'tis probable, this our author was instructed also. After he had left the university, he travelled into divers countries, and returned a master of several languages and a compleat gentleman. But that which made him first known to the world, was his valour shew'd in quelling the fury of the rebels in Cornwall and Devon, under the conduct of Michael Joseph a blacksmith, about 1405, whereby he greatly gained the favour of K. Hen. 7. In 6 Hen. 8, he was made chancellor of the king's exchequer for life, and about that time attended the lady Mary (the king's sister) into France, in order to her marriage with K. Lewis 12. Afterwards being made lieutenant of Calais, and the Marches adjoining in France, spent most of his time there, and wrote.

Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais.

[He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward 4th, and fell a sacrifice to his attachment to that monarch's cause at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471; being, says Hall, the only man of estimation slain in the action on the king's side. Utterson's preface to The Chronicles of Froissart, 4to. Lond. 1619, p. 4.]

[Lenel in his Itinerary, i. 90, calls him the fifth, and Anthony Wood, the sixth son of Edward 6th, both of whom are incorrect, as appears by an enumeration of the male issue of Edward 3d; viz. Edward the black prince; William, who died an infant; Lionel, duke of Clarence; John of Ghent; Edmund of Laugley; William of Windsor, who died young; and lastly, Thomas of Wodesdock, afterwards created duke of Glosctere by Richard 3d. Utterson's preface, p. 9.]

[Fuller, who states that the family possessed 'an ancient habitation' at Thanfield, Hertfordshire, adds, 'which with some probability insinuates the birth of this noble gentleman therein.' Worthies, i. 456. Neither Chauncy or Salmon take any notice of the circumstance.]

[Surinage of England, vol. 4, p. 155, a.]
A Comedy called *It in vinceam meam*. Usually acted in the great church at Calais after vespers. He also translated into English (1) *The Life of Sir Arthur an Armoricke Knight*. (2) *The famous Exploits of Hugh of Burden*. (3) *The Castle of Love*, a romance. And besides something of Marc Aurel, must not be forgotten that noted translation of his, which he performed at the command of K. Hen. 8, viz. *The Chronicles of France and England*, composed originally in the French tongue by sir Joh. Frossard canon and treasurer of Chinay, clerk and servant to K. Edw. 3, as also to queen Philippa. These chronicles have been more than once, if I mistake not, printed in English, in an English letter, in fol. 1532. This worthy lord sir Joh. Bourchier died at Calais before mention'd 16 March in fifteen hundred thirty and two, aged 65 or thereabouts. Whereupon his body was buried in the parish church of our Lady there; where was, if not still, a comedy mon. over his grave.

Several letters by lord Berners occur in the British museum. *Cotton*. Calig. D. ix. Vesp. C. i. and F. xiii. Harl. 993. In Vespasian, C. 1. 147, is an original dispatch from lord Berners and John Kite to king Henry the Eighth, giving an account of their interview with Charles king of Castile and Aragon. This is very curious, and has been reprinted in Uttenover's edition of Frossart, preface, p. 12].

JOHN FYRTH, son of Rich. Fyrth an inholder of Sevenoak in Kent, was born there, (some say 4 at Westram in the said county) and educated in King's coll. in Cambridge till he was batelier of arts. After that being incit'd to go to Oxon for preemiency, was for his cowardly parts made one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolesey's college, and soon after, viz. in Dec. 1525, he was with other Cantabrigians incorporated in the same degree of batelier. But before that time falling into the acquaintance of Will. Tudor a zealous Lutheran, they conferred together privately about the abuses in religion: So that in short time after he being by him converted to his opinion, Fyrth made a public profession of it. Whereupon his being seized and examined by the commissary of the university, he was imprisoned within the limits of the said college. At length being freed thence, in 1528, or thereabouts, he went beyond the seas, where improving himself much in his religious opinions, returned into England about two years after, leaving his wife behind. But then again finding few friends there that favoured his opinions, he wandered to and fro, and in fine, was taken for a vagabond at Reading in Berks, set in the stocks, and endured misery for want of relief. At that time his condition being made known to Leonard Cox the school-master of that town, who presently understood the merits of the person by his discourse, procured his release, refreshed his hungry stomach, and gave him money. Afterwards he went to London, where endeavouring to gain proselites, he was by the care of sir Tho. More lord chancellor seized and sent prisoner to the Tower, where he had several disputes with sir Tho. and others. At length being examined by the bishops sitting in St. Paul's cah, who persuaded him to recant his opinions, but in vain, they condemned him to be burnt. So that being delivered to the L. mayor and sheriffs, was committed to Newgate, where he remained in the dungeon till he was conveyed thence to be burnt. His works are:

*Treatise of Purgatory.*

*Answer to Jo. Rastall's Dialogues of Purgatory.* 6 This Jo. Rastall was son-in-law to sir Tho. More.

*Answer to sir Tho: More's Dialogues concerning Heresies.*

4 See Jo. Fox in his Append. at the end of the Acts and Mon. of the Cs.

[2] Dugdale says he was seven years old at the death of his grandfather, in 1528, which makes him sixty-five years old at his decease. *Barony*, fol. Lond. 1676, ii. 193.
[3] So he directed by his will, made March 3, in which he directed, that an honest priest should sing a mass there for his soul, by the space of three years. *Cecurna Literata*, i. 127.

[34]
Answer to Joh. Fisher B. of Rochester.
The Subsidy or Bulwerk to his first Book against Jo. Rastell. [These five were printed in 8vo. without date, place, or printer’s name.]

His Judgment upon Will. Tracy of Todington in Gloucestershire his Testament, an. 1531, [12mo. 1535.]

Letter unto the faithful Followers of Christ’s Gospel. Written from his prison in the Tower, 1532.

A Mirror, or Glass to know thyself. Written in the Tower, 1532, [Lond. 1627, 12mo.]

Mirror or Looking-glass, wherein you may be hold the Sacrament of Baptism. Written 1533, [Lond. by John Day, 12mo.]

An Anthology between Christ and the Pope.

Of the Bodysand Blood of Christ, in answer to sir Thom. More’s Letter, which he wrote against the first little treatise of Fryth, made concerning the sacrament, &c. an. 1533. Lond. [1533, 1546.], 1548 [two editions, etc.

Articles, wherefore he died. Written in Newgate prison 23 June 1533. All which treatises were reprinted at London in fol. an. 1573. [Boylse, T. 10. 5. Th.] He also translated into English, Patrick’s Places written by Patr. Hamilton. At length after he had remained in the said prison about a fortnight or more, he was carried thence to Smithfield on the 4 July in fifty one hundred thirty and three, where he suffer’d death by burning.

See more of him in Jo. Fox’s Book of Acts and Mon. of the Church, &c. under the year 1533, and in Rob. Persons his Animadversions on Fox’s words concerning Fryth in the third part of a treatise entituled Of three Conversions of England, chap. 11, p. 42, 46, &c. as also in Joh. Gwynneth among these writers under the year 1557.

Fryth translated A mirror or glass for them that be sick and in pain, from the Dutch, reprinted in Fox’s Acts and Monuments; and in Herbert’s Typographical Antiquities, p. 1504, we find, Wickliffe’s wicket. Faithfully overseen and corrected after the original and first copy— with the protestation of Jhon Lassels, late burned in Smythfild; and the Testament of William Tracie, esquire, expounded by Wylyam Tyndall and Joh Frythec. Overseen by M. C. Svo, no date. Bishop Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 292, supposes him to have translated The Revelation of Antichrist.

JOHN ROPER born in Berks. in the dioc. of Sarum, was first a seminonmoner or dean of Magd, coll. and afterwards being M. of A. was admitted perpetual fellow of that house, in 1483. When he was of some years standing in that degree, he was made reader of philosophy; and when bish. of divinity, reader of the sentences, or divinity, in the said college. In 1502, he was confirmed Margaret professor by the foundress of that lecture, was afterwards vicar of St. Mary’s church in Oxon, principal of Salesbury, and George Hall in that parish, doctor of divinity, canon of the coll. founded by K. Hen. 8. (now Ch. Ch.) in Oxon, to which he was admitted 1532, and rector of Whitney church in Oxfordshire. This person, who was esteemed one of the eminent theologians of this university, was appointed by the king in 1521 to write, Tract. contra Doctoriam Mort. Lutheri; which, whether ever printed, I know not. He was a zealous enemy against the king’s divorce from queen Katherine, in the year 1530, but did not dare to write openly, or publish any thing against it, tho’ preach he did. This learned person died in the month of May, in fifty one hundred thirty and four, and was, as I conceive, buried in Magd. coll. chappel.

JOHN ALLEN had his first academical education in this university, whence going to Cambridge, was there made M. of arts, as ‘tis said, tho’ I rather think bish. of the laws. Afterwards he was sent to the pope at Rome, by Dr. Warham archb. of Canterbury, about certain matters relating to the church, where remaining about 9 years, was in that time created doctor of the laws, either there, or in an university in Italy. After his return he became chaplain to cardinal Wolsey, who knew him, as I conceive, while he was in Oxon, was commissary or judge of his court as he was legat à latere, (but in that office he was thought to be a perjudic’d and wicked person) and assisted him in visiting first, and afterwards in that great matter of dissolving, 40 little

[Dr. Rawlinson gives the title thus, Articles of his Ermognacys before the Bynypound of London, Winchester, and London in Parce church at London, for which John Fryth was condenmed and after brente in Smythfield without Newgate, the fourth day of July anno 1533. They were printed at London in 12mo. 1541.]

[Draper’s fruitful gatherings of scripture concerning faith and works, from the Latin of Patrick Hamilton a Scotch martyr. Printed by Godfrey and again by Copland, 16mo. This was afterwards reprinted in the Machine of Life under the title of Patrick’s Common places, and was inserted in Fox’s Acts and Monuments. Sir Thomas More in his Confutation of Tindall, (Works, 1557, p. 545, says that the booke of Luther, translated into English in the name of Brightwell, was translated by Fryth also.] 8

[John Haryson alias Bale in his Daelong of the man of Sin, &c. says Fryth was not twenty-seven years old the year he was executed, viz. 1533. BKEEN.]
monasteries at least, for the erection of his coll. at Oxon, and that at Ipswich. “He had by the "favour of the cardinal the church of Dalby in "Leicestershire, th'o' it belong'd to the master "and brethren of the hospital of Burton Lazars." In the latter end of the year 1525, he was incorporated L.L. Dr. of this university; on the 13 March 1528, he was consecrated archib. of Dublin, and about that time was made chancellor of Ireland. He hath written, Epistola de Pullis significacione action & passiva; penned by him when he received the pall to be archbishop. De consuetudinibus ac statutis in tutoriis causis observandis, besides other things concerning the church. At length being taken in a time of rebellion by Tho. Fitz-Gerard or Gerald, eldest son to the earl of Kildare, was by his command most cruelly murder'd, by being brain'd like an ox, at Tarrant in Ireland, 28 Jan. in fifteen hundred thirty and four, aged 58. The whole story of which, several of the Irish chronicles will tell you. See more among the bishops under the year 1534.

[Jan 12, 1507, Allen, received the church of Sundrythe, in the diocese of Kent. In 1510, March 6, he was collated to Aldington, in the same diocese, which he resigned in 1511, in which year he obtained the church of Richeberg. KENNET. In 1515 he was made rector of South Okynden, Essex, which he resigned in 1526. (Newcourt, ii. 448.) Nov. 19, 1524, he was made vicar of Alborne, (Reg. Worham.) In 1526 he became prebendary of Raslevershead in St. Paul's, being then rector of Galby, Leicestershire. At his accession to his archbishopric, he vacated Sundrythe (or Sundrich) and Richeberg, as well as the treasurship of St. Paul's. KENNET and TANNER (Bibl. Brt.) The patents creating him archbishop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland will be found in Rymer. "Pseud. xiv. 267, 268. "In the month of August 1528, John Allen L.L.D. was collated by Bp. Skevington, to the rectory of Llanieslyn in Llum coyn. Carnarvon, then void by the death of Maurice Glyn L.L.D. last incumbent. In order to his institution, he appears before John Brett L.L.D. who had the bishop's commission to institute him; or rather Dr. Brett waits upon Dr. Allen; for so the register saith, 'th' that in the house of Dr. John Allen, on the north side of St. Paul's cathedral in London, Aug. 5, 1528, he appeared before Dr. Brett, and exhibited several apostolick bulls of dispensation and other instruments. As first, letter dispensatory for the said John Allen dated at London Febr. 6, 1498. Secondly, his title to receive orders, dated at the manor of Denham Sept. 10, 1496. Thirdly, subdeacon's orders, Febr. 22, 1498, Deacon's orders, March 16, 1498. Dispensation for age, dated Mar. 8, 1499. Priest's orders, Aug. 25, 1499. Institution to the vicaridge of Chestlet in the diocese of Cant. dated at Cant. Jul. 6, 1502. Bulla. 'Triitatiss. dat. apud Sanctanum Petrum, id. Febr. 1503. Institution to Risborough in Linc. dioce, dated at Lamithie, Jan. 25, 1511. Letter institutionis Arch'us. Calipolen. id. Jan. 2, 1518. Bulla unionis vicarii de Chestlet ad prebendam sancta Margareta in ecc'lia.' Cath. Lincoln, dat. sub plumbo 1503. Id. Aprilis. Bulla unionis ecc'lia de Sundrige Roiften. dioce. canonicam de Westbury dat. sub plumbo apud S. Petr. 1508. 13 Kal. Julli. Bulla unionis ap'tiss. ecclesia paroch'. de Sough Wakyngton Lond: dioce. prebendae de Askerlie in ecc'lia Lincoln, dat. Florentia 1515.70 Idus Febr. HUMPHREYS.]

WILLIAM HORMAN was born within the city of Salisbury, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, made true and perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1477, which place he resigning in 1485, (being then M. of A.) he became schoolmaster and fellow of Eaton coll. near Windsor, and at length vice-provost of the same college. In which place spending many years in a pleasant retirement, became one of the most general scholars of his time, as may appear by the diffusiveness of his learning, and books written in all faculties. All the academical education that he received was in the university of Oxon, where he also took the degrees in divinity: So that whereas John, Bales and Jo, Pitseus say that he was of King's coll. in Cambridge, it is false, being led, I presume, into that error, from one Godfrey Harman a Cantabrigian; who, from being a junior canon of cardinal coll. in Oxon, was made fellow of Eaton coll. before-mentioned, where he died and was buried in 1533. As for our author Will. Horman he hath written many things, of which I can only give you an account of some, as they follow. Antithesison ad Gult. Litium. Lond. 1521, qu. [Boll. 4to. P. 33. Art.] Apologeticon contra Rob. Whittingtoni Protea. tis Angliae incivilem indoctamque criminationem. Lond. 1521, qu. part 2. Before the said two books is printed from a wooden cut the picture of a bear baited by six dogs, and at the end is some of Whittington's poetry taken in pieces by Horman, and by him severely answer'd. Vulgaria puorum, &c. They are elegant sentences written in English and Latin, and dedicated to Will. Atwater bishop of Lincoln. [Printed Lond. 1519, 1530. See Dibdin's Printing, i. 479.]

6 In cent. 8. Script. Maj. Britan. num. 70. 7 It is hardly possible Bale should be mistaken in the place, who lived at Cambridge at the same time with Horman, or very near it. Baxes. See William Horman proved to be a Cantabrigian, at least no fellow of New coll. in 1477, in my M.S. Collect. vol. 30, p. 65, 66. Colls.] 8 In fol. 16. Script. Angl. no. 590.


Anatomia venebrorum hominis. In one book.

Anatomy corporis humani. In two books. The titles of the rest you may see in Jo. 9 Baldeus; and therefore, I can say no more of our author Horman, than this, that he paid his last debt to nature on the 12 Apr. in fifteen hundred thirty and five, and was buried in the chappel of Eaton coll. beforemention'd. Over his grave are certain verses engraven on a brass plate, the two first of which run thus,

' Hac Hormannus humo requiescit, amice vivator, Pene annos numerant lustra vicem ses.'

The rest you may see in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2, p. 135.

[Bale's list is too extensive and confused to give any real information on Horman's other works. Baker says he wrote Anales Chronicon, and refers to what he terms 'Note MS. Joh. Baldei, penes comitem Oxon.' He certainly commented on a part of Aesop, which was printed in 1555 by D. Werne. See Herbert's Top. Antiq. p. 1778. For the titles of some of his productions, consult Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 412.]

**THOMAS MORE** one of the greatest prodiges of wit and learning that this nation ever before his time produced, son of sir Joh. More knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, was born in Milk-street within the city of London, an. 1480, trained up in grammar-learning in St. Anthony's school there, and afterwards received into the family of card. Joh. Moreton archb. of Canterbury, merely for the招待 of his person, and the great hopes that the pregnancy of his parts then promised. About the year 1497, it's said by some late authors 4 that that worthy cardinal did send him to Canterbury college in Oxon, to obtain academical learning, but upon what grounds they report so, it appears not. Miles Windsor (whom I shall mention among these writers under the year 1624) who came to the university of Oxon in the time of queen Mary, doth 5 tell us more than once that he had his chamber, 6 and studied in the hall of St. Mary the Virgin, and constant tradition doth say the like, and 'twas never reported to the contrary, before those two authors here cited (Tho. More and J. H.) published their respective books. What continuance sir Tho. made in Oxon, or whether he took a degree, it appears not, neither can we find means to resolve us, because the university registers of that age are deficient. However, this is certain, that at what time our author studied in this university, Grocynus read publically the Greek tongue there; 7 whom he constantly hearing, became a great proficient in that language, and other sorts of learning, by the help of Lynacre his tutor; 8 then, if I mistake not, fellow of All Souls coll. From Oxon he removed to an inn of chancery at London called New-Inn, where continuing for a time, according to the manner and custom of those that intended to make a proficiency in the municipal laws, translated himself to Lincoln's-Inn, where easily conquering those studies, was at length called to the bar. Afterwards growing into great favour with K. Hen. 8, who highly valued him for his learning, wisdom, experience, and extraordinary gifts of nature that he was endowed with, conferred these honours and employments successively upon him, viz. the mastership of the Requests, the intrusting him in several embassies, the honour of knighthood, the treasurership of the exchequer, chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, the embassage to the emperor and French king, and at length, upon the removal of cardinal Wolsey, had the great seal delivered to him 25 Oct. 21 Hen. 8, and then also declared high chancellor of England, in which last office no person ever before did carry himself more uprightly, or with greater liking to the generality of people, than he. On the 16 May, 24 Hen. 8, he delivered up the great seal to the king at his manour house called York-place near Westminster, in the presence of Thomas duke of Norfolk, upon the foresight of some evil matters that were like to come to pass; and on the 50th of the same month, the said seal was delivered by the king, in his manour of Pleasance, otherwise called East-Greenwich, to sir Tho. Audley knight. After this, sir Thomas re-chambered and studied there, any more than that several of Christ Church as well as Oriel college, of late years were members of the same hall, because they had chambers, and followed their studies there. [Hearn.] Notes to Wood, prefixed to Roper's Life of More, p. xxix, Oxford, 1716, 8vo.

[Hearn, in his Epistles, tells us that More lectured upon St. Austin de Civitate Dei, whilst a very young man, to a great auditory, composed of some of the most eminent divines and able scholars in the university. He adds that this course of study not pleasing his father, who conceived it would prevent his application to legal pursuits, he deprived him of nearly all his allowance, hoping by these means to remove him earlier to the inns of court.]

[Lynacre was tutor to him in Greek and Latin; but he had another tutor in Canterbury college, as he was a member of that house. [Hearn.]
tired to his house at Chelsea near London, where continuing for a time in the enjoyment of his muse, not without severe devotion, was at length, for not acknowledging the king's super-

[37] prency over the church of England, committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where remaining several months very close, to the endangering of his health, his daughter Margaret, wife of William Roper of Tenham and Efflam in Kent, wrote a letter to Thomas Cromwell chief secretary of state, (the contents of which I have seen) in-
treating him to be good to her father in prison, kept so close that his health is utterly decay'd. Another also I have seen from Anne Alice More, his wife, to the aforesaid Cromwell, beseeching him to be good to her poor old husband, whose close keeping destroys his body. Also to be good to her and her, considering their necessity. For, my good master, (saith she) as I would be saved before our Lord, I am driven to that point, that I am hum to make sale of certain implements and old stuff to find Mr. More, and me, and my poor household with, &c. with other like matters written by that whining woman, which I shall now for brevity omit, and only at present tell the reader that no man was more patient, pious, and severe in the course of his life than he. He was also very meek, humble, charitable, and a despiser of the things of this world, and nothing was wanting in him to make a complete Christian. His parts were great and profound, his skill in divinity, municipal laws, the Latin and Greek languages, in poesy, mathematics, and what not, was excellent and without compare. All which endowments made him not only beloved of kings and nobles, but of the lights of learning of his time, as Erasmus, Colet, Tokenal B. of Durham, Fisher B. of Rochester, Grocyn, Lynamare, Lilye, Paice, Elyot, Lypsset, Leland, &c. most of which, especially foreign writers, have celebrated his memory in their respective works, and all ingenious scholars at this time bear a great respect to his name and incursions.

"Sir Tho. More's character is drawn by Dr. Barret in his History of the Reformation of the Church of England, Lib. 3, p. 355, in this manner:

"Sir Tho. More ended his days in the 53d year of his age: He was a man of rare virtues, and excellent parts. In his youth he had freer thoughts of things, as appears by his Utopia, and his letters to Erasmus; but afterwards he became superstitiously devoted to the interests and passions of the Popish clergy; and as he serv'd them when he was in authority, even to assist them in all their cruelties, so he employ'd his pen in the same cause, both in writing against all the new opinions in general, and in particular against Tyndale, Bucer, and others, and in the defence and support of the principal articles of the Catholic doctrine. He was a most charitable, learned and religious man, and was esteemed the ablest exponent of the Protestant doctrine in all Europe."

"Fryth, and Barnes, as also an unknown author, who seemed of neither party, but reprov'd the corruptions of the clergy, and condemn'd their cruel proceedings. More was no divine at all; and it is plain to note by his writings, that he knew nothing of antiquity, beyond the quotations he found in the canon law, and in the master of the sentences; (only he had read some of St. Austin's treatises) for upon all points of controversy he quotes only what he found in these collections: Nor was he at all conversant in the critical learning upon the Scriptures; but his peculiar excellency in writing was, that he had a natural easy expression, and presented all the opinions of popery with their fair side to the reader, disguising or concealing the black side of them with great art; and was no less dexterous in exposing all the ill consequences that could follow on the doctrine of the reformers; and had upon all occasions great store of pleasant tales, which he apply'd witfully to his purpose. And in this consists the great strength of his writings, which were design'd rather for the rabble, than for learned men. But for justice, benevolence, and the tempt of money, humility, and a true generosity of mind, he was an example to the age in which he lived." He hath written in English,

"A merry Jest how a Sergeant would learn to play a Fryer. Written in verse. [First printed by Julian Notary without date.]

Verse on the hanging of a painted cloth in his father's house. Containing 9 pages, and verses in each. [Printed before Dibdin's ed. of Robinson's Utopia.]


Verses on the Book of Fortune.

These four before going, being written in his youth, are not numbered among his works.

History of K. Rich. 3. 3. This, which was

[38] [These ill consequences posterity can witness. COLJ.

[1] He was of a mean stature, well proportion'd, his complexion tending to phlegmatick, his colour white and pale, his hayre neither black nor yellow, but betwixt both; his eyes gray, his countenance amiable and chear-

[2] full, his voice neither bigg nor shrill, but speaking plainly and distinctly; it was not very tunable, though he delighted much in musicke, his body reasonably healthfull, only that towards his latter end by using much writing, he complained much of the sachs of his breaste. In his youth he drank very little water; wine he only tasted, when he pledged others; he loved saltie meates, especially powdered beefe, mille, cheese, eggs and fruite; and usually he eate of coarse browne bread, which it may be, he rather used to purge his taste, than for any love he had therefor. For he was singularly wise to deceive the world with mortifications, only contenting himselfe with the knowledge which God had of his actions: et paterfus, qui erat in abscondito, reddedit ei. More's Life of More, ch. 8, p. 564.


[4] The Life of Rich. 3. is printed in Sir Tho. More's own Latin; yet not so correct and elegant as his other works, being an unfinished piece. Francisci ad Mar. 1689; first printed Lovani, 1655. BAKER.

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never quite finished, is the same, I presume, that is entitled *The trigatical History of K. Rich.* 3. Printed under sir Tho. More's name at London 1631, in 8vo. His great grandson saith, that he did not only write elegantly the life of Rich. 3, in English, (which is abroad in print, tho' corrupted and vitiated) but in Latin also, not yet printed. " Upon occasion of this book, the reader may know, that sir Tho. More was born in 1468, which is 3 years before king Richard 3 began to reign, and in this history makes him a tyrant, usurper, ugly in body and in mind, ugly in gesture, looks, teeth and shape, &c. Him other historians follow. At length comes sir George Buck, who, contrary to all historians before his time, doth make king Richard 3 an admirable man, and not at all that man that other histories make him to be. " He condemns the history of sir Tho. More, who follows his quondam master Dr. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury, a favourer of king Henry the 7th, and tells the world that he was partial, as being a great Lancastrian, and malevolent to the house of York, page 73. Yet others since say, that George Buck was partial, because one of his ancestors was favoured by king Rich. 3, and that he was a great Yorkist, and that he lost his hand at Leicester, for taking part with king Rich. 3. " See page 64. And he there takes occasion to tell the world, the antiquity and nobleness of his family. But Cambden in the English Britannia titles George Buck a man both well descended and well learned, p. 212. This George Buck, knight, was one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, and master of his majesty's office of revels, then (1612) living upon St. Peter's hill in London, and hath written, Of the *Third University of England, or a Treatise of the Foundations of all the Colleges, ancient Schools of Privilege, and of Houses of Learning and Liberal Arts, within and without the most Famous City of London.* London, 1631, in six sheets or more, folio. Printed by way of appendix to Edward How's continuation of *Stowe's Annals.* [Bodl. K. 5. 14. Art.] Sir Geo. Buck dedicated it to sir Edw. Coke, lord chief-justice of the Common-Places. George Buck in his verses on James York's *Union of Honour,* calls James York countryman, 1640; as being born in Lincolnshire. Sir Tho. More hath also written, 4 "Tho. More in The Life of Sir Tho. More; at the latter end. 4 "[Mr. Horace Walpole does not. Col.]


[ A blacksmith of Lincoln, who published a book of heredity with that title, Wills,].

9 "Tho. Heywood the play-maker born in Lincolnsh. hath a copy of verses on James York's *Union of Honour,* which, James being a Lincolnshire man born, he calls him his countyman. Woos, MS. note to 20th Oxon. in the Ashmole museum.

' Memorare! Novissima,' &c. [A treatise (unpublished) upon these words of holy Scripture.] Dialogue concerning Heresies and Matters of Religion. [Written in 1528, printed 4to. 1539, 1540, separately.]

Supplication of Souls, made against the Supplication of Beggars. This is sometimes called The Supplication of Purgatory, written against that of Beggars, made by Sir. Fish of Greyts-lun, gent. [See col. 59, 60.]


The second part of the Confrontation. Written 1533.

Answer to Joh. Frith's Book made against the Blessed Sacrament. Written the same year. An Apology. This was written against a book entit. *A Treatise of the division between the spirituality and temporality. Against which apology, was published a book called Salem & Bizance, written dialogue-wise. Lond. 1533, oct. The debellicyn of Salem and Bizance. Lond. 1533, oct. Answer to the first Part of the poisoned Book, which a Nameless Heretick [John Frith] hath named, ' The Supper of our Lord.'

Treatise upon the Passion of Christ. [Written 1534.]

[Godly Instruction.]

[Godly Meditation.]

[A Devout Prayer. [Written in the Tower after his condemnation.]

A Letter to his Lady his Wife. [From Woodstock in 1539, on occasion of a loss by fire.]

Certain Letters written by him, after he had given over the office of lord-chancellor. Certain Letters written by him while he was prisoner in the Tower. All which treatises were collected and printed in one vol. at London, an. 1557, fol. [Bodl. 1. 7. 19. Th.] Among them are, A godly instruction. Written in Lat. His Epitaph. In Lat. See the copy of it in Joh. Weaver's book entit. *Ancient funeral Monuments,* p. 522, 523, and in the beginning of Mauw. Channy or Chawney his *Historia aliquot nostrorum socii mortuam,* printed 1550, in qu. He hath also translated into English (1) *The life of Joh. Picus Earl of Mirandula.* [Printed by de Worde, in 4to. Herbert Typ. Ant. i. 221.] (2) An exposition of a part of the passion of Christ. His Latin works, besides those two little things beforementioned, are these, De optimo reipub. statu, deqve nova insula Utopia, Fabuliss aureus, &c. Basel. 1518, there again. 1563, both in qu. and at Oxon 1663, in oct. Translated into English, with notes added to it in the

[The earl of Rivers translated a work with this title from the French, of which see Bibli. Harleian, ii. no. 6916. and Dibdin's *Printings*, ii. 329.]
margin, by Ralph Robinson of C. C. C. Lond. [1541, 1556] 1557, oct. [1557, 4to.] Published almost at the same place 1659, in oct. by one Bernard Alsop "a printer," who dedicates it to "Cressacre More of More-place in Northumines in Hartfordshire, esq; one of the posterity, and next in blood to our author sir Tho. More." The said Utopia also was published in Italian at Venice 1548.

Epigrammata. Bas. 1518, 1563, oct. Lond. 1633, &c.


Responsio ad comitia Martini Lutheri, written in the year 1523. This I take to be the same with Vindicatio Henrici 8, Regis Anglie & Gallie, à calumniis Lutheri. Lond. 1523, qu. published under the name of Gul. Rosscus. Quod pro fide mors fugienda non est. Written in the Tower of London, 1534.

Precationes ex Psalmis. Collected there the "Exemplatio divini auxilii contra tentationem, cum insolatione contra Domonest, ex spe & fiducia in Deum." Ludg. 1572. He also translated from Greek into Lat. Dialogi Luciani, with other matters of that author. Bas. 1563. All which (except Precationes ex Psalmis, before-mention'd) together with his History of K. Rich. 3, and his Expositio passuum Dominii, were printed at Lovain, 1556.*

Epistola. Bas. 1563. Lond. 1642.


History of the pitiful life and unfortunate death of Edward 5th, and the then Duke of York his brother. Lond. 1651, oct. A large letter of sir Tho. More to Cromwell, concerning the "mun of Kent, (Eliz. Barton) published by Dr. Burnet in his History of the Reform. collected of lect. of records, vol. 11. p. 2, lib. 21." This last being in English, and published the last of all his works; I do therefore put it here. At length this our worthy author being brought to his tryal in Westminster-hall, was there for treason, (for denying the king's supremacy," and the

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1 Before which translation there came out another without notes in English by A. B. being printed at Lond. 1551, oct. This first translation is very scarce, and undertaken as well as printed at the request of George Tadlowe, a honest citizen of London, and a man of large and discreet wit. Hearn.

2 There is likewise an edition of many of his Latin works, with his picture prefixed, printed in Germany an. 1669, fol. amongst which is the Life of Rich. III. Hearn.

3 Tho. Stowe and others had long before this edition taken it into their Chronicles; yet not without some alterations, as 'tis to be feared, and it is therefore to be wished that the original itself were now forthcoming; this edition in oct. being likewise suspected, and that for good reasons, Hearn.

4 That is, the History of Edu. V.

5 Succession of the crown from the loyals of Ann "Bulleyne" condemned to be hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd. But that sentence being mitigated by the K. he only lost his head on Tower-hill, 6 July, in fifteen hundred thirty and five. Soon after his body was buried in the chappel belonging to the Tower called St. Peter ad Vincula, by the care of his daughter Margaret; to which place, as 'tis said, she afterwards removed the body of John Fisher B. of Rochester, who being beheaded for the same matter on 23 June going before, was buried in the church-yard of All-Souls Barkin. But More's body continuing not long in that chappel, was by the said Margaret removed to Chelsea church near London, and there deposited on the south side of the choir or chancel. Over it is a large epitaph made by himself, after he had given up his chancellorship, which is printed in several books and by several authors. As for his head, it was set upon a pole on London-bridge, where abiding about 14 days, was then privily bought by the said Margaret, and by her for a time carefully, preserved in a leaden box, but afterwards with great devotion was put into a vault (the burying place of the Ropers) under a chapel joyning to St. Dunstan's church in Canterbury, where it doth yet remain, standing in the said box on the coffin of Margaret his daughter bury'd there.* Much more, as 'tis probable, I could say of his death and burial, could I see a book extant. Expositio fidelis de morte Thome Mori, printed in 6vo. [at Antwerp] in the year 1538; but the book is very scarce, and I could never see any more of it than the bare title. One More of Hartfordshire (descended from him) had one of his chaps, and was by him among other rarities carefully preserv'd till the "presbyterian" rebellion broke out in 1642. Jasper and Ellis Heywood, Jesuits, sons of Jo. Heywood the noted poet in the time of Hen. 8, had one of the teeth of the said sir Tho. More, but they being lock'd with their right to each other, the tooth fell graver and divided of itself. The said sir Thomas had issue by his first wife Jane, the daughter of John Cowlt of Cowlts hall in Essex, three daughters, and one son named John, who being little better than an idiot, (as 'tis said) took to wife in his father's life-time Anne, daughter and sole heir of Edward Cresacre of Barbourgh in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue (1) Thomas, (right heir of his father and grand-father) who had 13 children, of which five were sons. The four eldest lived in voluntary contempt, and loathed the world, before the woman fawned on them. The first was Thomas, born 1535.

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6 Tho. Stowe in his Life before-mentioned.

7 Wood is wrong, he was the fifth son, as appears from the preface to his Life of Sir Thomas More, page 5. 1. was
thomas More, and baptized on that day of the year (6 July) on which sir Thomas suffered death. This Thomas having the estate come to him, married, and had several children, but being a most zealous catholic, and constantly affected to the union and crown, did at his own cost and charge, with unwearied industry, assemble all the English persons of note that were then in and about Rome to supplicate his holiness for a dispatch of a contract between the K. of England and Henrietta Maria of France an. 1624-5, which being done, the said Thomas, who was the mouth or speaker for the said English persons, died 11 April (according to the account followed at Rome) an. 1625, aged 59, and was buried in the middle of the church of St. Lewis in Rome, leaving then behind him the life of his great-grandfather sir Tho. More, incomparably well written, published (at London I think) in 4to, about 1627, and dedicated to Henrietta Maria beforementioned.

Over the said Tho. More's grave was soon after laid a monumental stone at the charge of the English clergy at Rome, and an epitaph engraved thereon, a copy of which was sent to me by I know not whom, (as several things of that nature are, from other places) running thus' D. O. M. S. Thomas More. Monarchia, &curia ilius. Thomas Mori Angliae Cancellarii & Martyris pro- nepotii atq; heredi, viro probitate & pietate insignii; qui, raro admodum, apud Britannos exemplo, in fratre natu minorem, amplum transcipit patrimonium, & presbyter Romæ factus, inde fuisset sedis Apostolorum in patria perfectus, piusculus annos, strenuus fidei propagandae navavit operam; postea cleric Anglicani negotia septem annos Romæ, & 5r in Hispaniæ P. P. Paulo 5to, & Gratiani 16. annis eum integritate & industria suisse sumptibus procuravit. Tandem de subrogando Angliæ Episcopo ad Urbanum 8 missus, negotio feliciter concito, librorum mercede recepturus, ex laurea vivitur, 11 Apr. an. 1625, act, sex 59. Clerus Anglicanus maxitus P. 7r. The second son of the said Joh. More (son of sir Thomas) was Augustine, who died unmarried. The third was Thomas the second, or Thomas junior, born at Chelsea 8 Aug. 1623 Hen. 8, who, when he came to man's estate, degenerated from the catholic religion, and lived and died a professed minister, leaving issue several children, of whom the eldest Cressacre More (who was born at Baronsburgh in Yorkshire 3 July 1572,) lived afterwards in no commendable fashion. The fourth was Edward, born after sir Thomas his death, and having not his blessing as Thomas (the first) and Augustine had, degenerated from the catholic religion. The fifth was Bartholomew, who died young of the plague in London. The pictures of many of these More's, mention'd here by me, viz. of sir Joh. More the father, and his lady, sir Thomas the son, and his lady, John the grandson, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Cicely, the grand daughters, &c. were most admirably well depicted by the curious hand of Hans Holbin, well known to, and acquainted with, sir Thomas More. Which piece, being an original, remaineth to this day (1689) in the house of the Lenthals at Besils-Lee near to Abington in Berks'. Round which is an inscription, shewing the names and matches of those that are there depicted, but now scarce legible. To conclude, if any curious person is desirous to know more of this noted author sir Tho. More, who hath been, and yet is, wonderfully celebrated in the learned world, let him consult (1) His life written by Will. Roper before-mention'd. (2) Dr. Tho. Stapleton his book entit. De tribus Thomis, mostly as to this sir Tho. More, taken from that written by Roper. (3) His life written by Thom. More born of these More's, most of which is taken from the former two. (4) His life written by J. H. (Hoddesdon I think) collected from Stapleton and More, especially the last, which was and is scarce to be had. (5) A book written by Maur. Channey or Chawney, sometimes a Carthusian near London, entit. Historia aliquot nostri seculi, &c. which book, and its author, I shall mention elsewhere. (6) His life entit. The mirror of virtue in worldly greatness. Paris 1616, in oct. 7r (7) A MS. of his life (whether even the MS. written by Roper I know not) in the library of the fre...
school at Colchester. The reader is now to know that Will. Roper before-mentioned who married Margaret More, was born in Kent, and educated for a time in one of the universities. Afterwards he succeeded his father John Roper in the office of prothonotary of the King’s Bench; which, after he had kept and faithfully performed 54 years, he resign’d it to his son Tho. Roper. The said William was very bountiful both at home and abroad, merciful, meek, and a staff to such that were poor, oppressed, and imprison’d. At length after he had lived a widower 33 years, and 82 in this vain world, he submitted to fate 4 January, 1577. Whereupon his body was buried at Westminister in the church of St. Dunstan belonging to the church of St. Dunstan in Canterbury. The life of Sir Tho. More before-mentioned, written by this Will. Roper, I have several times perused, the beginning of which is, ‘Forasmuch as Sir Tho. More knight,’ &c.

[Wood has omitted the following:
1. *A Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation.* Written in 1534, while prisoner in the Tower.
2. *A Treatise to receive the blessed body of our Lord.* Written in the same year.
3. *Lecy the lost lover.*
4. *Davy the dyer.*

The two last are ballads only. All the above are found in Tottell’s valuable edition of sir Thomas More’s works compiled by his nephew Rastell, printed in 1557. Specimens from most of the pieces in that volume are given by Dibdin in his edition of *Utopia.* To these must be added, 5. *Refutatio Brixii Rhetelli; quiem Antimorum appellat.* (id est, Thomas Morii Epistolae & Germani Brixii. Printed by Pynson, 4to. Herbert’s Typ. Antig. i. 247.) Of this Hearne, in his notes to Wood’s account, says, ‘Sir Thomas grew famous when he was not above eighteen or nineteen years of age, for his witty epigramms and other specimens of polite learning, several of which were procured and taken into the hands of many learned men, who took occasion to make some of them public, and

9 [There is printed an English Life of his, not here referred to: it is a 4to. in a large print, dedicated to Qn. Mary, tho’ it plainly appears to have been written in Qn. Elizabeth’s time. The author M. T. M. the publisher M. C. M. E. without date. Humphreys. This is the Life written by Thomas More, great grandson of sir Thomas, and has been referred to. The Bodleian copy, 4to. M. 67. Art. has this note in manuscript, printed beyond sea as appears by the letter and spelling about the year 1627? Baker notices an edition, 4to. 1642. It was reprinted, with some additions, Lond. 1710.]


11 [Who held the same at least 54 years, and dying in the 66th year of his age, on the 21st of Jan. 1577, was buried in St. Dunstan’s Church, in the suburbs of Canterbury. Hanner.] to speak highly in praise of the author: amongst which was Beatus Rhenanus and the eminent poet Leedgarus a Querens. This made divers invetious persons (as excellent qualities are always attended with envy) to draw their pens against him; and amongst the rest one Brixius a German wrote a book against Sir Thomas’s epigramms, which he intitled Antimorus. But it is done with such spight and malice, and there is such a vein of ill nature running through the whole book, that Brixius’s friends were ashamed of it, and they thought it sufficiently refuted itself. As soon as Erasmus saw it, he earnestly besought Sir Thomas, that he would not overwhelm his friend Brixius with such an answer as his rashness deserve’d; adding this of this foolish book Antimorus. I hear what learned men speake of Brixius now after he has written his Antimoroe, which as I hear it not willingly of him, so would I less willingly hear than so speak of you. Wherefore seeing I perceive how hard a matter it is to temper an answer to so spitefull a book, but that you must give some scope unto your passions, I deem it best for you not to regard, but wholly to content the matter. Yet this I would not counsel you, my best friend, to do, if there were nothing in that malicious Antimorus, which did truly blemish your fame, so that it were necessary for you to wipe it away, &c. which friendly counsel and advice Sir Thomas followed in some measure. For although he had fully answered Brixius in a little treatise, that he had already publish’d, before Erasmus’s letter came to his hands; yet upon the receipt thereof he used the utmost endeavours to get all the copies again into his hands, and by that way to suppress the book. Hence his, that the book is now become so exceeding rare, that it is very seldom or never seen; tho’ Sir Thomas’s great grandson saith that some had seen it a little before he wrote his grandfather’s life. After this, Sir Thomas sent a letter to Erasmus to this effect, that although Brixius by his malicious book had endeavoured so much to disgrace him, that he wanted no will but skill and power to overthrow his fame utterly, yet this should prevail more with him, that Brixius was friend to Erasmus than that he was his own enemy. Which answer expressly and clearly shewed how easy he was to forgive injuries and affronts, especially since this was such a one as touched him so near in his reputation.—Hearne’s preface to Roper, p. 33.

Pits says that he wrote *An Historical Exposition of the passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, according to the four Evangelists,* but adds Wecer, (Funeral Monuments, edit. folio, Lond. 1631, p. 297) this ‘I can hardly believe, for I finde, that when he was in prison, his books and all his papers were taken away from him. Whereupon he shut up his chamber windowes, saying, when the wares are gone, and the tooles taken away, we must shut vp shop.’

The Mery gest, howe a Sergeant would be known to be a Friar, was printed by Julyan Notary, 4to. without date, and again with A right pleasant and merry Historie of the Myther of Almeyton, Ec. by Rycharde Jones, in 4to. without date. The latter edition is in the Bodleian, (4to. C. 99. Art. Seld.) and commences,

Wise men always, affirme and sayeth,
The best is for eche man
Diligently for to apply
Such business as he can;
And in wise to enterprise
Another facultie.'—

The story is briefly this: A sergeant is employed to recover a sum of money from a spendthrift who has taken sanctuary in a friend's house, where he confined himself so closely, that the bailiff found it impossible to arrest his prisoner, and the creditor to obtain his money. At length it occurs to the sergeant to disguise himself as a friar, and by these means to gain access to the object of his search. He does so, and is successful. Having dismissed the maid who ushered him to the room where his intended prisoner remained;

'Then was he none, but they alone,
The frier with enuell grace
Said, I rest thee, come on with me,
And out he took his mace:
Thou shalt obey, come on thy way
I have thee in my cloaque,
Thou goest not hence, for all the pence
The mayre hath in his pouche.'

The debtor thinks this mode of proceeding very ungentle, and calling the sergeant a 'horeson thafe,' at last falls on him with his fist, and belabours him soundly. The man of law retaliates;

'They rent and tere echo other her,
And clane togider fast;
Till with lugginge, haling and lugginge
They fell downe bothe at last;
Then on the grounde to gather rounde,
With many a heuy stroke,
They roule and rumble, they turne and tumble,
Lyke pygges do in a pike.

Victory however would have been doubtful, had not the mistress of the house and her maid reinforced the debtor. Against these odds the sergeant had little chance, particularly as, having blinded him with his own hood;

'The wenche behinde
Lent him on the flore,
Many a jole, about the nolle,
With a great battel dore.'

At length they fairly threw him down stairs, and he departed with the following curse.

'I'll not be thee, that caused mee
To make myself a frier.'

These extracts are neither very poetical nor very entertaining, but as they show the nature of the amusements of that period, we have judged it right to retain them. Besides, it proves in some measure, that it was the fashion to recite or sing compositions of this nature—event the tables of the great, since sir Thomas probably wrote this 'meri gest' during his residence with archbishop Moreton, who delighted much, says Roper, in his wit and towardness. That it was intended for recitation the conclusion proves:

'Now, maisters all, an ende I shall
Make there as I began,
In any wise, I wolde anyse,
And counsell every man,
His owne crafte vse, all new reforme
And ytterly let them gone.
Playe not the frier, now make good cheere
And welcome curtychone.'

Lancham in his list of captain Cox's story books mentions this among other very popular pieces, as one of those at this old gentleman's finger's ends. Entertainment at Killingsworth Castle, 8vo. 1575, page 34. (Bodl. 8vo. M. 9. Art. BS.)

Perhaps the following description of a lover may be ranked among More's best poetry.

'Duersly passioned is a lover's hart,
Now pleasant hope, now dreed and grievous fere,
Now perfitt blisse, now bitter sorowe smart,
And which in his loue be with him or else where
Of from his eyes thare falyneth many a tere
For very joy, when they together bec,
When thei be sundred, for adrestere.


The best engraved portraits of More are, 1. by Bartolozzi, from Holbin's drawing, 1793; 2. in Holland's Heroologia; 3. by Jo. Valder, 12mo. 1621; 4. by Vertue. More's family, from Holbin's painting, was engraved in outline, by Cochin, copied by Vertue. C. de Mmele, and again by Hooole.]

HENRY STANDISH descended from a right ancient family of his name in Lancashire, became, when young, a Franciscan or Grey-fryer, but in what convent I know not as yet, studied for some time in the convent of his order at Oxon, and partly at Cambridge, proceeded D. of D. of this university, as a certain register belonging to his order tells us, made guardian of the Franciscan convent in London, provincial of his order, and in 1519 being nominated bishop of St. [Henry Standish, D. D. Bp. of St. David's, was of the ancient family of Standish of Bungah, com. Linc. Kent.]

Reg. fratrum Minorum, Lond. in bib. Cotton. sub Effig. Vitellii, F. 1, fol. 68.
Asaph, received consecration thereunto in the conventional church of the Franciscans at Oxford before-mentioned on the eleventh of July, the same year. In 1526 he with sir John Baker were sent ambassadors to Denmark, and in 1530 he was one of the bishops that assisted and directed qu. Katherine in the suite concerning her divorce from K. Hen. 8. He was esteemed a learned man of his time, and a most zealous favourite and ascenerter of the catholic religion; for which, had he lived longer, he would have suffered much. He thus written,

Several Sermons preached to the people.

TREATISE AGAINST ERASMUS HIS TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. With other things, as 'tis probable. He gave up the ghost at London, in the beginning of August in fifteen hundred thirty and five: whereupon his body was buried in the church of the Franciscans, commonly called Greyfriers in the said city, now known by the name of Christ-Church. Over his grave was soon after a tomb erected with the 12l. 6s. 9d. which he bequeathed for that purpose. He gave 40l. to pave the choir of the cath. of St. Asaph, and for other necessaries: five marks to the Franciscans of Oxford to be prayed for; ten marks also for the reparation of their church, and for the building of an isle joining to the said church forty pounds. For exhibition of scholars in Oxford forty pounds, besides legacies to Ralph Standish lord of Standish in Lancashire his near kinsman, to Agnes Worthington his sister, and Will. Standish his natural brother. See more of this H. Standish in Rich. Kedermyster, under the year 1531, "where it is observ'd that in 1515, when there were great controversies, whether all clerks (of the greater or lower orders) were sacred and exempted from all temporal punishments by the secular judges even in criminal cases; this Hen. Standish was for their not being exempted, in opposition to Richard Kedermyster abbat of Winchcomb, who preach'd and writ, that they were and ought to be exempted. Dr. Taylor, clerk of the parliament, made this entry in the journals of parliament about this matter, thus: 'in this parliament and convocation there were most dangerous contentions between the clergy, and the secular power about ecclesiastical liberties; one Standish a minor frie being the instrument and promoter of all this mischief. So the journal of the lords in the 7th of Henry the eight.' For this officiousness of Standish followed to him great trouble, occasioned by the clergy, and divers articles were sent up against him (as in p. 16) for what he had done, "and for some heterodox doctrine that he had preached."

[The following account is translated from Bale: Cent. ix. 4. Henry Standish, a Minorite, and bishop of St. Asaph, in a daily conventio uttered many idle inventives against Colet and Erasmus, and once fell on his knees before the king and queen. And having first commanded their ancestors, inasmuch as they had always defended the church against heretics and schismatics, he exhorted and even conjured them by every thing sacred to go on resembling their progenitors, or otherwise the religion of Christ would be in a deplorable state. Being ordered to point out what those deadly heresies were, which caused his apprehensions; enumerating them on his fingers:—first, (says he) Erasmus takes away the resurrection, secondly, he disregards matrimony; lastly he entreats wrong opinions concerning the eucharist.]

JOHN KYNTON was by rule or order a Minorite or Grey-frier, and being a man of parts, and noted for his proficiency in divinity, the society of Magd. coll. made choice of him to be their reader of that faculty within their house. Which office he performing with great honour for several years, the doctors and bache. of div. of the university elected him Margaret professor in the place of Joh. Roper, being then D. of D. and a person of great note in the university. He wrote at the command of the king, an. 1521. Tract. contra doctrinam Mart. Lutheri. Whether this, or any thing else that he did write, were ever printed, I know not. He died in fifteen hundred thirty and five, and was, as I conceive, buried in the chapel of Durham, now Trinity, college in Oxford. for on a little grave-stone there, yet remaining, is written this, 'Obit Johannes Kynton, Frater minor, sacre Theologie professor, 20 Januari, 1535.'

WILLIAM TYNDALE, otherwise called HITCHENS, was born on the borders of Wales, brought up from a child in grammar, logic, and philosophy in this university, particularly for the most part in St. Mary Magdalene's hall; where, having sucked in the doctrine of Luther, he read it privately to certain students, and to some of the junior fellows of Magd. coll. adjoining. Whether he took a degree, either by the name of Tyn- 

DALE or HITCHENS, it doth not appear in our registers, and whether he was one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolsey's coll. as some think, there is no ground or footstep left to persuade us to it. From Oxford he went to Cambridge, where being well ripened in God's word, he was enter-

named by one sir Joh. Welche a knight of [Little Sodbury, in] Gloucestershire, and by him made tutor of youth. He was also in the year 1536.
Certain hard words explained in the first, second, and fourth Book of Moses.

Prologue upon the Prophet Jonas, the four evangelists, upon the epistles of St. Paul, the epistles of St. Peter, and the three epistles of St. John. The Parable of the wicked Mammon. Published 1527, May 8. [Lond. 1526, 1547, 1549, 12mo. and by Copland without date; 8vo.]

The Obeydece of a Christian Man, and how Christian Rulers ought to govern. Published 1528, Oct. 9, and 1561, [and without date, by Copland,] in oct.

An Exposition on the 5th, 6th, and 7th Chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel. [By Day, 1548, and by Hill, no date, 8vo.]

Answer to Sir Tho. More's Dialogues—ante 1530.

1. The Practice of Prelates, whether the King's Grace may be separated from his Queen, because she was his Brother's Wife, Marburch, 1530, oct.


A Path Way into the Holy Scrip-
tures.


Exposition on Mr. Will. Tracie's Will. Noremburg, [1535], 1546. oct.

Humilitie Treatise upon Signes and Sacraments. Two Letters to Joh. Frith prisoner in the Tower. All which were printed in one vol. in fol. 1573. [with the works of Frith and Barnes. Bodl. T. 10. 5. Th.]

He also is supposed to be author of,

The Supper of the Lord, after the true meaning of the sixth of John, and the eleventh of the first of Cor. And incidently in the exposition of the supper is confuted, the letter of sir Thomas More against Jo. Frith. Written Apr. 5, an. 1533.

Books of Mr. Tyndale prohibited to be m'd " and read as in the Collection of Records at the " end of Dr. Burnet's History of Reformation, " &c. pag. 257.

1. The Matrimony.

2. Exposition of the 4th Clap. to the Corinthians.


There is also prohibited the Tables, Glosses, Glossaries, 

[A brief declaration of the sacraments expressing the first original and how they came up and were instituted, with the true and most sincere meaninge and understandinge of the same, very necessarie for all men that will not err in the true use and reuerence thereof. Composed by the learned and godly man William Tyndall. Imprinted at London by Robert Stoughton dwelling within Ludgate at the signe of the bishop's miter. Bodl. Ke.]

and marginal Notes, and Preface before the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, of Tho. Matthew's doing, and printed beyond sea without privilege, set in English Bible.

William Tyndale is said to have translated the Bible under the name of Tho. Matthew.


The following additions remain to be mentioned. 1. Summio S. Scripture. This is noticed by Henry Stubbridge, in his Epistle to Henry VIII. 2. Translation of the Psalms, MS. in New college library, Oxford, No. 320. Besides these, he wrote, 3. A Preface to The prayer and complaint of a ploverman. 4. One to The examinations of William Thorpe and Sir John Oldcastle. 5. Exposition on 1 Cor. vii. with a prologue, 12mo, 1529. (Bodl. Mar. 364.) 6. A boke concerning the church. 7. A godly disputacation between a christian shomaker and a popish persone. 8. The dislaying of the man of sin. 9. The mutratunge of Tindall, 1529. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 405. Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1076, mentions two translations, one the Enchiridion mitiss Christiani of Erasmus, the other an Oration of Iovocrates.

There is a portrait of Tindall in the library of Magdalen hall, Oxford, but so indifferent, that the artist who was sent to copy it for Mr. Lewis did not think it worth engraving. I know only of the two following: in the Heriologia and in Fisheri Theatrwm vivorum eruditione clarorum, Nord. 1688. [DESIDERIUS ERASMUS ROTEHODA- MUS, a great and wonderful light of learning, and therefore invited and drawn by kings and princes into Germany, Italy, England, and other regions of Europe, was born at Rotterdam in Holland 28th of Oct. 1484. This person tho' educated in all kind of learning beyond the seas, yet he must have a place in these Athenae, because he had studied in this university, particularly in St. Mary's coll, a place for canon regulars of the order of St. Austin (whose great gate is almost opposite to that of New Inn) in the years 1497, 98, and part, if not all, of 1499; and, as some think, in the year 1518, or 19, when card. Wolsey founded his lectures in this university, at which time Erasmus read certain lectures in the publice refectory of Corp. Ch. coll. The reason of his continuance and studying here, I have told you elsewhere, and therefore all that I shall now say of him, is, that his works are printed in nine volumes, by Froben and Bishop, 1540, folio, Bodl. E. 2. 1, 2, &c. Th.] in which are his dissertation De testio & pravoe Christi, and certain epistles, which he wrote in the said coll. of St. Mary; and, that dying at Basle in Germany, on the 12th of July in fifteen hundred thirty and six, was buried in the cathedral church there. Soon after was a componious monument, with an inscription, put over his grave, the contents of which I shall now for brevity's sake omit. His life is twice, or more, written in Latin, thou not so well as it should be, and once or more in English, which is the reason that I have spoken but briefly of him in this place.


For other particulars of this extraordinary man, see his Life by Knight, 8vo. Cambridge, 1756, and by Jortin, 2 vol. 4to. Lond. 1758. His works were published in a splendid edition, in eleven volumes, folio, Lond. Bat. 1705—1706. (Bodl. T. 6. 1, 2, 3, &c. Jur.) Albert Duyer engraved a portrait of him, but that by Holbein, which was engraved by Vorsterman and Stent, and has been excellently copied by Anker Smith, was, according to Erasmus's own testimony, a far better resemblance of him.]
employed by the said king in several embassies,
was made constable of Dover castle, and warden
of the Cinque-Ports, and had several forfeited
lands bestowed on him. This worthy person
hath the fame of being the author of
"Several Poems, Songs and Sonnets"—with other
things of the like nature. At length upon
some jealousy that K. Hen. 8 had of his royal
consort Q. Anne before mention'd, which was
expressed by him at justs held at Greenwich on
the first day of May, where our author Roch-
ford was the chief challenger; he was com-
mitt'd to the Tower on the next day, and be-
headed on Tower-hill on the 17th of the same
month in fifteen hundred thirty and six; where-
upon his body was buried in the chapel of S.
Peter ad vinctula, within the said tower. At
the same time were Henry Norris the principal
defendant in the said justs, (father to Henry
the first lord Norris) Mark Sutton, Will. Brenc-
ton, and Francis Weston, all of the king's privy
chamber, beheaded on Tower-hill upon the
king's jealousy, (who, it seems, was weary of
Q. Anne, was resolved to marry the lady Jane
Seymour) whereupon their bodies were buried
in the yard belonging to the said chapel. Two
days after, viz. May 19, Q. Anne was beheaded,
and the very next day the king was wedded to
the said lady Jane.

[Lord Rochford's claim to a place in the present
work has been proved by one of the Harrington
MSS. (dated 1594, only twenty-eight years after
the death of the composer) which identifies him
as the author of one of the "Songs and Sonnettes",
printed by Tottell in 1557. Lord Orford, who
extols it for its melancholy simplicity and har-
mony, has modernized the language, and declares
that it might easily pass for the production of a
more refined age. (Works of Horatio Walpole,
4to. 1798, i. 528.) The following extract is from
lord Surrey's Songs, &c. edit. Tottell, 8vo.
1563, fol. 33, l. (Bodl. Cranes, 391.)

My lute, awake! perform the last
Labour that thou and I shall want;
And end me that I have now begun;
And when this song is song and past,
My lute be still, for I have done.—

The roises do not so cruelly
Repulse the waves continually,
As she my suite and affection;
So that I am past remedy,
Whereby my lute and I have done.

Proud of the spoyle that thou hast gotte
Of simple lutes, through loun's shot,
By whom, vnkynde, thou hast them wonne,
Thinke not he hath his vowe forgot,
Although my lute and I have done.

Uengeance shall fall on thy diadyme,
That makest but game on earnest payne;
Thinke not alone, vnder the sunne,
Unquit, to cause thy lourer's playne,
Although my lute and I have done.

And then may chance thee to repent
The tyme that thou hast lost and spent,
To cause thy lourer's sighe and swowe:
Then shalt thou knowe beauty but lent,
And wishe and want as I have done:

Now cease my lute, this is the last
Labour that thou and I shall wast,
And ended is that we begonne:
Now is this song both song and past,
My lute be still for I have done.

Among the Cotton MSS. in the British museum,
Vesp. F. xii. 108, b. are two letters from lord
Rochford: one to K. Hen. VIII. which has been
printed by Park in his edition of Royal and Noble
Authors, 8vo. Lond. 1806, i. 251; the other, Cleo-
patra, E. vi. 324, written in conjunction with the
duke of Norfolk to secretary Cromwell. A letter
from "lord Rochford to W. Cockayne" is also
among Birch's MSS. in the same library, No.
4153.]

JOHN RASTALL was a Londoner born,
and educated for a time in grammaticals and philo-
sophicals in this university. Afterwards returning to his
native-place, he set up the trade of printing, being
then esteemed a profession fit for any scholar or
ingenious man. This person being noted for his
piety and learning, became intimate with sir Tho.
More, whose sister Elizabeth he took to wife,
and by daily conference with that most learned
knight, he improved his knowledge in various
sorts of learning, besides what knowledge he be-
fore had gotten in the mathematics. He was a
zealous man for the catholic cause, and a great
hater of the proceedings of king Hen. 8, as to his
divorses, and for his ejecting the pope's power from
the nation. His writings are,

Natura naturata. 'Tis a large and ingenious
comedy, containing a description of three parts
of the world, viz. Asia, Africa, and Europe, ad-
orn'd with figures and cuts.

Canones Astrologici.
Dialogues concerning Purgatory, in three books.
Apology written against Jo. Fryth. Which two

[Perhaps nothing reflects greater discredit on Henry's
memory, or more plainly excises the depravity of his mind,
than the brutal charge adduced against this unfortunate
nobleman. Lord Rochford's conduct in public life must
have been truly irreproachable, when no other accusation
could be brought forward, than one so improvable that
even the historians of the time gave no credit to it.]

[Weed omits mentioning his becoming a convert to the
reformed religion by means of John Frith's book, wrote in
answer to his apology, though mentioned by Bale, Fox
and others. Herbert, T. Antig. i. 326.]
last, were in vindication of Joh. Fisher B. of Rochester, and sir Tho. More.

The Rules of a good Life.

Anglorum Regnum Chronicæ, with others. 5

[See the Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, vol. i. cap. 64, p. 97. Among the books there prohibited to be read is a book called, The Church of John Rastall, an. 1542. So the collection of records at the end of Dr. Burnet's Hist. of Reform.]

But as for the Book of Law terms, said by Bale to be written by this author, is false; for they were written by his son William, as I shall tell you under the year 1565. This John. Rastall died at London, in fifteen hundred thirty and six, leaving behind him issue Will. Rastall before-mentioned, and John Rastall a justice of peace, who had issue a daughter named Elizabeth, the wife of Rob. Lougher, L. L. D. chancellor of the dioc. of Exeter.


JOHN RYCKS being much addicted in his youth to piety and learning, was entered into the order of the Minorites or Grey Friers, and among them in Oxon he did spend some time in good letters. At length in his last days, (being then esteemed a placid old man) when he saw the pope and his religion begin to decline in England, he became a zealous protestant, and wrote in the English tongue, The Image of Divine Love. Against the blasphemies of the Papists. And translated into English, Prognosticon of Otho of Bruneifeld, which he dedicated to Thomas Cromwell. Other things he wrote as my author saith, who adds that he died at London in fifteen hundred thirty and six, which was the eight and twentieth year of K. Hen. 8.

FRANCIS BYGOD, a Yorkshire man born, spent some time among the Oxonian muses, but whether he took a degree, it doth not appear. Afterwards he received the honour of knighthood from the king, and wrote,

1 [The Pastime of the People, 1529. See Herbert, i. 333.]
2 In cant. 6, mm. 74.
3 [See Herbert's Typog. Antig. l. 551.]
5 [Called by Tanner, Bagot; by Strype, Bagot.]
6 [He was employed by him in his own country to prove his ecclesiastical supremacy and divorce, Watts.]

A Treatise concerning Improprions of Benefices. The epistle before which, dedicated to K. Hen. 8, is printed (or reprinted) at the latter end of sir Hen. Spelman's larger work of Titles; by the care of Jerom. Stephens, an. 1647. The said treatise seems to have been written after the breach which K. Hen. 8 made with the pope, his marriage with Anne Bulleyen, and the birth of Q. Elizabeth, as 'tis conjectured by circumstances. The author's purpose was chiefly bent against the monasteries, who had unjustly gotten very many parsonages into their possession, as it had been complained of long before his time, especially by Dr. Tho. Gascoigne a Yorkshire man born. The said Bygod translated also divers Latin books into English, which I have not yet seen. At length being found very active in the comotions in Yorkshire, called, The holy Pilgrimage, an. 1536, (at which time he with his party endeavoured to surprise Hull) was therupon apprehended, imprisoned, and at length executed at Tyburn near to London, with other knights and esquires, in the month of June in fifteen hundred thirty and seven, which was the nine and twentieth year of K. Hen. 8.

ROBERT WAKFELD, a northern man born, and the greatest linguist of his time, was, as he saith, ex fidelibus natus fidelis, ex Christianis Christianus; and afterwards being fitted for the university, he was sent to Cambridge, where he took one or more degrees in arts. But his desire being solely bent to improve his natural genie in the tongues, he went to travel, and in short time attained to a very considerable knowledge in the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldæic, and Syriac tongues. About that time he read and taught the said tongues at Tubing in Germany, and at Paris; and in 1519, I find him to be Hebrew professor at Lovain in Brabant, in the place of one Matthew Adrain: But continuing there only four months, he returned into England, where being made known to the king by his great friend and admirer Richard Prince dean of St. Paul's, he was made one of his chaplains, took the degree of b. of divinity, was beloved of many, and patroniz'd in his studies by Tho. Bulleyen earl of Wilts. When the unlawfulness of matrimony between the king and Katharine of Spain, widow of his brother prince Arthur, was called into question, he began to defend the queen's cause, and therefore gained the love of many, but being afterwards courted by fair promises to change his mind, and the

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the rather because of his great skill in the tongues and divinity, and therefore able to say more than another man, he came over to the king's party, whereby he gained the hatred of many: I have seen a letter written by him to the king, dated from Sion in Middlesex, 1527, wherein he tells him, that he will defend his cause or question in all the universities in Christendom, &c, and afterwards tells him, that, if the people should know that he, who began to defend the queen's cause, not knowing that she was carnally known of Dr. Arthur his brother, should now write against it, surely he should be stoned of them to death, or else have such a slander and obloquy raised upon him, that he would rather dye a thousand times than suffer it, &c. Afterwards upon the intry of the university of Oxon made to the king, Wakfeld was sent thither about 1530, and at his first coming he made a public speech in the hall of the coll. of K. Hen. 8, (since called Ch. Church) before the university, and afterwards read publicly the Hebrew lecture there, as his brother Tho. Wakfeld did at Cambridge by the king's authority, beginning to read in 1540. In 1532 he was made by the king the twelfth or junior canon of his college at Oxon, founded on the site of that of the cardinal, and in the same year he was incorporated B. of divinity. So that continuing there some years after, and instructing many in the tongues, I have therefore put him among the Oxford writers. In 1536, when he saw the king make havock of religious houses, he carefully preserved divers books of Greek and Hebrew, especially those in the library of Ramseay abbey, which were partly composed by Laur. Holbeach a monk of that place, in the reign of Hen. 4, among which was his Hebrew Dictionary. As for the works of Wakfeld, they are mostly these that follow.

Oration de laudibus & utilitate trium Linguarum, Arabice, Chaldæice, & Hebrew, atque idiomatibus Hebrewis quæ in uotis Testamento incidunt. Printed by Wm. Worde, in qu. [1534, Bodl. 4to. W. 1, Art. Seld.]

Paraphrasis in librum Koheleth (quem sulgo

Eclesiasten vocant) succinita, clara atque fideli. Printed in a black char. in qu.

Kotser Codicis, quo pretor ecclesie sacrosancte decreatum, proleutor conjugium cun fratris carnali liter cogula, illicitum omnino, inhabitum, interdictumque esse tuis natura jure, tuis jure divino, legesse evangelicæ atque commentarij catholica ecclesiæ orthodoxæ. Printed at Lond. 1529, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. W. 10, Th. Seld.] This is the same with his book entit. by Bale and Pits, De non ducendæ Fratris.

Syntagma de Hebræorum codicium incorruptione, &c. Printed in qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 21. Th. Seld.] In which book are several things against Joh. Fisher B. of Rochester concerning matrimony, and the unlawfulness of the king's marrying with his brother's wife.

Oration Oxonie habita in Coll. Regio. Printed with the former in qu.

De Laudibus Agriculture. Epistole ad D. Th. Bulleyn comitem Wilts. Jo. Fischeram Ep. Roff. Rich. Paceum, &c. Besides other things mention'd elsewhere, which I have not yet seen: He died at London on the eighth day of Octob. in fifteen hundred thirty and seven, leaving Thomas his brother his heir, but where he was buried I cannot yet tell. Jo. Leland in one of his books gives him the name of Polybus, noting thereby, by way of contemptly, that he was a crafty man for craftily conveyaw the Hebrew dictionary before-mention'd. Rich. Pace's dean of Paul's, in a letter⁴ to K. H. 8, dat. at Sion 1527, sooth that Rob. Wakfeld is a person of excellent learning as well in divinity, as in wonderful knowledge of many and divers languages. The university of Oxon, in an epistle to the said king, doth also say, that besides his various accomplishments, he gives place to none for his admirable knowledge in the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic tongues.

[ Tanner gives the following additional pieces. 1. De opinione statu reipublicae. 2. De pace. 3. De parthenio. 4. De jude et aperibus. 5. De philosophia. 6. Lexicon Cudicum. In the British museum (Ayscough's Catalogue, ii. 928) is, 6. The boke called Sydrak, which is there attributed to Robertus Wakefels. This however seems to be Caumpden's metrical translation of the old French History of Kyng Bocuss and Sydracke, as printed by Godfray, 4to. 1510.]

JOHN CLAYMOND, who used to write himself ¹ Eucharistic servus, because he frequently

⁷ [This rare volume has been omitted by Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin in their lists of De Worde's books, although it was undoubtedly printed by him. The Bodleian copy referred to above, was formerly in the possession of Sir Thomas Elyot.]

⁸ In Bale, cent. 9, nu. 73, & in Pits, at 16, nu. 657.


¹⁰ At the end of Wakfeld,'s Kotser codicis, &c. See also in Rich. Potts his Pref. in ecclesiasten recognitum, &c.

received the blessed sacrament, and in the latter part of his life took it every day, was the son of John Claymond and Ann his wife, sufficient inhabitants of Frampton in Lincolnshire, in which town this our author John Claymond received his first breath. From thence, when he was a boy, he was sent to Oxon, where, after he had completed his grammar learning in the school near to Magd. coll. great gate, (being then within, and not without, the said gate) he was made deary first, and in 1488 perpetual fellow of that college. About that time entering into holy orders, and becoming famous for his great learning, piety, and gravity, was constituted president of the said college; about 1504, took the degree of bach. of divinity three years after, and within three more after that time supplied the venerable congregation of regents, that he might be licensed to proceed in that faculty, but whether he was admitted it appears not. About that time several dignities, and ecclesiastical benefices were bestowed on him, among which were the master-ship of St. Cross hospital in Winchester, where he succeeded Robt. Shirburn, bishop of St. Davids, A.D. 1503; the rectory of West-mongton in Somersetshire, (which he obtained by the resignation of the honourable Rich. Grey, from Richard the abbot, and the convent of Glastonbury in the month of July 1506,) the prebendship of Whitechurch in the cathedral church of Wells, (to which belongs the church of Benington in Somersetshire) and the vicaridge of the collegiate church of Norton in the dioc. of Durham, which he resigned in 1516, reserving to himself an yearly pension from it of 50 marks, to be paid by the abbey and convent of Selby (of the order of St. Benedict) in Yorkshire. At length upon the desire of Ric. Fox, bishop of Winchester, he left his presidentship of Magd. coll. and was by him made president of that of C. C. when founded by him, an 1516. Which place being of less value than the former, the said bishop did in recompence give him the rich rectory of Clyve (called by some Bishops Clyve) in Gloucestershire, which he kept to his dying day. He was a person of great gravity, of most exact example in his life and conversation, very charitable and devout, and had nothing wanting in him to complete a theologian. And as he was esteemed a learned divine by some, so a better philosopher by others, as it appears by his book entit.

Note & observationes in Plinius Naturalium Historiam. In 4 volumes in MS. in C. C. coll. library. Of which book and its author hear what Mic. Neeander saith — de quo nobis retulit aliquando Operinus noster quod in totum Plinius opus eruditos commentarios scripturis, & ad se excudendos jam pridem missur, cur autem non fuerint excusi ab Operino, puto sumptus ad tantum opus hujusmodum detrimenti, & c. Dr. Jo. Cay the antiquarian of Cambridge doth speak something to the same purpose, who stiles them 4e Scholam eruditiss. virt. Johan. Claymondi in omnes Cassplini Naturalia Historia libris, & c. but adds, that the Scholias in the two first books were lost after his death. He (Claymond) also wrote, Comment. in Auli Gellii Noctes.

Attia

In MS. and not, as I conjecture, print.


A Treatise of Repentance. This is in MS. written with his own hand, in 4 sheets in fol. which I have in my library of MSS. [8496, F. 92.] The beginning of it is, * It is the property and condition of every wise man, &c. At length arriving to a good old age, paid his last debt to nature, 19 Nov. in fifteen hundred thirty and seven, and was buried in the choir of C. C. coll. under that very place where the rector of the choir sung the psalm, entit. " Venite, exultemus." Over his grave was soon after a marble stone laid, with an inscription thereon, provided and made by himself, with void spaces left for the day and year when he died, to be filled up by his executor, or overseer of his will, but were never performed. The copy of the inscription, you may see in Hist. & Antig. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2, p. 244, b. his character and encomium in Jo. Leland, and his benefactions to Magdalen, Corp. Christi, and Brasenose, colleges, in the aforesaid Hist. & Antig. [John Shepreve fellow of Corpus Christi coll. wrote, Vita D. Johannis Claymoundi, v. el. collegii Corporis Christi apud Oxonienses, Presidis Primi. It is composed in Latin verse, and begins.

' Non ego vos, Charites, neque vos hic invoco Musae,
Quas Helicon viridi gramine tectas habet.'

Prefixed are testimonies collected by Henry Jackson, an epistie from Erasmus, one to Grynaeus from Claymond and Shepreve. Epicedium.

'Tristia quiesquis aedes, Claymoundi funera plangere,
Maxima qui nobis gloria vivus crat, &c.

The above are among Anthony à Wood’s MSS. in the Ashmole, No. 8492, F. 90, and in Corpus library. The life doth not contain any additional information relative to Claymond, except that he was an excellent poet.

* Alter crat Cicero, quotes oratio fluxit
Liberbor, nihil lege retraeta meti:
Sin libuisse ei numeris astringere verba,
Alter in orando carmine Naso fuit.*]

* In lib. suum, cui tit. est, De libris suis propriis. Lond. 1570, p. 15, 2.
* In Eummitis, Trophan, &c. illustr. virorum, &c. Lond. 1589, p. 43, &c.
* [Aug. 6, 1517, Claymond was presented to the church of Terring, which he resigned in 1532. Kævst.]
JOHN HELYAR a Hampshire man born, was admitted a pensioner of Corpus Ch. coll. 1 June 1522, "being then aged 19 years," and bacc. of arts in Jul. 1524. But instead of having that degree completed by determination, in the Lent following in the public schools he had the degree of M. of A. conferred upon him, being then taken into the patronage of the magnificent and generous cardinal Tho. Wolsey, who held him in high value for his extraordinary sufficiencies in the Lat. Greek and Hebrew tongues. In all which, especially in poetry, and humanity, he was so well vers'd, that he exceeded most, if not all persons of his time. Whether the said cardinal did afterwards promote him to a canonry or reader's place in his new coll. at Oxon, I know not. Sure I am, that after his fall, our author supplieated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, and about the same time wrote, "Comment in Ciceronem pro M. Marcello. Schol. in Sophoclem. Com. in Epistolas Ovidii. Epistola D. Erasmi Roterdami. Written in Gr. and Lat. with other things, besides his translation from Greek into Lat. St. Chrysostom's tract, De providentia & fato, &c. This our author Helyar, who had acquaintance with the said Erasmus, was held in admiration by all the virtuosi, in the 29 Hen. 8.

JOHN FOREST of Forest, whose surname had, several years before he was born, lived within the city of Oxon, (but whether of his family I cannot yet tell) was from his childhood educated in piety and learning. Afterwards when he attained to the 17th year of his age, he took upon him the habit of St. Francis at Greenwich in Kent as it seems, and at about 26 years of age, was instructed in theological studies for a time, among the brethren of that order living without Watergate in the south suburb of Oxon. What degrees he took here, it appears not; yet sure I am that in order for the taking of the degree of bacc. of div. he supplicated the ven. regents that he might be admitted to oppose in that faculty, but whether he was admitted, it appears not, and so consequently that he was not before a bachelor, much less doctor, as some report, unless in another university beyond the seas, for at Cambridge he had not that degree conferred upon him, if the tables at the end of Antiquitates Britannicae are right. Afterwards he was taken into the service of queen Katharine, the consort of king Hen. 8, whose love being great towards virtue and learning, she made him her confessor. About that time he was constituted the one and fortieth provincial minister of his order, as an eminent brother, thereof doth really suppose from certain writings relating to the quarrels between the order and card. Wolsey. Which provincialship had before been enjoyed by Steph. Baron confessor to K. II, 8, and sometimes a frequent preacher in the university of Cambridge. Soon after, when that good queen was to be divorced from the said king, this our author Forest shew'd himself a zealous enemy against it; and in few years after, when the king was intent to eject the pope and his power from England, he, out of a passionate zeal which he had for the catholic religion, did in secret confession declare to many of the king's subjects, that the king was not supreme head of the church, whereas before he had been sworn to the said supremacy. These matters coming to the knowledge of the king's council, he was examined by certain persons appointed by them, to whom he made answer, That he took the oath with his outward man, but his inward man never consented thereunto. Afterwards, being further accused of divers heretical opinions, (as they were then called) he submitted himself to the punishment of the church: so that his abjuration being sent to him to be read, he utterly refused it. Whereupon his confinement in the prison called Newgate being made more close, these verses were wrote on him by a protestant.

'Forest the fryer, that obstinate lyer, That willfully will be dead, Incontinently, the gospel doth denye, The king to be supreme heade.'

About the same time he took a great deal of pains in writing a book (whether in English or Latin, I know not) entit. by Latin writers.

De autoritate Ecclesie & Pontificis Maximi. The beginning of which is this, 'Nemo sibi sumat honorum, nisi fuerit vocatus ad Deo, quam Aaron, &c. In which book he inveighed much against the pride and impiety of the king, because that without any call he did not scruple to entitle himself, the head of the church of Eng-

land, and to take upon him that, which he was not capable of, whereas if he had thought himself a true member of the cath. church, he should have given God thanks that he was so, and have rested therein without endeavouring to tear it to pieces, &c. The contents of this book (which was ready for the press, but whether ever printed in England, I cannot tell) coming to the knowledge of certain inquisitors, and at length to the king's ear, he was forthwith condemned to dye, and having some days allowed him to make his peace with God and all men, he wrote,

*Several Letters.*, Some of which I have seen printed in Latin, as (1) His answer to the letter which Q. Katharine sent to him. (2) An answer to the letter written to him by Elizab. Hammon, maid (of honour) to the said queen. (3) Answer to the letter of Tho. Abel, who was executed two years after for denying the king's supremacy, with several others, which he wrote to comfort the afflicted catholics. At length being drawn upon a sledge from his prison to Smithfield, where

1538.

*pair of gal- a gallows was set up to receive loe, first edit. him, and he was hanged thereon by the middle and arm-pits quick; and under the gallows a fire being made, he was burnt, and utterly consum'd to ashes, 22 May in fifteen hundred thirty and eight, aged 60*, and in the 43d year of his professed and religious estate. At the time he was to suffer, and before he went up the ladder, Hugh Latymuer B. of Worcester did from a pulpit set up there, near to the gallows, preach a sermon purposely to move him to repentance, but all availed nothing. He had then several discourses with that bishop, which were verbatim taken by some of the brethren of his order. In conclusion Latymuer asked him what state he would die in. Whereupon Forest with a loud voice answered, If an angel should come down from heaven to teach him any other doctrine than he had received, and believed from his youth, he would not now believe him; and that if his body should be cut joint after joint, or member after member, burnt, lanced, or what pain soever might be done to his body, he would never turn from his old profession, &c. and added, that seven years past, he (Latymuer) durst not have made such a sermon for his life. This being said, he was conducted from the place where he stood, which was erected above the people, to the gallows, and there suffered.

"There is a very different character of this frier in Dr. Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of England, lib. 5. p. 351, in these words, Forest an observant frier of Green-

1538. *[All these letters are printed in Tho. Burnet's Hist. Ecclesiast. Bk. 2.]*

*"[Aged sixty-four, as he says himself in one of his letters. Baker.]"


wich, confessor to queen Katharine, as Sanders saith, but it seems departed from her interests, for he insinuated himself so into the king, that he recovered his good opinion. Being an ignorant and lewd man, he was accounted by the better sort of that house a reproach to their order, of which is mention made in an original letter."

[1] In the place of execution there was a scaffold prepared for the kings most honorable counsell and the nobles of the realm to sitte upon: to grant him pardon if he had any spake of repentance in him. There was also a pulpit prepared where his right reverend father Hugh Latimer B. of Worcester declared his errors and manifestly confuted the by the scripture, with many godly exhortations, to move him to repentance. But he was so froward, that he utterly would not so much as spake. A little before the foresaid image call'd Darrell Gatheren coming out of Wales was brought to the gallows and there also with the foresaid frier (as is sayde) was set on fire. Whom the Wealsmen much worshipped and had a prophecye amongst them that this image, should set a whole forest on fyre. Which prophecye tooke effect, for he set this frier Forest on fire and consumed hym to nothing. The fryer when he saw the fire come, and that present death was at hand, he caught hold upon the lader, and would not let it go, but so unpeacefully took his death, as never any man that put his trust in God at any time so ungodyly and unquietly ended his life." Fox, Acts and Monuments, edit. 1583, folio 1100, b.]

**ANTHONY FITZHERBERT**, whose great learning in the wisdom of the law, both the judicial court of pleas, wherein he sate justice a long time, and also those exact books of our common-law by him exquisitely penn'd and publish'd, do sufficiently witness, was born of (being the son of Ralph Fitzherbert, esq.) and descended from a right ancient family living at Nether and in Derbyshire, laid a foundation of learning in this university, on which he built a firm structure in after-times, but in what house here, or in what inn of court afterwards, it appears not. Sure it is that having made a most fruitful progress in his studies, he was constituted serjeant at law 18 Nov. 2 Hen. 8, Dom. 1510, one of the king's serjeants six years after (being about that time made a knight, and in 1522 one of the justices of the Common-Pleas. In which place, carry-#f the letters, &c."

*W. Dupl. in Chron. Str. at the end of Orig. Jurid.*

*With his works are,

3 [Among the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, E. iv. 130, 132; 133, are some letters against Forest, one of which is probably that referred to by Burnet."

4 [See Camden in Derbysite."
Grand abridgment of the CommonLaw contained in the Year Books, and other Books of Law, Readings, and Records, Lond. [1514.] 1515, [Bodl. L. 4. 7. Jur.] 1565, fol. afterwards in quarto divided into several parts or vol. From which abridgment or others, Rich. Bellom of Lincolns Inn did collect cases adjudged in the time of King Edward II.

A Calendar or Index. See in Will. Rastall. 

Magn^a Churta, cum diversis alius statutis, Lond. 1519, in 12.


Office of Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Escheators, Constables, Coroner, &c. Printed several times with the Brevium [and 8vo. 1568, by itself.]


Natura Brevium Novell. Printed at Lond. 26 Hen. 8, and afterwards several times in octavo corrected and revised, with a table added, by Will. Rastall. Printed also several times in French in octavo 1598, Bodl. 8vo. F. 10. Juris. &c. The same is also translated into English, [1652. Bodl. 8vo. F. 30. Juris.] and hath added thereto into the authorities in law, and some other cases and notes. &c. See more in Will. Rastall, under the year 1565. This Natura Brevium is esteemed an exact work, excellently well penny'd, and hath been much admired by the noted men in the common law.

Of the surveying of Lands, 1539, [1545, 1548.] Octavo. Lond. 1567, [1587.]

The Book of Husbandry very profitable and necessary for all Persons. Printed 1558 by Tho. Berthlet. [1552. 11534. 1562, 1599] octavo and several times after published in the reign of queen Mary, and in the beginning of queen Eliz. This book I have seen more than once, under the name of Anthony Fitzherbert "a practicer in husbandry for 40 years," yet there are not wanting some who say "was penny'd by his brother John Fitzherbert." This famous lawyer, Anthony Fitzherbert, who had been an enemy to card, Wolsey, paid his last debt to nature in the summer time (before August) in fifteen hundred and thirty and eight, (30 Hen. 6,) whereupon his body was buried in the church of Norbury before-mention'd. Soon after was a blue marble stone laid over his grave, with an inscription thereon, which is now remaining. His name and postcire are yet, as I conceive, living at Norbury, Tissington and Somersal in Derbyshire, and elsewhere.

JOHN HILSEY or HILDESLEY (was of the same family with those of Beningham in Berks, and they originally of the Hildesleys of Hildesley in the same county) who being much addicted from his childhood to learning and religion, was wanting in his sufficient parents to advance them. Whereupon falling under the tuition of a Dominican, or Preaching, or Black, Fryer, was entred in his manly years among the brethren of that order at Bristow, and thence for a time was removed to the house of the Dominicans in the S. suburb of Oxon, purposely to initiate him in the supreme faculty, and in some smattering of philosophical learning. In the month of May 1527, he supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, but whether he was admitted it does not appear (through neglect) in the public register; and in Nov. 1539, he by the name and title of Pater Johannes Hilsy de ordine predicatorum, & Bac. SS. Theol. supplicated to proceed in divinity: Which being granted, he was admitted, but did not stand in the Act following to complete that degree. So that how it comes to pass that a certain author of note should say, that he was doctor of divinity of Cambridge, I cannot perceive, seeing 'that his name doth not occur in the catalogue of the doctors of all faculties, who proceeded at Cambridge from 1500 to 1571, printed at the end of the first edition of Antiquitates Britannicse Ecclesiae. This doctor Hilsy being "pleasable to the king's humour in opposing the pope and his interests in England," was elected bishop of Rochester after the decollation of John Fisher, and had restitution made to him of the temporarities of that see, 4 Oct. 27 Hen. 8, Dom. 1553, where being settled, he wrote:

A Manual of Prayers (or Primer) with the Epistles and Gospels. Which book being dedicated to Thomas lord Cromwell, was at his command published at Lond. 1599, in octavo. He also wrote:

De veri corporis esu in Sacramento: ded. also to the said Cromwell. Of which book and its author, see in a piece of Lat. poetry entit. Dico sine Martyrion, written by Joh. White warden of the college near Winchester, afterwards successively B. of Linne and Winchester.

[His works, says Fuller, are monuments which will longer continue his memory, than the flat blew marble stone in Norbury church under which he now hath interred. Worsicb, p. 256.]

[Quelle Daten]
MAJOR.

"He wrote Resolutions concerning the Sacra-
ments,—and also Resolutions of some Questions
relating to Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and
other matters tending to the reformation of the
church begun to be made by king Hen. 6.
See Bishop Burnet's History of the Reforma-
tion, in anno 1538, p. 249."

As for our author Dr. Hibeye, I know not yet
to the contrary, but that he hath written other
things, having always been accounted a learned
man, but what the titles of them are I cannot
tell: nor do I know anything else of him, only
that he, dying towards the latter end of the year
fifteen hundred thirty and eight, was, I presume,
buried in the cathedral of Rochester. In the
said see succeeded Nicholas Heath, as I shall tell
you elsewhere among the bishops.

JOHN MAJOR was born at Haddington,
within the province of Lothian in Scotland, and
trained up from his youth in the study of good
letters. For some time he heard philosophy
taught in the universities of England, and in
Cambridge by his own confession he studied
for three month's space in Christ's college, but
upon what account he continued there no longer
he tells us not. In a certain note under the
hand-writing of our antiquary Brian Wynne, it
doth appear that he was conversant among the
Oxonian muses for a time, but in what house
unless in the abbey of Osney, whose melodious
ring of bells he doth familiarly commend, I
cannot tell. After he had satisfied himself with the
curiosities of both the universities, he retired to
Paris, settled in the college of Montacutte,
passed his course there, became doctor of the
arts, and of the holy writ, a most scholastical
doctor of the Sorbon, and in scholastical
divinity, philosophy and sophistry, equal with any of
his time. His works are,

Liber Falsacarianum, part 2. Par. 1516, fol. The
matter of this book, which by certain authors is
called Sophisticatio Parisiensis, and by others
his Opera Logica, was read and discussed in
public, in the coll. of Montacutte before-men-
tioned.

1 [In the Cotton MS. Cleopatra. E. vi. 256, is a letter
concerning the parish priest of Paul's Cray, who had not
stuck the name of the bishop of Rome out of his liturgy,
undoubtedly written by this bishop.]


3 [In the dedic. of his Ethico Aristotelis to card. Wolsey,
he tells that cardinal, that he studied twelve months in
Christ's college in Cambridge. Col.]


5 He was invited by cardinal Wolsey to his newly
founded college. 4ut doctrina suaum collegium ibi illustraret. 5
Tanner, Biol. Brit. 506.]

6 [An edition in vico mercuriali a Martino Balldini,
printed in the same year, viz. 1516, in the Bod-
leian. BR. 48. Art.]

VOL. I.

In quatern Sententiarum questions utilissime.
Par. 1516, and 19. fol. dedicated to Gawin Dug-
gius bishop of Dunkeld and Rob. Cockburne
Comment. in Matheanum. When printed I know
not.

De auctoritate Concilii suprema Pontificem Maxi-
 mum. Par. 1518. Excerpted from his comments on
Matthew, and was reprinted in the first part of
Joh. Gerson's works at Paris 1606, fol.
In primum Sententiarum. Par. 1519, fol. [Bodl.
K. 1. 5. Thom.] dedicated to George Hepbourne
abbot of Arbroth, and of the privy-council to the
king of Scots.

Historia Majoris Britannie, tam Anglie, quam
Scotice, lib. 6. Par. 1521, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 106.
Art.] Written in a Sorbonic and barbarous style,
yet very truly and with great liberty of spirit,
not sparing the usurpation of Rome, and taxing in
divers places 4 the laziness and superfluity of
the clergy. 4

In quatern Evangelia expositiones iuculente, &
disquisitiones & dispositiones contra Hereticos
He hath also written Placita Theologica, and
Sermones per an. which I have not seen, and hath
translated William Caxton's Chronicle, but
whether into the Scotch or English language I know
not. 4 At length, after or about the year 1530,
he retired into his own country, and professed
theology in the coll. of S. Salvator at S. Andrews 4,Clarin
whereof he was made provost, and died there 1539.
being of good age, but when, I cannot yet find.
George Buchanan was his scholar, and bestoweth
on him this character, 4 In studio theologice,
magnum nomen me puero habitur; 4 yet in his
Epigram he speaks slightly of him and his works.
Besides this Joh. Major I find two of both his
names, one was author of In Psalms Davidis Regis &
Prophetae, Paraphrasis hereticoe versibus expressa.
Witenberg. 1574, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 122. Th.] and another who was a licentiat
in grammar of this university, an. 1452, but
whether he hath written any thing in his faculty I
know not.

HENRY PARKER son of Sir William Parker
knight, (living sometimes at Halibegery-morley
in the diocese of London) by Alice his wife,

1 Dr. John Spotswood in his Hist. of the Church of Scot-
tand, lib. 2, sub an. 1599. 4
2 [A new edition printed by Robert Fribairn, appeared
at Edinburgh, 4to. 1740, which contains a life of the au-
3 [It was into Latin. BAKER.]
4 John Major was yet living, 1547, at St. Andrews, as
appears from John Knox's History, p. 77, an. 1547, who
had been his disciple in his first years, as said there, other-
wise a man would hardly believe he had been taught by
him. BAKER.
5 In Recens Scotiae Historia, lib. 7.
6 Lib. 1.
daugh. of Will. Lovell esq. by Eleanour his wife, daugh. and heir of Rob. Lord Morley, was with several other nobles of his time educated in most kinds of literature in this university. Afterward retiring to his estate in Northamptonshire, became so much in favour with K. Hen. 8, that he had 7 summons to parliament in the 21st year of that king's reign, by the title of lord Morley, and in the 22d of the said reign, Dom. 1550, being one of the peers at that time sitting in parliament, subscribed that declaration then sent to P. Clement 7, whereby intimation was given to his holiness, that unless he would comply with K. Henry, in the cause of his divorce from qn. Katharine, the farther acknowledgment of his supremacy in this realm would be in danger; and in the 25th of the said king was judgment given on his behalf for taking place before the lord Daeres of Gilsland. His younger years were adorned with all kind of superficial learning, especially with dramatic poetry, and his elder with that which was divine, and therefore worthily characterized 8 to be 'vir literis clarus, ac generis nobilitati conspicuus.' His writings have been,

Several Comedies and Tragedies.


Lives of Sectaries. With other things which I have not yet seen. He was living an ancient man, and in esteem among the nobility in the latter end of Hen. 8 9. The reader is now to know that there was another Hen. Parker, who wrote a book entitled; Lives of Parents. A com- ponsious Treatise (an Exposition) upon the Ten Commandments, Lond. 1496, fol. There again in 1558, and 1586, oct. 1 Which Henry being a Carmelite of Doncaster in Yorkshire, and D. of D. of Cambridge, in the time of Ed. 4, must not be taken to be the same with the former.

7 Baronage of England, tom. 3, p. 507, a. 8 Bales ut supra p. 106, post cent. 12. 9 [He died in November, 1556, and was buried at Hallingbury, (with his wife, who died four years before him,) where the following epitaph still remains:

'Here lies, aurius eques, Morlei dominus, vero nobilitatis specimen qui semper in Deum optimum maximum, parentes ac sanguine convictos præstantique fuit, marinorum hoc monumentum commune sepeulchrum suis esse voluit, ave namque atque avia et parentis uniusque, clarissimique faminae usuris sua ossa, ut sibh hac mole condenderum, effect. Quo hero vivente, vero affamine levit multo illustriorum fuisse Essesiam, erat enim in cæstu nobilium gens veluti præciosissimæ, bonarum literarum splendore omnique virtutum genere reliquorum. Cujus suavisissimæ manibus opulæm hospes quietem placidissimam. Visit ann. 80. ob. aum. dom. 1556, memi. Novemberis, bene merenti posuit, neque est hæres Heinricus Parker, eques surrens, Morlei dominus. Collins' Persever of England, 8vo. 1779, viii. 201.]

[He wrote also a Diálogus between a rich and poor Mon. MS. among the Royal collection, in the British Museum, 17, c. 22.]

[Among Lanu's MSS. in the Bodleian, H. 17, is The Story of Paulus Emlyus, translated from Plutarch, and dedicated to Henry the eighth. It is fairly written on vellum, and seems to be the original autograph of the noble translator, who terms himself 'Henry Parker, knight, lord Morley.' In the library of Mr. Bindley, of the stamp office, Somerset-house, is a translation from Boecace, by lord Morley, dedicated to the same prince, entitled De præclaris miliibus; that is to say, in Englishe, of the ryghte remounnable ladies, MS. on vellum, a portion of which was printed in Waldron's Literary Museum, 8vo. Lond. 1792. In the king's MSS. are several of his translations: Epist. xxiii. and xiv. of Seneca. Erasmus' Praise to the Virgin Mary, dedicated to the princess Mary. St. Athanasius's Prologue to the Psalter. Thomas Aquinas of the Angeliical Solution. Anselme of the Stature, Form and Life of the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour. Plutarch's Lives of Theseus, Scipio, and Hannibal. John de Turre cremata, Exposition of the stxxith Psalm, Scipio's Dream, and the Novel of Masuccio Salmantino. See Casley's Catalogue of the MSS. in the King's library, 4to. Lond. 1734, pp. 260, 261, 267, 270, 275, 276. In the same collection, 17. D. xiv. is a Commentary on Ecclesiastes, dedicated to the duke of Somerset. This nobleman presented Hampole's Commentary upon seven of the first psuietulal Psalms as a new year's gift to the princess Mary, to which he prefixed an Epistle of his own composition. This also is in the king's collection, 18. B. xvi. Warne, Hist. Eng. Poet. p. 307. In Osborne's (the bookseller's) catalogue for 1756, No. 18, 127, was the following: 'Lyll of the good king Agesilas, written by the famous clere Plutarch, in the Greke tounge, and translated out of the Greke into Latyn by Antony Tudarty, and drawnn out of Latyn into Englishe by me Henry lord Morley, and dedicated unto the royall honoureable baron the lorde Cronewell, lord prisie-seal, with a comparison annexed of the life and actions of our late famous king Henrie the Eighth.' This MS. wrote in his lordship's own hand-writting, as appears by letter to the lord Zouli, president of the queene's counsail in the marches of Wales, wrote by William Henricke, one of the clers of that court in 1602. Price 10s. 6d.'

Lord Morley's poetical productions were supposed by Warton and lord Orford to be totally lost, but the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Park discovered an epitaph on sir Thomas West, baron of Grisley, lord Lawarre and K. G. (who died October 9, 1554) in Lory's Armorica, 4to. 1568, fol. 51, 5. (Bodl Art. 4to. A. 13.) This he reprinted in his edition of the Royal and Noble Authors, i. 221. I am happy in being able to add the following specimen, from a very curious volume of miscellaneous poetry
contemporary with lord Morley, which is now printed for the first time.

Henry lord Morley.

All men they do wysihe unto them selft all good, And he that weld'wishe other wyse I cont hit' wors y'woode.
And what that good shulde be, fewe can tell, or non.
And off y' wantone sorte I knowe my selffe am one
Yt often haue desyrde y' thynge hath done me harme,
Tyll reason rulyde fantasie, and my fond wyte dyde oharme:
And teld me, y't good I dyde intende to haue, Yt neather was in dignitie, nor in muche gold to saue;
But to refus both twayne, to hold my selffe conte
Not y' my fond desyres, but y't which Gode hath lente.
Wysdome and experience, to knowe y't all delyghte,
Doth pas as doth the day y' passith to the nyghte;
A soden wynd doth ryse, and when y' Gode will call,
Wher y't then your dygniyte? go tak you leve off all.
The beggar and the lord in one state then y's be,
Thus reason dodi reme'ber, and sayth, go lerne off me,
Thowe woldeste haue this, and that, and in thy fond deyvre,
The ver stable good thow throwist in the mynor.
I sayd vnto my selffe, reasone y'truth dothe tell,
And to insee y'way I was contenteyde well,
And wishe to wyn y'good, vnfaynede to my harte,
And wolde y'all my frendes off y'wissh shuld have parte.
Si ina Deo placet, ita fiat.'
MSS. Ashmole, lxviii. (6933) fol. 15.]

EDWARD POWELL. was born of British blood within the principality of Wales, educated in grammaticales, logicals, and philosophicals in Oxon, and was afterwards, if I mistake not, fellow of Oriel Coll. for one of both his names occurs fellow of that house in 1495. After he had taken the degrees in aris, he gave himself solely up to divinity, and in that faculty he became a noted disputant. On the 2 of Nov. 1501, he was admitted to the rectory of Bledon in the dioce of Wells on the death of Mr. Misch, Clyffe, and afterwards took the degrees in divinity. In 1508, he, by the favour of Edm. Audley B. of Sarum, was collated to the prebendship of Bedmyster and Radelyve, having a little before been admitted preb. of Lyne and Halstock, in the said church. This E. Powell was the person, who for his great learning, and undaunted courage was entertained as an advocate by qu. Katharine, when K. Henry 8 sought cause for a divorce from her; and the same, who before had shewed himself very zealous in disputing and writing against M. Luther, his disciples, and doctrine, for which the university of Oxon did not only congratulate him for his pains, but also in an epistle to the said bishop Audley, they thus honourably speak of him: ' Res ea Oxoniensium quorumdam ingenii dissecuendi permitterit, inter quos eximius ille Edoardus Powell, theologian candidatus, tum Sorbaniensis ecclesiae (ut vocant) canonicus, communerat est. Is enim, ex quo res primum in literarum certamen venit, tam assiduus semper fuit, tantum operas ac diligentiam impendit, tam denique eruditatem adversus eae haereses insectus est, ut ex sua immensibus laboribus, vigilantissimisque studiis nostris academia nonnulli attribui audire facile augmentum; &c. Farther also, when the university wrote to K. Hen. 8, to certify him of certain doctors, of the divinity of their own body, that had lately written each of them a book against M. Luther, they make this special mention of our author Powell and his book. ' Editionem tamen doctoris Poweli, tanquam praecipuum, & lucidam quandom gemman visum est nobis seligeris; is siquidem, ut est vir summa gravitate & eruditione, praeter impensa, frequentiisque ejus iuterna, tantam in hac re exhibuit vigilantiam, ut nisi eum eximii efferemus laude, videamus planes juriss aut potius inhumanitatis. Hanc sanam editionem in duas potissimum digesta libellas, quorum alter de summo extat pontifice, euchristiis sacramento. Posterior de religiosis sacra ornatis. Hunc tua celistindini sic commendamus virum, ut quamvis eum habeam perquam gratum, habemus (quasam) nostrae tamen commendatione gratorem, &c. As for the title of the said book it runs thus,

Propugnaculum summi sincerdotii Evangelici ac septenarii sacramentorum, adversus Mart. Lutherum fratrem fraternos & Wicelstam insignem. lb.

2 In epist. univ. Oxon. FF. ep. 87. [Booth. Arch. A. 166, fol. 45.]
3 Ibid. ep. 89. [These extracts differ from those in the former editions of the Athens, which were incorrect. They have now been compared with the originals.]
4 Scripsit Edoardus Powell, Joannes Rintonus, Joannes Roperus, Thomas Drayknelus, Joannes de Coloribus, sacre theologie p'tessoria. Qua opera postea legimus, reconsulmum, trutniam, ea sane p' meritis laudariamus. MS. Donl. It may be remarked that John Rintonus is not mentioned by Wood as an Oxford writer, nor de Bales or Tanner seem aware of his existence.
5 Ibid. ep. 89.
of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent. Afterwards denying the king's supremacy over the church, he was hanged, drawn, and quarter'd in Smithfield, 30 Jul. in fifteen hundred and forty, having before, as 'tis thought, written other things, but lost. While in prison, he was so closely to be kept that 27 of May, 32 Hen. 8, the keeper of Newgate was sent to the Marshalsea for giving liberty to Dr. Powell and Dr. Abel his prisoners, to go under bail. (See Stow's Annals in an. 1534.) I find another Tho. Able, who hath written against the Gangrane of Tho. Edwards, but he being a hundred years later than the former, (for he lived in 1646) he must not be taken to be the same person.


CHRISTOPHER SEINTGERMAN, called by some SENYARMAN of SEYNGERMAN, son of sir Hen. Scintgerman, kn. by Anne his wife, daughter of Tho. Tindale esq. was born, as I conceive, in Warwickshire, particularly at Shilton near to the city of Coventry, in the chapel or church of which place his father and mother received seputation. In his juvenile years he was educated in grammatical and philosophical learning among the Oxonians, from whom, by the advice of his parents, he was taken away and sent to the Inner-Temple; where, by the benefit of his academical learning, certain instructors in the municipal laws, and by his forward genius, and industry, he became a barrester and a counsellor of note, being then esteemed eminent not only in the common, but also in the civil law; by which afterwards he obtained immortal fame among the citizens of London. Besides this his profound knowledge, he was admirably well read in philosophy, and the liberal sciences, which made his company desired by scholars and clergy. He lived always a single man, was an adherer of chastity and chaste men, and shew'd himself generous in his profession to those that stood in need of it, for very seldom or never did he take a fee. What he got, and what he could spare out of his paternal estate, he expended in purchasing books. So that several years before he died, his library exceeded any one or two that belonged to a person or person of his profession. Every night after his business was past, he read a chapter in the bible to those that belonged to him, and the substance thereof he expounded to them. By the doing of which, and his interposing himself in

3. Lond. 1523, qu. Another book of his making is extant.

Tract. de non dissolvendo Henrici Regis cum Catharinae matrimonio, lib. 17, and other matters as 'tis probable, but such I have not yet seen.

"He was a very zealous preacher up of the pope's supremacy, and at length for his denial of the king's supremacy over the church of England (whereby he displeased him far more than before he pleased him by writing against Luther), and refusing the oath of succession, he was committed to prison, and having received sentence to die, was on the 30 July in fifteen hundred and forty, hanged, drawn, and quarter'd in Smithfield near London, with Tho. Abel whom I am about to name, and Rich. Fetherstone, the same crimes. This Dr. Edw. Powell received the punishment at least 30l. about the time when he was licensed to proceed, for the making of a double roof with painting, gilded knots, and lead for the congregation house, which is now the upper room in St. Mary's church-yard, joining on the north-side to the chancel of St. Mary's church, 22 Hen. 7, Dom. 1506-7.

[Powell was collated to the prebend Centum solidorum, in the church of Lincoln, July 26, 1503, as well as to the prebend of Carleton; and, October 18, 1525, he became prebendary of Sutton in Mariscoe, in the same church. Willis, Hist. of Cathedrals, p. 249. Licentia data Edw. Powell S. T. P. a Leon. papæ 30 Nov. 1514, tenendi simul tria quaeunque beneficia etiam curata et incompatibile. Reg. Audley. KENNET.]

THOMAS ABEL of ABELE took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed 1516, but what degrees in divinity I cannot find. He servant, was afterwards a "chaplain" to qu. 1st edit. Katharine the consort of king Hen. 8, and is said by a certain author to be "vir longe dotissimus, qui reginae alloquentia in quinqueverso tactus et linguæ operam suam navaret." In 1529, and 30, he shewed himself a zealous advocate against the divorce of the said queen, and a passionate enemy against the unlawful doings of the king. At which time he wrote,

Tract. de non dissolvendo Henrici & Catharinae matrimonio. In 1534, he, by the name of Tho. Able priest, was attainted of misprision, for taking part with and being active in the matter

[Stow in his Chronicle, edit. folio. Lond. 1615, p. 581, says that this was printed in 1600, and adds "I have seen it."]


[The new congregation or convocation house was begun in 1534, and first used on the 10th of October, 1538.]

[Heylin's Hist. of the Reform.]


In effe. Prerog. Cant. in Reg. Ainger, qu. 29.
matters relating to religion and the clergy, some R. catholics have thought that he held in his opinion, that is, that he was inclined to the way of heretics. His writings are many, partly written in Latin, and partly in English, the titles of some of which are these,

*Dialogus de fundamentis Legum Anglie, & de conscientia.* Lond. 1528, [Bodl. svo. F. 1. Jur.] 1598, 1604, [Bodl. svo. L. 5. Jur.] 1613, &c. oct. This is the book which is commonly called Doctor and Student, being a Dialogue between a Doctor of Div. and a Student in the common Laws of England; with the edition of the said book 1528, I have seen this book following bound with several copies of it; *Principia sive maxima Legum Anglie, & Gallico illo (at tertur) sermonem collecta, & sic in Latinum translate, non solum generosissim studiendum, verum etiam terrarum dominis & possessoribus suam necessaria.* Printed by Rich. Lant 24 Dec. 38 Hen. 8, Dom. 1546, in oct. Whether this book, which is printed in an English character, as the Dialogue is, is compiled by Seintgerman I know not; certain I am, that the English copy of Dialogues, so called Doctor and Student, &c. printed at Lond. in oct. an. 1604, [Bodl. svo. L. 5. Jur.] contains two books of Dialogues, the first of which hath 22 chapters (whereas the Latin impression of 1528, and 1604, contains but 24) and the second 55 chapters. Among other things that the said Seintgerman hath written are,

*Of the Power of the Clergy according to the Law.*

Treatise shewing that the Clergy cannot make Laws.

Treatise of the Church and the meaning thereof.

Treatise of the Sacraments thereof.

Apology written to Sir Tho. More.

Dialogue concerning the Power which belongs to the Clergy, and the Power which belongs to the People. With several other things which are mention'd in another place. At length this worthy person dying in Sept. (the 28 day saith Baleus, who falsely adds 1539) in fifteen hundred and forty, was buried, not far from the grave of Tho. Lupset, in the church of S. Alphage within Cripplegate, in the city of Lond. Which church was afterwards translated to that church now called S. Alphage near Sion college. In the last will and testament of the said Seintgerman, dated 10 July, 32 Hen. 8, Dom. 1540, and proved 30 May 1541, it appears that he was not only a benefactor to the church of Shilton before mentioned, but also to that at Laleford (Lawford) in Warwickshire, and to the church at Cathorp in Leicestershire, at which towns, 'tis probable, he had lands and inheritances.

JOHN PALSgrave was born in London, and educated in grammar learning there, studied logic and philosophy at Cambridge till he was 18, then went to Paris, where spending several years also in philosophical and other learning, took the degree of master of the said faculty, and became so excellent in the French tongue, that he was thought fit to be tutor to the daughter of K. Hen. 7, called the lady Mary, when she was about to be married to Lewis the 12, king of France. But that king dying soon after, the said Palsgrave came with her into England, taught the French language to divers of our young nobility, and became well benefic'd. In 1531 he settled in Oxon for a time, and the next year being incorporated master of the faculty of arts, was in few days after admitted to the reading of the sentences, that is, to the degree of bach. of divinity, being then chaplain to K. Hen. 8, and esteemed the first author of our nation, or of the French men, that had reduced the French tongue under certain rules, and the first in that kind of exercise that did begin to labour, as it plainly appears by his most laborious piece entit. *Laxeracisement de divers Traités de la langue Frangise.* Lond. 1530, in three books in a thick folio, before which the author hath a large introduction in English; after which follows, (1) A Table of Substantives. (2) A Table of Adjectives. (3) The Pronoun. (4) The Numerals, &c. I never yet saw but one copy of this book, which being fill'd with marginal notes (by whom I know not) in a scribbling hand, was bought by the learned Selden, and in his library at Oxon I perus'd it. [Bodl. N. 2. 15. Art. Seld.] The said Joh. Palsgrave hath also written several Epistles, and published a translation of a book entit. *Epistres Anglica in comedia Acolastii.* Or, the Comedy of Acolastus translated into our English Tongue, after such a manner as Children are taught in the Grammar School; first word by word as the Latin lieth, and afterwards according to the sense and meaning of the Latin Sentences, &c. Lond. 1540, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 46. Art.] The said comedy was made by one Will. Fullonius Hugiensis, an. 1529, who was living when it was put into English by Palsgrave, and was in great renown among men for his learning, in fifteen hundred and forty, which was the two and thirtieth year of king Hen. 8. 7 [Before this introduction is an epistle to Henry the eighth by the author, the king's letters of privilege for seven years, and an epistle of Andrew Baynton, to the right noble and excellent young gentleman, my lord Thomas Hauarde, my lord Gerald, and maister Charles Blunt, sonne and heire to the lord Montiaye, who had been Palsgrave's scholars. From this epistle too, we learn, that to instruct the duke of Richemonte's grace in the Latin tong, he brought all the hole analogy of the roman speeche into 1x letters, that is to say, theye fyse voweles and M, N, R, S, consonantes, whiche thyngh was never, as yet, of no clere that he wolleth of, afore his tyme observed.] 8 [This dictionary is extremely scarce, and is a very curious performance; and might be of excellent use to any modern in explaining our old words. Whalley.]
LEONARD COX, second son of Laurence Cox (by Elizab. his wife, daugh. of — Willey) son of Joh. Cox of Monmouth, was born in Monmouthshire, educated in Cambridge till he was bach. of arts, went to Oxon in 1528, where making some stay for the sake of study, was incorporated in the same degree in the year following, and intending to make a longer stay, he supplicated for the degree of master of arts, but whether admitted it appears not. About the same time he was a schoolmaster at Reading in Berks, and was there in much esteem when Joh. Fryth the martyr was taken for a vagabond, and set in the stocks; to whom for his learning and nothing else, he shewed singular courteous, as I have already told you in John Fryth. Afterwards he travelled into France, Germany, Poland, and Hungary, taught there the tongues, and became more eminent in foreign countries than at home; where Joh. Leland the antiquarian-pot seems to intimate in these verses written to him,

Inelyta Sarmaticae Cracovia gloria gentis,
Virtutes novit, Coxe diserte, tuias.
Novit & eloqui Phoenix urbisque Melachton,
Quam te Plutus amaret, Pieriaque chorus.
Praga tuas cecinit, cecinique Lutizia landes,
Urbs ergo doctes officiosa viros.
Talia cum constant, &c.

In the year 1540, (92 Hen. 8,) I find that he was living at Carleon in his native country, where I think he taught school, and the same year published,

Commentaries on Will. Lilly's Construction of the eight parts of Speech. Besides which, he had before in the said year translated from Greek into Latin, Marcus Eremita de Lege & Spiritu, and from Latin into English, The paraphrase of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, written by Erasmus Rotterdod, with whom he was well acquainted. Baley tells us that the said Cox was from his youth instructed in all liberal arts, that he was a grammatic, rhetorician, poet, divine, and a preacher of God's word. Also that he had written against those, who in his time wrote of 'justification by works,' and that he was in high esteem among learned men in fifteen hundred and forty. All which works, besides verses of divers kinds, and epistles, were by him written before the end of that year; as also Latin verses occasionally set before books that were published, particularly before John Palgrave's Lesclarissement, an. 15304. He was living in the reign of Ed. 6, but when, or where, he died, I cannot yet tell. He left behind him a son named Francis Cox, who proceeded D. of D. as a member of New coll. in the year 1594, and a son named William, who was a divine of Chichester in Sussex.

[In Rymer's Fad. xiv. 714, 715, is a grant from king Henry the eighth to Leonard Cox, giving him 'totum illud mesuagium in Reading cum suis pertinentibus, in quo predictus Leonardus modo inhabitavit, una cum quadam parva vellena save precin terrae necesse ex parte Australi ejusdem mesuagii, ac eam quodam aliiu mesuagium sive domum in Reading praebet, modo in tenure et occupatione predicti Leonardi vocata 'scbolehouse' in quo puero modo erudintur et docentur in arte et scientia.' In addition to this he gives Cox an annual pension of ten pounds sterling during his life, 'de exibus, proquis, firmis et reversionibus manerii nostri de Cholsey in dieto comitatu nostro Berks.'

Baker says, that he translated the Paraphrase of Erasmus upon Titus, printed 1549, and Hearne, Lelandi Collectanea, vi. 187, tells us he had seen his Art or Craft of Rhetoric, printed in 1524, and dedicated to Faringdon, abbot of Reading.]

* THOMAS WYATT, the delight of the muses and of mankind, son of Hen. Wyatt of Alington castle in Kent, knight and baronet, by * bannerc, Anne his wife, daughter of Joh. Skinner first ed. of Surrey, was of an ancient and noble family in the said county of Kent, sent to "St. John's college in" Cambridge to be initiated in academical learning, transplanted thence to Oxon purposely to advance himself in knowledge by the hearing of the cardinal's lectures, then lately settled there; but whether he took a degree with us, or at Cambridge, I find not as yet. Afterwards being sent to travel, he return'd an accomplished gentleman, and was esteemed by all those that knew him to be a person adorn'd with the endowments as well of body and mind as of fortune. By the daily and unwearied practice of the two former, while he was in his travels, and after

* [Leonardi Coxii Radiansemus iudic moderatoris, ad Gallicam linguam studi speeding, Carmen.]

Gallica quosquis annas, nauixe urbe sonare,
Et pariter certis iungere dicta modis.
Nulla sit in toto menda ut sermon reperta,
Pro una Gulia, quin facile loco prorsus.
Itece esule mei Palgrani scripta diserti,
His lingam normis usque polere stude.
Sic te miretur laudet; ut, in colloquientem
Lutetia indignans iaret et esse suam.]
his return, he became not only well skil'd in military matters, but also in several arts and tongues: And as esteemed strong and valiant in body, so powerful in mind and counsel. At length, he with Sir Howard earl of Surrey, (who also travel'd into Italy, and there tasted the sweet and stately measures and stile of the Italian poesy) being esteemed to be the first refiners of the English tongue, Wyatt was introduced into the court, was beloved of K. Hen. 8, who honoured him with the degree of knighthood, and sent him in several embassies beyond the seas, which he very prudently performed with great trust to the honour of his master. But that which is here to be in a special manner remarke'd, was his admirable skill in poetry, which in his first years of reason he expressed in several amorous songs and poems: With which, as also his witty jests, the king himself being in an high manner delighted, they were so much admired by the men of that, and the next age, (tho' I presume they are now lost) that some have not stuck to report, that as Meeceas, Ovid, Tibullus, &c. have been among the Latins most famous for elegy; so sir Tho. Wyatt the elder, Henry Howard earl of Surrey, sir Fran. Bryan of the privy-chamber to K. Hen. 8, (and a traveller in 1592) sir Phil. Sidney, George Gascoigne &c. &c. have among the English been most passionate to bemoan the perplexities of love. For his translation of David's Psalms into English metre, and other of his poetry, Leland the antiquarian poet forbears not to compare him to Dam and Petrarch thus,

4 Bellum suo merito, &c. translated by another hand as followeth,

Let Florence fair her Dantes justly boast, And royal Rome her Petrarch's numbed feet;

5 This accomplished, he became a great favourite of K. Hen. VIII. who employed him in several embassies: they were even heaped on him beyond his wish. Twice however he fell into disgrace with that capricious monarch. On one of these occasions, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to his trial for treason. The only charges of impiety were, that of connection with cardinal Pole, and some hypothetical words on the king's supremacy. Lord Orford has printed his Defence, which was copied by Gray, the poet, from the originals in the Harleian MSS. British Bibliographer, v. Lond. 1819, vol. 1, p. 404.

6 In the latter end of the same king's (Hen. VIII.) reign sprang up a new company of courtly makers, of whom sir Thomas Wyatt the elder and Henry earl of Surrey were the two chiefstains, who having travel'd into Italy, and there tasted the sweet and stately measures and stile of the Italian poesy as nounsly newly crept out of the schools of Dante, Ariosto and Petrarch, they greatly published our rude & homely manner of vulgar poesy, from that it had been before, and for that cause may justly be said the first reformers of our English metre and stile. Futtertium, Annales Angl. Poste. Poetic. (1511), p. 43.


In English Wyatt both of them doth coast, In whom all grateful eloquence doth meet. In his younger years, as I have told you before, he composed

Several Songs and Poems. Many of which are in the 3 Songs and Sonnets of Hen. Howard earl of Surrey, son of that victorious prince, the duke of Norfolk, and father of that learned Howard (sometimes his most lively image) Henry earl of Northampton. Which incomparable earl of Surrey (who entirely loved our author sir Thomas Wyatt) hath among other things translated Virgil's Aenidas; the first and second book whereof he hath admirably rend'red almost line for line. Sir Tho. Wyatt also in his elder years translated into English metre, (1) The penitential Psalms, in one book. (2) The whole Psaltery of David: in praise of which last, is an Encomium in the Songs and Sonnets of the earl of Surrey before-mentioned*. At length our author Wyatt being sent by the king towards Falmouth in Cornwall, to conduct Montmorentius signal'd a Couriers thence to London, (for he came from Spain in an embassy) did, by endevouring and labouring to please the king, rather than to consult his own health, make more haste than good speed. For by too much riding (which was not necessarily requir'd) in a very hot season, he fell into a violent fever. Whereupon putting in at a market town call'd Shirebourn in Dorsetshire, was within few days after cut off from among the living in the 38 year of his age, to the great reluctance of the king, kingdom, his friends, and all that knew the great worth and virtues of the person*. He was

9 Printed at Lond. in oct. an. 1555 and 1557.
10 [Of whom an account will be found in the Fasti under the year 1568.]
11 [Certaine Psalms chosyn out of the Psalms of David commonly called 3 Psalms: Psalms, drawn into English metre by sir Thomas Wyatt knight, whereinunto is added a prolog of the authour before every psalm very pleasant and profitable to the godly reader. Imprinted at London in Paulus Churchyard, at the signe of the sterre by Thomas Ryndall and John Harrington, cum præludio suum, in impressum somus, MDLXIX. Waron, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 59.]
12 Printed at Lond. 1607, fol. 16.
13 *Praise of certain psalms of David, translated by sir T. W. the elder.

The great Macedon that out of Persie chased Darius of whose huge power all Asia rung, In the rich ark, dan Homer's times he placed, Who fann'd gustes of heauen prince song. What holy grace, what worthy sepulture, To Wiatt's Psalms should Christians then purchase? Where he doth paint the finely fine and pure, The steadfast hope, the sweet return to grace, Of our Dauid by perius penitence. Where rulers may see in a mirrour cleare, The bitter frute of false concupiscence; How Jervy bought Urba's death full dere; In princes' hartes god's scourge impriyed deep, Ought them awake out of their sinfull sleep. Songs and Sonnetts, edit. Tottell, 1557, sign. D 2.
15 [We cannot refrain from adding lord Surrey's masterly portrait of this celebrated man: Songs and Sonnetts, edit Tottell, 1557, (Bodl. v. S. 192. Art.) sign. D 2, b.]
buried in the great church there, in summer time, in fifteen hundred forty and one, and the next year was a little book of verses publish'd on his death by his great admirer John Leland, entit. Nemio. [Bodl. 4to. L. 16. Art. Seld.] Before the first page of which is sir Thomas's face, with a long curl'd beard (like to a man of 80 years of age) printed from a wooden cut, engrav'd from his face, which was painted by a Dutchman commonly call'd Hans Holbin. At the same time was an epitaph made on him by the 3rd Viscount of Surrey, as it seems, another also by sir Tho. 6 Chaloner in long and short verses, and a third, which was a large one, in prose, by his entire friend sir John Mason, (chancellor of this university 1553;) a copy of which I have seen, and in some things do follow it in my aforesaid discourse. This sir Tho. Wyatt left behind him a son of both his names, begotten on the body of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thom. Brook lord Cobham, who being a commotioner in the reign of queen Mary, lost his head, and left issue by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Will. Hawte of Bourn knit, a son named Geo. Wyatt of Boxley in Kent esq; restored 13 Elizab. 7. I find another Tho. Wyatt to have been a student in Cambridge 1587, in which year he had a copy of verses put into Academia Cantabrigiensis Lachrymæ, tumuli D. Philippi Sydnei sacrata, published by Alex. Nevill.

Wyatt's character as a poet has been most ably drawn by Watson. His genius, says this critic, are disquised by affectation, and obscured by conceit. His declarations of passion are embarrassed by wit and fancy; and his style is not intelligible, in proportion as it is careless and undorner. His compliments, like the modes of behaviour in that age, are ceremonious and strain- ed. He has too much art as a lover, and too little as a poet. His gallantries are laboured, and his versification negligent. The truth is, his genius was of the moral and didactic species; and his poems abound more in good sense, satire, and observations on life, than in pathos or imagination. Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 29. Wyatt's love poems are certainly conceived and unnatural, but these faults belong to the models on which he formed his style, and were the faults of the time in which he lived. Surrey alone felt for himself, and expressed his feelings with taste and delicacy; and Warton supposes that even Surrey would not have been so good a poet, had he been a better scholar. It is natural to conjecture, that Wyatt was too good a scholar to be a poet,—he was unable to reject, at once, the style he had read with delight, and been taught to regard with veneration. But it is impossible to deny Wyatt the praise of an excellent moral poet. In the following lines he celebrates the happiness of a country life, and lasses the vices of a court with no common force and beauty. The merit of the composition will excuse the length of the quotation.

"Of the courtier's life."

(Written to John Poins.)

Myne owne John Poyus, sins ye deltie to know The causes why that homeward I me draw, And fle the prease of courtes, where so they go, Rather then to lieue thrall under the awe Of lordly lokes, wraped within my cloke; To will and lust learning, to set a law: It is not that, 5 because I scorne or mocke The power of them, whom Fortune here hath lent Charge over vs, of ryght to strike the stroke: But true it is, that I have always met 6

[For an account of this family, see British Bibliogra- pher, 8vo. i. 405.]

[Of this gentleman, one of the ancestors of a highly ancient and respectable family yet remaining in Berkshire and Gloucestershire, there is a most beautiful portrait among the Holbein drawings in the royal collection. It has been engraved by Bartolozzi.]

[The word that added from the edit. of 1565.]
Lesse to esteem them, then the common sort,
Of outward things, that judge in their entent,
Without regard what inward doth resort.
I grant sometime of glory that the fire
Doth touch my heart: me list not to report
Blame by honour, and honour to desire.
But how may I this honour now attaine,
That can not dye the colour blacke a lyer?
My Pouys, I can not frame my tune to fayne,
To doke the truth, for prayse without desert
Of them that list all else for to retaine,
I can not honour them, that set their part
With Utopus and Biteculus, all their life long;
Nor holde my peace of them, although I smart.
I can not crouch, nor kneele to such a wrong,
To worship them like God on earth alone,
That are as sullen these sely lambs among.
I can not with my words complaine and mone,
And suffer nought; nor smart without complaynt;
Nor torne the wordes that from my mouth is gone;
I can not speake, and lorde like as a saynt;
Use wiles for wit, and make discourt a pleasure;
Call craft, countenance; for inure still to paint.
I can not wrest the law to fill the coffer;
With innocent blood to fede my selue fatte,
And do most hurt where that most helpe I offer.
I am not he, that can alowe the state
Of hye Caesar, and damne Cato to dye,
That, with his death did scape out of the gate
From Caesar's bandes, if Lyiue doth not lyfe,
And would not lyfe, where libertie was lost;
So did his hart the manner for we reathe.
I am not he, such eloquence to boast,
To make the crow in singing as the swanne;
Nor call the lyon of coward bestes the most,
That can not take a mouse as the cat can.
And he that dight for honger of the golde
Calles him Alexander; and saye that Pan
Passeth Apollos in musike manifolde.
Praise syr Topas for a noble tale,
And scorne the story that the knight tolde.
Praise him for counsel that is dronke of ale;
Grinne when he laugues that beareth all the away,
Grown when he frownes, and grone when he is pale:

On other's lust to hang both night and day;
None of these pouynets would euer frame in me.
My witt is nought, I can not learn the way,
And much the lesse of things that greater be;
That asken helpe of colours to deceiv;
To joyse the meane with eel extremite;
With nearest vertue to eke the vice,
And, as to purpose likewise it shall fail,
To presse the vertue that it may not rise:
As drunkenesse, good fellowship to call;
The frendly foe with his faire double face,
Say he is gentle, and curties therewithall.
Affirms that buffell hath a goodly grace
In eloquence; and crueltie to name.

Zeale of justice; and change in time and place.
And he that suffreth offence without blame,
Call him pitifull; and him true and plaime

That rayleth recklesse vnto eel mans shame.
Say he is rude that can not lyce and faine;
The lether a louer; and tyrannye
To be the right of a prynces raygne:
I can not—! no, no! it will not be.
This is the cause that I could never yet
Hang on their slenes, that weyghe (as thow mayst se)
A chipphe of chance, more then a pounde of wit.
This maketh me at home to hunt and hauke,
And in fowle wether at my boke to sit.
In frost and snowe, then with my bow to stake.
No man doth marke where so I ride, or go.
In lusty leas at libertie I walke,
And of these newes I fele nor wele nor wo,
Sure that a cloggge doth hang yet at my heele
No force for that, for it is ordered so,
That I may keape both hedges, and dike full wele.
I am not now in France to judge the wine;
With savvy sauce those delicata to fele;
Nor yet in Spaine, where one must him incline
Rather then to be, outwardly to some.
I meddle not with wyttes that be so fine.
Nor Flanders chere letteres not my syght to deme,
Of blakke, and white, nor takes my wittes away
With beastliness, such do those beasts esteeme.
Nor I am not where truth is genen in pray
For money, poyson and treason, of some
A common prаctise, vset nyght and day.
But I am here, in Kent and christendome;*
Among the muses, where I reade and ryme.
Whereof thou list, myne own John Pouyns, to come,
That shall he judge now I they tende my time."

The wooden cut by Holbein, as regraved by
Burghers, has been already noticed, at col. 197,
note 6. But the original, and finest portrait of
sir Thomas Wyatt, is among Holbein's drawings
in the king's collection. This has been engraved
by Bartolozzi, and reduced by Wilkin for the
British Bibliographer. It is a most beautiful
specimen of one of our best master's finest per-
formances.]

* "SIMON GRYNE, or GRYNÆUS, was born in
the large province in Germany called Schwab-
hen, particularly, as one tellus, at Vering,
an. 1493, and another near Fenioga, of rustical pa-
rents, in the said province, bred up from his
childhood, as all then were, in the R. cath.
religious; but when he came to reason he in-
clined to be a protestant, retired to Buda,
taught a private school, and continued there-
in good success, till upon the accusations of
the monks he was cast into prison, but at
length released thence by some of the nobility
of Hungary. Afterwards he went to Witten-
berg:"

[By the kindness of the rev. Dr. Not, fellow of All
Soulis, I am enabled to correct this passage, and give it in its
original form, from a manuscript among the Harrington
papers.

* Nor I ame not where Christ is given in pray
For money, poyson and traision, at Rome
A comune practise, vset nyght and daie.
But here I ame in Kent and christendome.]
berg, had many conferences with M. Luther, 1 and Pet. Melancthon about matters of religion, " and returning to his country, he was called to " Heidelberg by Lewis the elector palatine, to be professor of the Greek tongue there, an. " 1523, being then accounted one of the prime " Grecians of Germany. About that time, or " rather before, he, in his rambles, went into " England, and so directly to Oxon, studied " there for some time, but whether he took a " degree or was created or incorporated, it ap- " pears not. Sure I am that while he con- " tinued there, he visited and studied in most of " the libraries, searched after rare books of the " Greek tongue, particularly after some of the " books of commentators of Proculus Diodoch. " Lycius, and having found several, and the " owners to be careless of them, he took some " away, and conveyed them with him beyond " the seas, as in an epistle by him written to " John the son of Tho. More he confesseth. " In 1529, he being then at Spire, commonly " called Spires, where there was a meeting of " theologers concerning matters of religion, he " had like, for the incontinency of his tongue, " to have been imprison'd, had not Melancthon " persuaded him to withdraw. In the same year, " he being called by John Oecolampadius to " Basel, by the command of the magistrate, he " taught philosophy and divinity there. In " 1534 he was invited to Tubingen by Ulrich, " prince of Wurttemberg, where he taught good " letters; but two years after returning to Basel, " he was present with Desid. Erasmus, when he " surrendered up his last breath. In 1540 he " was joined, as an assistant, to Ph. Melane- " thon, Mart. Bucer, Jo. Calvin, &c. when they " went to Worms to the colloquy there about " religion; which being concluded, he return'd " to Basel. He was most admirably well skill'd " in the Lat. Hebr. and Gr. tongues, in philo- " sophy and the mathematic disciplines, and " therefore beloved of Erasmus, who honourably " mentions him in his Epistles, Theodorum " Bibliander tells us that he really thinks that " in him Christian piety, all virtues and the "wishes had taken up their habitation. He hath "written, "In Librum octavum Topicorum Aristot. Com- "mentaria. Basil. in oct. [1556. Bodl. Svo. "S. 23. Art.] "Epistola—printed with the former book, and "both publish'd by Isaac Keller, M. D. after "the author's death. He hath also publish'd in "Greek, the Hymno ἴνα τελειός της Πτολεμαίας; to "which he added a preface of his own, touch- "ing the use thereof, dedicated to king Hen. 8 "of England, printed at Basil 1538. [Bodl. L. "1. 10. Art. Seli.] One Simon Grynaeus an "eminent physician and mathematician hath "written (1) Tract. de utilitate legendi Historiar, " several times printed. (2) Dissertatio de Cometa, "printed 1580, in qu. (3) Commentarius de ignitiis "Meteoris. (4) De Com. de Cometarum causis atq; "significationibus, printed 1579, qu. (5) Observ- "atio Comete, qui anno 1577, & ab initio 1578, "fulsit, printed 1579, qu. (6) Disputatio de "insanitate magnitudinis & figura Fenris in fine "Annii 1578; but this Sim. Grynaeus I take to "be absolutely differing from the former Simon", "who dying of the plague at Basil, on the first "day of Aug. in fifteen hundred forty and one, "was buried in the cath. ch. there, near to the "grave of Jo. Oecolampadius before-mention'd; "who died on the cal. of Dec. 1531, aged 49 "years.

Richard Turpin was descended from an ancient family of his name living at Knaptoft in Leicestershire (extracted from that of the Turpins of Withchester in Northumberland) and educated for a time in grammatical and academical learning in this university. Whence being taken before he was honored with a degree, spent afterwards his chief time in military affairs at Calais in France, under king Hen. 8. He hath written, A Chronicle—containing matters only of his time; and dying at Calais before-mention'd in fifteen hundred forty and one, (33 Hen. 8) was buried in the church of St. Nicholas there, leaving then behind him the character of a worthy gentleman.

Richard Whytforde, who in his writings styles himself 'The Wretch of Sion,' was educated for a time among the Oxonians, but whether he took a degree, we have no record that shows it. Afterwards he was received into the family of Rich. Foxe bishop of Winchester, and by him was made his chaplain about the latter end of Hen. 7, at which time he became acquainted with sir Tho. More, then a young man, between whom was great amity. Afterwards Whytforde being minded to leave the world and all hopes of preferment, entered himself a monk of the order of St. Bridget in the monastery called Sion near to Brentford in Middlesex. About which time being known to scholars for his divine learning (for in philosophy he was but little vers'd) and most sincere holiness, he became acquainted with that great light of learning Erasmus, who sometimes mentions him in his Epistles, and advises him thus, 'Cura ut valeas, et tu philosophi oblectes,' &c. But such was his ill fortune, that he lived to see
himself turn'd out of his cell, and the cell itself converted into a profane use. Whereupon one Will. Mountjoy, descended of a noble race, received him into his family, and made him his confessor, which is all that I know of him at present, only that he wrote and translated these things following.

Work of Preparation unto the Communion, and also for Householders to govern their Families, Lond. in qu. when printed I know not; for the copy that I saw was imperfect. [First by Redman 1531, then by De Worde, 4to. 1532 and 1533, &c.]

A Book called the Pope or Tomne, of the Life of Perfection. A Work of the three Vows of Religion, contrary to the great Heretics the Lutherans, Lond. 1532, qu. [Bodl. 4to. W. 2. Th. Seld.] The reason of the title is this. The author compares the life of perfection to precious wine kept in a pipe or tun, made as it were of three plain boards, viz. the three vows, of obedience, willful poverty and chastity; which are bound together, as with hoops, by their rules, as of St. Augustine, Benedict, Francis, Basil. Which hoops are knit, as with wickers, with the holy ceremonies of religion, contained in the statutes, constitutions, injunctions, and customs of every monastery. This allegory he seems to prosecute throughout the whole work. His main aim is to commend and defend the religious orders, and those three moral vows, against the objections of the Lutherans.

Treatise of Patience. Also a work of divers impediments and lots of perfection, Lond. 1534, qu.

The Martyrology after the use of the church of Salisbury, and as it is read in Sion, with additions, Lond. in qu. [by De Worde, 1526.]

Solitary Meditations.

Piety of Jesus.—Printed several times in English and French. He also translated from Latin into English, (1) St. Austin's Rule, also he put by another first hand, but being not well understood editted by the nuns of Sion, they desired him to do it better, which he accordingly did, and dedicated it to them, which was several times printed, viz. First St. Augustine's Rule in English alone—London by Wynkyn de Worde, 1525, qu. The title of the first chapter is, "The rule of St. Augustine translated out of Latin into English, indifferently unto both sexes, that is to say, unto the brothers and sisters of that profession. He also set forth, The Rule of St. Augustine, both in Latin and English, with two expositions (of St. Hugh de St. Victor). And also the same Rule again only in English, without Latin or exposition, (in 7 chapters). At the end of all is this: Thus endeth this poor labour of the rule of S. Augustine, both in Latin and English, with "our symple notes, and the profitable exposition of the holy saint Hugh de Sancto Victore, by the wretch of Sion, Rich. Whytforde. There are several old wooden cuts in the book." (2) St. Bonaventure his Lessons, entitled Alphabetum Religiosorum, Lond. 1532, qu. with other things, as his probable. The reader is now to know that there was another Richard Whytforde, a wealthy clerk, possessed of lands in Hope, Hopedale, and Whytforde in Flintshire; as also of lands in Farnworth and Widdons in Lancashire, who in his last days entering himself a brother into the monastery of Sion before mention'd, died and was buried there 2 Hen. 8. Dom. 1511. But this R. Whytforde, who seems to have been born in Flintshire, was no writer, only uncle to Rich. Whitforde before mention'd; who upon his uncle's account, and because of his beneficence to Sion, was entered a brother there, being originally, as I suppose, of Whytforde in Flintshire.

To these may be added the following:
1. The Pomander of Prayer, 4to. by De Worde, 1532. (Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 183.)
2. A Dialogue or Communication betwene the Curate or Ghostly Father, and the Parochian or Ghostly Child, for a due Preparation unto the Houselayge. 8vo. 1537.
3. An Instruction to avoid and eschew vices; translated from the Lessons of St. Isidore, with some few additions. 4to. 1541. (Herbert, 573.)
4. Of Detraction, translated from St. Chrysostome. 4to. 1541. (ibid.)
5. A daly exercise and experience of death, at the request of dame Eliz. Giles, late abbess of Sion. Lond. 12mo. (Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 763.)
6. Golden Epistle of St. Bernard. Lond. 1531, 12mo. (ibid.)
7. The four Recedations of St. Bridget. Lond. 1531, 12mo. (ibid.)
8. The Following of Christ, translated out of Latin into English, newly corrected and amended, whereunto also is added the Golden Epistle of Saint Bernard. 8vo. 1535. (Bodl. 8vo. F. 23. Th.)

JOHN SHEPREVE, or SHEPERY, was born in or near to the parish of Radley, about a mile or two distant from Abingdon in Berks; admitted probationer-fellow of Corpus Ch. coll. in the year 1528, aged 19 or thereabouts, took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed 1533, about which time he was Greek reader in the said college, and afterwards Hebrew professor of the university, in the place of Rob. Wakfled, about 1538. Three years after, he did, with leave from the chief members of the university, begin to expound in the public schools the book of Genesis in the Hebrew language, and would

[Printed by Wynken de Worde, 4to. 1535, 1537.]

His surname and family did live at Sugworth in the parish of Radley in the time of Qu. Elizab. and before.
have gone forward with the books that follow, had not death prevented him. He was one of the skillfullest linguists (his age being considered) that ever was in Oxon before his time, and was thought to surpass Origen in memory. So excellent a poet also he was, that his equal scarce could be found, it having been an ordinary matter with him to compose 100 very good verses every day at vacant hours, some of which are extant. Several authors have celebrated his memory in their respective books of poems, particularly John Leland in his *Encomium illustrium & eruditorum in Anglia virorum,* &c. and in his *Cynegia Cantio*; in the last of which he styles him, 'Decus utrusque linguae;' also Dr. Joh. White in his *Dioecesis Murciae,* who entitles him, 'triun Linguarum perissentum,' and others. Among the books that he hath written, these only I have seen, viz.

*Summa & synopsis Novi Testamenti distichis ducentis seragminia comprehensa.* First of all published by John Parkhurst at Strasburg about 1550, in oct. with some of his serious epigrams at the end, taken from his *Lactantia* or *Epigrammata latrificatilia,* which I shall here under him, the said Parkhurst. Afterwards the said *Summa & synopsis* were printed at Lond. 1560, and at Oxon. 1586, in oct. which last edition was reviewed and corrected by Dr. Lau. Humphrey. They are also printed, if I mistake not, in a book called *Gemma Fabri,* Lond. 1598, and were by the author composed to no other end, but to assist the memories of novices and candidates in divinity.

*Hippolytus Orientalis: Phaedra respondens.* [MS. in Corp. Christ. librar. 266.] Before which, our author hath a preface to the epistle of Hippolytus to Phaedra, contained in about 350 long and short verses, written to one Mr. Guade a pious priest and chaplain to K. Hen. 8. This preface with the book itself, all in the like verse, was published at Oxon. about 1584, 4col. in oct. by George Etheridge a physician, sometimes pensioner to the said John Sheperey.

Fita & Epitome Johannis Claymondi Praesidis Coll. Chr. MS. in C. C. C. library 4col. The beginning of which is, 'Trium quisquis ades, &c. written in long and short verses. He also translated from Gr. into Lat. several things, as, Euripides's *Heclus,* some things of Basil, &c. and made a translation into another language of *Scaccas's Hercules furens.*" Besides compositions in poetry and prose, which after the author's death came into the hands of George Etheridge before-mentioned 4col. who promised, in the year 1584, to make the book public, but what hindered him, unless death, I know not. As for our author Sheperey he gave way to fate 4col. at Agmundesham commonly called Aimersham in Bucks, in the month of July in fifteen hundred and forty two, and was buried, I presume, in the church there. Soon after, his death being known in Oxon, divers ingenious and learned men made verses to his memory in Greek and Latin, and caused them to be stuck up on St. Mary's church doors, to be read by the academians as they passed by. Some persons, whether for the sake of his memory, or for poetry, I know not, got copies of them very greedily, and gathered all they could, to the end that with the help of Etheridge they might be published. At length being put into the hands of Hermæus Evans a stationer, for that purpose, he kept them till he could get more to be added to them, but what hindered their birth I know not.

Sheperey wrote also the following:


3. Two Orations; on the same subject, in Hebrew, ibid.


And he translated certain pieces from St. Basil.

WILLIAM THYNNE, otherwise Botevil, was, as it seems, a Salopian born, and educated among the Oxonians for a time. Afterwards retiring to the court, became, through several petty employments, chief clerk of the kitchen to K. Hen. 8, and is stiled by Erasmus "Thynnas Aureus." This person, who was poetically given from his youth, did make a search after all the works of Jeffery Chaucer the prince of our English poets, many of which were then in MS. At length having collected all the ancient copies of that author, he took great pains to correct and amend them. Which being so done, he put notes and explanations on them, and printed them all together in one volume in folio, (not in double columns as they have been since) and dedicated them to K. Hen. 8, an. 1542, having been partly and imperfectly done several years before.
before by Will. Caxton. Afterwards Joh. Stow the chronologer did correct, increase and publish them with divers ample notes collected out of several records and monuments. All which he delivering to his friend Tho. Speight a Cato-
brigian, he drew them into good form and method, mixed them with his own, and published them 1597. See more in Franc. Thynne, under the year 1611, who was, as it seems, descended from him. Whether this Thynne whom I have mentioned before, be the same with Will. Thynne esq; one of the clerks of the green-cloth, and master of the household of K. Hen. 8, (the same Will. Thynne, I mean, who died 10 Aug. 1546, and was buried in the church of Allhallow, and Barkin in London) I am yet to learn. I find another Will. Thynne esq; brother to sir John Thynne knight, who after he had travel'd through most parts of Europe, return'd an unaccomplish'd gentleman, and in the 1 Edw. 6, Dom. 1547, went into Scotland under the command of Ed-ward duke of Somerset, (to which duke his brother sir John was secretary) where as an eques


cataphractus (that is a chevalier arm'd cap a pê) he performed excellent service in the battle of Musselborough against the Scots. This person I take to be the same, to whom K. Hen. 8, by his letters pat. dat. 8 May 38 of his reign, Dom. 1546, gave the office of general receiver of two counties in the Marches of Wales, commonly called The Earl of Marches Lands. At length when the iniquities of age came upon him, he gave himself solely up to devotion, and was a daily auditor of divine service in the abbey church at Westminster. He surrendered up his soul to him that gave it, 14 March 1584, and was buried in the said church opposite to the door leading into the cloister. Over his grave was soon after erected a monument of alabaster, and 100 years after was another stately monument erected near to it westward, for one descended from sir John Thynne before-mention'd, namely for Tho. Thynne of Langleton in Wiltz, esq; sometimes a gent. com. of Cli.Ch. who was barbarously murder'd in the Palf-Mall by "cap-
tain Urats" a German, "lieutenant Sterne" a Sweed, and "Geo. Borodsky" a Polonian on Sunday in the evening of the 12 Feb. 1681. For whom was a large inscription made, to be engraved on the said monument; but for certain passages therein, reflecting on justice, and I know not what, was not suffer'd to be put thereon.

JOHN HOKER was first dean or semicon-
moner, afterwards fellow of St. Mary Magd. col-
lege, and in 1533 master of arts, being then ac-
counted excellently well read in Greek and Latin
authors, a good rhetorician and poet, and much
commended for his facetious fancy. Leland is pleased to mention him in one of his works, and to stile9 him, not without desert, "nitor artium
bonorum." He hath written,

Piscator, or, the Fisher caught, a comedy.
An Introduction to Rhetorick.
Poema de vero crucifixo.

Epigrammata cariae, and other things, which I have not yet seen. He was living in Magd. coll. in fifteen hundred forty and three, (being then bACH.
of divinity of three years standing) as it appears in the bazar's accomplis of that house. I pre-
sume he died shortly after, and not in 1541, as Balé and Pits do tell you.

A letter from John Hoker of Maidstone, "in

Deum lignaeum Cantianorum nuper repertum," is inserted at p. 302 of S. Clementis Epist. due, cum
8vo. Z. 304. Th.) Of Piscator, or the Fisher caught, Warton, (Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 84) says, 'As La-


ininity seems to have been the author's object, I suspect this comedy to have been in Latin, and to have been acted by the youth of his college.' The learned and worthy president (Dr. Ronth) informs me that it is not existing among the college papers.

EDWARD LEE son of Rich. Lee of Lee-
Magna in Kent esq; son of sir Rich. Lee knight, and twice lord mayor of the city of London, was born in Kent, particularly (as I suppose) at Lee before-mentioned, sent to St. Mary Magd. coll. about 1499, and took, as 'tis said, one degree in arts, but whether true I cannot justly affirm, be-

cause the register of that time and other writings
are imperfect. In the year 1523, one Edw. Lee was admitted bachelor of arts, but him I take to be too late for this Edw. Lee whom we are further to mention. Afterwards he went to Cambridge, as one1 reports, being probably driven hence by
captaine Joh. Sterne, a Sweed, sometimes a lieutenant of foot in Flanders. These three murdered Tho. Thynn, esq. and Borodsky shot him with a musquetoon. They were all hanged in the Palf-Mall, Westminster, where the fact was done, and Borodsky was afterwards hung in chains, Wood.

9 In Cyng. Cantianae.


pests that frequently then happened in Oxon. Yet the reader is to know, that he is not reckoned among the archbishops and bishops, which have been educated in that university, by Dr. Matthew Parker, in his catalogue of them, at the end of his cat. of chancellors, proctors, &c. thereof, in his edition of *Antiquitates Britannicae*, &c. printed an. 1572-3. Howsoever it is, I shall not dispute it, only say, that afterwards he was made chaplain to K. Hen. 8, and his almoner, being then a violent antagonist of Erasmus, but whether greater in learning than he, or his equal, was then doubtful; yet there be not wanting some that say, that tho' he was a learned man, yet he was not a fit match for that polite person. Not long after, the K. employed him in several embassies, particularly in that to the emperor with sir Fran. Pointz, and in another with the lord Morley, and sir Will. Hussey into Germany to don Ferdinando duke of Austria, with the order of the garter, an. 1553, and a third with Stokelsey B. of London, and Thom. earl of Wiltz, to the pope at Bononia, about the intricate matter of marriage with qu. Katharine, an. 1529. In the beginning of Feb. he became chancellor of the church of Salisbury by the resignation of Thom. Winter, and was succeeded in that dignity by Edw. Farmer, in Decemb. 1531. After his return from the last embassy, he was made archbishop of York an. 1531, was incorporated D. of D. of this university in the latter end of October (which degree he had receiv'd in a transmarine university), while he was an ambassador, by actual creation) and on the 5 of Dec. following; in the same year, he had a visitation made to him of the temporalities belonging to that see. He was a great divine, and very well seen in all kind of learning, famous as well for his wisdom as virtue, and

3 In the first part of the reign of Henry the seventh, the plague visited Oxford, in the space of fifteen years, no less than six times, viz. 1485, 1486, 1489, 1493, 1499, 1500, and in the latter year, the calamity was aggravated by the ravages of an inundation and high price of corn. It is needless to inquire here, whether our ancient registers call the plague was the same disease, which is now understood by the term. It was some malignant and contagious disorder, increased probably by crowded and unwholesome modes of living; and such was the devastation and alarm occasioned by the repeated attacks of the malady, that out of fifty-five halls then in Oxford, thirty-two only were thinly inhabited. Wood’s *Annals*, sub. ann. 1505; *Churton’s Lives of South and Sutton, founders of Brasen Nose*, &c. 1800, page 149. *The Table of Cebes the Philosopher. Imprinted in Pute Street in the house late Tho. Borthloutet, 1660. The printer’s address informs us, that it “was translated out of Latin into English by sir Francis Foynga, at the request of his brother sir Anthony Foynga.”* *Herbert, Ep. Antiq. 466. Thomas B. 627.*

4 Either of Bononia or Louvain, circa ann. 1529, as it is said by the author of *Athenae Britannicae* (Myles Davies) &c. 1716, where is a large vindication of him as to his disputes with Erasmus, and writings against him. WATTS.

5 Ret. Par. 23. Hen. 8, p. 3.

6 holiness of life, a continual preacher of the gospel, a man very liberal to the poor, and exceedingly beloved of all sorts of men, who greatly mis’d and bemoan’d the want of him, when dead. He hath written, *Comment. in universum Pentateuchum Mosae. MS. See in Ros. Ascham’s Epist. lib. 2. in Epist. cuidam amico Eborac.* [pag. 89, edit. 1703.]

7 *Apologia contra quorundam calumniis. Lovan. 1520, in quarto.*

8 *Index annotationum prioris libri. Printed there the same year.*

9 *Annotationum libri duo: alter in annotationes prioris editionis Novi Test. D. Erasmi; alter in annotat. posterioris editionis ejusdem. Pr. there the same year.*

10 *Epistola Apologetica, quâ respondet D. Erasmi Epistolis. There the same year. In which year also (1520) was published a book in qu. at Basil. eniit. Epistola aliquot eruditorum virorum, ex quibus perpiscut id Edvrdi Lei virulentia. They were written to show the great anger and spleen that the said Lee bore against Erasmus and some of his writings, mostly by sir Tho. More, Tho. Lupset, Rich. Paece, Ulricus Hotentus esq; and Jo. Sapidus.*

11 *Epistola Sexcenta.*

12 *Epistola clarorum virorum. “ He hath also written Resolutions of some Questions relating 1. to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters 2. tending to the Reformation of the Church begun 3. by King Henry 8.” besides other things which I have not yet seen. This Dr. Lee archb. of York died 13 Sept. in fifteen hundred forty and four, aged 62, and was buried in the middle of the south isle, above the choir of the cath. church there. Over his grave, as there is a little inscription to continue his memory at that place, so in the windows of the founder’s chamber at Magd. college (over the great gate leading into the quadrangle) are these two verses set up under his arms (inscribed by those of the see of York) by Dr. Laur. Humphrey, an. 1566.

13 “Unus erat Leeus velut inter sydern Pheclus, Sic vicet socios temporis ispe sui.”

In the said windows, Dr. Humphrey caused to be put up the arms of all such bishops that had been educated in Magd. coll. even to his time, an. 1566. I have seen several letters written by this Dr. Lee to K. Hen. 8, and in one he wonders, that “the Pope’s supremacy should be a cause for martyrdom, and that Fisher bishop of Rochester should dye in defence of it, when in other matters of faith, and errors against the same, he hath dissembled, and hath not been content with such as have written against them for the favor he bare to the party, in whose books they are found;” &c.
[Edward Lee was ordained deacon March 2, 1503, per Edw. Callipolensem episcopum, ad titulum ecclesiae sanctae Wells, Norwic. dioec.] (Regist. Warbham.) In 1512 collated to the prebend of Welton Beckhall in the cathedral of Lincoln (KENNET) Novemb. 13, 1512, sac. theol. baccal. procurator cler. dioec. Well. in convocation. (Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 473.) November 19, 1523, he was presented to the archdeaconry of Colchester, (Reg. Tonstall) Feb. 27, 1529, to the prebend of Donington, in the church of York, (Willis, Survey of Cathedrals, i. 129) and July 7, 1530, being then the king's almoner, he was preferred to the prebend of St. Stephen, Westminster. (Rymer, Fader., xiv. 401;) in which volume, page 354, is the commission of Henry VIII. for treating with the pope, and other powers, 'super pace universalis, et ad resistendum Turcis.' In this mission he was associated with the earl of Ormond, Stokesley, and Benet.

He wrote, in addition, Resolutions concerning the Sacraments, printed among the collection of records in the first volume of Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation; and translated the Lives of divers Saints, during his embassy in Spain, 1522. These are in the British museum, MSS. Harleian, 428, 9—55. Two of his letters are in the same collection, No. 923, 56, 57, and several in the Cotton library, Vesp. C. iii. 4; Oleop. E. iv. 5. Transcripts of the latter, by the celebrated antiquary Roger Dodsworth, are in the Bodleian; MS. Dodsw. xxvi. Cat. Aug. 4168.

Lee was buried under the uppermost window on the north side of York cathedral, with this inscription, 'Edwardus Leus, archiepiscopus Ebor. theol. eximius, atque omni litterarum generis longe eruditissimus, sapienti & vite sanctitae clarus, evangelice doctrina proremon sempere magnum, pauperibus beneficis, omnibus ordinibus iuxta churum, magno de suo apud omnes desidera relecto, hic sepultus jacet. Sedis archiepiscopii annos minus 13. obiit 1d. Septembris, etatis sue 62. anno Christi 1544.' About two years before his death, by indenture dated Nov. 12, 1542, he alienated his manors of Beverley, Southwell, Skidby, and Bishop's Burton, in exchange with the crown, for the dissolved priory of Marton cum membriis, and other manors belonging to religious houses, as Kilbourne, Sutton under Whiston-Cliffe, &c. Willis, Survey of Cathedrals, York, Durham, &c. 4to. Lond. 1757, vol. i. p. 44.

JOHAN. LUDOVIC. VIVES was born at Valencia in Spain, educated in grammar learning there, but in logic at Paris, at which time all good arts were banished thence, and the students totally bent on sophistical cavils. Soon after being taken off from those vain babblings, he applied himself to the study of humanity, and became (his age consider'd) noted for it. Afterward he went to the university of Lovain, where he seriously applied himself to Lat. and Gr. learning, and sought out all ways to be acquainted with polite and learned men, being then, by that time, so polite himself; in that detestation of his former errors in following vain sophistry, he wrote a book contra Pseudo-Dialecticos. At riper years he applied himself to the study of the civil law and of divinity, and to the searching of the writings of all the learned civil lawyers, as he was by the advice of Des. Erasmus, who had a particular respect for him for mending and correcting some of his writings, and collecting his Adagios. On 4 July 1517 he was made (being then at Lovain) one of the first fellows of Corp. Chr. coll.: in Oxon, by the founder thereof. By which time his fame being spread over England, and the more for this reason that Katharine of Spain, the first wife of K. Hen. 8, had a peculiar respect for him, and cherished his name, he was invited into England, by cardinal Wolsey (as it seems) in the year 1553, and coming to Oxon in Aug. or Sept. he read in the said cardinal's lecture of humanity in the hall of the said college, and that (as 'tis said) of the civil law before the members of the university. Further also to add grace and honour to him, it pleased K. Hen. 8, qu. Katharine, and the prime persons of their courts to be (as some report) his auditors about the latter end of the aforesaid year, he having been solemnly incorporated of the right reverend father of Cardinal Henry Wolsey, prince of the church of England, and founder of this college, and had stood in another university. While he retained here he wrote his books De ratione studii puellari, and De consultatione, and became so much admired by the academins, for his great learning and eloquence, and the more for this.


[Wood saith, he was invited into England by cardinal Wolsey, as it seemeth in the year 1533, and coming to Oxford in August or September, did read the cardinal's lectures of humanity in the hall of the said college, and that (as it was said) of the civil law, before the members of the university. But this must be a mistake of that learned antiquary, occasioned by his not consulting the memoirs he made use of, with his usual accuracy and diligence; for in a letter from the university to the cardinal in the year 1538, mention is made of him as the then reader of rhetoric, and that by the cardinal's appointment. In 1533, indeed, the king and queen, with the principal persons of the court, who then attended them in their progress, to do this learned Spanish the greater honour, or to satisfy a laudable curiosity, grace his auditory with their presence. It was so much admired by the members of the university for his learning and eloquence, and more particularly because at that time they in general adored themselves to the study of humanity, that they caused the degrees of grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, which had been much neglected among them, to be revived. For to his extensive erudition in other respects, he added that in philology, whereof he was one of the brightest ornaments, and both by his example and instructions, very much contributed to introduce into the university the study of the polite arts. Tindal, Life of Cardinal Wolsey, Lond. 1724, folio. (Boll. I. 2. 19. Jur.) page 210.]

64 Brian. Tvin. in Apol. lib. 3. sect. 210, &c.
reason, that their studies were then wholly bent towards humanity) that they revived the degrees of grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, which had been before much neglected. Afterwards he retired to Bruges in Flanders from whence he came, where about that time he took to him a wife, but the next year, viz. in March 1524, he was at Oxon again, as it appears from an epistle to K. Hen. 8, dated then from that place, at which time, if I mistake not, he continued his lectures either in humanity or the civil law, and was constituted tutor for the Latin tongue to the young lady Mary dau. of King Hen. 8. His writings are many, being mostly printed in two tomes at Basle 1555. [Bodl. U. 2. 1. Th.] but last I should break the method that I have hitherto followed, I shall make a recital of some.

Jesus Christus triumphant. Wrote at Paris in 1514. De inititis, sectis, & laudibus philosophiae lib. 1.


De Consultatione. Fin. at Oxon. 1523.

De institutione femina Christiane, lib. 3. Written to Katharine qu. of England from Bruges 1522.

De ratione studii puerilis. Dedicated by his epist. dat. at Oxon. non. Oct. an. 1523, to Katharine qu. of England, his only patroess.

Introductio ad sapientiam. Written at Bruges, 1524.

Satellitium animi, vel symbola. Ded. to princess Mary dau. of K. Hen. 8, from Bruges, 1524.

Epist. ad Hen. 8, dat. Ox. 12 Mar. 1525.

De cordelio & discordia. lib. 4. Written at Bruges 1536.

De passione Christi metallatio. At Bruges 1539.

De audore Jesu Christi, sacrum diurnum. At Bruges 1539.

De corruphis artibus. Tom. 3. At Bruges 1539.

De disputatone. lib. 1. 1531.

De ratione decendi. lib. 3. At Brug. 1532.

De communiione rerum ad Germanos inferioris. At Bruges 1533.

Exercitationes animi in Deum. At Antw. Aug. 1533.

Preces & meditationes diurnae. At Bruges 1535.

Exercitatio lingua Latina. Written at Breda 1538.

De anima & vita. lib. 3. At Bruges 1538. With many other things, which for brevity's sake I shall now omit. He also translated into Latin, Locutus his Nicolas, dedicated to card. Wolsey, by his epist. dat. at Oxom 15 Dec. 1523, with other translations which I also shall omit. As to the time of this worthy author's death, many writers differ, and the just day or year is yet uncertain. Anton. Possevinus saith he died at Bruges in Flanders 1536, or thereabouts, having left off writing in 1538. Ludovic. Guicciard. in his description of Bruges reports it, an. 1540. Timotheus, who saith he was a professor at Lovain, tells us that he died there 1531; and Joh. Whyte, in his Dicessae-Martyrion, printed 1553, would have it at Brussels 1533. Which last author bearing before all the former in time, and perhaps may know, or remember Vives, ought therefore to believed before the rest. But these matters notwithstanding being uncertain, I shall venture to put his death under fifteen hundred forty and four, which being at Bruges, he was buried in the church of St. Donatus there. See more of him in a book entit. Bibliotheca Hispanica. Printed at Rome in two tomes in fol. 1672. [Bodl. F. 1. 1, 2. Jur.] tom. 1 p. 552, 553, &c. Both which tomes were written by Nicholas Antonius Hispanalis, J. C. kt. of the order of St. James.

ROBERT SHYNGLETON descended from a good family of his name living in Lancashire, was always esteemed an ingenious man while he resided in the university, but whether he was honoured with a degree, it appears not. Afterwards being a priest and a frequent preacher, he took occasion to reflect on the times, and certain persons in his sermons. For which being called to an account and committed, was forced, with two other persons, to make his palinode before a convention of certain bishops at London, an. 1543, (35 H. 8.)

His works are these,

Treatise [Of the seven Churches.

Of the Holy Ghost.

Comment on, or Explanation of, certain Prophecies. The two first were formerly (perhaps still) in the king's library at Westminster. The last giving high offence, as containing many treasonable matters, and most severe reflections, the author was hung for it at Tyburn, March 7, in fifteen hundred forty and four. Anton. Pressuvinus stiles him a matter for the Rom. cath.

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[1 A list of nearly eighty treatises by this prolific author will be found in Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 740.
[2] [Given to the public in 1527, by his majesty, king George the second, and now deposited in the British museum.]
cause, and John Pitteus omits him as being an heretic, or at least for the honourable mention made of him by Jo. Bale.

[1 have looked completely and carefully through Casley's valuable Catalogue of the royal MSS. for the works of Shyngleist supposed by Wood to be in the king's library, but no such treaties are to be found. I have, however, had the satisfaction of discovering a work by this author in that collection, which is omitted by Wood, Bale, and Pitts, and is falsely referred to in Casley's index. This is MS. Reg. 18 A xl. which Casley terms Singleton's Theory of the Earth. I am indebted to Henry Ellis, esq. keeper of the MSS. in the museum, for the following account of this volume.

Singleton's Theory of the Earth has no title. It begins as if the title (formerly perhaps on the first leaf) was lost. 'To the king of sovereign lord. Pleaseth you gracieous highness my most dread sovereign lord that if this my rude manner in this necessary purpose appere to you most magnificient majesty worth the comming to your gracious clergie or to any of them, &c. Singleton, for so he spells his name, declares, in this address to Henry VIII., that he has 'neither openly disputed, reasoned, nor taught against the universal forme.' The work is divided into twenty short sections, and is, in fact, a rhapsody, on which it does not appear possible to bestow any better title, than that which Casley has already given it.'

"GENTIAN HERVET, sometime a student in Oxon, did, at the desire of Mr. Jeffry Pole, translate from Greek into English, Xenophon's Treatise of an household. Lond. 1544, in fol. and 1575;" [by John Allde, Bodl. Rawinson, 169] in oct.

[This account of Hervet is by no means satisfactory, nor indeed is it at all clear that he is entitled to a place in these Athenae. It is very probable that, during his residence in England, he repaired to Oxford with his friend Lupset, but we have no authority for supposing him to have been a member of the university. Perhaps, he resided there for the benefit of its libraries, and its learned society.

He was a native of France, and born at Olivet, near Orleans, in the year 1499. He was instructed from his childhood in all liberal arts, and in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The first employment he undertook was that of preceptor to Claude d'Aubepine, secretary of state under the kings Francis 1, Henry 2, Francis 2, and Charles 9. He afterwards went to Paris, where, in conjunction with Edward Lupset, he printed the works of Galen, which had been translated into Latin by Lyndac, and having accompanied Lupset to England, was appointed by the countess of Salisbury to take charge of the education of her son, Arthur Pole. This in all probability introduced him to the notice of cardinal Pole, (Arthur's brother,) who soon after sent for him to Rome, in order to translate the Greek authors into Latin. During the long stay of Hervet in that city, he dwelt in the house of this illustrious man, which was a school of every honour, virtue and accomplish-
request this was translated, was the second son of sir Richard Pole, and brother to the cardinal.

2. De immensa Dei Misericordia, a Sermon.
Translated at the request of the countess of Salisbury, from the Lat. of Erasmus. 8vo. Lond. 1533, 1547, 1553, and 4to. without date, by Berthelet.

There is a miserable portrait of Hervet in one of the plates to Frobisher's Theatrum Vironum eruditione clarorum, folio, Norib. 1688, page 242. Bodl. Arch. D. 38.

"JOHN PARKINS [or PERKINS] was born
of gented parents, and being naturally inclin'd
to good letters, was sent to the university, and
there carefully trained up in grammar and logic;
but leaving it without a degree, he retired to
the Inner Temple, where by the help of that
admirable education which he had received
among us, he made a wonderful proficiency in
the common law, was called to the bar, prac-
tised the law, and was much resorted to for his
counsel, but whether he was ever a reader of his
"law or bencher (tho' utter barrester he was) I
find not. He hath written

1. Perutlis Tractatus: sive Explanatio quoad
rundam Capitulorum, (viz. Grants, Faith, Fe-
affirmens, &c.) calde necessaria, Lond. 1532, &c.1
in oct. It was then revis'd, and with great dili-
gence corrected and fitted for the use of students
in the law. Afterwards it was translated into
English by another hand; but what other
things this author hath published I know not,
nor any thing else of him, only that dying in
fifteen hundred forty and four, or five, was,
"as it seems, buried in the Temple church, sed
quercus."

WILLIAM LATYMER became fellow of
All-souls coll. in 1489, whence, after he had
spent some years in logicals and philosophicals,
he travelled into Italy, and settling at Padoua for
a time, did much advance his learning, especially
in the Greek tongue. After his return, he was
incorporated M. of A. as it seems, became most
eminent, and was worthily numbered among the
lights of learning in his time by Jo. Leland, as I
have elsewhere 4 told you. About the beginning
of Hen. 8, he was master or tutor to Reynold
Pole (afterwards cardinal, and archb. of Canter-
bury) by whose endeavours he had some prefer-
ment in the church conferred upon him. He was
learned in all sacred and profane letters, and, as
Erasmus saith, was very theologus integratis
vita conspicuus. 'Tis said also that he had
written several things, but what they are, except
Epistola ad Erasumum, I know not. However
he with Lynamore and Grocin did undertake the
translation of all Aristotle's works into Latin, but
the latter being taken away by death before they
were half finished, Latymer desisted and would
not go any further, as being perhaps terrified
with the immense labour to be taken therein.
He died very early at his rectory of Seyntbury near
to Canden in Gloucestershire, (which he kept
with that of Wotton-under-Edge; and a prebend-
ship in the church of Salisbury) about the month
of Sept. in fifteen hundred forty and five, and
was buried in the chancel of the church there,
dedicated to St. Nicholas. Over his grave was
a marble stone soon after laid, with a large inscrip-
tion on a brass plate fastened thereto, which
had been long since taken away and defaced.
I have seen a copy 5 of his will, whereby he gave
(with certain conditions) all his Greek and Latin
books to All-souls, and Corp. Chr. coll. in Oxon,
yet whether they received them it appears not.
I find one Will. Latymer, D. D. to have been
dean of Peterborough (in the place of John Box-
hall, ejected an. 1569) and archdeacon of West-
minster, who dying in the summer time (29 July)
1563, was buried in the choir of the cath. ch. of
Peterborough beneath the pulpit; but of what
kin he was to the former I know not. He was
succeeded in the said deanship by Rich. Fletcher,
D. D. of Bennet coll. in Cambridge, afterwards
B. of London.

[Willielmus Latymer, in artibus magister, cap-
ellanus domini reginae Angliae, habet litteras
regis patentes de presentatione ad ecclesiam


[Will. Latymer was he, who with John Hooper in
3 Edw. VI. complained against Edmund Bonner bishop
of London, for leaving out of his sermon at Paul's Cross, the
article of the king's authority in his minority, contrary to
the king's injunctions, and some neglects in his pastoral
office and duty, for which he was prosecuted and depriv'd
of his bishopric by the commissioners, Oct. 1, 1559.
This Will. Latymer was afterwards rector of St. Mary
Abechurch, one of queen Elizabeth's chaplains, archdeacon
of Westminster, and dean of Peterborough; so in the
preamble of an affidavit made by him and others, I find
him thus stild, viz. 'Will. Latymer, clericus, unus sacel-
larum supreme domini nostrae Elisabetha reginae, et
archidioecesani exempti jurisdictionis S. Petri Weston, et
decanus ecclesiae cathedralis Peturburgn, se nuper ma-
gister sasnum rediviti et dissolvi collegi S. Laurentii
Pointney, infra civitates London.' Newcourt, Reperto-
rium, 1. 380.]

1545.

147 PARKINS.

1545.

LATYMER.
parochialia de Stappoll Menevensis dioecesis, per mortem naturalum ultimi incumbentis ibidem vacantem, et ad regis presentationem, ratione minoris ætatís Georgii Vernonne amnigeri, hac vice spectantem, &c. TESTUM regis Westmonasteriúm vicíseimo septimo die Ævariorum, 1536. RYMER. Faddera. xiv. 550.)

THOMAS SOLME, called by some Sulmo, Sowme, and Solmont, was born in the Isle of Guernsey, educated for a time in this university, and was afterwards secretary of the French tongue to K. Hen. 8. This person, who was much conversant in English history, wrote, The Acts and Ghosts of St. Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury.

Select Antiquities relating to Britain. And dying in fifteen hundred forty and five, was buried in the monastery of the Carmes or Carmelites at London, leaving behind him the character of a learned man. I find one Tho. Solme to be author of a treatise entit. The Lord's Flate; being an Exposition on the Commandments. Printed at Béziers in oct. 1514; but when (unless in the time of Q. Mary) the beginning or end of the book shews not. One Tho. Somus, a preacher in the time of Edw. 6, hath English verses at the end of Will. Turner's book entit. A Preservative or Triaed, printed in oct. an. 1551. [Bodl. Svo. T. 29, Th. Seld.] Whether these two last be one and the same person I know not; nor can I be positive in it, whether Tho. Solme, author of the Lord's Flate, be the same with Tho. Solme the historian.

It can discover no further particulars of Solme or his works. A Thomas Sulement was preferred to the prebend of Knabersborough cum Bickhill, in the church of York, at the deprivacion of Reginald Pole, April 25, 1507. But as this person died before July 12, 1541, on which day John Bransbye succeeded him, it could not be the Solme here noticed, unless, as is probable, Bale's date of his death be incorrect. Among the Cotton MSS. Cleop. E. iv. 8, we find 'Thomas Solmes, Oysthensis canonici, Epistola ad Th. Crowzell; qua petit a vita monastica dimissi.' Catalgue. p. 580.

THOMAS LANKET or Lanquet, whose place of nativity, or hall or cell wherein he studied, being yet uncertain, I shall only say that he being a stoudious young man, and curious searcher into ancient history, laid the foundation of a great work, I mean a chronicle consisting of two parts, reaching from the beginning of the world to the time of our Saviour, and was pro-

ceeding with a third part, but death preventing the compleating thereof, Tho. Cooper of Magd. coll. finished and entitled it, Lanquet's Chronicle. See more in Tho. Cooper under the year 1594. Lanquet also wrote, Treatise of the Conquest of Bulaigne. When, or where printed I know not, nor any thing else of the author, only that he died at London in fifteen hundred forty and five; which was the seven and thirtieth year of K. H. 8, but in what church or yard he was buried, I cannot tell.

THOMAS ELYOT, a man of singular learning, was born (as 'tis said) of a knightly family in Suffolke, and educated in academical learning in the hall of St. Mary the Virgin, where he obtained a considerable proficiency in logic and philosophy. The year when he first began to salute the muse, cannot, through the deficiency of record, be well known, unless it should be about the year 1514, for four years after, an. 1518, I find one Tho. Elyot to be admitted 'ad lec-

turnum alicujus libri facultatis artium Logices Aristotelis, which is the admission to the degree of bach of arts; and in the time of Lent the same year, he did compleat that degree by determina-

tion in school-street. It doth also appear that the said Tho. Elyot was in the beginning of Aug. an. 1524, admitted 'ad lectorum alicujus libri Institutionum,' that is, to the degree of bach of the civil law. Now if we could find, that sir Tho. Elyot was about 50 years of age when he died, then we may certainly conclude

[First printed by Berthelet in 1540, 4to. An edition appeared in 1549, with some additions by Robert Crowley, but this is strongly reprehended by Cooper in his admonition at the back of the title to an impression in 1560, (Bodl. 4to, C. 65. Art.) 'I can not therfore doe other wyse but greatly blame their vnmostest desayng, and openly protest that the edition of this chronicle set forth by Marshe and Ceres in the yere of Christe 1559, is none of myne, but the attempte of certayne persons vterly unlearned. This gentle reader, I thought good to advertise thee, lest the fantes by other men's leavensse committed, should be fathered upone me, to my reproch and sclaundor.]

2 [Pis in et. 16, num. 967.]

3 [Son of sir Richard Elyot, as sir Thomas himself informs us. 'I my selfe beyme with my father syr Richard Elyot, at a monastere of regular chanoons, called luy church, two myles from the cittie of Sarisbury, beheld the bones of a dead man founde depe in the ground where they dyed stone, which being leyned togethe was in length xiiii. foote and x. ynyches; wheroof one of the teetle my father had, whyche was of the quantite of a great walnutte. This haeue I written because some men will beleue nothing that is out of the copasse of their owne knowledge. And yet some of them presume to haue knowlidge above any other, contemyng all men but theim selves and such as they faoure! Bibliotheca Elitae, Elitae Librorum; folio, 1548. (Bodl. M. 5. 13. Art.) under the word

4 [Gigas, sign. G. 8. col. 2.]

5 [Milio Windsore, in Collectaneis suis ad rem Histor. pertinent. MS. pone me. ['Cui. Anglia, No. 6489.] 'Parker

6 [in his Select. Cantab. makes this sir Tho. Elyot to have 'been bred in Jesus college Cambridge."

7 In Reg. Congregat. H. sub an. 1518.

8 Ibid. sub an. 1594.]
that Elyot the b. of arts and of the civil law, might be the same with him, otherwise we cannot well do it. After he had left the university, he travelled beyond the seas, and upon his return was introduced into the court: Whereupon being made known to the king, (a lover of scholars) who found him to be a person of good parts, confer'd on him the honour of knighthood; and employed him in certain embassies beyond the seas, particularly "A. D. 1532, to Rome about the matter of the divorce of Q. Katharine, af'terward" to the emperor Charles the 5th, at what time his great friend and kony sir Tho. More was beheaded. He was a very good grammanarian, Grecian, poet, philosopher, physician, and what not, to compleat a gentleman. He was admired by, and beloved of, scholars, and his memory was celebrated by them in their respective works, particularly by Leland his contemporary. The truth is, his learning in all kind of knowledge brought much honour to all the gentry and nobility of England. He hath transmitted to posterity,


Of the Education of Children. Lond. in qu.
Banquet of Sapiency. Lond. in oct. [1545, 1557].

Preservative against the Fear of Death. [Lond. 1545, Bodl. 8vo. Z. 108. Th.]
De rebus memorabilibus Angliae. For the compleating of which, he had read and perused many old monuments of England. See in Reg. Asham's Treatise of Arckery, in two books, p. 28.

A Defence, or Apology for good Women.

Bibliotheca Elyotae. Elyot's Library, or Dictionary. Lond. [1538], 1545, [1546], &c. fol. Which work Tho. Cooyier augmented, and enriched with 53,000 words and phrases, besides a fuller account of the true signification of words. [Printed by Berthelet in 1548, 1552, 1559, folio. Bodl. M. 5. 13. Art.] Sir Tho. Elyot also translated from Greek into English, The Image of Governance, compiled of the Acts and Sentences by the Emperor Alexander Severus*. Lond. [1541, 1549, 8vo. S. 54. Art. Seld.] 1550, 1594, &c. oct. and from Lat. into Eng. (1) St. Cyprian's Sermon of the Morality of Man. Lond. 1534, [1539] in oct. (2) The Rule of a Christian Life, written by Sirius earl of Mirandula*. Printed there the same year in oct. See more among the translations of Tho. Elyot, col. 71. This worthy knight (who was a servant to the king) was buried in the church of Carleton in Cambridgeshire (of which county he had been sheriff) 25 March in fifteen hundred forty and six, and had soon after a monument put over his grave. Besides several manors that he had in Cambridgeshire, he had one or more in Hampshire.

Baker says that sir Thomas Elyot was of Jesus college in Cambridge, and that he took the degree of M. A. in 1506-7, which appears very probable, since "Tho. Elyot's miles," is said to have been at Jesus, in the account given to qu. Elizabeth at her being at Cambridge 1564.

The following works are to be added:

1. Pasquill the playne: being a dialogue between Pasquill, Giano, and Harpocrates, by sir Thomas Elyot knight. 12mo. 1599. (Herbert, Typ. Antq. 433.)

2. The doctrinal of Princes made by the noble orator Isocrates, translated out of Greke in to Englyshe by sir Thomas Elyot, 8vo. 1534, and by Petit without date.

An original letter to Tho. Cromwell concerning some officers, is among the Cotton MSS. Titus B. i. 119; and one to the same person in the Harleian collection, no. 6869, 22.

* Sir Thomas Elyot is praised by Wood for his poetry, but his claim to the distinction has been doubted. In his Govenour, 1537, (an edition unmentioned by Anthony) are several translations of passages from the classics; eight lines from Claudian is the longest specimen I just now remember. Among others in that age, says Nash, sir Thomas Elyot's elegance, in translation, did sever itself from all equals. Nash might, however, allude to his prose translations; The Banquet of Sapiency, for instance. In Strype's Memorials, vol. 1, p. 263, is a supplementary letter from sir Thomas Elyot to the lord Cromwell, begging some succrescent lands, in which he disclaims his

* [Though sir Thomas Elyot, the learned knight, was Cromwell's old friend, and very well known to him, yet he, suspecting him to be favourable to the old religion, and knowing him to be a great acquaintance of sir Thomas More, wrote to him, warning him to send in any popish books that he had. Whereat Elyot wrote to the said Cromwell, a letter wherein he declered to him his judgment of the need of a reformation of the clergy, and concerning papists and popish books, to clear himself of any surmise the king or the secretary might have of him. Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, folio, Lond. 1721, i. 281, where the letter referred to may be seen; appendix no. 62.]

* [In Iouania erudit. virorum, ut supr. p. 83.]

* Printed at London in 1534, 1539, 1544, (Bodl. 8vo. E. 9. Med.) 1547, 1561, 1572, 1576, 1580, 1597, 1598; and perhaps two editions without date. Cen. Lit. viii. 20.]

* [The Banquet was printed at London 1563, by Thomas Powel, with R. Morlinie's Introduction to Wisdom. Colll.]
great friend and enemy, sir Thomas More; in a way little creditable to Elyot's character and his former intimacy with the unfortunate chancellor.'

Goble.

Webbe in his Discourse of English Poetry, 1566, mentions Horace his Rules translated by Elyot, and has preserved eight lines of the

[0x0]version.

"HENRY HAWARD, or HOWARD, the famous earl of Surrey, son and heir of the most illustrious prince Thomas duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham, was born, as I presume, either at Framingham in Suffolk, or in the city of Westminster; and being a child of great hopes, all care imaginable was taken for his education. When he was very young he was companion at Windsor castle with Henry Fitz-Roy duke of Richmond, the natural son of K. Hen. 8, and afterwards Surrey (and perhaps Richmond too) was for a time a student in Cardinal coll. as the constant tradition has been among us. In 1539 (in which year the said house was converted into a college of the foundation of K. Hen. 8) they both were at Paris, and continued there for some time in studying polite knowledge, and in learning the French language. In which year K. Hen. 8 passing the seas with a royal train to Calais, for an interview with K. Francis of France, Richmond being bravely attended, met him there; and Surrey being then his companion, as he was during their abode in France, there grew so great a friendship betwixt them, that Richmond married Mary the sister of the said Surrey, but never had carnal knowledge with her. Afterwards, upon the death, as I suppose, of the said duke of Richmond (which happen'd in July 1536) Surrey took his rambles into divers countries; of which hear what our famous poet Mich. Drayton, in his England's Royal Epistles, saith of him, thus,

'The earl of Surrey, that-renowned lord,
Th' old English glory-bravely that restor'd,
That prince and poet (a name more divine)
Falling in love with beauteous Geraldine,
Of the Gerald, which derive their name
From Florence; whither, to advance her fame,
He travels; and in publick just's maintain'd
Her beauty peerless, which by arms he gain'd.'

"In his way to Florence he touch'd at the emporer's court, where he fell into acquaintance with the learned Cornelius Agrippa, famous for natural magic, who shew'd him the image of his Geraldine in a glass? sick, weep-

"See Lines of Eng. Poets, by Will. Wistansley.'

[Wood seems to have derived this fiction of the magical glass from Nash's fanciful Life of Jacke Wallen, published in 1594, where, under the character of his hero, he professes to have travelled to the emperor's court as page ing on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her lord; upon the sight of which he made a sonnet, beginning thus,

"All soul, no earthly dress, why dost thou fade?

'All gold, no earthly cross, why look'st thou pale? &c.'

'From the emperor's court he went to the city of Florence, the pride and glory of Italy, in which city his Geraldine was born, never cesing till he came to the house of her birth; and being shown the chamber where her elior sun-beams first thrust themselves in this cloud of fleshe, he was transported with an ecstasy of joy; his mouth over-flow'd with magnificents, his tongue thrust the stars out of heaven, and eclipsed the sun and moon with comparisons of his Geraldine; and, in praise of the chamber that was so illuminatively honour'd with her radiant conception, he made a sonnet which begins thus,

'Fair chamber, the presence of sweet beauties pride? &c.'

'In the duke of Florence's court he published a proud challenge against all comers, whether Christians, Turks, Cannibals, Jews, or Saracens, in defence of his Geraldine's beauty. This challenge was the more mildly accepted, in regard she (who he defended) was a town-born child of that city; or else the pride of the Italian would have prevented him were he should have come to perform it. The duke of Florence nevertheless sent for him, and demanded him of his estate, and the reason that drew him thither, of which when the duke was satisfied, to the full, he granted all countries whatsoever, as well enemies and outs, as friends and confederates, free access and regress into his dominions unmolested, until the tryal should be ended. This challenge as he manfully unto the earl of Surrey. On their way they met with Cornelius Agrippa, and desired to see the lively image of Geraldine in his glass, and what at that instant she did, and with whom she was talking." The magician shew'd her to them,' says Nash, 'without more ado, sick, weeping on her bedes, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her lorde,' at the sight whereof Nash could in wise refrains from penning an extempore ditty, which is inserted in his very rare publication. The Oxford historian appears to have regarded this legendary figure as a traditional fact. Park, note to Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, i. 267.'

[The honourable Horace Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, has completely refuted this assertion, and proved, that the fair Geraldine was either the lady Elizabeth or the lady Cicely Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gray, marquis of Dorset. Walpole supposes the lady Elizabeth to have been the fair divinity, whose perfecions have been so elegantly celebrated by lord Surrey. She afterwards became the third wife of Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln. Surrey married Frances, daughter of the earl of Oxford, by whom he had several children. Royal and Noble Authors, edit. Park, i. 209. Ellis's Specimens of early Eng. Poetry, ii. 55.]
Howard, him bing's a left bare had [We confin'd Camden is alone b.]
So villages. 156
With The When After did 'a have shall public and man of where cities in Italy. But this his intention was frustrated by letters sent to him from his master K. Henry the 8th of England, which commanded him to return as speedily as possibly he could into England. Whereupon, in obedience to that command, he left Italy, where he had tasted the sweet and stately measures of the Italian poesy, and became one of the first of our English nobility that did illustrate his high birth with the beauty of learning, and his learning with the knowledge of divers languages, which he attained to in his travels into foreign nations. The truth is, he was a man of a very ripe wit, and educated with great learning; so that the elegy afterwards given to his son Henry earl of Northampton, that he was the learnedest amongst the nobility, and the most noble amongst the learned, might have been as fitly applied to him; being also a person very gracious with the people, expert in the art military, and esteemed fit for public government. Which great virtues were faults too great; for K. H. B, being jealous of him, resolved to cut him off; as he did, as I shall tell you anon. After his return, being esteemed as valiant as wise, he was one of the chief of those who on the first of May, 1540, justed at Westminster as a defendant against sir John Dudley, sir Tho. Seymour, and other challengers, where he behaved himself with admirable courage, and with great dexterity in handling his weapon. In 1542,

9 [What time I came into this famous towne, And made the cause of my arrival knowne, Great Medicis a list (for triumphes) built, Within the which, upon a tree of gilt, (With thousand sundry rare deuises set,) I did erect thy lovely counterfeite: To answer those Italiote dames desire, Which daylay came thy beauty to admire. By which, my lyon in his gaping lawes, Holdeth my lance, and in his dreadful paws Reacheth my gauntlet unto him that dare, A beauty with my Geraldines compare. Which, when each manly, valiant arme assayes After so many braue triumphant days, The glorious prize upon my lance I bare By herald's voice proclaim'd to be thy share. The shiniest staves here for thy beauty broke With fierce encounters past at every shock,— When stormy courses answered curb for curb. Denting proud beares with the counter-buffe, Upon an altar burnt with holy flame, And sacrific'd as essence to thy fame.

[In park 8vo. M. 25. Linc.] Camden in Britam. in Norfolk.

4 See Borroughum, tom. 3. p. 275.

[The march'd in the army, (whereof his father had command as lieutenant-general) which in Oct. that year entered Scotland and burnt divers villages. In Feb. or March following, he was confined to Windsor castle (where before he had enjoyed great liberty) for eating flesh in the time of Lent, against the king's proclamation of 9 of Feb. 1542, of which he takes notice in one of his Songs and Sonnets thus,]

Where I in lust and joy,
With a king's sonne, my childish years pass'd, &c.

3 Printed 1565, fol. 6. b.
4 [We cannot refrain from giving the whole of this beautifully pathetic, and elegant sonnet. It is alone sufficient to place Surrey first among the poets of his day.

So cruel prison how could destine, alas,
As proud Windsor? where I, in lust and lave,
With a king's sonne, my childish yeeres did passe,
In greater feast then Priam's sonnes of Troy;
Where eche sweete place returneth a taste full sower,
The large gene courtes, where we were wont to honge,
With eyes cast vp into the mayden's tower,
And ceste signes, suche as folke drawe in loute;
The stately states, the ladies brightnes of love,
The daunces share, longe tales of great delight;
With worde and ledes, that tygers could not rewe,
Where eche of vs did pleade the others right.
The palme playe, where, dispoyled for the game,
With dazed cies ofte we by gleanes of lute
Flanne mist the ball, and got sight of our dame.
To baite her eyes, whichke kept the leads about
The grannell grounde, with sleeves tied on the helme:
On fomynge horse, with swords and frendly harte:
With chears, as though one should another whelme:
Where we have fought, and chased off with harte;
With silver droppes the meade yet spred for ruthe,
In actue games of amblenenes, and strength,
Where we did straine, trayned with swarmes of youth.
Our tender lymmes, that yet shot vp in length:
The secrete groues, which oft we made resounde,
Of pleasant playnt, and of our ladies praysse.
Recordeyng ofte what grace eche one had founde,
What hope of speide, what dreame of long delays:
The wild forest, the clothed hotes with grene:
With rayns assuad, and swift ybreathed horse,
With crye of houdes, and mete blasites bewerne,
Where we did chase the fearfull harte of forest:
The wide vales eke, that harbore vs eche night,
Wherewith (alas) reunieth in my brest
The sweete accordes, such slepes as yet delight,
The pleasant dreames, the quiet bed of rest:
The secrete thoughts imparted with such trust:
The wanton tals, the diuers change of play:
The friendship sworn, eche promise kept so lust:
Wherewith we past the winter night away;
And, with this thought, the blood forsakes the face,
The teares bertyne my chekes of deadly heve:
The wittke as done as sollyng sighs (alas)
Unspayed bane, that I my plaint renewe:
O place of blisse, requier of my woes,
Give me accapte, where is my noble fere:
Whom in thy wailes thou dostt eche night enclose;
To other leefe, but vanto me most dere.
Eecho (alas) that deth my sorow rewe,
Returns theto a hollow sounde of playnte.
Thus I alone, where all my frendes grewe,
In prison pyre, with bondage and retrue;
And with remembrance of the greater greefe
To banisse the lesse, I find my chief relee.

Ed. 1597, sign. B. ii. b.]
things written in a noble, courtly, and luxurious English, and therefore the authors did by writing of them, greatly polish our rude and homely manner of vulgar poetry from what it had been before, and may therefore justly be esteemed the reformers of our English metre and style; and further adds, that Geraldine (4) Wyatt were the most noted poets of their time, and the most passionate of all English poets to bewail and bemoan, in the said Songs and Sonnets, the perplexities of love, &c. He said Surrey hath also, besides a poem written on his entire friend the duke of Richmond before-mentioned, translated into excellent verse, (1) The Ecclesiastes of Solomon (3) (2) Several Psalms of David. (3) The Niuels of Virgil Maro. Which (for a book of their kind, admirably rendered almost line for line. As Consalvo Periz, that excellent learned man, and secretary of K. Philip of Spain, in translating the Ulysses of Homer out of Greek into Spanish, hath, by good judgment, avoided the fault of rhyming, altho' he hath not fully hit perfect and true versifying: so hath our incomparable Surrey in translating the fourth book of the said Niuels; whom Mich. Drayton in his England's Heroical Epistles hath e ter nized for an epistle to his fair Geraldine. (4) Bocuss his Epistle to Pinus to congratulate him from his exile, &c. At length this most noble earl of Surrey, tho' he had (together with his learning) wisdom, fortitude, munificence, and affability, yet could they not protect him against the king's displeasure; for upon the 18th of Dec. 1546, being the last year of K. Hen. 8, he, with his father Thomas duke of Norfolk, upon certain surmises of treason, were committed to the Tower of London, the one by water, the other by land; so that the one knew not of the other's apprehension. On the 11th of Jan. next following, he was arraigned at the Guildhall in London, where the greatest matter alleged against him was for bearing certain arms that were said to belong to the king and prince, and the arms of K. Edward the Confessor, with his own; and that a servant of his had been in Italy with cardinal Wood's library in Ashmole's museum, Catal. No. 9471. The author, Edmund Bolton, was a Roman catholic, and author of The Elements of armories, Lond. 1610. 4to. (Bodl. 4to. A. 35. Art. Seld.) of Nero Cesar or Monarchie de prered, Lond. 1624, folio, (Bodl. 4to. 18. Art.) and of other works which are noticed at length in the Biographia Britannica, where a long account of him may be found. The Hypocriites was published by Dr. Anthony Hall at the end of Nicolai Triveti Annotation Continuatio, ut et Adami Marini Theodotii Chronicon, &c. Oxford, 1752, 8vo. (Bodl. D. 75. Jur.) A MS. in the Bodleian, (Rawl. Misc. 1.) containing part only of the Hypocriites, differs considerably with that from which Dr. Hall printed his edition.]

[10] Five Chapters from the Ecclesiastes of Solomon, and Three Psalms, are rendered into verse, and printed in Nuga Antiquae, edit. Park, 8vo. Lond.
Aeneas now about the walls she leads,
The towne prepared, and Cartage wold to shew,
Offering to speak, amid her voice, she whistles;
And when the day gan faile, new feastes she makes
The Troies trauales to heare a new she listes
Inraged al: and stareth in his face
That tells the tale. And when they were al gone,
And the dimme mone doth eft withoht the light,
And standing staries pronounced into sleepe,
Alone she mournes within her palace voide;
And sets her down on her forsaken bed.
And absent him she heares, when he is gone,
And seeth eke: off in her lappe she holds
Ascanius, trapp by his fathers forme;
So to begle the loue, cannot be told.'

Pole the king's enemy, and was by him receiued in his return, &c. At length being found guilty by a timorous jury, who were afraid to displesse the tyrannical humour of the king, he was beheaded on Tower-hill on the nineteenth day of the said month of January, being but few days before the death of the said king: whereupon his body was buried in the church of Alhallowes Barkin near to the said hill, where continuing till the reign of his son K. Jam. 1, his ashes and bones were by his son Henry earl of Northampton, removed to Framlingham in Suffolk, and there in the church re-buried, with a stately tomb over him, erected at the charge of the said earl. Joh. Leland, the famous antiquary, who calls him 'Henricus Hovertus Regnum Comes,' numbers him among the most learned men of his time, by a just encomium given of him, in his Principum

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[With the following inscription—Henrico Howardo, Thurne secundii duces Northlem fisile primogenitos Thurne, territui patri, consul Saxo et Georgiani ordinis equit atatus; immansae anno salute 1546 abolitus; et Francisco, uxori ejus, filia Johannis comitis Oxoni; Henricus Howardus, comites Northfiambres, filia secunda genius, hoc suprema pars in parentibus monumentum posuit; A.D. 1614, Armadofores of the Howard Family, 8vo, 1709.]
With burial brands I absent shall thee chase,
And when cold death from life these limbs denies,
My gost eache where shall still on thee awaite,
Thou shalt abyve, and I shall here thereof;
Among the soules below thy brute shall come.
With such like wordes she cut off half her tale,
With pensive hart abandoning the light:
And from his sight, herself gan far remove,
Forsaking him; that many things in fere
Imagined, and did prepare to say.
Her swooning lins her damsels gan releue,
And to her chamber bare of marble stone:
And layd her on her bed with tapets spread.'

Of his sonnets I have chosen the following,
since it shews a talent for translation, or rather
imitation of classic authors, far superior to the
Aeneid, where he is cramped by the extreme fidelity
which he seems to have prescribed to himself.
Vow to lerne faithfully, howsoever he be rewarded.

Set me whereas the sunne doth parcheth the grene,
Or where his beames do not dissolve the yse:
In temperate hente where he is felt and seen:
In presence prest of people madde or wise.
Let me in hye, or yet in low degree:
In longest night, or in the shortest daye:
In clearest sky, or where cloudses thickest be:
In lusty youth, or when my heeres are graye.
Set me in heauen, or in earth, or els in hell;
In hyll, or dale, or in the fomyng flood:
Sicke, or in health: in eyll fame, or good:
Hers will I be, and onely; with this thought
Content my selfe, although my chance be nought.
The best portraits of Surrey arc, 1. by Hofiar;
2. by Vertue; 3. by Horbraken; 4. by Bartolozzi.
They are all from Holbein's painting.'

‘JOHN LONGLAND received his first breath
in a market town called Henley* in Oxfordshire,
was first made a semi-commoner or deeny, and
afterwards fellow of Magdalen college: about
which time being master of arts, and in orders;
he addicted himself very severely to study and
devotion, and became famous for his exemplary
life and conversation. In 1505 he was made
principal of Mag. hall, in 1510 (2 Hen. 8.) he
was admitted to the reading of the sentencees, and
in the year after he proceeded in divinity. In
Decembe, an. 1514, he succeeded Dr. Will. At
water in the deanery of Salisbury, and in 1519
he was made canon of Windsor: at which time,
he being in great favour with the king for his ex-
cellent way of preaching, he did not only make
him his confessor, but also, upon the death of
Atwater, bishop of Lincoln, and about that time
lord almoner. To the same see therefore he being
consecrated, 5th of May 1521, had restitution
made to him of the temporalities belonging there-
unto the 26th of June following. In 1528, or
thereabouts, he was the first man of account that
‘by the persuasions of Card. Wolsey' men-
tion'd a divorce to the king, to be between him
and his qu. Katharine; for which afterwards,
when it was known, he was much blamed, and
the more because he took all occasions to for-
ward, and not in the least to contradict it. In
1530, he was elected chancellor of the university
of Oxon, which office he keeping to his dying-
day, shew'd himself a special friend thereunto in
maintaining its privileges, and in exhibiting (as he
had done before) to the wants of certain scholars,
and in solely maintaining others. I have seen
divers epistles written to him from the venerable
house of regents and non-regents, wherein they,
in an high manner, do proclaim his religion and
discipline, and do not stick to compare him to
Joseph the patriarch. His writings are these,
Declamatio (sive concio) coram reverendiss. in
Ch. patrillis. Domino, D. Thomæ Rom. Ecclesìa
Presbytero Cardinalii, Ebor. Archip. &c. et Lau-
rentio Cardinalii, sedis Apost. de latere quoque
Legato, principio visitationis Ordinis S. Benedicti
apud Westmonasterium initia, 10 Jan. 1519, in
Gen. 18. 1 Descendam et videbo, &c.'

Concio habita coram eruditis. Oxoniae
Acadiea; auditoria in iacuendo collegii Cardinalis
fundamento, an. 1525, in Prov. 9. 1 Sapientia
ad visciti sibi domum.'

Concio habita coram celeberrimo conventu, tum
Archiepiscoporum, ceteraque mulitudinis in occi-
dentalis canobi (Westminster) Sacratuu, 27
Novem. 1527, in Ps. 101. 4 Tu exurges, Domine,
misericordis Sion.'

These three Latin sermons before-mention'd
were printed at London in fol. by Rich. Pynson
the king's printer, and dedicated by the author
of them to Dr. Warham archbishop of Canterbury.
Quing; sermones sextis Quadragesimae festis, ho-
лит coram R. Hen. 6, an. 1517. Prima in Ezek.
18. 4 Animæ quam peccaveris, ipsa mortietur;
Reliquæ in Matth. 21. 4 Regnum Dei dabitur
genti facienti fructus ejus.'—Printed by Rich-
ald Pynson before-mention'd, and by their author
dedicated to Rich. Kedermyster abbat of Winch-
combe. All the said sermons are in one volume.

* [His mother's will. In the name of God, Amen. 1527.
13 Sept. 1, Isabel Longland widow within this parish of
Henley upon Tammys in ye county of Oxon—make my best
will.—My body to be buried in the parish ch. of Henley
in the chapel of our Lady nieto [*] place where my father doth
lie.—I give and bequeath to my son my 1st of Lincoln a
standing cuppe of silver and gyle, with a lever.—To my
son Lucas a loope of gold.—To my son Richard Pate
a gold ring.—To John Pate a gold ring, &c. After this
will recited, the bp. adds in his Register or Memoranda,
Probation, fals testamentum veterrimum et opitmum matris
meæ, 4 Mali 1520. KENNEDY.]

** [This record is in the name of God, Amen. 1527.
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Vol. I.
in fol. [Bodl. K. 1. 3. Th.] but not said when printed.

*Expositio concinonialis Psalmi sexti*; an. 1518.

*Expositio conc. 20th. Psalmi penitentialis, coram Regia Majestate*, an. 1519. This is Psalm 51.

Conciones expos. in tertium Psalmum penitent. coram R. Maj. an. 1520. This is Psalm 37.

1547.

[72]

The above is a list of texts printed by Longland. However, the text itself seems to be a continuation of the previous page. The content appears to be a historical or biographical account.

*Edward Hall* gives a detailed account of Longland's life and works. He states that Longland was ordained priest on April 18, 1500, and was admitted to the living of Wodham Ferrers, to which he was presented by Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, and which he resigned in 1517. (Regist. Savage.) In 1514 he was installed in the prebend of North-Kelsey, in the church of Lincoln. Among the Cotton MSS. E. v. 4. Letter from him to cardinal Wolsey, signifying the king's great approbation of Wolsey's intention to found a college at Oxford; dated Jan. 5, 1522; and in the same library, Clc. E. v. 28; E. v. 52; and F. ii. 22, are other letters from him, but not on matters of importance. Herbert mentions a sermon made before the Kyngge lys hyghnes at Rechymenent uppon Good Friday, the Yere of our Lordi 1532, by Johan Longland, bishop of Lincoln, uppon Psalm 129. Printed 4to. 1536. Typ. Ant. page 1547.

Edward Halle, son, as it seems, of John Halle of Northall in Shropshire, (by Katherin his wife, dau. and heir of Th. Gedding) descended from Sir Fran. Van Halle, knight of the most noble order of the garter in the time of K. Ed. 3, (son of Frederick de Halle, born in the city of Halle in the county of Tyrol in Germany) natural son of Albert K. of the Romans, and archduke of Austria, was born in St. Mildred's parish within the city of London, educated in grammar learning partly there, but mostly in Eton school; became scholar of king's coll. in Cambridge, an. 1514, continued there till he was a junior fellow, and then went to Gray's-Inn to obtain knowledge in the municipal law. Before I go any farther with this person, I desire the reader to know that about 1518, cardinal Wolsey founding certain lectures in Oxon, and gaining the ablest men that he could select to read them, Oxford became, as 'twere, a common mart for all that would come to hear and learn: and all persons that pretended to ingenuity or curiosity esteemed themselves not complete unless they then retired to Oxon, to be improved by those lectures, especially those of the Greek, Rhetoric, and Mathematics. The chief persons that flocked to Oxon, were those of Cambridge, especially the juniors, and among them was this Edw. Halle, as it plainly appears; but how long he continued in the university,
or whether he took the degree there, it appears not. However upon that account I put him in these Athenæ, tho' Cambridge is his proper place; and considering the great labour he hath taken in reviving and commending to posterity many memoirs of our English nation, which would otherwise be lost, deserves a place among the chief men of that university. After he had been called to the bar, he became first one of the common sergeants, and afterwards under-sheriff of the city of London; in both which places he gained the love of many. In 1533 he became summer reader of Grays-Inn, in 1540 double reader in the time of Lent; and about that time one of the judges in the sheriffs' court in the said city. This person, who had a great command of his tongue and pen, did write, 8 The Oxford and the two写of をHalle and Tenison, &c., Families of Lancaster and York. Lond. 1548, and 50, [Bodl. CC. 39. Art.] in a thick folio. Which book he mostly composed in his younger years; and because in his elder he was not so painful and studious as before, he therefore did continue the said history but to 24 Hen. 8, Dom. 4 1532. The rest, which was to follow to the latter end of the said king, an. 1546, he left noted in divers and many pamphlets and papers; which coming after the author's death into the hands of Rich. Grafton a printer of London, he perfected and made them complete. After being so done, he printed the whole in an English or black character. The author E. Halle died in fifteen hundred forty and seven, (1 Ed. 6,) and was buried in the church of S. Syrhe called S. Bennet Sherhog in London. There was another Edw. Hall, a gentleman of Grays-Inn, but before the other in time, who dying in 1470, was buried in the Grey-Thryers, now called Christ-Church in London.

[Heome, in his appendix to Hemingi Cartularium, says, 4 In the spurious ed. of Athenæ Oxon. Edward Halle is reckon'd among the Oxford writers, tho' not so in the genuine edition that came out in Mr. Wood's life-time. Upon occasion of which, I will take the liberty here of inserting what my learned friend, the Cambridge antiquary, Mr. Thomas Baker, wrote me lately, in a letter, Feb. 20, 1722. I had not observed, nor did I expect to meet with Hall amongst the Oxford writers. It is somewhat strange, he should quit his fellowship to hear lectures. The rest that came to Oxford, went from hence some years after. My catalogue (Hatcher) which I take to be a good one, having been copied from arch-bp. Tenison's, and is partly in Lat. says, Edw. Hall, recessit socios, questionistae et hospitium Graiani Loudini, &c. And Mr. Burford's (fellow of king's coll.) thus, went away young fellow to Grey's-Inn, and there stay'd till he was made a judge, without any other stage intervening. However since Mr. Wood says, It plainly appears, I will not suspect his fidelity in reporting it. A new edition of this very valuable Chronicle has been printed at London in 4to. 18 , but without any additions or improvements. This is not the case with the impressions of Fahy, Hardyng, and lord Berners.]

ARTHUR KELTON seems to have been born of a genteel family in Shropshire, tho' said to be a Welsh man; and, after he had made a considerable progress in arts, applied his mind mostly to the reading of the histories of Britain, wherein he much excelled in his riper years. But being withal very poetically given, he must forsook write and publish his labours in verse; whereby for rhyme's sake, many material matters, and the due timing of them, are omitted, and accordingly rejected by historians and antiquaries, as his Chronicle of the Brites, Lond. 1547, in oct. printed in an old English character. The preface of which, being also written in verse, is by the author directed to K. Ed. 6. At the end of the said chronicle is, A Genealogy of the Brites. This is drawn from Osiris the first king of Egypt, down to K. Ed. 6 of England, and contains but about thirty-two generations, which shews that the author was ignorant in genealogies. He hath also written another book of poetry in praise of the Welsh men, dedicated to sir Will. Herbert, but this I have not yet seen, nor other (if any) of his things in prose. He was living at Shrewsbury in the time of king Ed. 6, and, for ought I know to the contrary, died also, and was buried there. [I have discovered a pedigree of the Keltons of Shrewsbury in Bowen's Collections for Shropshire among Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian. It commences with Arthur Kelton of Shrewsbury. The subject of the present article I conceive to have been son and heir to Thomas Kelton, by Mary daughter of George Ponsbury. He married Joan, Clavering, 1548.]

3 [Stow, in his characters of authors prefixed to his Chronicle, edit. 12mo. 1574, and reprinted by Hearne, in his appendix to Hemingi Chartularium, mentions Hall in the following terms: Edward Hall, after certain years spent in the King's college of Cambridge, was admitted fellow of Gray's-Inn at London, where he profited so much in the laws of the realm, that he was chosen under-sheriff of the city. At that time (being stirred up by men of authority) he writ, with a limpet and flourishing stile, the vision of the house of York and Lancaster; the which hath his author beare had in great price, and will be doubts hereafter in greater, although some bodye (without any ingenuous and plain declaration thereof) hath published, but not without mangeling; master Halle's booke for his owne. He lived in the year 1546.]

4 [A Chronicle with a Genealogie declaring that the Britons and Welshmen are lineally descended from Brute. The Chronicle, says Herbert, (Typ. Augl. 225.) appears to have been written in the time of K. Henry VIII, but he dying before it was printed, the author dedicated it to K. Edward VI. At the end is a genealogical scheme of the descent of Edward VI. from Brute. It was printed by Richard Grafton, in sixteene.]
daughter of Richard Morgan, and had issue
William his son and heir. Here the pedigree
concludes.

Kelton’s ‘Book of Poetry in praise of the
Welsh men,’ is perhaps one of the scarcest in the
English language. Neither Wood, Ames, Warton,
Herbert, Risson, or any other writer on bibliogra-
phy or poetry, appear to have seen it. I have
however, through the kindness of a friend, obtained
a sight of this very curious publication:

The copy before me wants the title-page, but I
shall have no hesitation in attributing it to the
press of Grafton, and the last page supplies the
date, 1546. It commences on sign. a. ii.

Love and desire, dooth me require
So effectually,
I can no lesse, of gentilinesse
But grant it willingly.
Some payne to take, for desire’s sake
And herty assurance,
With yecke and penne, the gentle Walshmenne,
Their fame to aduanse.
As shal assewe, matter full trewe
By storis suiedent,
Of auctours olde, both write and tolde
Famous and excellent.

The reader will not thank me for continuing my
extracts, or for analysing this production. It is
sufficient to state, that after conmemorating Brute,
Osiris the good, and Hercules his son; with a
digression treating of the destruction of Troy;
he declares, that he will
—showe the distant, and birthes excellent
Of the gentile Welshmen.

Kelton is willing, of course, to honour the
Welsh as much as possible; and to do this, he
once more runs over the Trojan pedigree, and at
length comes to Brute a second time, whom he
brings from Silvius Posthumus, the son of Æneas.
He continues,

Thus may ye se, that Welsh men be
Of the blood imperial
Of nature fre, consyns in degree,
To the goddess immortal.

After a circuitous and not very intelligible
course, he comes to Henry the eighth, and this
seems the most curious part of the volume:

Owre inwarde mytly, as saynt Paule sayth,
Shalde be in Christ Jesu;
Let this be graued, we are not sauid
But onely by his vertue:
Nether yet rectified, by sayntes sanctified,
In any maner case,
Some ther good living, example geuing,
To folowe the same trace.

Of true the oure techers, also oure preachers,
Which were in tyme long past,

Toke full great payne, and all in payne,
Their labour spent in wast.
Leweing the epistle, also the gospell
Most emmangelicall,
Tretting of pardons, with imnencions
And ecrinomes papall.
But oure famoues king, right well perseuing,
The great ingratitude,
The sences pure, of holy scripture
Hylid from the multitude;
For owre redres, of his goodnes,
With most princely correage
Hath denised, also conyzed
Owre conscience to discharge,
Set out at long, oure vulgar tong,
The scripture for to knowe;
The seed, the grayne, the verite playne,
Owre fayth only to shewe.
It is consomant, not repugnant
To goddes deuine ordinaunce,
But all men shulde, who euer wolde
For ther owene assurance
Labour the scripture, his lyfe to assure,
The comandementes to kepe,
Thoughse some repine, and determyne,
Affirming it vidente,
That we lay men, shalde labour our pen,
Or scripture beholde,
More then the clergie, shulde vs specyfe,
By auctoritie toolede;
Pruided in this, no man ther is,
Beyng of leude lenyng,
Shall interprise, in any wise
Unto the expounding.

Kelton will not be accused of much taste by
those who have waded through these extracts,
but the following lines show with what exul-
tation he records the ravages committed at the
reformation. Speaking of the destruction of
every relique of art at that period, by those worse
than Vandal, he says,

His graven pictures, his golden figures
Most curiously wraughte,
Beaton to doust, his temple vniust,
Prostrate donne he brought.

Thus let owre prince, vitrely conyunce
All false idolatrye:
Thy lawes supporte, oure hertes to conforte,
Thy name to gloryye.

The concluding lines draw a very just character
of this volume:

Go barbourse boke, rusticaill and rude,
Full vnworthy thankes for to have,
Onedes of benyng gratitude,
Gentell reporte listitute the to sauc.
Nether arte thou pure, sincer, or graue:
Confesse thy faulte, blushe out for shame,
Thy wittes are past, thy ternes out of fram.
FRANCIS BRYAN, rather BRIAN, was born of a gentle family, educated in Oxford, travelled for some time beyond the seas. In the 14 of Hen. 8, Don. 1528, he attended the most noble Thomas earl of Surrey, son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, being then high admiral of England, went with him and his fleet, landed near Morlaix in Brittany in France, forced the town and burnt it. See more in 2 vol. of Baronage, p. 273, a. For which service the said Francis Bryan received the honour of knighthood from that most noble count. In 1528, he was beyond the seas, in Spain, I think. In 1529, he was sent ambassador to the French king, and the year after to Rome, about the matter of the king’s divorce. Was gentleman of the privy-chamber K. II. 8, and consul’d by him and K. Edw. 6 in sundry other embassies; much respected there for his fine poetical fancy and knowledge in some of the modern languages; and as his name became famous for certain martial exploits beyond the seas, so he deserves the particular fame of learning, wit, and fancy, which he thought once to have made sufficiently appear in his published poems, which are in a manner now forgot.

He hath written songs and sonnets; some of these are printed with the Songs and Sonnets of Hen. earl of Surrey, and sir Tho. Wyatt the elder; which Songs and Sonnets shew him to have been most passionate to bewail and bewail the meanest perplexities of love.

[Among the Cotton MSS. Vitel. B v. 73, 77, are two letters from sir F. Bryan, dated in Dec. 1528. In the Harleian collection, No. 296. 15, is another, stating the smart reply he made to the Venetian ambassador who solicited him to write to his majesty (Hen. VIII.) and desir’d him from proceeding any farther in that matter of Q. Katherine.]

[He had been sent thither by Hen. 8, before, to procure the pope’s chair for cardinal Wolsey, Fox’s Acts and Monuments.]

1 In the British museum, MSS. Sloane 2418, (Ayscough’s Catalogue, i. 125.) are Instructions given to Mr. doctor Welton, towards the emperor, to remayne as ambassador leiger there, in the place of the bishop of London, and sir Francis Bryan. And see Rymer, Fœdera, xiv. 380.]

2 [Bryan’s productions being placed among those of uncertain authors, it appears impossible to distinguish them, although some MSS. may yet be discovered, which appropriates the various poems to their respective parents. Drayton in his notes to England’s Heroical Epistles, page 92, edit. Svo. 1586, thinks the following was written by the earl of Surrey or sir Francis Bryan. The learned Mr. Fulman in a MS. note to the Songs and Sonnets (Bodl. Cotton, 391) seems to think that it is not likely the former has any claim to it, it not appearing that he was ever in Spain; consequently it is barely possible, that it may belong to Bryan.]

Tuns, tunns, turnes vp, that westward with thy stromes,
Turnes vp the grains of gold already tried,
For I, with spurre and sails, go seke the Thames,
Gainest the maine that sweeth with her wealthy pride.
And to the towne that Hippos sought by dreams,
Like bended mene that leaves her lusty side.

Various Letters from Rome, France, &c.
touching the Divorce of Queen Katharine from K. Hen. 8. MS.

Various Letters of State, which I have seen.
Sir Fr. Bryan, knt. gentleman of the privy-chamber to K. Hen. 8, and afterwards as it seems to K. Edw. 6, hath translated from French into English, A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, and a Commendation of the Life of a Labouring Man, Lond. 1548, oct. Written originally in the Castalian tongue by Anthony of Guemam, bishop of Mondevant, and thence translated into French by Anth. Ahaygni. This translation is by sir Francis Brian dedicate to Will. marquis of Northampton, earl of Essex and Lord. I have this book. He was captain of the light-horse under Edw. H. I of Somerset, lieutenant-general of the army against the Scots, and made banneret by the said protector immediately after the battle of Musselborough, about 27 Sept. 1547.

[Sir Francis Bryan was appointed lord justice of Ireland in 1548, in which year he married the countess of Ormond, and shortly after died, so that, says Hooker, no great matters could in so short a time be done by him. He was succeeded by sir William Brabston. Drayton celebrates Bryan’s poetical powers; and sweet-tongu’d Bryan (whom the muses kept to and in his cradle rock’d him whilst he slept.)

Heretical Epistles, Svo. 1598, fol. 89.]

ANDREW BORDE, who writes himself Andrew Perforatus, was born, as it seems, at Pevensey commonly called Pensey in Sussex, and not unlikely educated in Wykeham’s school near to Winchester, brought up at Oxford, (as he saith) but in what house, unless in Hart-hall, I know not. Before he had taken a degree, he entred himself a brother of the Carthusian order at or near to London? where continuing till he was weary out with the severity of that order, he left it, and for a time, applied his muse to the study of physic in this university. Soon after, having a rambling head, and an unconstant mind, he travelled through most parts of Europe (through and round about Christendom, and out of Christendom, as he saith) and into some parts of Africa. At length upon his return, he settled at Winchester, where he practised his faculty, and was much celebrated for his good success therein. In 1541, and 42, I find him living at Montpellier in France, at which My king, my country, I seke, for whom I live;

O mighty Jove, the windes for this me give.

Sign. E. 1. edit. 1575.

71 It was afterwards set forth with sundry apt notes in the margent, by T. Tymme, minister. Svo. 1575, with a poem in praise of the English translator, sir Francis Brian.]

[In Holinshed’s Chronicle, edit. 1557, i. 110.]

3 In his Introduction to knowledge, cap. 55.

1 Ibid. cap. 7.
time, I presume, he took the degree of doctor of
physic, and soon after being incorporated in the
same degree at Oxon, lived for a time at Paven-
shey in Sussex, and afterwards at his beloved city
of Winchester; where, as at other places, it was
his custom to drink water three days in a week,
to wear constantly a shirt of hair, and every night
to hang his shroud and sacking or burial-sheet at
his bed's-feet, according as he had done, as I con-
ceive, while he was a Carthusian. He always pro-
fessed celibacy, and did zealously write against
such monks, priests, and friars, that violated their
vow by marriage, as many did when their respec-
tive houses were diss'd by king Hen. 8. But
that matter being irksome to many in those days,
was the reason, I think, why a Calvinistic bishop, (who was then, as it seems married,) fell
foul upon him, by reporting openly that under
colour of virginity and strictness of life, he kept
three whores at once in his chamber at Winches-
ter, to serve not only himself, but also to help the
virgin priests, &c. about 1547. How true this is,
I cannot say, (though the matter, as the bishop
reports, was examined before several justices of
peace) because the book here quoted contains a
great deal of passion, and but little better lan-
guage, than that of foul-mouth'd Bade, not only
against him (And. Borde) but also against Dr.
John Storie, Dr. Th. Martin, &c. The first of
whom, he saith, kept a wench called Magd. Bowyer,
living in Grandpoole in the suburbs of Oxon, and
the other, another call'd Alice Lambie, living at the
Christopher inn in the said city.
But letting these matters pass, (notwithstanding
I have read elsewhere, that this same abbe, wh. Be-
es, as the bishop calls them, were only patients, that
occasionally recurred to his house) I cannot other-
wise but say, that our author Borde was esteemed
a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an
excellent physician of his time; and that he is re-
ported by some to have been, not only physician
to K. Hen. 8, but also a member of the collège of
physicians at London, to whom he dedicated his
Breviary of Health. He hath written,
A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, the
which doth teach a man to speak part of all manner
of languages, and to know the usage and fashion of
all manner of Countries, and for to know the most
part of all manner of Coins of Money, Lond. 1542,
qu. [4to. B. 56. Art. Seld.] dedicated to the lady
Mary, daughter of K. Hen. 8, by an epist. dat. at
Montpelier, 3 May, 1542. This book is partly
written in verse, and partly in prose, contain'd in
59 chapters; every one of which hath in its be-
}
the church or yard of St. Bride, otherwise St. Bridget, for in that parish is the prison called the Fleet situated. In his will dated the eleventh of April an. 1549, and proved the 25th of the same month and in the same year, he did constitute one Ric. Mathew, (without the addition of nephew, kinsman, or natural son) his heir, left him his two tenements in the Soke in the town of Lymne in Norfolk, his tenements with appurtenances which he had by the death of his brother, in Pevsey, and his house and chattels in and near Winchester. Joh. Balc, in the very ill language that he gives of Dr. Borde, saith that the brothelhouse which he kept for his brother-virgins being discovered, took physical poison to hasten his death, which was, as he saith (but false) in 1548. This is the language of one who had been a bishop in Ireland.

[Some apology is necessary for the introduction of the following immense addition to Wood's article; but it was expressly written for the purpose by Hearne, and is a curious specimen of that antiquary's mode of illustration. I refer to the British Bibliographer, vol. iv. page 19, for sufficient extracts of Borde's poetry.

Dr. Borde wrote several other things besides those mentioned by Mr. Wood, who, however, hath given us a fuller relation of him, than is to be met with elsewhere. One thing Mr. Wood certainly never saw. 'Tis Dr. Borde's Peregrination, which had be seen and perused, he would have learned from thence, that the Dr. was not born at Pevsey or Pensey, but at Boond's-hill in Holms-dyke in Sussex. A MS. of this peregrination was lent me in the year 1726 by a worthy gentleman, Thomas Lamibard, of Sevenoke in Kent, esq. After I had transcribed it, I judged it proper to be published, purely for this reason, because 'tis the very tract that is quoted by Mr. John Norden, to shew, that Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex was a market town in the time of Dr. Borde.

Mr. Norden's words are these, (Description of Middlesex, p. 133.) 'Harrow on the Hill was a market towne in the time of Doc. Borde's per- egrination, as appeareth by a little treatise of his in writing.' I was not a little pleased with this his observation about this village's being a market town, especially when I afterwards found, that there was a charter for it, granted to the archbishop of Canterbury by K. Edward II. in the 8th year of his reign, who at the same time also granted a fair to be held every year at this place for three days together. Mr. Newcourt had not met with this charter, otherwise, without doubt, he would have taken notice thereof in his Repertorium Ecclesiasticum. Neither does it appear, that he had observed what Mr. Norden had remarked upon this subject. How the market came to be discontinued, I cannot otherwise account for, than by inserting the charter at large, which I shall do from the copy, that was very readily transcribed for, and communicated to me, by Mr. George Holmes of the Tower, a person excellent- ly skil'd in affairs of this kind. Rot. Cart. 8. Ed. 2d. n. 10. Pro Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi. Rex Archiepiscopus, &c. Salutem. Sciatis, Nos concessisse, et haec Charta nostra confirmasse, Venerabili patri W. Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Angliae Primati, quod ipsae et successores sui imperpetuo habent unum mercatum, singularis septimanis, per diem Mercuri, apud manerium suum de Harrew in comitatu Middlesexiae, et unum feriam ibidem singulis annis per duos dies duraturum, videlicet, in vigilia et in die nativitatis beate Mariae Virginis. Nisi mercatum et feria illa sint ad nocentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predictis archiepiscopis et successores sui imperpetuo habeant predicta mercatum et feriam, apud manerium suum predictum, cum omnibus libertatis et libris consuetudinibus, ad hujusmodi mercatum et feriam pertinentibus, nisi mercatum illud et feria illa sint ad nocentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum, sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus, venerabili patre D. Menevensi episcope, Johanne de Brittaniam comite Richemund; Humfrido de Bohun comite Hereford et Essex, Guidone de Bellicoampo comite Warrewyk, Higone de Curteneye, Edmundo Deyner, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, Archiepiscopo Herefordensi, Archiepiscopo Warrewykiensi, et Alili. Dat. per ma- num nostram apud Westminsterinum primo die Junii.

It seems evident from this charter that the occasion of breaking off this market was, the inconvenience it brought to other neighbouring markets. For which very reason some other markets were likewise discontinued, particularly that of Bishop's Itchington in Warwickshire, of which there is the following mention in the book of Bishop's Itchington, lent me by my friend the reverend Dr. John Holte, archdeacon of Salop, who died after a few days illness of the gout in his stomach on the 20th of Dec. 1734, at his rectory of Ripple in Woresestershire. Episcopus (Licif.) habet unum mercatum singulis septi- manis per diem mercurii, apud manerium suum de Ichonont com. Warwick, et unam feriam ibi- dem singulis annis per 5° dies duraturum, viz. in vigilia, et in die, et in crastino apostolorum Petri et Pauli, nisi sint ad nocentum vicinor. Before the dissolution of abbeys, there was more need of such variety of markets than hath been since, so that I believe Itchington market, as well as that of Harrow, was not discontinued till that period of time.

Mr. Wood insinuates, that Dr. Borde had a rambling and anconstant mind, purely because he travelled so much. But for my part I begin
to think, that 'tis an argument rather of his constancy. For finding, that the religious houses and religious persons suffered so much, he thought it safer to travel than continue at home, and that it was the most secure way to preserve a good conscience, since in the places where he was abroad, he should not meet with those dangers, that the religious were liable or subject to in those times in England. He could not but with grief reflect upon the defection of many of his countrymen, who played and broke their vows, when the religious houses were seized upon. So that this consideration alone (as I take it) drew from him those sarcastic verses, printed in his Book of Knowledge, the two first of which are reprinted by Mr. Wood, as the whole are by Mr. Camden in his Remains.

I know, that 'tis commonly said, that these verses are the description of an Englishman in general (especially since in other places of the book, he speaks of the natural dispositions of other people) and that they may properly enough be applied to Dr. Borde himself. But to speak freely, I entirely believe, that they are to be understood of such, as, for some secular ends, forfeited their integrity at that particular time. Which if so, they will plainly shew, that the author himself was far from being of an unsettled humour, but, on the contrary, retained his principles, and adhered firmly to such as did not, for the sake of lucre, concur with those, that, instead of reforming abuses and corruptions (what indeed ought to be reformed) were for destroying churches and religious places, and depriving the clergy and others of what had been piously left them by a multitude of benefactors. But be this as it will, for better satisfaction, I shall here re-publish these verses at large, that every one may judge of them as he shall think proper.

I am an English man, and naked I stand here, Musing in my mynd, what rayment I shall wear: For now I wyl were this, and now I wyl were that, Now I wyl were I cannot tell what. All new fashions be pleasure to me, I wyl have them, wherether I thrive or thee. Now I am a fryster, all men doth on me looke, What should I do, but set cockle on the hoop? What do I care, yf all the worlde me fyle? I wyl get a garment, shall recke to my tyle. Than I am a minyon, for I were the new gyse, The yere after this I trust to be wyse, Not only in wearing my gorgious array, For I wyl go to learning a hoole somers day; I wyl leare Latyne, Hebrew, Greecke and Frenche.

As I wyl leare Donche, sitting on my benche. I do feare no man, all men fearyth me, I overcome my adversaries by land and by see. I had no peere, yf to my self I were tew, Bycause I am not so, divers times I do rew:

Yet I lake nothing, I have all thynges at wyll, Yf I were wyse, and wold holde my self styll, And medel wyth no matters, not to me parlayning,

But euery to be true to God and my king: But I have suche matters rolling in my pate, That I wyl speake and do I cannot tell what.

No man shall let me, but I wyl have my mynd, And to father, mother and friends, I wyl be unkynde.

I wyll folowe myne owne mynd, and myn old trade.

Who shall let me, the devyls mynayles unpard? Yet al thynges, new fashions I love well, And to were them my thryft I wyll sell.

In all this worlde, I shall have but a time, Holde the cuppe good felow, here is thyne and myne.

The great skill Dr. Borde had in physick, induced divers princes to apply to him for his advice. Even K. Henry VIII. is reported to have employed him on that score, as Mr. Wood hath justly noted. And yet Dr. Borde could not approve of the measures taken by that prince, both with respect to his virtuous queen Catherine, and to the destruction of the religious houses. But the Dr.'s skill in his profession was a powerful motive to engage the king to have recourse to him, and even to constitute him his physician, and to have thought that he was an honest man, and that men of religious principles are more to be relied upon than libertines, however otherwise very eminent for their skill in the faculty of physick. Which very thing made Furitius the abbat of Abbington, an man of an holy life, and wonderfully versed in physick, to be so much respected in the reign of K. Henry I. by great and wealthy men, which proved of signal service to that abbey, as may appear from the subsequent passages, transcribed from the Cotton library, and imparted to me by the ingenious Mr. William Becket, of Abbington, surgeon.


suo Albrico et matre sua Beatrice, una cum fratribus suis, idem concedebatibus, perpetua donatione Abbendonesi monasterio contulit, cum duarum hidarum, duodecies viginti acris terrae determinata, et in super unus virgata portione; cujus doni auctoritate regis quoque hujusmodi confirmavit edictum.


What the distemper was, that Faritius cured Godfrey de Vere of, does not appear from these passages; but it is, however, plain from them, that the estate in the manor of Abbots Kensington (now belonging to the earl of Warwick) appertained in old time to the family of the Vere, before 'twas otherwise disposed of, upon account of the great cure Faritius had done in that family. After it had continued for several ages in the abbey of ABBINGTON, A. D. 1540, the 31 of Hen.VIII, by a composition, between the then abbot of ABBINGTON, and the vicar of Kensing- ton, it was agreed, that the vicar and his successors should have a moiety of the great tithes; and that the collation of the vicaridge shall remain to the bishop of London, and to his successors the bishops for ever pleno jure; and it appears in the several books of records in his register's office, that all the vicars from the year 1329 (the records before that time being destroy- ed in the fire of London) to the year 1700, inclusively, have been collated by the bishops of London. As it is manifest likewise from undoubted evidence, that from the 31 of K.H.VIII. to the 41 of Q. Eliz. the manor and parishon (belonging to the abbey of ABBINGTON) in the parish of Kensington, were in the crown, and then purchased of her majesty by Walter Cope, gent. who the year following sold the manion-house, called the manor or parsonage house, with the lands and tythes thenceunto belonging, to Robert Horsman, gent.

Were there occasion, I might mention divers others of the religious, that had great skill in physic, and were upon that account, as well as for many other reasons, greatly respectted. Even king John, when he lay ill at Newerick, made use of William de Wodestoke, the abbat of Croxton, or, as 'tis elsewhere call'd, Croyston 5, for his phys- iucian, who was, as Bever tells us in his Chronicle 6, in arte medicinae eruditus, a thing particularly to be noted, because this king hath been reported to be a greater enemy, than really he was, to the monks, which report had it been true, he would not surely have founded either the stately Cisce- ritan abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire, or the Benedictine nunnery of Lambley in Northumber- land.

We have only one part of the Boke of Knowledge printed, that I know of; but the author intended a second part, as I gather from what himself hath signified 7. Before this, he published a little book, never heard of by Mr. Wood, entitled, The Principles of Astronomie, the which differently perperated is in a maner a Prognosticaryon to the Worlds end, in XIII chapters, beginning, 'Hit is gretly to be dolentey.' It was printed at London in the Fletestrete, at the Sygne of the Rose Garland, by Rob. Copeland, in 12mo. but the year when, is not added. Bishop Moore had a copy of it, and it is now (with the great and curious collection of books made by that prelate) in Bibl. Regia Cant. In it the author refers to his Brebirary of Health, printed with Will. Middleton, and to his Introduction of Knowledge, the which was a printing at old Robert Coplands, the eldest printer of England, the which doth print these my pronostications. Finis. At the end he tells his readers, that 'he wrote and made this liittil warke in four days, and that it was written by him with one old pen without mending. Now to conclu6 (sith he) 'I desier every man to tak this lytel warke for a past time. For I dyd wret and make this bok in iiiii days, and wretten with one old pen with out mending, and when I do wret the sygnes in Aries, in Taurous and in Leo, is for my purpose, it stondyth best for our matenal tonge. Finis.'

It is observable, that the author was as fond of the beforementioned word 'dolentey, and of many other hard and uncooth words, as any quack can well be. He begins his Brebirary of Health, 'Egregious doctours and mysters of the eximious and archane science of physick, of your vrubintie exasperate not your selfe,' &c. But notwithstanding this, will any one from hence infer or assert, that the author was either a pedant or a superficial scholar? I think, upon due consideration, he will judge the contrary. Dr. Borde was an ingenious man, and knew how

1 [MS. anon. penes amicum nostrum egregium Jacobum, Westum, armil.]
2 [MS. in Bibl. Harl.]
3 [In the dedication to the lady Mary (eldest daughter to K. Hen. VIII) of the first part, as well as in the XXIII. chapter thereof.]
to humour and please his patients, readers and auditors. In his travels and visits he often appeared and spoke in publick, and would often frequent markets and fairs, where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed, and to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make humorous speeches, couch'd in such language, as caused mirth, and wonderfully propagated his fame, and was for the same end that he made use of such expressions in his books, as would otherwise (the circumstances not considered) be very justly pronounced bombast. As he was versed in antiquity, he had words at command from old writers with which to amuse his hearers, which could not fail of pleasing, provided he added at the same time some remarkable explication. For instance, if he told them that διαδίδω, (or, as others, διαδίδεω) was an old brass medal among the Greeks, of which we have several in our modern cabinets, the oddness of the word would, without doubt, gain atention, that nothing near so much as if without he signify'd, that 'twas a brass medal somewhat bigger than an obolus (such oboli I mean as are mentioned in the ceremonials of the coronation of the Greek emperors) that used to be put in the mouths of persons who were dead, of which medal there is mention in a fragment of Catullus, preserved in the Ευρυλογ. μεγα. And withall 'twould affect the more, if 'when he spoke of such a brass medal, he signify'd to them, that brass was in old time look'd upon as more honourable than other metals, what he might safely enough do from Homer and his scholiast. Homer's words are, 1a. Β. 226. Πανι με τοι χαλκον κλεον, and the scholiast, Διατί ει οπο τοι ηλε αλη τοι καλον μιναθ; 'Οτι περα των σεζονο σορεει τυων η δε καλον. A passage, which without doubt Hieronymus Magnus would have taken notice of in the 14th chapter of his book De Tintinnabulis, had it occur'd to his memory when in prison he was writing, without the help of any books before him, that curious discourse. 'Twas from the Dr.'s method of using such speeches at markets and fairs, that in after-times those that imitated the like humorous, jocose language, were stiled Merry-Andrews, a term much in vogue on our stages. And here it may be noted, that tho' this little book of Dr. Borde's be stiled a book of astronomy, yet 'tis really of astrology, and is bound up with Erro Pater, a book of the same kind; astronomy, it seems, being the word in use in those times for astrology, as I have known some of the most skilful persons in affairs of this nature even in our times contend, that astrology is a word of contempt, and that astronomy ought to be used instead of it. And yet no less an author than Quintilian (Inst. Or. 1. ii. xvii.) usesthe word astrologia so as even to signify astronomy by it.

Mr. Wood saith Dr. Borde's Breviary of Health was in four books, and he speaks of many editions of it with that number of books, it being, it seems, a work of so universal a character, and so much call'd for, as to make it deserve to be several times printed; but then there are editions also of it, in which are only two books, and the latter is chiefly about urines, which Bale and Pits have made to be a distinct work. And indeed, after all, 'tis probable Mr. Wood may be under a mistake, since I cannot find any edition with more than two books. That in 1557 was printed by William Powell, who had likewise printed it five years before, as I gather from a copy of the said edition in 1557 among bishop Moore's books, in the publick library at Cambridge. I have not seen that copy my self. But my learned friend Mr. Baker speaks of it thus, in his letter to me from Cambridge, Aug. n. 1754. The scholar employ'd has now gone three with the physique class, and has met with the other two editions of Andr. Borode, viz. The Breviary of healthe, &c. compiled by Andi. Borde of Physiache Doctoure an Englishman anno 1557, 4to. and at the end of the 2d book, this colophon, 'Imprinted at London in Fleetstreet, by Wyllyam Powell.' It is in two books, and at the end of the first book, it is note printed, 'Here endeth the first boke examined in Oxoforde inne the yere of our Lorde MCCXXXXVI, and in the regne of our sole vnaught King Henry VIII kyng of Eng. Fr. and Ireland the XXXVIII yere.' At the end of the whole, or 2d boke, is the following MS. note; 'This book was formerly printed in 4to. a. 1552 in Fletes streete at the signe of the George, next to St. Dunstan's church by William Powell cunn privilegio, agreeing with this impression vertabim in number of leaves and contents.' So it seems, there were two impressions by Wm. Powell. The other edition is by Tho. East, viz. The Breviary of health, &c. Imprinted at London by Thomas East, 1557, 4to. This likewise contains only two books.

Nor indeed does the latest edition, I know of, contain more than two books. This is likewise at Cambridge among Bp. Moore's books, and Mr. Baker had given me an account of it before in his letter of Aug. 15, 1734, from which I learn, that it came out with this title, The Breviary of health, &c. compiled by Andrew Boord, Doctor in Physiache an Englishman—now newly corrected, &c. Imprinted at London by Thomas East, 1506, 4to. Some, it may be, will wonder, why he should stile himself an Englishman, when he writes in English. But this was upon account of his travelling so much abroad, which made some take him to be a foreigner. Many foreigners, as well as natives, have wrote in English, and the distinction

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7 [De Illust. Angliae Scriptorib. p. 376.]
therefore was necessary enough in the title, to undeceive such as had entertained an opinion, that the Dr. was born abroad.

The edition of The Dictarie of Health, which Mr. Wood speaks of, is doubtless the same, that is said, in the second part of Maunsell's catalogue, containing mathematicks, and physic, to be reprinted by Hugh Jackson, 1576, 8vo. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Wood wholly owes his knowledge of it to Maunsell, whose catalogue (a very scarce, and yet a very useful book) he often perused and consulted with much delight in the Bodleian library.

As to the tales of the mad men of Gotham, I never doubted but it related to certain ancient tenures, and for that reason I think Mr. Blount should have taken notice of this book, in the tract he wrote and published expressly on that subject. The first edition of these tales came out in the latter end of Hen. VIIth's reign, (as is conjectur'd by my ingenious friend Mr. John Murray) long after the tenures and customs, to which it relates, were grown obsolete; but, upon a diligent search, 'tis probable some traces thereof may be found in old records, tho' it hath been too common a thing to destroy records, after the affairs or customs, to which they belong, are once broke off and discontinued. After this book was printed, there were other books of mirth ascribed to Deane or his purpose to promote them, one of which is that call'd Scogan's Jests, which tho' an idle thing (and therefore unjustly fathered upon Deane) hath been often printed in Duck-lane, and much bought up by those, that to their collections of books of the first class aim at adding little pieces, that tend to promote mirth. Robert Burton, the famous author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, was such a collector, as may appear from the great variety of little ludicrous pieces he gave, with a multitude of books of the best kind, to the Bodleian library, one of which little pieces was The History of Tom Thumb, which however look'd upon as altogether fictitious, yet was certainly founded upon some authentic history, as being nothing else originally, but a description of king Edgar's dwarf. Ancient history hath been very much disguised by romantick narratives, of which we have a remarkable instance in Guy of Warwick, whose history as told by Girardus Cornubiensis I retrieved from an old MS. and published it (having never been printed before) at the end of The Chronicle of Dunstable. Even the acts of Alexander the Great have been strangely disguised, as may appear from the Barocci MSS. not yet published, on the subject of that hero, as well as from the MSS. Latin pieces (one of which Benedictus Abbas, as Robert Swafrham tells us, caused to be copied) on that argument also, and the old printed book of the same nature, quoted by me in pag. 801 of Causs, and of which I never yet saw but one copy, being that which I have.

Robert Burton being so curious and diligent in collecting ludicrous and merry little pieces, 'tis no wonder, that he procured likewise Dr. Borde's Right pleasant and merry History of the Mylner of Abington. As I remember, 'twas his copy that Mr. Wood made use of. I have seen it, if I am not much mistaken, with Thomas Newton's note. (Bodl. 4to. C. 39. Art Seld.) 'Tis probable Dr. Borde took the hint of this merry piece from Chaucer's Reves Tale, with which it ought by such as have opportunity to be compared, to see, whether it be not, in great measure, the same. If they should prove so, it will then perhaps be decem'd, that there is a mistake in Abington for Trumpington. 'Tis certain, that in the said Reves Tale we have an account of the Mylner of Trumpington, his wife, and faire daughter, and two poor scholars of Cambridge. But if, after all, Abington, and not Trumpington, be the true reading in Borde, at the same time, methinks, for two poore scholars of Cambridge, should be read, two poore scholars of Oxford, being more agreeable to the mill of Abington than Cambridge. Hearn.]  

WILLIAM HUGH, a Yorkshire man born, was educated in logic and philosophy in C. Ch. coll. but whether in the condition of a chorister, clerk, or chaplain, I know not. In the year 1543 he took the degree of m. of arts, being about that time compelled to bestow in a manner all his time in teaching young scholars. Afterwards he was favoured in his studies by the Lady Denny living at court, to whom, I suppose, he was chaplain. He hath written The troubled Man's Medicine, wherein we may learn patiently to suffer all kind of adversity. In two parts, Lond. 1567, [by Allde:] oct. the 2d or 3d edit. 1 He also translated into English, a book enit. by him thus, A boke of Bertram the Priest interracting of the Body and Blood of Christ, written to Charles the great 700 Years ago, Lond. 1548, oct. This book was reviewed and corrected by Tho. Wilcoeks a minister in Lond. printed at London 1582, oct. publish'd again with some alterations, refinements, and corrections from the errors of the former translation, with an addition of Two short Discourses against Purgatory and Invocation of Saints. By S. D. Lond. 1086, oct. To which is prefix'd the large preface of sir Humph. Lynd, and a dedicatory epistle of S. D. to sir S. B. But these translations being esteemed by many not to be well done, Will. Hopkins

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HUGH.

STERNHOLD.

Thomas Sternhold was in all likelihood born in Hampshire, but whether educated in Wykeham's school near Winchester, is as yet doubtful. Sure it is, that he having spent some time in this university, left it without the honour of a degree, and retiring to the court of K. Hen. 8, was made groom of the robes to him, and when that king died he left him in his will 100 marks. Afterwards he continued in that office under K. Ed. 6, at which time he was of some esteem in the royal court for his vein in poetry, first edit. and other trivial learning. But being a most zealous reformer, and a very strict liver, he became so scandaliz'd at the amorous and obscene songs used in the court, that he forthwith turn'd into English metre 51 of David's Psalms, and caused musical notes to be set to them, thinking thereby that the courtiers would sing them instead of their sonnets, but did not, only some few excepted. However, the poetry and music being admirable, and the best that was made and composed in those times, they were thought fit afterwards to be sung in all parochial churches, as they do yet continue. All those psalms, which he put into rhime, have the letters T. S. set before, to distinguish them from others. What other poetry, or what prose this our poet Sternhold hath composed, and left behind, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in London or Westminster, in fifteen hundred forty and nine. By his last will and testament, dated 22 Aug. and proved 12 Sept. an. 1549, wherein he is stiled groom of the king's majesty's robes, it appears that he died seized of lands in Slackstead in Hampshire, of the farms of Conynger, Willersley, and Holgreaves in the same county, and of lands in the parish of Bodmin, and elsewhere in Cornwall. Contemporary with Sternhold was Joh. Hopkins, who is stiled to be Britannicorum Poetarum sui temporis non infimus, as indeed by the generality living in the reign of Ed. 6 he was so, if not more, esteemed. He turn'd into metre 58 of David's Psalms, which are to this day sung in churches; and in all the editions of the said psalms, his (which he translated) hath set before them the two letters J. H. "Concerning this translation of the psalms, Dr. Heylin in his Church History, an. 1584, thus remarks, 'about this time the Psalms of David did first begin to be composed in English metre by Tho. Sternhold, one of the grooms of the privy-chamber, who translating no more than thirty seven (that is false) left both example and encouragement to J. Hopkins and others, to dispatch the rest. A device first taken up in France by one Clement Marot, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber about king Francis the first, who being much addicted to poetry, and having some acquaintance with those that were thought to have inclined to the reformation, was persuaded by the learned Vatarius (professor of the Hebrew language in Paris) to exercise his poetical fancy in translating some of David's Psalms, for whose satisfaction and his own, he translated the first fifty of them; and after flying to Geneva, grew acquainted with Beza, who in some tract of time translated the other hundred also, and caused them to be fitted to several tunes, which thereafter began to be sung in private houses; and by degrees to be taken up in all churches of the French nation, which follow'd the Geneva platform. The translation is said by Strada to have been ignorantly and perversely done, as being the work of a man altogether unlearned, but not to be compared with the barbarity and botching, which every where Occurreth in the translation of Sternhold and Hopkins. Which notwithstanding being allowed for private devotion, they were by little and little brought into the use of the church, and permitted rather than allowed to be sung before and after sermons. Afterwards they were printed and bound up in the Common-Prayer-Book, and at last added by the stationers to the end of the Bible. For this it be expressed in the title of those singing psalms, 'that they were set forth and allowed to be sung in all churches before and after morning and evening-prayer, and also before and after sermons;' yet this allowance seems rather to have been a connivance than an approbation; no such allowance being any where found by such as have been most industrious and concern'd in the search thereof. At first it was pretended only that the said psalms should be sung before and after morning and evening-prayer, and also before and after sermons; which shews they were not to be intermingled with the public liturgy; but in some tract of time, as the puritan faction grew in strength and confidence they prevail'd so far in

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"most places to thrust the Te Deum, the Bene-
dictus, the Magnificat, and the Nunc dimittis
quite out of our church." Whether this poet
who was living in the 3 and 4 of Phil. and Mary,
Dom. 1544, which he completed the same year by
determination. I find also one Joh. Hopkyns of Walding-
field in Suffolk clerk, who dying in Octob. 1570,
was buried in the church-yard there, leaving then
behind him a son to be brought up in learning.
Besides these two, I find others to have had hands in
making the said Psalms, to run in metre, as (1)
Will. Wittingham afterwards the unworthy dean
of Durham, whom I shall hereafter mention; and
(2) Tho. Norton of Sharpenthal or Sharpeshone
in Bedfordshire, a forward and busy Calvinist in
the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's reign, who then was
accounted eminent for his poetry, and making of
tragedies, as I shall tell you in Tho. Sakvile under
the year 1608. This T. Norton, who seems to have
been a barrister, made 27 of the said Psalms of
David to run in rhyme, but whether he was
unknown to and not in the manner of certain. As for other works of his that are
published, which are now in a manner lost, are these,
(1) An Epistle to the Queen's poor deceased Subjects
of the North Country, drawn into Rebellion by
the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland,
Lond. 1599, oct. [Boisl. 8vo. C. 94. Th.] (2) A
warning against the dangerous practices of the
Papists, &c. (3) A Bull granted by the Pope to
Dr. Harding, &c. and others, by re-concilement,
and assailing of English Papists to undermine
faith and allegiance to the Queene; with a true
declaration of the intention, &c. (4) A discharging
of the great Bull, and certain edicts that he hath gotten,
and especially the monster Bull that roared at my
Lord Bishop's Gate. (5) An addition declaratory to
the Bulls, with a searching of the maze. All
which five pieces were printed at Lond. in oct. an.
1569, [and without date.] He also translated
from Lat. into English, (1) Epistle to Edw. duke
of Somerset. Lond. 1550, oct. written by Pet.
Martyr. (2) Institutions of Christian Religion.
Lond. 1587, qu. written by Jo. Calvin. (3) The
written by Alex. Nowell, besides other things
which I have not yet seen.'

[Some doubt appears to exist as to Sternhold's
place of birth. Holinshead, who one would suppose
Norton was employed as solicitor to the city of Lon-
don, and was counsel to the stationers company, in
whose books are accounts of the fees paid him set down, the
last of which was between the years 1568 and 1564, within
which period perhaps he died. (Reed, Brit. Crit. i. 540,
edil. 1780.) In Morison's Italian Proverbs, 1601, is
the approbation of Mr. Tho. Norton, counsel and sol-
licitor of the city of London, appointed by the bishop of
London, so that he appears to have possessed a discre-
tionary power as the licenser of new publications. He is
acquainted by Herbert to have written, XIII Bles at
the Pope's Bull, printed by Howe, without date. A letter
written by archbishop Parker by him is found in Strype's Life of that
patriarch, folio, Lond. 1713, p. 364, and in the Appendix to the
same work is Mr. Norton's Advice for proceeding with Cam-
panion in Disputation, Sept. 28, 1581. At the disputation or
conference between Campion and Dr. Walker, with Mr.
Yorke, for the protestants, Norton acted as notary. See
MS. Rawl. Misc. 532, page 1. At the end of Humphrey's
Life of Jewell, 16th. Lond. 1573, are some lines on the bishop's
death, beginning,

'Falleris extinctim qui lages morte Juellium,'

and a commendatory poem to the reader by Norton is pre-
fixed to Turner's Preservatia or trinche against the poyssof
Papists, Lond. 1551. (Boisl. 8vo. T. 29. Th. Seld.) Tanner
(Bibl. Brit. 551) ascribes The Orations of Jannaeus against
Philip king of Macedon, Lond. 1570, and without date, 8vo.
to him; and in the Cotton MSS. Titus F. iii. 267-8, is Norton
for discovery of 'unsound subjects towards the queen, and of
the five period of 200 years, both probably by this writer. The
same collection, Titus A xiv. contains two poems by him,
one of which has been printed by Ellis, Specimens of early
English Poetry, 1609, ii. 156; the other in the Songes and
Sonettes of lord Surname, by Totell, 1563, whence it is
now transcribed.

An epistle of maister Henrie Williams.

Stay gentle friend that passest by,
And learn the lore that leadeth all,
From whence we come with hast to hie,
To lyse to die, and stand to fall;
And learn that strength and lusty age,
That wealth, and want of worldly wo,
Cannot withstand the mighty rage
Of death, our best, unwelcome foe.
For hopeful youth had hight me health,
My lust to last till time to die;
And Fortune found my vertue wealth,
But yet for all that, here I lye.

Learn also this, to ease thy minde,
When death on corpa hath wrought his spight,
A time of triumph shal thou finde,
With me to scorne him in delight.
For one day shall we mete againe,
Mauger Deathes dare, in lyue to dwell;
Then will I thanke thee for thy payne,
Now marke my words and fare thou well.

In a rare vol. entitled, Descriptions quendam illius inham-
ante et multiplex persecutionia quom in Anglia propter fidem
sustinent Catholicum Christianum, of six folio pages only, with
prints, is a portrait of Norton, thus referred to, 'Nortonus
archiepiscopus cum suisulletibus, auctoritatem suam in
Catholicis hanciandia immittere exercet.' So says a writer,
J. H. M. in the Censura Literaria, vi. 76, but its authenti-
city as a resemblance can be no greater than that of the
numerous wood cuts in Fox's Acts and Monuments.]
must have had correct information, says he was born in Southampton; but Atkyns expressly affirms that he was born in Gloucestershire, and even specifies the parish, which is Ave, twelve miles from Gloucester. He adds that his posterity turned papists, and have left the place.

The first edition of his very celebrated version of the Psalms appeared in 1540, printed by Edward Whitchurch (Bodl. 8vo. C. 648, Lincl.) and, as it is dedicated by Sternhold to Edward the sixth, he probably lived to prepare it for the press himself.

In this address he says, seeing that youre tender and godly zeale doeth more deligite in the holye songes of veritte, then in anye feigned rhimes of vanitie, I am encouraged to tratayle further in the sayd booke of Psalmes, trysting that as youre grace taketh pleasure to heare them songe sometymes of me, so ye wyll also deligyte, not onelye to see and reade them youreselvse, but also to commande them to bee songe to you of others! Sigin. a, iii. They afterwards appeared in 1550, 1552, and without date.

It may not be generally known that the modern editions of Sternhold's version have suffered considerable alteration from the early impressions. The language is modernized without being improved, and the translation varied without approaching nearer to the original. The first psalm will sufficiently prove this upon comparison.

The man is blest, that hath not gone by wicked rede astraye,
Ne sate in charie of pestilence, nor walke in sinners waye:
But in the lave of God the Lorde
dothe his whole delight.
And in that lave doth exercise himselfe both daye and night.
And as the tree that planted is
fast by the river side,
Euen so shall he bring forth his fruites in his due time and tide.
His leafe shall never fall awaie,
but flourish still and stande:
Eche thing shall prosper wonderous wel,
that he doth take in hande.
So shall not the vngodlye doe; they shall be nothing so
But as the duste whiche from the earth
the winde drye to and fro.
Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stande vpripte;
Ne yet in counsell of the inste;
but shall bee voide of might.
For why? the wale of godly men
unto the Lorde is knowne;
And eke the waie of wicked men
shall quite be overthrown.

But the concluding verses of the sixteenth psalm afford a still stronger instance of failure on the part of the reviser.

I thanke the Lorde, that counsel'd me
to vndeare him the righte.
By whose advise I seke remorse of conscience in the night.
I set the Lorde before mine iyes,
and trust hym over all,
And he doth stonde on my righte hande,
lest I might happen fall.
Wherefore my hearte is very glad,
your glory much increas,
That at the last, I shall be sure
my fleshe in hope shall reste.
Thou wilt not leave my soule in hell,
for, Lorde, thou lovest me:
Nor yet wilt thou judge holy one,
the corruption for to see.
But rather to the pathie of lyfe
wilt gladly me restore;
For, at the righte hande is my ioye,
and shall be euermore.

JOHN HERON, a Kentish man born, near of kin to sir Jo. Heron Kt. master of the Jewel-house to K. Hen. 8, and of the same family with those of Barung in Kent, was elected fellow of All-souls coll. in 1538, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1544; at which time he was in great esteem for his singular skill in the Latin tongue; for in that language Baleus tells us, that he wrote several things, which he had not seen, and had translated others, from the English into the Latin tongue; one of which was Explication petitoria adversus expilate: written originally by Rob. Crowley, as I shall tell you when I come to him. I find one Joh. Heron of Chiselhurst in Kent to have been tampering much with necromancy, to the great affrightment of his neighbours. Whereupon being complained of to the higher powers, he was bound in a bond of 100 marks, and not to practise again necromancy, astronomy, calculations, and other experiments, &c. Whether this Joh. Heron be the same with the former, I know not. Sure I am that this Heron the conjurer was not unknown to Jo. Waller and Will. Cobbe, two young fellows of King's coll. in Cambridge, who studied and

[78]
were conversant in the black art, in the reign of Edw. 6.
[Bale in some marginal notes wrote with his own hand in several parts of his work _de Scripto-
ribus_, after the account of Joannes Heronus, has entered this memorandum. ' Obijt in Januari-
O. D. 1560, in ecclesia Roffensi sepultus.' Ken-
ner. Herbert registers _The most fruteful dia-
logues_, treatyspe upon the baptism of children, 
very necessary to be refere of all chrystian in these 
moste perillouse tymes: by Iohn Heron, printed at 
Worcester in 1551, but suspects that Heron is a 
missprint for Verom. _Typ. Antig. 1461._

RICHARD SHERREY or Sherry became a 
demi or semi-commoner of Magd. colli. about the 
year 1522, took the degrees in arts, that of master 
being completed 1531. About which time he 
was either usher or master of the school joyning 
to the said college; but whether ever fellow there-
of, I find not. He was a person elegantly learned, 
as Bale saith, and hath written,
_A Treatise of Schemes and Tropes._ Lond. 1550, 
Octavo. [Bodl. 8vo. E. 22. Jur.] gathered out of 
the best grammarians and orators. He hath also 
translated from Lat. into English. (1) _A declama-
tion showing that Children should from their Infan-
ty be gently brought up in learning._ Lond. 1550, 
Octavo. (2) _Homilies on the sixth of St. John._ 
Lond. 1550, in octavo, written by John Brentius. (3) _The 
Letter of St. Basil the Great or Gregory Nazianzen,
showing that many hundred years ago, certain godly 
Men used the life commonly called monastical._ 
Lond. in octavo [by John Day.] This our author 
Sherry hath written and translated other things, 
which made him to be much esteem'd by learned 
mens in the reign of K. Edw. 6.

[It is singular that Sherry is referred to in the 
index to both the former editions of the _Athenae 
_ as John Sherry, so that 'it is possible he may be 
the same person noted by Kenney, as prebendary of 
St. Paul's, London, 27 Nov. 1543, who died before 
August 24, 1551, when Edm. Grindall suc-
ceeded him.
The following is added from Herbert.
_A Treatise of the Figures of Grammar and Rhet-
orics, profitable for all that be studious of eloquence,
and is especially for suche as in grammar scholes 
do reade most eloquente poeteres, and oratoryes:
whereunto is tingned the oration, which Ciceror made 
at Cesar, gowing thankes unto him for pardonyng 
and restoring again of that noble ma' Marcus Marcellus, sette fowrth by Richard Sherry, Lon-
donar, Ecc. 8vo. by Tottel, 1553. _Typ. Antig. 810._

JOHN GRIFFEN or Grifith a Welsh man 
born, and a monk of the order of Cistercians in
8 [This was translated from the Latin of Erasmus, and 
was printed with the _Treatises of Schemes_, in 1550, (Bodl. 8vo. 
E. 22. Jur.) and without date.]
9 [Read Premonserratensis, for the abbey of Hales Owen 
was of that order. _Pecan._]
and the annotation at the end may in part prove it. He made the old dial, which is at this day in C. C. College, and that standing on a pillar in St. Mary’s South church-yard in the High Street of the city of Oxon. On which, soon after, was hung up the university’s condemnation of the doctrine of Luther. This famous mathematician of his time was living in the year 1550. (4. Ed. 6.) and after his death (which I think soon followed) many of his books came into the hands of that eminent mathematician Dr. John Dee, and some into those of Dr. Rich. Forster a noted physician and mathematician also. See more of this. Nath. Kratzer, in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 1, p. 247, b. Lib. 2, p. 35 b.

DAVID CLAPHAM the eldest son and heir of Joh. Claph. and he the fourth son of Tho. Claph. of Beamesley in Yorkshire esq; was born, as I conceive, in that county, and after he had spent some time in trivials did solely addict his mind to the study of the civil law, but whether he took a degree in that faculty it doth not appear. Afterwards he retired to Doctors commons, became a noted proctor in the Arches, and for his ingenuity and good natural parts was beloved of sir Will. Cecil secretary of state to K. Ed. 6. and other noted men of that time—‘praeter legis peritiam, in qua plurimum excellent’ (as one who knew him well tells us) ‘in diversis eruditis fuit.’ He hath translated from Latin into English, (1) A Treatise of Nobility, (2) The excellence of Woman-kind. Both printed at Lond. 1542, in oct. and written originally by Corn. Agrippa. [Bodl. svo. C. 97. Th.] (3) The praise of Matri- mony. Lond. in oct. [printed by Berthelet in 1545.] written by the said Agrippa and Erasmus. What other things he hath translated, or what he hath written I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that, after his endeavours he had obtained a considerable estate, he concluded his last day in his house near to Doc. com. on the 14th of July in fifteen hundred fifty and one. Whereupon his body was buried in the then new church of St. Faith, under part of the cth. church of St Paul within the city of London, leaving behind him several children which he had by Joan his wife; the eldest of which was Thomas’s, whose posterity did lately remain at Helpeston in Northamptonsire.

materiaticorum. 4. Scripta plurima mathematica per N. Krats. At the beginning, is this note. ‘In illo tempore etixi columnam sive cilindrum ante ecclesiam B. Mariæ virginis cum lapidibus & millesmo Aest, servo regis. Ex tempore Luthers fuit ad universitatem condemnatmus; cuius testimonium ego Nic. Craerius in columna manu propria scriptum.’ In MS. Cotton, Vitellius B. xiv. fol. 276, is a letter from N. Kraerius, undoubtly this author, to T. Cranwell, containing intelligence from Germany, about the Turks, & c. dated Lond. Aug. 24, 1538.

C. John Bale in cent. 9, n. 44.

C. Wills another was David, who occurs in B. Willis’s Survey of St. Iosaph, p. 293. LOVEDAY.

ANTHONY COPE son of Will. Cope or Cope of Banbury in Oxfordshire esq; sometimes cofferer to K. Hen. 7, by Joan his second wife, daughter and heir of John Spencer of Hornell (in Warwickshire) was educated in this university, but in what coll. unless in Oxie, wherein studied several of his surnames in the time of K. Hen. 8, and K. Edw. 6, I know not. Afterwards he went into France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere; in which places visiting the universities, and joining his company to the most learned men of them, became an accomplished gentleman, wrote several things beyond the seas, as well as at home, as it appears from certain authors, and from an epigram made in his praise by J oh. Bapt. Mantua. Among them is only this known to authors, Godly meditations on 20 select Psalms, necessary for them that desire to have the dark words of the prophet declared. Also for those that delight in the contemplation of the spiritual meaning of them. Lond. 1547, qu. The twenty psalms that the meditations are on, are the 1, 6, 12, 13, 23, 32, 49, 51, 73, 84, 90, 102, 103, 104, 116, 121, 130, 139, 169, 146. Afterwards he received the honour of knighthood, and dying in summer time in fifteen hundred fifty and one, was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Hanwell near to Banbury in Oxfordshire, leaving then behind him a son named Edward. As for Will. Cope or Cope cofferer to K. Hen. 7, before-mentioned, he purchased an estate in, and near to Banbury, and dying 7 Apr. 1513, was buried in the church at Banbury. I find one Michael Cope to have been a zealous Calvinist at Geneva and other places, a frequent preacher in the French tongue, and author in the French language of (1) A faithful and familiär exposition on Ecclesiastes, an. 1557. Which edition being amended and corrected, was published again at Geneva, 1631, in qu. (2) A godly and learned exposition upon the Proverbs of Solomon. When this last was first printed I know not. Sure tis, that being translated into English by one Marshall, for the benefit of his countrymen, it was printed at London in 1580, in a thick qu. Whether this Mich. Cope was of the same family with that of sir Anthony’s before-mentioned, or was educated in Oxen I cannot yet tell.

[Sir Anthony Cope, previous to his knighthood, translated The Historie of two the moste noble captains of the world, Aniball and Scipio, of theij dyuers batailles and victorie. This he professes to have gathered and translated into English, out of Titus Livius and other au-

7 Ut inter Cod. MSS. Radul. Sheldon de Beely, in Coll. Armourum, Lond. num. 113, p. 56.

8 Ibid. in Bab. ut sup. cent. 11, num. 93.

9 Luke Harrison had a license in 1564 to print An exposition upon the first chap. of ye proverbs of Solomon by Mychel Cope. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 929.]
thoures." It was dedicated to Hen. 8, and printed in 4to. by Berthelet (who prefixed three octave stanzas in its praise') 1544, by Marshe 1561, and by William How in 8vo. 1590. Bodd. K. 73. Linc.]

JOHN REDMAN or REDMANE, descended from those of his name in Yorkshire, was near allied to Cutb. Tonstall's bishop of Durham, by whose counsel and advice he became conversant from his childhood in the study of learning. At the first foundation of Corp. Col. coll. he was a student in some time under the care of the Government of Mr. J. Chalmyn the first president: thence he went to Paris, where he improved his studies till he was 21 years of age. Afterwards returning to his native country of England, he settled in St. John's coll. in Cambridge 4, where by his, and Joh. Cheeke's, example of excellency in learning, of godliness in living, of diligence in studying, of counsel in exhorting, by good order in all things, were bred up so many learned men in that one coll. as was thought by one, the whole university of Lovain in many years was never to afford. In 1537, he commenced doctor of divinity, and about that time was made orator of that university, and afterwards the first master or head of Trinity coll. and a dignitary in the church. But that which is most observable, is that when he came first to that university, being then very well vers'd in the Greek and Lat. tongues, and adorn'd with knowledge by the diligent reading of Cicero, it so fell out, that Joh. Cheeke and Tho. Smyth (being at that time young men, but afterwards knights) were stirr'd up with a kind of emulation of his parts, and the honour that was daily done unto him. Whereupon being very desirous to follow that which he had gained, and then did profess and teach; they threw aside their sordid barbarisms, and applied themselves to the eloquence of Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero. The truth is, by Redman's profound knowledge in the tongues, humanity and divinity, he obtained many admirers, and thereby gained proselytes, to the great advantage and refinement of the Gr. and Lat. tongues in the university of Cambridge. He was esteemed the most learned and judicious 6 divine of that time, and" had written, *


1 [Reprinted in Censura Literaria, iv. 135.]
4 [Reg. Aseham in his School-master, &c. edit. 1599, fol. 19.]
5 [By Rymer, F. T. xvi. 91. it appears he was 6 magister seu custos collegii sive anna Legae infra villam et universitatem Cantab. vulgariter nuncupato the King's Hall in Cambridge.]
6 [Burnet's Hist. of Reform. lib. 3, anno 1540.]

* Hymnus in quo peccator justificationem quærent, radii imagine describunt. Printed with the former work.

The complaint of Grace; containing in it much godly learning, and variety of matter. Lond. 1556, in oct. published by Tho. Smith servant to qu. Mary. This, I suppose, is the same book with that which Bals and Pits entitle De gratia, lib. 1, translated into English by Joh. Young of Cambridge. * Dr. Redman hath written Resolutions "concerning the sacraments; also some resolutions of some questions relating to bishops and "priests, and other matters tending to the re- "formation made by king Hen. 8. This Dr. Redman also took pains in compiling the first edition of the Liturgy, or Common-Prayer, in the year 1549, and dying in the college of West- minister (of which he was prebendary) was buried in the north isle of the abbey-church there, dedicated to St. Peter, about the latter end of Nov. in fifteen hundred fifty one, aged 92. See more of him in Leland's "Encomium, and in the Epistle 8 of Roger Aseham his sometimes friend and cronys, as also in Joh. Fox his book of Acts and Monuments of the Church, &c. where you'll find "his conference or communication had with Rich. Wilke 9, 2 Nov. 1551, the doctor being then sick at Westminster; and another conference with Mr. Alex. Nowell then schoolmaster in West- minster and certain others, with notes of his censura and judgment touching certain points of Christ's religion; which was made when the doctor lay on his death-bed. Whether this John Redmane was archdeacon of Tanston, and preb. of Mylverton in the church of Wells, in the time of Ed. 6, I cannot justly say 9, because he died in 1551, and that those dignities were not fill'd up till May 1554, at which time John Fitz-James was collated to them 1 per mortem Johannis Red- mane. See more in the Pasti, an. 1598, 1624, and 1540, and in Mr. Sype's Memorials of the archbishop Cranmer, lib. 2, cap. 26, p. 463, "where among other things it is said, 1551. * This year John Redman, master of Trinity "coll. in Cambridge, died. One of the greatest "lights of that university, by bringing in solid "learning among the students: prebendary of "the church of Westminster, and who in the year "1549 assisted in the compiling of the English "book of common-prayer. He was a person of "extraordinary reputation among all for his "learning, and reading, and profound knowledge "in divinity, so that the greatest divines gave a "mighty deference to his judgment, &c. See "more there." 9

7 Pag. 46.
8 Lib. 1, cp. 5.
9 In the year 1551.
10 [He was master of Christ's College, Cambridge. Cose.]
1 [See Churton's Life of Nowell, Oxon. 1809, pp. 15-18.]
2 [Tanner and Baker both affirm it to be the same per- son]
DAVID TOLLEY or Talley, called by Leland the antiquary TAVELGUS, and by himself TAVELUS, was born at a market town call'd Kingsbridge in Devonshire, became a student of this university about 1517, (9 H. 8.) took the degrees of arts, as a member of the hall of St. Mary the Virgin, that of master being completed 1527. About that time he applied himself to the faculty of medicine, took the degree of bachelor, and in 1534, and before, he was dispensed with by the venerable regents to proceed in the said faculty; but whether he was admitted or proceeded, it doth not appear. Sure I am, that he was then noted to be very able for the practice therein in this university, accounted also a good Latinist and Grecian, and to be a person 3 praecellar ingenii, atque optimarum artium cognitione locuples. He hath written several things, but whether extant, I know not. Among them are,

Epistola ad D. Will. Roperum.
Epitaphia diversa.
Opuscula Graecæ & Latinae. Written with his own hand, and said 6 to be (tho' I cannot yet in all my searches find them) in the Bodleian library. He also translated into English several of the Greek and Latin orations, made by the said daughter of Will. Roper, as by his epistles it appears. This daughter of the said Will. Roper was nam'd Mary, and afterwards was wife of one Clark, she translated from Latin into English Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, MS. dedicated to queen Mary. 7 What became of this Joh. Morwen when qu. Elizabeth came to the crown (if he lived to that time) I cannot tell, unless he was received into the family of the said Roper a great lover of learning, and a reliever and comforter of distressed catholics. Nic. 8 Saunders (in libro septimo De Vvisibil Monarchi, edit. Antv. 1578, fol.) saith that one Morwen, a canon of St. Paul's cathedral London, was thrust out of his canony in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. [In the year 1558, John Murren (undoubtedly Morwen) was chaplain to Bonner, bishop of London, and canon of St. Paul's, London.] On the 14th of May 1558 he was collated to the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, and on the 22 of July in the same year, to the prebend of Eddeland, and the church of Wickham Bishop. Nov. 28, he received the church of Copford, and November 30, 1559, the vicarage of Asheldam, all in the diocese of London. 9 Of these prebendments he was deprived a few months after. In 1561, he is reported 10 to have wandered through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire, 'very sediously, casting abroad a seditious libel' (upon the burning of St. Paul's, London, anno 1561.) He translated from the Greek into Latin, Vita Artemii, S. Illarioun, Averii, Jacobi Apostoli, Arethe, S. Marcianii, Denuetii, Anastasii Romane, Zenobii et Soront, Abramiti, Epimachii; which he dedicated to queen Mary, MS. in Bibl. Reg. 13 B x. Tanner (Bibl. Brit. 556) says he prefixed a long preface to it, on the real

3 [Ibid. in Bala de Script. Maj. Brint. cent. 9, no. 52.]
4 [St. Med. 6. 64.] p. 33, b.
6 [Rob. Reger in Cat. Schol. & Soc. Coll. C. C. Or. MS.]
7 [It is now among the Harleian MSS. no. 1600. See the Catalogue, vol. ii. p. 259, col. b where an account of the translator will be found.]
8 [Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 556.] 9 [Newcourt, Repertorium, l. 147.]
presence; and wrote *Four Epitaphs*, two in Greek and two in Latin, on the death of the two brothers, John and Charles Brandon, of Suffolk, 4to. Lond. 1552. He was, at the end of his *Curious Discourses*, reprinted *An Epitaph in Latin verse on Gardiner, bishop of Winchester*, from a scarce edition printed in 4to. by Robert Cayly, in 1556.

The volume which Wood was unable to find in the Bodleian library, is a small folio, on paper, marked MS. Bodl. 459. Its contents (which are inaccurately stated in the printed *Cat. MSS. Angl. &c.*) are:

1. Epistola ornatissimo vino, ac humanissimo patrono suo, magistro Ropero.
2. Epistola Basili magui ad virginem quae constitut excederat. Grace.
4. Epistolum ad manachum qui professione excederat. Lat.
5. Epistolum ad Optimum episcopum, de hoc argumento; quo qui Christ occiderit, septies ea quae vindicetur, rependerit; tum in istud scriptum, tue aut ipatus animus gladius pertranscibit. Lat.

JOHN LELAND, or LEYLAND, that singular light and ornament of Great Britain, was born in London, but in what parish, or year, it appears not, howbeit the day of his birth he himself is pleased to tell us. In his younger years being depriv'd of his relations, he was taken into the protection of one Tho. Myers a great favourer of learning, who not only exhibited to his wants, but also took care to have him instructed in grammar, and other juvenile learning, under the famous Will. Lilye. From his school he was sent to Cambridge, where, as he himself saith, he received the first seeds of academical learning in Christ's college, and from thence, as in another place he tells us, he went to Oxon, but to what college or hall therein, he adds not. Howbeit by sure tradition from Thom. Key of Allsouls college to Thom. Allen of Glocest. hall, it appears that he spent several years in study in the said coll. of Allsouls, which is also noted by Will. Burton the antiquary of Leicestershire in the corollary of some part of Leland's life before the first tome of his collections. After he had spent some time there, he journeyed to Paris, where he profited himself much by the reading and learning of Budaus, Faber, Paulus Emilius, and Rullius. Returning thence he entred into holy orders, became chaplain to K. Hen. 8, and rector of Poppeling (sometimes written Popering and Pepling) in the matches of Calais. Afterwards he became library-keeper to that king, and had a commission from him under the broad seal, an- reg. 25, Dom. 1593, whereby he was authorized to make a search after England's antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, colleges, &c. as also all places wherein records, writings, and secrets of antiquity were reposed. Whereupon, in few years after, obtaining a special dispensation 12 July, 25 Hen. 8, to keep a curate at Poppeling, and make his residence in England, or elsewhere at his own liberty, he spent more than six years in rambling to and fro in this nation, and in making researches into the bowels of antiquity, undertaking so immense a task, that the very thoughts of completing it, did, as 'tis said, distract him. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, he saw with very great pity what havoc was made of ancient monuments of learning, and if no remedy should be taken, they would all perish. Whereupon, for prevention sake, he wrote a letter to Cromwell the prime secretary, dat. 16 July, wherein he tells him to send a special envoy, bringing to light many ancient authors, and in sending them to the king's library; who, he knew well, had no little esteem for them, and adds that, 'tis would be a great profit to students, and honour to this realm; whereas now the Germans, receiving our desidioness and negligence, do send daily young scholars thither, that spoileth them, and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country, &c. On the 3 of Apr. 33 Hen. 8, Dom. 1542, he was presented to the rectorcy of Haseley near to, and in the county of Oxon; and in the beginning of the said month 1543, the king gave to him the name of Joh. Leland scholar, and the king's chaplain, a canonry or prebendship of King's college (now Ch. Ch.) in Oxon; and about that time the prebendship of East-Knoll and W. Knoll near to Salisbury in Wiltshire; but the canonry of Ch. Ch. he lost in 1545, upon the surrender of that college to the king, and in lieu thereof had no pension allow'd him as other canons had, but preferment elsewhere. At length having made a grand collection of antiquities, he retired to his habitation in the parish of St. Michael in le Querne in London, where spending about six years more in composing such books that he had promised to the king, did

8 [By Warham's *Register* it appears that he was admitted to this rectorcy, June 25, 1560. *Baker.*]
9 [Pat. 29, Hen. 6, part 1.]
8 [In *Epoxnisi, trophon, &c. edit. 1699, p. 51.*]
8 [Among the papers of state.]
8 [Pat. 33, Hen. 8, p. 6.]
At length, the arduous task was undertaken by Thomas Hearne of St. Edmund Hall, who collated and published these valuable remains of antiquity, with the most scrupulous exactness and fidelity. His excellent editions of the *Itinerary and Collectanea* are in every library; and as they contain the greater part of such of Leland's writings, as have been preserved, it will not be necessary to repeat their titles and various editions in this place. At page 52 of Huddesford's *Life*, the other things mentioned by Bale and Pits will be found, with some additions, particularly *Certaine Questions, with Answers* to the same concernwyng the Mystery of Macconyge, which are there reprinted entire. Leland's account of English writers, entitled *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, was published at Oxford in 1709, 8vo. by Anthony Hall, fellow of Queen's college, but in a very incorrect manner. The following are taken from his *Exoniæ Principiw ac illustrium aliquot et eruditorum in Anglia visorum*.

Ad musicam testudinem.
Tu mihi curarum testudo dulce levamen Quam canis, articulis solicitata mei:
Tu mihi solamen studiorum suave incoron, Assiduo quoties lassa Câmoena libro.
Tu mihi composito ad requiem bene dulce juvamen, Comprinunt ut leuis lúmina fessa sopor.
Perge, precor, dominum modulis muclece canoris,
Per me perpetuum sic tibi nomen crit.

Ad Richardum Maurisonum, equitem.
Traditit Isiacis tua carmina candidis hospes, Heróum justo quae pede facta canunt, Judicioque meum quemque sedulius idem, Ascribens Musis, non tribuenda meis. Hae cui paece quidem dixi pro tempore; non sum Inter Aristarchos dignus habere locum. Quin alceri potius testaber gaudia vult, Ansum me numeris forte dedisse, tuis.
Unde quod ipse rudi cecinisse carmine, quodque Scripsisse, irato terque quarerque Dee: Tu melicus plenus numeris et Apolline plenus Cantares, hederae praepiersque decus.
Sic amet Henricis doctos (tua numerâ) libros Octavus, nostri maximi orbis honor.
Perpetuo certa nostram superare canendo
Musam, grandisone qua minus apta tuba est.

Laus historie.
Historiam quinqueque cupit cognoscere laudes Eximias, nostro carmine doctus crit.
Quod sol ex loco præstati pulcherrimus orbi,
Id nostris præstatis usibus historia mit.

[So far I compar'd this very faulty ed. with the original MS. before I was ejected (upon account of the oaths) the publick library. After which time I could not have liberty (as I desir'd) to compare the rest. *MS. Note by Hearne*, at page 153 of his copy of Hall's cd. in the Bodleian library, 8vo. Kaml. 57.]

In natalem dieum.
Tempora Pierides roseis vincite corollis,
Consponsa Castulae filæ movete lyræ.
Hæc est festa dies, qua primum vidimus illa
Sideribus picti lumina clara poli.
Hæc lux alia quater senis natalibus Idus
Septembris reparat: tempora lata quidem,
Atque mihi certe niveo signandâ lapillo,
Ostîci ut videat commenimisse mei.
Sic mihi Nestoreos conceatis Juppiter annos,
Et det tranquilla prosperitate Irv.
Deliciae nec enim statuo lic extendere vitam,
Oitia vel rebus pigra fove re malis.
Hoc tantum cupio, studiis professe politis,
Laudibus et patriae crescere certo mece.
Nobilis illa fuit, sed tantum hoc defuit unum,
Scriptores memoræ, posteritatis amor.
Vos antiquarum rerum (mea cura) Britanni,
Solicita excutitis qui monumenta hæc,
Exserite 6 calamos, exemplia ostendite clara,
Patriam ut eniteat, picta colore suo.

A good print of Leland, from a bust at Allsouls, was engraved in 8vo. by Grignon, and prefixed to his *Life*.

JOHN CLERKE, who is reported by a learned author to be descended from famous and noble lineage, was educated in grammatics, logics, and philosophics among the Oxonians for a time, but in what house I cannot as yet tell. Afterwards he travelld into several countries, fell into the company and acquaintance of Rich. Paige, (mention'd under the year 1592) studied together in Italy, and contracted between them such a faithful and constant friendship, that the like could not be read in any author. All things were in a manner common between them, and what was by either read or observed, was forthwith communicated, to each other's great advantage. After his return to his native country, he was highly esteemed for his accomplishments, especially for his exact knowledge in the Latin, French, and Italian tongues, whereupon being taken into the service of Thomas the great and mighty duke of Norfolk, was by him made his secretary, (a place of credit and considerable profit) and introduced into the acquaintance of most of the nobility that frequented the court. He hath transmitted to posterity,

*Opusculum plane dicinum de mortuorum resurrectione & extremo judicium, in quatuor linguis succincte conscriptum,* (viz. Lat. Angl. Ital. Gall.) Lond. 1545, and 37, in qu. 9


9 [This is written in Latin, English, Italian, and French, and dedicated to Henry, earl of Surrey. Tanner notices a third edition in stc. 1578. To the second, were added the two treatises on Italian and French verbs mentioned in the next ed. See *Bibl. Brit.* 185, and Herbert's *Typ. Antiq.* 517, 587, 708.]
the capital errors against the same. Lond. 1546, in 8vo.
Meditations on Death.

De Gallica declaratione verborum.

He hath also translated from French into Eng-
lisli, A Treatise of Nobility, [Lond. 1543, 12mo] with other things written and translated, which I have not yet seen. At length being clapp'd up prisoner within the Tower of London (whether for matters of religion, or any other thing I know 1 do) did to avoid public shame (as 'tis thought) hang himself in his chamber with his girdle, on the tenth of May in fifteen hundred fifty and two; leaving this character behind him by a Calvinis-
tical author, that he was an open enemy to the gospel and all godly preachers. The reader is to note that several of both his names occur in records, as first Joh. Clerk a Berkshire man born, who became fellow of Magd. coll. 1482. (2) Joh. Clerké, of the same coll. as it seems, who proceeded M. of A. 1516. (3) Joh. Clerk a Cambridge man, afterwards bishop of B. and Wells, whom I shall elsewhere mention. (4) Joh. Clerké, who was originally of Cambridge, afterwards of Car-
dinal college in Oxon, and incorporated M. of A. 1525, but ejected the said coll. soon after for Lutheranism. (5) Joh. Clerke a Benedictine monk, incorporated bach. of divinity 13 July 1538, as he before had stood at Cambridge, proceeded in that faculty at Oxon within few days after, and stood in an act to compel that degree 29 of the same month in the said year. But of all the said Joh. Clerkes not one as I conceive, is Joh. Clerk the writer, except you'll say the second.

ALEXANDER de BARKLAY, who seems to have been born at, or near, a town so called in Somersethshire, was for a time educated in this university; particularly, as it seems, in Oriel coll. of which his great patron and favourer of his studies, Tho. Cornish bishop of Tyne, was then provost 1. Afterwards he travelled beyond the

1 [A declaration briefly consisting as well the true under-
standing of the doctrine ensewage as also a recital of the capital
errors against the same. Predestination, Etrese will,YGCTBE, 
Justification, Good warorises, Christian liveliy. John Clerke 
John's strete by Nicolaus Hyll. 8vo. sum privilege, &c.
KENSEY.]

2 [Joh. Fox in his Acts and Mon. of the Church, under the 
year 1688.

3 [At fol. 169, edit. Pynson, 1509, of the Ship of Fools, he 
notices another patron, 'mayster Kyrkham,' Good officer a 
good and commendable, 
And manly knyghtes, that Iye in right wyse; 
But they that do not, ar worthy of a lible, 
And true pruyde pore people thay oppers. 
My mayster Kyrmcham, for his perfume musennes, 
And supportation of men in povertie, 
Out of my shyppe shall worthely be fre. 
I flater nat, I am the true servytor, 
His chaplyne and lorde man, while my lyfe shall endure; 
Keepingynge God to exalt hym in honour, 

205]
Pynson, 1509, fol., and dedicated by the translator to the said Tho. Cornish B. of Tyne, and suffragan B. of Wells. This translation is adorned with great variety of pictures printed from wooden cuts, which could not be but very delightful to the reader in those days. The original name of that book was one Sebastian Brandus, much famed in his time for his excellent works. As for his translator Dr. Barklay, who also translated from French into English, The Castle of Labour?, lived to be an aged man, and dying at a market town called Croydon in Surrey before the tenth of June (for on that day his will was prov'd) in fifteen hundred fifty and two, was buried in the church there, leaving then behind him, among some, the character of a good scholar. [Alexander Barklay, undoubtedly, was not a native of England, although he very probably sojourned for a time in the university of Oxford. By the testimony of a contemporary who lived in, and on the borders of Scotland, and who must have known the fact, 1 he was borne by the cold river of Twede. The whole passage is, however, well worthy of being inserted. 2 Then Barkley with an hoopyng russet long conte, with a pretie hoode in his necke, and fine knottes upon his girdle, after France's tricks. He was hanged to the candel tribere Twede, lodged upon a sweete bed of chamomill, under the signam tree: about hym many shepheardes and shepe, with pleasante pipes; greatly abooryng the life of courtiers, citiizens, users, and bankruptes, &c. whose olde daies are miserable. And the estate of shepheardes, and countrie people, he accompynted moste happie and sure, &c. saying:

Who entrich the court in yong and tender age, Are lightly blinded with folye and outrage: But suche as enter with witte and gruitie, Bore not so sone to suche enornicie; But ere they enter, if they have learned hought, Afterwaeres vorte the least of their thought.

Such are the words of William Bulleyne, a learned physician, in his Dialogue betweene pleasant and pestifull, wherein is a goodlie regimen against the feuer pestilence, with a consolation and comforthe against death. London, by Kingst. 1578, (Svo. Bodd. E.9. Med.) page 21. That Barkley is intended for Barklay, there can be no doubt, for the lines quoted by Bulleyne are in the Third Eclogue of the miseries of courts and courtiers, edit. Cawood, sign. E. 2.

In the present life one of Barklay's prefermentes has been omitted. This is vicarage of All Saints, Lombard street, London, to which he was presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and which he retained to his death. This must have occurred before the 24th of August, 1552, when Peter Alexander succeeded him. 3 Wading's says he was suffragan bishop of Bath.

Wood might have given in addition, The Introductory to write and to pronounce French. Printed in folio, 1521, by Copland, and the following translations.

1. Chronicle compiled in Latyn by the renowned Salust, printed by Pynson, folio. 4to. (Bodl. F. 6. 10. Art.) See Dibdin's Printing, ii. 552. In this volume is a cut of Barklay presenting his book to the duke of Norfolk, which is copied in Dibdin's work.

2. The Myrour of good Maners, printed by Pynson in folio. This was translated at the request of sir Giles Aylington knight, See Hearne's Rob. of Gloucester, ii. 715, and Dibdin's Printing, ii. 355. It was afterwards reprinted in Cawood's edition of the Ship of Fools, 1570.

Barklay's Eglogues were first printed in 4to. by Pynson, again by Herford, and again by Powell,

\[\text{In prudence perelles is this moste comely king,}
A\text{ nd as for his strength and magnanimite,}
C\text{ oncerning his noble dedis in every thing,}
O\text{ ne founde on grounde like to him can not be.}
B\text{ y hyrch borne to boldenes and audacite;}
U\text{nder the bolde planet of Mars the champion,}
S\text{ urely to subdue his enemies eche one.}\]

2. [In the edition of the Egloges by Cawood, 1570, the line stands thus.
Afterwaeres is cunning the least part of their thought.]
without date. They were inserted in Cawood's edition of the Ship of Fools, 1570, from which I transcribe the following specimen of his original verisimilitude, which proves, that if the poet's language be not more polished than that of many of his contemporaries, his precepts are far less immoral.

As meadoes paynted with flowers redolent,
The sight reioyce, of such as them beholde;
So man indued with vertue excellent,
Fragrantly shineth with beames manyfolded.
Vertue with wisdome exceedeth store of gold,
If riches abound, set not on them thy trust;
When strength is sturdy, then man is pert and bold,
But wit and wisdome soone lay him in the dust.

That man is beastly which such carnall lust;
Spende not on woman thine riches or substance;
For lacke of vsing as stele and yron rust,
So rusteth reason by wilfull ignorance:
In fraudfull beautie set but small pleasance;
A pleasant apple is oft corrupt within:
Grunde thee in youth on goodly gournaceous;
It is good token when man doth well begin.
Joy not in malice; that is a mortal sinne;
Man is percyued by language and doctrine;
Better is to lose, then wrongfully to winne;
He loueth wisdome which loneth discipline;
Rashe enterprises oft bringeth to ruine;
A man may contende, God gaueth victory:
Sed neuer thy minde on thing which is not thine;
Trust not in honour, all wealth is transitory.
Combine thoy thy tongue with reason and memory;
Speake not to hasty without aduisement;
So fine in this life that thou mayst trust on glory,
Which is not caduque, but lasting permanent.
There is no secreete with people violente;
By beastly surfeit the life is breuiate;
Though some haine pleasure in sumptuous garnement,
Yet goodly maners him make multid more ornate.

Sign. C. vii.

"ROBERT KEILWEY or KEILWAY, was of the same family with those of his name in Dorsetshire, who after he had spent some time in Oxon, particularly, I think, either in Brazen-nose coll. at its first foundation, or in Broadgate's hall, receded, without a degree, to the Inner Temple, where passing his course, became a barrister and counsellor of note; and in 1559, 5 Edw. 6, sergeant at law; about which time he was, if I mistake not, surveyor of the king's wards and liveries. He hitherto written and collected,

"Reports of Cases in Law from the 12th of Hen. 7 to the 21st of Hen. 8. Lond. 1602, [1633, Bodle. S. 1. 16: Jur.] fol. and other things, as I conceive, which I have not yet seen. Robert Kelway, esq; surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, who was a descendant from said sergeant Kelway, had one only daughter and heir named Anne, the wife of John lord Harrington of Exton; which John died in 1613." [Keilway died previous to the 18th of March, 1580, when a sermon of sure comfort was preached at his funeral by Anthony Anderson, of Medburne in Leicestershire. He was buried at Exton, in Rutlandshire. The sermon was printed in 1603.]

EDWARD SEYMOUR, son of Sir John Seymour, or St. Maure, of Wolf-hall in Wilts, knight, was educated in trivials, and partly in quadrivals for some time in this university, and whether he afterwards studied in Cambridge (of which he was chancellor in the reign of Edw. 6) I cannot say. If so, 'tis very strange that one that had conversed with the muse of both universities, should be so unlearned (as one who was an enemy to his memory reports) that he could scarce write or read. Afterwards K. Hen. 8, marrying his sister Jane, he ascended to, and obtained great honours and places in the realm of England; as all histories will tell you. "His character is given us by Dr. Burnet (in his History of the Reformation of the Church of England, vol. 1, lib. 1, a. 1551, p. 185) in these words,

"Edward duke of Somerset was a person of great virtues, eminent for piety, humble and affable in his greatness, sincere and candid in all his transactions. He was a better captain than a counsellor, had been oft successful in his undertakings, was always careful of the poor and the oppressed; and in a word, had as many virtues and as few faults as most great men; when especially they are so unexpectedly advanced, have ever had.' While he was lord protector there went under his name, Epistola Exhortatoria ad popem, missa ad nobilitatem et plebeum, universumq; populum regni Scotiae. Lond. 1548, qu. [Bodd. P. 13. Art. B.S.] In which year also came out his Expedition into

8 [He wrote a very good, or fine book. Wanlet.]
9 [He was created earl marshal of England by Edward VI. in the first year of his reign. A full account of his execution may be seen in Hayward's Life of Ecoo. VI. 4to. 1630.]
10 [But much more for robbing the church. Wanlet.]
11 [An amiable instance of this disposition has been given by Strype (i. 198.) and enlarged on by lord Orford. Great clamour was raised against him for a merit of the most beautiful nature; this was his setting up a court of requests within his own house, to hear the petitions and suits of poor men; and upon the compassion he took of their oppressions, if he ended not their business, he would send his letters to chancery in their favour. Noble Author, i. 282.]
Scotland, written by another hand. After he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London for divers miscarriages in his government, he made very great show of sanctity, and seemed not to omit any opportunity whereby he might employ his time religiously, as it well appears by a book that he then wrote, entitled, *A spiritual and most precious pearl, teaching all Men to love and embrace the Cross as a most sweet and necessary thing.* Lond. 1550, oct. 3 At that time, before, and after, he was much courted by John Calvin and Peter Martyr, as being the chief person that carried on the reformation. The former wrote to him the said protector, An Epistle of Godly Consolation, Oct. 22, 1549. 4 Writ before the time and knowledge of his trouble. Which epistle being delivered to him in the time of his trouble, was translated by him from French into English, Printed at Lond. 1550, oct. 5 The other (P. Martyr) wrote an epistle to him about the same time in the Lat. tongue; which being much pleasing to him, was by his desire translated into English by that noted zealot Tho. Norton. Printed 1556, in oct. 6 From which epistles it doth plainly appear what great respects (Calvin and Martyr) and their parties, had for him, and what indemn wishes and prayers they continually sent forth for his welfare and blessed proceedings in the reformation then and in hand. This great person, who was also Duke of Somerset, died on Tower-hill near London, by the stroke of the axe, 4 Jan., 22, in fifteen hundred fifty and two, which was the sixth year but where of K. Edw. 6, 7, and was buried "the church of St. Peter ad Vincula I cannot get "within the Tower of London, before tell. first". 8 The high altar, between the bodies of Q. Anne, Bolney and Q. Katharine Howard! 9 [A good head of him by Honbraken, and one in Holland's *Herologia*.

**Nicholas Udall**, whom Leland 10 stiles Odovalius, was born in Hampshire, and descended from those of his name, living sometimes at Wykeham in the said county, was admitted scholar of Corp. Ch. coll. 16 June 1520, aged fourteen or more, probationer fellow 3 Sept. 1524, being then bach. of arts, and two years after supplicated for the degree of master, but took it not at that time, being, as 'tis probable, denied, because he was then addicted to the opinions of Luther. Afterwards he obtained the mastership of Eaton school near Windsor, and proceeded in arts 1534, but in 1540-41, had like to have lost that place, as being suspected to be conscious to a robbery committed by two scholars of his school, who having stole images, plate, and other matters belonging to the college of Eaton, were with Udall examined 11 by his majesty's council in the beginning of March that year. What became of the matter I know not; sure 'tis, that our author Udall was "servant to Q. Katharine, Eve K. Hen. 8th's next wife, and was made canon of Windsor in the beginning of Edw. 6, and is stiled by a certain 12 author to be ' elegantissimus omnium bonarum literarum magister, & eum felicissimus intrepit.' He hath written, Flowers for Latin speaking, selected and gathered out of Terence, and the same translated into English, together with the Exposition, &c. newly corrected. When this was first printed I cannot tell. That edit. which I have seen, was printed at Lond. 1565, in oct. Which book being esteemed good in its time, and very useful for young scholars, Joh. 13 Leland and Tho. 14 Newton wrote verses in commendation of the book, but printed in their respective *Encomia's*, &c. Commentary on the *Aposthema* 15 of Erasmus.


**Comedies, Epistles, and divers Verses.** He also translated into English at the request of Q. Kathar. Parr, (1.) Paraphrase on the *Gospels* and the *Acts of the Apostles.* Lond. 1531, fol. written by Erasmus. (2.) Pet. Martyr's *Treatise*, where in he openly in the Univ. of Oxon, declared his whole and determinate Judgment concerning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper 17. Lond. in qu. And

3 As in the Papers of State, in the paper office at Whitehall.
4 Jo. Baleus ut sup. cent. 9, nu. 45.
5 [According to Tanner, in 1543, 1548, 1568, and 1875.]
6 In *Encomius*, p. 69.
8 [Wood must mean his translation of the *Aposthema* of Erasmus, which were printed by Groat in 1543. (Bodl. Soc. V. M. 214, Art.) and by Kingst. in 1864. (Bodl. Soc. N. 87, Line.) To this work Udall added 'certain annotations."
9 [An *Ineuvre or Treatise of Peter Martyr Urmill*, a *Florilegium*, the publique reader of dissolute in the universitie of Oxford wherein he openly declared his whole and determinate judgement concerning the sacrament of the Lord's supper in the anglic universitie. To the right honourable Sr. Will. Parre k. lord Parre, earle of Essex, marquess of Northampton, lord great chamberlyne of Englande, and knight of the most noble orde of the garde, Nicholas Udall wisheth grace and peace in Christ with beliefe, honour and long prosperity."* Imprinted at London by Robert Stoughton dwellinges within Ludgate at the signe of the Byshopes mitre for Nycola Udal. 4to. folios cx. *[Bodl. 4to. M. 64. Th.]*
(3.) The Tragedy of Popery, and other things, as Bale will tell you. When this our author Udall died, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that his memory is celebrated by polite verses, written by Joh. Leland, Joh. Parkhurst, and Tho. Newton of Cheshire, to which I refer the reader. I have seen the copy of a commission granted in the beginning of the year 1572, to one Katharine Yerbury, otherwise Udall, daughter of Nich. Udall of Penne in Somersetshire, giving her power to administer the goods, debts, and chattels, of him the said Nich. Udall lately deceased: Whether this Nich. Udall be the same with that was the writer, the reader is to judge.

[Udall drew up An Answer. to the Sixteen Articles of the Commons of Decoughire and Cornwall. MS. in the royal collection, 18 B xi. From the preface to this work, Tanner conjectures that he might have been a native of one of these two counties. In 1537, Sept. 27, he became vicar of Baintree, Essex, which he resigned in 1544, and in 1558 received the rectory of Calbourne in the isle of Wight. This, and the probingship of Windsor, to which he was appointed in the preceding year, were bestowed upon him for his share in the translation of Erasmus's Paraphrase on the four Gospels. Of this work Udall translated the Paraphrase on St. Luke, and that which he did beside was the digesting and placing the texts throughout all the Gospels, and the Acts (except the Gospel of St. Mark done by another) to the intent the reader might perceive, where and how the process and circumstance of the paraphrase answered to the text, and how it was joined with it.

None of Udall's dramatic pieces are now supposed to be in existence. But the following specimen from one of them has been preserved by Wilson in his Acte of Logike, Lond. 1567, 4to. (Bodl. S. 77, Art. Seld.)

An example of doubtful writing, whiche by reason of pointyng, maie haue double sense, and contrary meanyng, taken out of an enterlude made by Nicholas Udall.

Sweete maistresse, wheras I looke you nothing at all,
Regardying your richesse and substance chief of all,

For your personage, beautie, demeanour, and witte,
I commend me unto you newe a white,
Sorie to herhe reporte of your good welfare.
For (as I heare saie) suche your condicions are,
That ye be worthye favourable of no lying man.
To be abhorred of every honest man.
To be take for a woman enclined to vice;
Nothing at all to vertue giuyng her due price.
Wherefore concerning mariage, ye are thought
Suche a fine peragon, as her honest man bought.
And now by these presentes I doe you aduertise,
That I am minded to marrie you in no wise.
For your gooddes and substance I could be content
To take you as ye are.
Ye shall not be kept but in sorowe and care.
Ye shall in no wise liue at your own libertie;
Do and saie what ye lust ye shall never please me.
But when you are merrie I will be all sad:
When ye are sorie I will be very glad.
When ye seke your hartes ease, I will be vnkinde.
At no time in me shall you muche gentlenesse finde.
But all things contrary to your will and minde
Shall be done, otherwise I will not be behinde.
To speak, and as for all them, that would doe you wrong,
I will so helpe and maintein; ye shall not liue long.
Nor any foolishe dolte shall comber you but I,
I (who ere saie naie,) will sticke by you, till I die.
Thus good maistresse Custancie the lorde you saue and kepe,
From Roisterdoister whether I wake or slepe.
Who fauoureth you no lesse, ye maye be boide,
Then this letter purporteth whiche ye haue vnselde.

Sig. S. iiij.

The same extract as given in the note, shews the manner in which it was intended to be read.4

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3 [Swete maistresse, wheras I love you, nothing at all.
Regardyng your richesse and substance chief of all,
For your personage, beautie, demeanour and witte,
I commend me unto you never a white.
Sorie to hearre reporte of your good welfare.
For (as I here saye) suche your conditions are,
That ye be worthie favourable of no lying man.
To be abhorred of every honest man.
To be taken for a woman inclined to vice;
Nothing at all to vertue giving her due price.
Wherefore concerning marriage, ye are thought
Suche a fine peragon, as her honest man bought.
And now by these presentes I doe you aduertise,
That I am minded to marrie you: in no wise.
For your goodesse and substance: I could be content.
To take you as ye are.
Ye shall not be kept: but in sorowe and care.

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RALPH RADCLIFF was born of, and descended from, an ancient family of his name in Cheshire, received part of his academical education in this university, particularly, as I conceive, in Brazen-nose coll. about the time of its first foundation, but whether he took a degree it appears not. The genius of this person being strangely addicted to the instruction of youth, he obtained part of the Carmelite's house at Huchin or Hitchin in Hertfordshire, an. 1598, being about that time dissolved, wherein he not only opened a school, but framed out a lower room into a stage for his scholars to act Latin and English comedies, to the end that they might be emboldened for speaking and pronunciation. Which practice being used by them several years, his school was in great renown, he grew rich, and was had in much veneration in the neighbourhood. He had many tragedies, comedies, epistles, orations, &c. lying by him in the time of K. Edw. 6, which, as he would often tell his friends, but would never publish till he had remained by him 9 years: and whether they were ever published, 'I cannot yet learn. The titles of some of his labours were these, Dives and Lazarus, a Comedy. Patient Giseld, Com. Friendship of Titus and Gisippus, Com. Chaucer's Meliebe, Com. Job's Afflictions, Trag. Delivery of Susanna from the Elders. The Burning of Sodom. Pugna nominis & verbi. De puerorum institutione. Epitome ad Tyrone. Epigrammata, &c. With other things which may be seen in Baleus, who further tells us, that he was in great renown at Huchin in fifteen hundred fifty and three. He lived several years after, died, and was buried there, but when, I cannot yet learn. One or more of his descendants (for he was married and had issue) were knights, particularly sir Edw. Radcliff of Hitchin, living in the time of K. James 1.

These 'other things' here mentioned should, without doubt, be noticed in these Athenæ; since Bale declares that he himself saw them in the author's study. They are,

2. The Fall of Jonas, Trag.
3. The Fortitude of Judith, Trag.
4. Congratulation on the Peace between Henry VIII. and Francis King of France. This must have been the peace concluded in 1546, at Campe, a few months only before Henry's decease.
5. Tractatus de naturali, artificiali et novissima memoria.

Bale supposes our author to have written other treatises, and to be living ' sub Antichristi tyrannide,' when he wrote his life.]

JOHN RHESE of Ap RISE, or PRISE, or PRISEUS, so many ways I find him written by authors, was born of a gentry and ancient family in Wales, but in what county is yet uncertain, or in what house in Oxon educated, unless in the ancient hostel called Broadgate's (now Pembroke coll.) wherein several of both his names and time have studied. Among them was John Priscus, of the civil law, who in the year 1530 supplicated for the degree of bac. of can. law, and two years after John ap Rice, a secular chaplain, was admitted to the same degree, which probably may be the same with John. Price of the civil law. Further also I find, that in 1523, one John Priscus of All-souls coll. was admitted bach. of the civil law, and that he died 1534. In 1534, occurs another Joh. Price (of Broadgate's-hall I think) who was admitted bach. of the civil law without any title added to it, which perhaps may be the author that I am further to mention; who being encouraged in his studies by William earl of Pembroke, made great advances therein, especially as to the histories and antiquities of his own country. In 1546, March 2, he, with many others, received the knighthood from the hands of Edward lord protector of England. About which time our author observing the great and manifold errors which were made by Pol. Virgin in his Historia Anglice Libri 27, wherein many things redounded to the dishonour of the British nation; he thereupon published.

[It is well known that Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, and afterwards duke of Somerset, became protector on the accession of Edward VI. who succeeded his father Henry VIII. Now Henry is generally known to have died in 1547. This date therefore of 1546 appears a palpable blunder. But Henry VIII. died in January, 1547, and according to the old foolish way of beginning the year; and these knights were, I suppose, created in March, 1546.]
I have also seen a Welsh Almanack, printed in the reign of K. Henry the 8th, but whether writ by Sr. John Prize, or William Salisbury, I do not remember, for I have lent my book long since, which perhaps is the only copy extant, and cannot yet recover it. But it was by either of them two, Humphreys.

Wood might have added a treatise Of the Restitution of the Coyn. This was written in 1553, and dedicated to queen Mary. It commences, 'I for as much as ye loving and moste obedyent subjectes, moste godly and moste vertuous christen princes, doo expecte all goodnes and prosperiteye to come vnto theim with ye moste fortunate regiue, amongst many other thynge that they truste to have reformation of, the cheyfely hope for restitution of ye grace of coyne, to the former purenes and integryte.' This is preserved in MS. in the library of New college, (Arch. MSS. No. 317, 3) is written on paper, in folio, and contains thirty pages. I am indebted to the rev. T. Penrose, fellow and librarian of that society, for pointing out this curious MS. to my notice.

WILLIAM THOMAS, a Welsh man born, or at least of Welsh extract, was educated in all kind of learning fit for a gentleman, but what degree he took I know not. One of both his names was admitted bache of the canon law, in the beginning of Dec. 1529, but whether the same I dare not yet affirm. In 1544, he was constrained by some misfortune to abandon the place of his nativity, and in Feb. 1546, when the news of the death of king Hen. 8 came into Italy, he was at Bologna la Grassa, where being in the company of several gentlemen, he entered into discourse in defence of the said king, whose honour there had been wrongfully touch'd. Which discourse he afterwards drew up by way of dialogue, directing it to Pietro Aretino the well known Thucian poet, as famous for his satyrical wit, as infamous for his life and death. Afterwards, if not before, he lived at Padoua, where he gathered many materials for his Italian Dictionary and Grammar; and in 1549, I meet with him returned to London, where he wrote his short, but methodical History of Italy. About that time his name being highly fam'd for his travels through France and Italy, his knowledge in several of the modern tongues, and in other sorts of learning, he was made clerk of the council to K. Edw. 6, Apr. 19, 1549; soon after, in reward of his attendance, the pre-
bend of Canterbury in Aula, (latly convey'd to the crown) and the personage of Presthend in South Wales, were by the king given to him; but upon the king's death, falling into the dis-
pleasure of Q. Mary, and so consequently de-
priv'd of his place, and all hopes of other em-
ployment in the court; he thereupon desig-
ned her murder, (one saith) that the design was against
Steph. Gardiner bishop of Winchester) for which he
was sent prisoner to the Tower of London, on
the 20th of Feb. 1555, in the company of Will.
Winter, and sir Nich. Throckmorton, committed
to that place also. On the 26th of the same
month, being much conscious to himself that
he should suffer a shameful death, he endeavou'ed
to make away with himself, by thrusting a knife
into his body under his paps, but the wound did
not prove mortal. On the 9th of May 1554, he
was arraigned and condemned at the Guildhall in
London, and on the 18th of the same month he
was drawn from the Tower to Tyburn; where after
he had made a speech in defence of himself, he told
the company that he died for his country. He was a
man of a hot fiery spirit, had suck'd in damnable
principles, by his frequent conversation with
Christoph. Goodman, that violent enmity to the
rule of worshipping out of more misguided zeal,
than true religion and wisdom. This Will.
Thomas hath written,

The History of Italy: a book exceeding profit-
able to be ready, because it increaseth the estate of
many and divers commonwealths, how they have
been, and now are governed. Lond. 1561, qu. dedic.
to John earl of Warwick, by an epistle dated Sept.
20, 1549.

vouyng to get a spiritual benefit to himself, and thereby
to defend the clergy of the living appropriated to them;
a great disannomous and just cause in those days. For
he made means to obtain to himself a very good prebend
of St. Paul's, called Cantrels, of 34d, and better, in the king's
books. He set the council upon bishop Ridley, not long
after his coming to that bishopric, to join with one Layton,
the present prebendary, to make an alienation of it to
Thomas and his heirs. But Ridley would not yield. Yet
the council were so importunate with him, that they made
him promise, that when it next fell void, he should acquiesce
the king therewith, before he disposed of it; on purpose,
I suppose, that they might then presently beg it of the
king for Thomas. In the year 1557, Layton the prebendary
died, and Thomas knowing Ridley's mind, that he would
not bestowed the prebend upon him (which indeed he in-
tended for his chaplain Grindal) procured letters from
some of the council, that Ridley should not collate to it,
because the king would make use of it, for his stables.
That so, as it seems, Thomas getting some office in
the stables, might thereby twist in himself to the enjoyment of
the prebend. Exemplification Memoriai, iii. 176.)

1 Ant. Harmet, p. 159.
2 [Ibid. in Bal. p. 116, inter cent. 12 & 13.
3 [He is not to be depended upon in all the wries, for he
affirms that queen Anne Bullen was guilty of incest with
her brother, and too familiar with the others who were ex-
ecuted with her, and farther says 'her liberal life were too
shameful to rehearse.' See Strype's Ecl. Memor. iii. 176.]

4 This is the third edition of this really excellent book,
printed in that year, (1519,) by Berbelet. 4to. (Bodl. R. 31.
I

Principal Rules of the Italian Grammar, with a
Dictionary for the better understanding of Hoceeve,
Petrarche, and Dante. Lond. 1550, [1561], 1567,
qu. [Bodl. T. 6. Art. 3.]

Le Peregryne. Written at Bologna la Grassa.
'Tis a MS. in Bodl. Lib. qu. D. 23. Th. [now
Bodl. 53] fol. 71. The beginning of it is, ' Con-
strained by misfortune to habandon the place
of my Nativity,' &c. In the title page are these
verses,

' He that dyeth with honour, liveth for ever;
And the defamed dead, recovereth never?'

This book called Le Peregryne is about to be
translated into Lat. with a design to be remitted
in the third tome of Eugueillus, collected by Edw.
Brown of Christ's college in Cambridge. [2]

Common Place of State. Written for the use
of king Edw. 6, wherein 'tis discoursed whether it
be expedient to vary with the time; with some
other writings, which I once saw in the Cottonian
library under Vespasian's head, D. 18. The
" Reform. vol. 2, p. 13) calls, A discourse of
" setting the Nation in Peace, and Expedients in
" order to it," with other matters relating to Will,
Thomas, I did formerly communicate to H. Foules,
when he was gathering materials for an History of the
Ranish Treasors, not dreaming then that I

Jur.) The third edition was 4to. 1593, with cuts. Herbert,
Typ. Antig. 851.

[1 A copy also in the Cotton MSS. Vesp. D. xvi. That
in the Bodleian is now marked Bodl. 53, and commences at
fol. 71. On the last leaf (fol. 102) is the dedication tox Mr.
Peter Arctyne the right natural poet.]
should afterwards make use of them, as I have done now. I am verily persuaded, that there are in being other books of this W. Thomas, either public, or in MS. in private hands, which time may hereafter produce. So that now I shall only say, that he suffer'd death at Tyburn before-mentioned, by hanging, drawing, and quartering, May 18, in fifteen hundred fifty and four, leaving then behind him the character, by some, of a person of good parts. What became of his quarters I know not.

[In the Cotton MSS. (Vespas. D. xviii.) are several of Thomas's productions, written for the use of K. Edward VI.]

1. Whether it be expedient to vary with time?
2. What prince's amity is best?
3. Whether it be for the commonwealth, that the power be in the nobility, or in the commonality?
4. Two letters to Edw. VI. touching the reformation of coin.
5. His opinion touching the realm within itself.
6. Thomas's Deposition in the cause of Hen. VII.'s divorce with Q. Catherine. To these we must add.
7. Josaphat Barbaro, a Venetian, his two voyages into Tana and Persia, translated by W. Thomas, and dedicated to Edw. VI.
8. Of the Vanitee of this World, dedicated to the lady Anne Herbert, of Wilton. Printed by Berthelet, 8vo. 1549, and not known to Herbert.
9. An Argument wherein the apparel of Women is both reproved and defended: being a translation of Cato's speech, and L. Valerius's answer out of the fourth decade of Livy. Lond. 1551; 12mo. (Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 710.)
10. The Laws of republicks.

THOMAS SWINERTON was descended from an ancient family of his name living in Staffordshire, but whether born in that county I cannot tell, and educated partly in Cambridge, but mostly in Oxon, in all good arts, and in the tongues. Afterwards taking holy orders, he began to see the light of the gospel, whereon Sir Tho. More was made lord chancellor of England, in whose time many heresies, as they were then called, were imprisond and brought into trouble. Whereupon being resolved to gain what proselytes he could to his religion, he changed his name to Joh. Roberts, and under that name he not only taught God's word in several places, chiefly at Ipswich in Suffolk, and Sandwich in Kent, but also published and translated several things, as A muster of Schismatic Bishops, otherwise naming themselves Popes. Printed in oct. [by Byddell.]

The Plots of Papists, entitled by a certain author De Papicorum suis eris.
And translated into English, The History of the Life of Hildebrand called Gregory the 7th; written in Latin by Beno a cardinal; [printed by De Worde, 4to. 1533, and 12mo. the same year. Bodl. 8vo. J. 60. Linc.] and also, The Life of Hen. 4, Emperor of Rome and Almaine. Which Henry was imprisond and deposed by the said pope. Both these translations were printed in oct, and much valued in the time when they were made extant. When Q. Mary came to the crown, and religion thereupon altered, our author Tho. Swinerton fled beyond the seas, but being over-taken with a certain distemper at Emden in East Friesland in fifteen hundred fifty and four, died, and was there buried the same year, to the great reluctancy of all those exile that were there, and in those parts.

JOHN HOPER or HOOPER, noted to posterity for his manifold and painful suffering of death for the protestant cause, received his first breath in Somersetshire, and his academical education in Oxon, but in what house there, unless in that of Merton, I cannot yet tell. He had an uncle or near kinsman of both his names, who was born in the dioc. of Wells, made master-fellow of that house in the year 1513, and this Joh. Hooper, whom we are further to mention, being sent to the university the year following, might probably be put under his tuition in the said coll. or at least in St. Alban's hall, of which he was then (notwithstanding fellow of Merton coll.) principal. But these matters remaining yet uncertain, I shall proceed to what is extant on record. In the latter end therefore of 1518, he was admitted bach of arts, which was the highest degree he took in this university, and about the same time compleated it by determination. What became of him afterwards I cannot justly say. Howbeit there is not wanting an author who reports that he was of the number of Cisternians, commonly called White Monks, and had so continued for some years. Which report I presume is true, because in all my searchs I cannot find him a curate, vicar, or parson. But so it was, that he being weary of that order, he left it, and repairing to Oxon, was, as the R. catholices say, infected with Lutheranism by books brought from Germany; and in short time became a thorow-pac'd protestant, if not worse, as they further add. In the year 1539, or thereabouts, at which time the statute of Six Articles came forth, he left what he had, and got himself into the service of sir John Arundel, a very catholic knigh, (afterwards put to death with the protector, by the dudge of North-
umberland in K. Edward's days) and was his chaplain and steward of his house. But being discovered by him to be a protestant, he was forced to leave that harbour, and to go into France; where staying for some time in dislike of many matters there, he returned into England, and lived with a gentleman called Steinlow. But at length his living with him being known, he was sought after to be apprehended. Whereupon he put on a mariner's habit, made himself master of a boat and went into Ireland, and from thence took a larger journey into Switzerland, where he became acquainted with Bullinger, scholar and successor of Zuinglius's chair, first at Basel, and afterward at Zurich, where also, by his counsel and doctrine, he married a wife which was a Burgundian, and applied very studiously the Hebrew tongue. When K. Edw. 6 came to the crown, he returned soon after into England, and settling for a time in London, preached to the people there very frequently, and sometimes against pluralities. In 1549 he became an accuser of bishop Bonner, when he was to be deprived of his bishoprick, which made him fare the worse when Q. Mary came to the crown. "On July 3," 1550, he, by the help of his former master sir Joh. Arundel, who could do all at that time with the earl of Warwick (afterwards duke of Northumberland), was the annointed and elected bishop of Gloucester; but when he should come to be consecrated or invested by Dr. Cranmer arch. of Canterbury, and Rydley B. of London, (who maligned him for his worse than Calvinistical principles) they would not do it, except he would conform himself in all points to them, both in apparel and opinions, but he obstinately refusing a rochet, was thereupon confined to custody. At length by the earl of Warwick's intercession to Cranmer, and the king's letters to dispense with those matters and ceremonies (which J. Fox usually calls trifles and superstitions) he was consecrated bishop of the said see, March 8, 1550. At which time (as 'tis said) Hoper, after much hanging off did take the oath of supremacy; and afterward when he preached at court, he did once for formality sake appear in a shymar, with a white linen rochet under it, but much ashamed at the strangeness thereof as Fox saith. "For these "reasons Dr. Heylin calls him the first non-con- "formist to the church of England." Being settled in the see of Gloucester, which was looked upon as a poor pittance for so great a clerk, who had suffered so much for the cause, the earl of Warwick got for him another bishoprick much better than the former, called Worcester; of which place being declared bishop, May 20, Edw. 6, Don. 1552, (the bishop thereof, N. Heath, being then a prisoner in the Fleet) had liberty then given to him to keep it in commendam with Gloucester. While he was bishop he preached often, visited his dioceses, kept good hospitality for the poorer sort of people, and was beloved by many. But when Q. Mary began to reign, which was in July 1553, he was persecuted and in the latter end of August, and on the first of Sept. following was committed prisoner to the Fleet; where remaining some months, was at length examined several times, and required to recant his opinions. But standing constant and resolute to them, was condemned first to be burnt in Jan. 1554, and then in Feb. following was degraded. The next day he was conducted towards Glo- cester, where being arrived, he suffered death soon after with great courage. He was a person of good parts, well vers'd in the Greek and Hebrew tongues, a tolerable philosopher, but a better theologian, had not his principles been too rigid and dissenting from the English church, as ap- pointed by K. Edw. 6. His writings are mostly these,


[9] [The original order for burning him is preserved in the Cotton library. Cleop. E. v. 380.]

[10] [In this dedication he prophesies that one chief benefit arising from the duke's victory will be, 'that the unying godly begun, may take a gracious and blessed succees, thild amite and frendshippe restoyed that God by the creation of the world, appoynted to be in that one reina and lend decayed fro all the world by imparrying of the sea, by natural discretion of parentage and blinde, one in langagye and speche, in form and proportion of personage one, one in manner and condition of lying; and thecuration of all discord and hatred banyshyd, that the good Scottishe Englishman may concesse and do the same at hom, that he doole in forese and strange countrie, calling an Englishman man all wayes his compaigner and staidus to do hym pleasure before any other nation of the world.' He continues, 't is aperid in this batell where as God usid youre grace as a meany to youre immortal renowne to opayne a glorious and celestiall victoye against his enemies and youres, that were not only mache and equall in forse with youre armacy, but also treble or, at the less, doble, as strangers report, in number at the fist onset. A gracious and good begining at the first breast of youre graces godly vocation unto so highe houer, not only to defend the kynges mainestis moost noble person and the realme, but also to better and perfet the crowne if God will in reconcil-ing the unnatural and ungodly hatred between two members of one body, which of right and office, shulde be (as the right hand and the leftie) in peace and amite to resist and withstand the force of all strange and foren assultes and violenc.]" Sign. A, III, and A, IV.

"Answers to certain Queries concerning the "Abuses of the Mass. In the collection of re-
cords at the end of Dr. Burnet's History of the "Reformation, numb. 25, temp. Edward 6."

A godly Confession and Protestation of the Christian Faith, wherein is declared what a Christian Man is bound to believe of God, his King, his Neighbour, and himself. Lond. 1550, oct. [Bodl. H. 75. Th.]

Humbly to be read in the Time of the Pestilence, and a most present Remedy for the same. Print. 1583, qu.


Exhortation to Patience, sent to his wife Anne. See there, in Fox, under the year 1555.

Certain Sentences written in Prison. Lond. 1559, oct.

Speech at his Death.

An Apology against the untrue and slanderous Report made of him, that he should be a Maintainer and Encourager of such that cursed the Queen's Highness, that then was, Queen Mary, &c. Lond. 1562, oct. To which are added two or three of his letters written in prison.

Conformable Expositions on the 23rd, 62d, 73d, and 77th Psalms. Lond. 1580, qu.

Cantiadious to the 15th Chap. to the Romans. [Worcester, 1551.] Lond. 1585.

Twelve Lectures upon the Creed. Lond. 1581, oct.

Confession of the Christian Faith, containing 100 Articles, according to the Order of the Creed of the Apostles. Lond. 1581, oct. [Bodl. B. 171. Th.] 1584, qu. [and 8vo. Bodl. H. 78. Th. and in 1613.] Annexed to John Baker's Lectures on the Creed. These 100 articles were before printed, six in 1550, in oct.


With other things which I have not yet seen, the trite or slender titles of which, you may see in Bales 1. He also trans-
lated from Lat. into English, Tertullian's second Book to his Wife, concerning the Choice of a Husband or Wife. Lond. 1550, oct. and perhaps other things. At length he suffered death in the flames near to the college of priests in the city of Glo-
cester, on Saturday the ninth of Febr. in fifteen hundred fifty and four, (1 and 2 of Philip and Mary) being then near sixty years of age, and much lamented by those that pretended to refor-
mation.

[There is an excellent mezzotinto portrait of Hoper by Houston, 4to. in Rolls Lives of the Reformers.]

EDWARD WOTTON, son of Rich. Wotton, superior beadle of divinity of this university of Oxon, by Margaret his wife, was born within the city of Oxon, particularly, as I conceive, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, wherein his father lived, and had houses in Catst

De differentiis Animalium, lib. 10, Par. 1552, fol. [Bodl. P. 2. 11. Med.] By the publishing of which he obtained a famous name among learned men, especially with Mich. Neander, who 1 saith that no author hath written of animals more learned and elegant than Wottonus 2. See more in

1 [The Exposition on the 23rd Psalm was printed in 1562. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 411.]


3 [He wrote also a book in Latin for the doctrine of the Lord's supper, and another against the mass, and a third against the corporeal presence; and lastly, another, being a discourse showing the right way for the finding out false doctrine and avoiding it. It is intituled in my MS. thus, Joannis Hoperi Angli, super episcol Wigornensis et Glo-
cestrensis, De vera ratione incinendi et fugiendi falsae Doctrine, brevi syntagmo. This was designed by the au-

Vol. I.
Thom. Monafet, under the year 1590. What other things the said Wotton hath published, I know not, nor any thing else of him, or his, only (1.) That he dying Octob. 5, in fifteen hundred fifty and five, in the climacteriacal year of his age, (65) was buried in St. Albans’s church in Woodstreet, in the city of London. (2.) That Katherine his widow dying Dec. 4, 1558, was buried by him, and both had a stone, with an inscription thereon, laid over their graves. But that part of it which remained an hundred years after, was totally consumed in the grand conflagration of London, an. 1606. (3.) That he is much celebrated by the antiquarian poet John Leland, under the name of Edwardus Ododunns. (4.) That among the children he left behind him, (for he had a numerous issue) Brian Wotton, LL. D. bach. and fellow of New coll. was one, who bequeathed his body to be buried in the yard belonging to St. Alban’s church before-mention’d. Another was called Hen. Wotton, first a student of Ch. Ch. and afterwards prector of the university, Greek reader, and fellow of Corp. Chr. coll. who proceeding in the faculty of physic, an. 1567, became afterwards famous for the practice thereof.

NICHOLAS RYDLEY was born of an ancient and gentle family at Willymoundswyke in Northumberland, educated in grammatical learning at Newcastle upon Tyne, in academical at Cambridge, till he was bach. of arts. Afterwards going to Oxon, he was elected into one of Waltham’s fellowships of University coll. 13 Apr. 1591. Which place he keep’d but a little while (and therefore the members of that house can hardly lay claim to him) he return’d to Cambridge, where he became D. of D. and master of Pembroke-hall. He spent some time at Paris in the Sorbonne, among the doctors there. After was made by archbishop Cranmer vicar of Home, and prebend of Canterbury. Afterwards he was made chaplain to K. Ed. 6, prebendary of Westminster, and at length through Rochester (the temporalties of which were restored to him 27 Sept. 1547,) became bishop of London 1549. He was a person small in stature, but great in learning, and profoundly read in divinity, * quo viro ’ (as one who knew him saith) ’ nihil integritus, & omnibus egregiis dotibus ornatus, Anglia nostra multis liisse retro seculis habitu,’ &c. “ For his piety, learning and solid judgment, the ablest man of all that advanced the reformation (saith Bp. Burnet.) Among several things that he wrote, were these, 

"Treatize concerning Images, not to be set up, nor worshipped, in Churches. Written in the time of K. E. 6.

"Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass.


"A Letter setting forth the Sins of the Time (1551) in the collection of records at the end of the said History of the Reformation, part ii. "lib. i."


Certain godly and comfortable Conferences between him and Mr. Hugh Latimer, during the Time of their Imprisonment. Lond. 1555, 56, [Bodd. 8vo. N. 99. Line.] and 74, in oct.

"Memoriales of Archbp. Cranmer, lib. 3, cap. 11, p. 343, says, Rydley wrote several things while he was in prison, 1554, as De abominacionibus Sedis Romanae & Pontificum Romano-rum, &c. See there;"

"A Friendly Farewell, written during his Imprisonment at Oxford, unto all his true Lovers, a little before his Death. Lond. 1559, oct.

A piteous Lamentation of the miserable State of the Church of England, in the Time of the late Revolt from the Gospel. Lond. in oct.

A Comparison between the comfortable Doctrine of the Gospel and the Traditions of Popish Religion. Printed with the former.


Treatise of the Blessed Sacrament, ‘ penna’d by him a little before his death. ’ The beginning

"Pat. 1. Ed. 6. p. 1."


by the author to Edward the Sixth, and printed in a very splendid manner by Michael Vascosanuus. Prefixed are some Greek verses in commendation of the author, signed

[95]
of which is ‘Many things confound the weak memory,’ &c. ‘printed Lond. 1674, oct. with ‘Latynier’s Conferences,’ and’ publish’d again with the former tract, Oxon. 1688, qu. by the afore-
said person, from an original MS. to which he added, A Letter written by Mr. Jo. Bradford the
Martyr, never before printed 8.

Letter of Reconciliation written to Bishop Hooper, Lond. 1639, qu. published by Sam. Johnson, au-
thor of the Short Account of the Life of Julian the Apostate. Lond. 1682, oct. He the said Dr.
Rydley had a hand also in compiling of the Com-
mon Prayer-Book, now in use among us, as also
disputations, arguments, communications, and con-
fessions about matters of religion, in the book of
Acts and Monuments of the Church, written by
Joh. Fox. In which book under the years 1554, and
55, you may see a full account of his sufferings,
and afterwards of his burning near Baling
coll. Oxon, on the 10 Oct. in fifteen hundred fifty
and five, which was the second and third years of
K. Philip and qu. Mary.

JOHN PHILPOT, son of sir Pet. Philpot knight
of the bath, and twice sheriff of Hamp-
shire, was born at Compton in that county, edu-
cated in grammaticals in Wykeham’s near Win-
chester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of
New coll. in the year 1534, had a civilian’s place
there, and took (as ‘his said’) the degree of bach.
of the laws, but whether in this university, it ap-
pears not in the registers thereof. However, he
was then esteemed a good civilian, and admirably
well skill’d in the Greek and Hebrew tongues. In
1541, his fellowship became void because of ab-
sence, being then (I presume) in his travels in
Italy. After his return, retiring to Winche-
ster, he read lectures in the cathedral there on
the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans: which, tho’
they were done gratis, were not acceptable to
the Catholic clergy or citizens of that place. In
the time of Ed. 6, he became archdeacon of Win-
chester in the place of one Will. Bolen, who suc-
ceeded Rich. Fates upon his resignation an. 1529.

[Another edition was printed at London in the same
year, with a preface by the learned Henry Wharton. To
this was added, 1. The Disputation held at Cambridge before
the king’s commissioners, June 30, 1549, wherein bishop Doctor
Ridley moderated. 2. Bishop Ridley’s Answer to the three Propositions
proposed to him in the Disputation at Oxford, April 12,
1554. 3. Extracts from bishop Poyntz’s Diatribes, 4to,
Bodl. C. 11. 11. Line.]

[The Bodleian copy (C. 9. 5. Line) is dated Lond.
1608.]

[He was admitted to New college Jan. 27, 1534, and
took the degree of bachelor of laws. MS. List of the persons
educated at New College, Oxford. Bodl. MS. Rawl. Misc. 190,
fol. 55, where he is termed, ‘Connaunt Martyr pro verbo
Dei, regemante Maria regina.’]

[1555, 21 Juili. A Letter to Mr. Philpot archdeacon of
Winton willing him to demain himself towards to the Bp.
as he ought, and further not make his visitation in time of
harvest. MS. Regist. of Council B. Edw VI. KENNET.]

In 1555, he let drop certain passages in a convos-
cation of the clergy savouring of heresy, as ‘twas then (temp. Maria) accounted. Whereupon be-
ing imprison’d, he was, after an year and a half’s
confinement, examined in points of faith by the
bishop of London, [Bonner] and his assistants;
who finding him obstinate in his opinions, and
past all recantation, was by them condemned to
be burn’d. He hath written,

Epiplota Hebraica, lib. 1.

De proprietate lingurarum, lib. 1.

An Apology for spitting upon an Arion, with an
invective against the Arians, and an Admo-
nition to all that be faithful in Christ to bereave
of, and of other late sprung Heresies. Printed
at London in 3 sheets in oct. [and in 4to. 1559]
at the end of The Examinations of John Philpot,
&c. which examinations were afterwards remitted
by John Fox into the book of Acts and Mon. of
the Church, &c. but not the apology.

[See the said book of John
Fox, under the
year 1555.

Exhortation to his Sister.

Oration. The beginning of which is, ‘It ys
a lamentable thing to behold at this present
in England, the faithless departure both of men and
women, ’ &c. This is in MS. in Bodley’s library qu. D. 23. Th. [now Bodl. 53.] bound with John
Bradford’s (the martyr) Treatise of Proclamation,
with an Answer to certain Enumerations calumniou-
ly gather’d of one to slander God’s Truth. MS. The
said John Philpot hath also translated into En-
lish, (1) Calvin’s Homilies. (2) Chrysostome a-
gainst Heresies; with other things which I have
not yet seen. He suffered death in Smithfield
by burning, on the 18th of Decemb. in fifteen
hundred fifty and five. See his story in Joh.
Fox before-mentioned, under the year 1555, and
Rob. Parsons his answer to it in the third part of
a treatise entit. Of three Conversions of England,
&c. printed 1604, chap. 16, p. 260, 267, &c. and
elsewhere. In the archdeaconry of Winchester,
succeeded Mr. Philpote, one Steph. Cheston, LL.
bach, prebendary of the same place, who dying
1571. Dr. John. Stiden preb. of the said church
of Winton also succeeded.

[1 It seems that these were prepared for the press, as
they were licensed to Owen Rogers in 1560. Herbert, Typ.
Antiq. 897.]

[He confessed that he penned and set forth Vera Ex-
positio Disputationum, inquit, unde D. Morie regne
Ang. &c. in Synode Ercbaniticae, Londini, in conatu regni at
16 Octob. anno 1553. Printed in Latine at Rome, 1554, and

To his translations may be added Cælius Secundus Curio,
his Defense of th’old and owenent authority of Christ’s
Church. MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 C. ix.]
COTTISFORDE or Cottsforde has escaped the researches of Wood, probably from his never having seen the publication in which the author speaks of his connection with Oxford. He was born at Winchester, and educated first, it would seem, in this university, and then at Cambridge, where he became master of arts. In 1544, June 9, he was presented to the vicarage of Littlebury, Essex. In 1547, he was appointed a royal commissioner to visit the dioceses of Sarum, Exeter, Bath, Bristol, and Colchester. On the 20th of May 1553, he was promoted to the rectory of St. Martin Ludgate, London, and on the 10th of July in the same year, to the prebend of Absthorpe, in the church of York.

At the commencement of Mary's persecutions he was deprived of his preferments, and compelled to fly from his native country. This he notices in one of his works, where he speaks of himself as one of those 'suffering grievous exyle, dispatched of our lyncings, forsaken of our kyndfolke, and out of the queene's fueoure.' It appears from the same book that he took refuge, first at Copenhagen, and lastly at Geneva, in 1555. He died in the same year at Francfort, and was buried in that town.

Cottsforde has written,
1. An Exhortation to Communicants.
2. Address to the Sick and Dying.
5. Against the Anabaptists.
6. Answer to their (the Anabaptists') Arguments and Reasons.
7. Against secret Contracts.
9. Pious Prayers for every Day in the Week.
10. The Copy of an Epistle written from Copyn hanen in Denmarke unto an Englishye Merchant dwelling at Wyndeche in Englande. This is dated Feb. 3, 1553.
11. An Epistle written to a good Lady, for the Comfort of a Friend of hers, wherein the notions Erroure now received by the Anabaptistes is confuted, and the Syyne agaynst the Holy Goste playndly declared.

[In his Epistle to an English Merchant, p. 66, he returns thanks to the merchant, as he says, 'for your lyberal gyltes and charitabile exhibitio[n] I received from you when I was a student at Oxfore.'] Now he would scarcely have stood in need of an exhibition, after he finished his education at Cambridge, where he took two degrees.]

[1] Bale De Scripturibus, cent. ix. 63.]
[6] [Confession of the faith of Huldreich Zwinglius, Sign. A. iv. b.]
[7] [Bale, cent. ix. 63.]

12. The Prayer of Daniel turned into Metre and applied vnto our Tyrme.

[These three last are appended to,
13. The Accompt, Rekenynge and Confession of the Faith of Huldric Zwinglius, Bishop of Zuryk, the chief Towne of Helvetia, sent vnto Charles the Fyfe, noble Emperour of Rome, holding a Counsel with the most noble Princes, Estates and learned Men of Germany assembled together at Aushburg, 1530, in the month of July, &c. Translated out of Latyn by Thomas Cottsforde, and imprinted at Geneva. In April, 1555, (Bodl. 8vo. W. 85. Th.)

He also translated from the Dutch into English,

Johannes a Lasco, Of the Discipline of the Church.

16. 'Differentiam Christi et Dei Meusim'.

Cottsforde's translation of Daniel's Prayer has an evident relation to the situation of the reformers, as the following extract, which is quite sufficient for a specimen of his poetry, will show:

Now thin (O Lorde) lyd not thy face, 
Oh heare thy servaunts crye! 
Beholde thyne house somtyme ful ryche, 
Howe wast it doth now lye.

Thy truth is fled, thy focke fast boldly, 
As shpe led to be slaye;
Thy foes prenayle and prosper muche, 
Though myschefe they maynayyne.

And wlt not thou thy foes confoud, 
That thus thy workes reprove? 
At least, yet for thy name's sake 
Their vile intents remove. 
For why? As for our owne desertes 
We can no suche thyngye have; 
It is for thy great mericies sake, 
That we suche thyngyes do craue.]

ROBERT ALDRICH, or ALDRISIUS as some call him, was born at Burnham in Bucks, educated in grammar learning in Eaton school, elected scholar of King's coll. in Cambridge in the year 1507, where he took the degrees in arts, and about that time was stiled by Erasmus in a certain epistle, 'blinde eloquentia juvencis.' Afterwards he became proctor of the said university,

[This was licensed to John Ade, as a ballad, in 1599 or 1570. Riston, Bibliographia Poetica, 8vo. 1602, 174.]
[This was translated and printed at Zurich in 1538 and 1548, but by some other hand. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 711.]
[Herbert, Typ. Antiq. p. 1571.]
[Bale, ut supra.]
[In 1595 according to Hatcher; Cat. of Fellows of King's Coll. Hereyn's transcript in Bodley, page 24. MS. Hask. B. 276.]
schoolmaster of Eaton, fellow of the college there, and at length provost. In 1529, he retired to Oxon, where he was incorporated bach. of div. as he had stood at Cambridge, and soon after performing his exercise for the degree of doctor in that faculty, he was licensed to proceed in April 1530. Which degree being completed by standing in the act, which was shortly after celebrated, is the reason why I put him in these Athenae Oxon. About the same time there was made archdeacon of Colechester, and in 1534, May 7, he was installed canons of Windsor, and in the same year constituted registry of the most noble Order of the Garter. In 1537, Jul. 18, he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, in the place of John Kyte deceased, from which time to that of his death, though there were many changes in the church and state, yet he ran through all, and so consequently complied with them. His works are many, but all that I have seen, are only these, Epistolae ad Gul. Horumannum. The beginning of which is 'Suscipies Horumane tu, &c. Tis written in Lat. verse, and is resummed into the book called Antisticosus?, mention'd in Will. Horman among these writers, under the year 1535, [col. 78.]

[Whilst he held this office he translated from the old French into Latin, the Registrum Ordinis Chartouenae, usually called the black book from its being bound in black velvet. This was afterwards printed by John Anstis, esq. in two volumes folio, Lond. 1724. The editor is very severe on Aldrich, because he wrote in a more polished Latin style, than the rough terms of the original seem to warrant. He accuses him too of a variety of inaccuracies, and supposes that he possessed more credulity than real knowledge. To this Latin translation, Aldrich prefixed what Anstis terms 'a tedious, romantic preface, in a fustian style, that hath more smack than fire,' containing his history of the institution of this order. Aldrich's errors, perhaps, may deserve reprehension, but the charge brought against his Latin, will not prove of any disservice to his literary charactor, if its only fault be that of being too refined and correct.]

7 Fr. Godwin in Can. de praest, Angl. int. episc. Carleol. [See the patents in Rymer's Feder. xiv. 583.]


Epigrammata variis, and certain matters against Rob. Whittington.

"Several Resolutions concerning the Sacraments.

"He hath also written, Resolutions of some Questions relating to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tending to the reformation of the church, begun by king Hen. 8. As also, Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass.

"See in the collection of records, numb. 95, at the end of Dr. Burnet's 5d vol. of the Reforma-
tion of the Church of England, Temp. Edw. ward 6." He gave way to fate at Horn Castle in Lincolnshire (where was then a house belonging to the bishop of Carlisle) on the fifth day of March, in fifteen hundred and fifty five, and was, as I suppose, buried there. John Leland the an-
tiquarian poet was his familiar acquaintance, and therefore having had experience of his most ad-
mirable parts and learning, did, not without just descent, commend them to posterity in his Encomia Trophon, &c. illustrium aliquid & eruditorum in Anglia eivorum, &c. to which I refer the reader.

[Ad Rob. Aldrigum.

Si seirex penitus neca Camenae
Erga te studium, benignis illam
Ulis aceperes, tuoque dignam
(Ni fallor moedo) diceres favore.
At qui seire neca (rogo) tactense
Affectum potes intimum Camenae?
(Ut sis ergo sciens) lubenter in te
Testatos faciet suas amores,
Attingetque tuas canora laudes
Doctrine solidas, jubente Graiana:
Quae te quae juvenes bonas docebat
Artes ingenium, elegantiaque:
Illo tempore quo benta Eruamm
Ingentis preti virum lovebat,
Non magnso sine commodo suorum
Ommium, et, tuli ut quidem secundus
Casus, praecepe tuo. Assistebas
Nam Desiderio laboriose
Exemplaria docta conferenti,
Castre reliquias Latinitatis.
Nune, Aldrice, tibi sunt Camenae
Partes praestitit, additura metum
Succincti indecasyllabisc Phauletun.

P. 70.]

Nec pulsat multis hunc respondisse malignis,
Quis juvit scriptum obstrusisse suis.
Non mordere voles, sed casigare volentem
Mordendo fami amassacaru tranum.
Non paganere cupis pugnis disneuce, at omni
Fragere milicia nullis officio.
Non aliena paras invadere, tute videbis
Invidia proprium ne vociter opus.
Non puerum praecipit eum quiem corrigit, edit;
Illuc potes arguer, et nil adhære minus.
Sicque Deo placues, turba placessque severe,
Et successibil nihil bene doceo.
Istit habes, Horumane, meum de rebus honestis
Consilium, es judex optimus ipsi, vale.

Antisticosus, (codl. 4to. F. 33. Art.) Sign. B. iii. b.]
JOHN PROCTOR, a Somersetshire man born, was elected scholar of Corpus Christi coll. in Jan. 1536, and when bach. of arts, fellow of All-Souls, with Joh. Watson, who was afterwards bishop of Winchester. This person, who was master of arts in 1544, I take to be the same John Proctor that was soon after schoolmaster of Tunbridge in Kent, who wrote and published, *The Fall of the late Arian, Lond. 1549, oct.*

History of Wyat's Rebellion, and Conference with the degenerate and seditious, for the Search and Cause of their great Disorder, Lond. 1554, 55, tw.

In the beginning of the first vol. of Rap. Holinshed's *Chronicle,* are the names of such authors from whence he chiefly compiled that Chron. and among them is William Proctor's book called the *History of Wyat's Rebellion,* which should have been John Proctor.

[Newcourt 1 supposes that our author was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, March 13, 1578, which he vacated by death in 1584, but I cannot suppose the rector of that parish to be the same with the writer. Allowing Proctor to have been sixteen when he was elected to Corpus, he must have been fifty-eight years of age at his preferment to St. Andrew's, which does not seem very correct. Besides, Proctor is commended by Standish, in his discourse against the translation of the Bible, which would not have been the case, had he not been a rigid Papist; and that he was of that persuasion is proved by a translation about to be mentioned, which he dedicated to queen Mary. From these circumstances it appears possible that Newcourt was incorrect.

Proctor translated *The Way home to Christ and Truth, leading from Anti-Christ and Error, made and set forth in Latine tongue by that famous and great clerk Vincent, Frenchman born, above eleven hundred years past for the comfort of all true Christian men.* Lond. 1534, 1556, 8vo.]

JOHN STANDISH was born of, and descend- 

ed from, an ancient and gentilee family of his name, * about 11* living in Lancashire, and at about 15* years, first years of age, in 1524, he was by the edit. care of his uncle Dr. Henry Standish, 2 bishop of St. Asaph, sent to Brasen-nose college, where making great proficiency in logic, was elected scholar * or probationer-fellow* 3 of that of Cor. Chr. in Jan. 1528, partly by the endevours made in his behalf of one Mr. Ed. Standish fellow of Brasen-nose (who was either his brother or uncle) and partly by the said doctor. After he was settled in that coll. he went through the usual classes of logic and philosophy with unwearied industry, became a most noted disputant, took the degrees in arts, holy orders, and drudging much in the faculty of divinity, proceeded doctor therein, an. 1542, at which time he was one of the fellows of Whittington college in London; and having a chamber in Brasen-nose, took commons there when he receded to the universi- ty for conversation sake with men and books. In the time of K. Ed. 6, he seemed to be a zealous reformer, was then, if not before, 4 made rector of Wygan in his own country, and took to him a wife, who lived not long with him, for when qu. Mary came to the crown they were separated. In 1550, Aug. 2, he was installed the second canon of the eighth canony of the church of Worcester in the place of Rog. Stanford deceased. When qu. Mary ruled the sceptre, he wheeled about, and seeing what great mischief was like to follow upon the translation of the Bible into the English tongue in the time of K. Ed. 6, and before, testified himself so much about it, that he found means to have the matter proposed in parliament, in the beginning of queen Mary, that all such Bibles that were in the English tongue should be prohibited and burn'd. This being very displeasing to many, he was hated of them, and therefore one * after his usual manner calls him morio and scurrus, and another* 5 as foul-mouth'd as he, Dr. Inkpot and a blinking coxcomb, who married against his conscience, (as he saith) more fit to make a riding fowl, than chaplain for a king. * This being the language of two zealous reformers, incited one * of another opinion, who was after them in time, to characterize our author Standish to be * vir doctrinæ, pictate, sile, & divinae gloriae zelo conspicus.* His works are, * A little Treatise against the Protestantation of Rob. Barnes, at the Time of his Death, Lond. 1540, oct. Which R. Barnes was burn'd in Smithfield, 3 Jul. 32 H. 8, Dom. 1540. Soon after came out a Confutation of the said little treatise, in oct.*

Treatise of the Union of the Church, Lond. 1556, written to card. Pole. *Treatise against the Translation of the Bible into the vulgar Language,* 6 with other things, as 'tis not before, for Stryke notices * a prescription to the bishop of Chester, to adjut John Standish, D.D. to the parishage of Wigen in his diocese void by the death of Mr. Herbert, late incumbent.' Dated in March, 1550. *Eclesiast. Memorials, ii. 353.*

1 [Certainly not before, for Stryke notices * a prescription to the bishop of Chester, to adjut John Standish, D.D. to the parishage of Wigen in his diocese void by the death of Mr. Herbert, late incumbent.' Dated in March, 1550. *Eclesiast. Memorials, ii. 353.*


5 [A Confutation of that Treatise which one John Standish made against the Protestantation of Dr. Barnes in the year M.D.X.L. wherein the holy Scriptures (perverted and wrested in his vulgar treatise) are restored to their true understanding agreeably by Miles Coverdale, 8vo. Bodd. C. 46. Th. Seld.*

6 [First printed by Caley in 1554, second edit. with additions, by the same printer, Feb. 8. 1555. (Bodd. 8vo. D. 28 Th.) The following extracts from this tract are curious, as coming from the pen of one who had been a reformer, and as exhibiting a character of queen Mary, very different

[Repertorium Ecclesiasticum, folio, Lond. 1708, i. 275.]

[See an account of him col. 93.]
probable, which I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature about the beginning of the year fifteen hundred fifty and six, but whether buried at Worcester or Wykan, I know not. In his episcopate succeeded one Leonard Pollard, bach. 1536.

Of div. and chaplain to Dr. Pates, bishop of Wor-
chester, who having written five "Sermoons", were after they had been revised by Dr. Bonner B. of Lond. printed there 1536 in qu. This Pollard, who was not of the university of Oxon, as I can find, died about the beginning of March the same year, (1536), having enjoyed his canonry but few months. Of the same family of Standish, I find another very active person of his name named Rich. Standish LL. D. and parson of Standish in Lancashire, (but his education had been in Cam-
bridge,) who dying at London in his lodgings or near to, Pater-noster-row, in the winter time 1552, was, as 'tis probable, buried in the church of St. Faith under the cathedral of St. Paul.

[John Standish was admitted to the rectorcy of St. Andrew Undershaft, Dec. 3, 1543; to the vicarage of Northall, June 29, 1544; to the prebend of Eadeland, Oct. 21, 1557; and to the archdeaconry of Colchester, Oct. 15, 1558. When]

from those generally met with. 'Thanks be to Jesus Christ, that by his onlye might and power, when it was past all man's help, hath delivered us from the devil, and the bondage of Pharo, and brought us forth of darkenes of sinnes and heresiies into the cleare light of true faith and agayne, by sendyng vs into blessed新生漂 Mary (even another Helena to brynyge agayne the holye crosse) whiche even from her fincance hath stiched faste and cled surelye vnto the songe pyller of trueh (the Catho-
lyke church) whyche wyll noer falle, she hath ene def-
ended it to the uttermost of her power. Lorde graunte her longe life to continue the same, and graunte her joyfull deliuerance of her most comfortable burthen.' Perhaps this is only the instance of an allusion to the queen's sup-
posed pregnancy now to be found. He continues, 'if another the heathen people appeare ever have ben greate-
ly praised for vertue, how greatly then is she worthy to be extolled above other for soe plentiful and soe mani-
folde kinds of vertue and gifts of grace? which doth not only excell in godlynesse, in devotion, in prayer, in fasting, in abstince, in humilitie, in charite, in mercie, in piite, in compassion, in discretion, in knowledge, in wyr-
dome, in excelence of witte, beinge of no small studie in godlye literature, but beinge of exqisite learnynge, of profounde knowledge, and of exact judgment; beside notable diligence and great painfullnesse, even fró her childhode (as it is evyndently seen) in her most godly in-
nated seale, that she beareth stilly moste earnest towards the visite and faisct of Chrystes true religion, and to-
ward the chefe head thereof vnder Chryst, whiche by ye space of these xx yeares, even till shiche came, was banisht this reall, through some in gyltysses, and in deuision, in praire, in crou-
tounes and letchere. Lorde be mercyfull vnto vs!' Sign. B. 3. The pious ejaculacion at the end of this extract is not a little ridiculious to a modern reader, particular when he hears that Standish turned reformer to marry a wife, and then became a papist to turn her off again.]}

[This is a great mistake, for he was after this time re-
stored to his archdeaconry, and collated to the preb. of Eadeland, and the vacancies of these two dignities are thus recorded: Jo. Puhlyne coll, ad archidiat. Colcest. 15 Dec. 1559, per depravit. Standish. Joh. Wyllock S. T. B. ad preb. Eadeland 91 Mar. 1570, per mort. Standish. KENNET: queen Mary came to the crown, he was deprived of his vicarage of Northall because he was mar-
rried, yet bishop Bonner, for his affections to popery, collated him to the rectorcy of Packlesham in Essex, and to the preb. of Eadeland in 1554, to the latter of which he had been before ad-
mitted Jan. 10, 1553; but Dr. Hugh Weston came into the same dignity 29 Jan. 1558, per subduc-
tionem et obliteracionem actus institutionis Standish. When queen Elizabeth came to the crown, he was deprived of his archdeaconry and Packlesham. KENNET.]

JOHN BYRDE received his first breath within the city of Coventry, descended, if I mistake not, from the ancient family of his name in Cheshire, educated in theologicals in the house or coll. of the Carmelites (he being one of that order) in the university of Oxon, where making considerable proficiency in his studies, was ad-
mitted to oppose in divinity in the public school of that faculty, in the beginning of May 1510, and in June following was admitted to the reading of the sentences. In 1513 he proceeded in the said faculty, and three years after was made provincial of his order throughout England. But he enjoying that office only three years, was suc-
ceded therein by one Rob. Lesbury, who keeping it till 1522, Byrde came in again, and con-
tinued provincial till the dissolution of monas-
teries. When the pope was like to lose his power in England, he became a zealous preacher for the king's supremacy; for which, being rewarded with a bishoprick in Ireland, as Balesun smith, (who calls it) episcopatus Penriceinis, theo' War-
reus remembers no such place) was translated thence to Bangor an. 1530. The temporalties of which see he* received by the title of the king's chaplain only, without that of episc, Penriceinis, on the 19th Sept. the same year. In 1541, he was translated to Chester, made the first bishop therof; and paid his obedience to the archb. of York 13 Apr. 1542, where he continued till the reign of qu. Mary. He wrote and published,

Lectures on St. Paul.

De fide justificatione, lib. 1.

Learned Homilies. With an Epistle on one Ed-
mund, in prose. At length when queen Mary ca-
to the crown, he was (notwithstanding he com-
y'd till that time) deprived of his bishoprick for being married, and living at Chester with his wife, till fifteen hundred fifty and six, then died but in an obscure condition. Whereupon his body was buried in the cathedral church there. In the said see succeeding Dr. George Cootes, as I shall tell you when I come to speak of the bishops, under the year 1555. 'O of this bishop

1 Balesun sup cent. xi. num. 41, p. 61.
2 Pat. 31. Hen. 8. p. 3.
3 [He was buried at Dunmow in Essex, according to Le Nevs, see his Fasti, 941.]
MORYSINE.

"Byrde, Mr. John Strype, in his [Memorials of
Archiep. Cranmer, lib. I. cap. 16, p. 61, has
given this farther account. June 24, 1537,
John Byrde, S. T. P., provincial of the Carthusians, was consecrated at Lambeth suffragan of
the see of Penrith, in the diocese of Landaff;
or suffragan of the diocese of Landaff. I find
him in Norwich about 1531, busy with Bilton
before his death. He was a person king Henry
8 made use of: For in the year 1535, he with
bishop Fox the almoner, and Bedel a clerk of the
council, were sent to queen Katharine divorced
from the king, to forbear the name of queen,
which nevertheless she would not do. He
preach'd certain sermons before the king
against the pope's supremacy. Brul, in an
Exposition on the Revelation, makes him one of
the ten horns that shall hate the whore. In 1539
made bishop of Bangor, and remov'd to Chester
in 1541. I find him alive in 1555, being then
at Fulham with bishop Bonner, and there he
lodg'd. Upon his coming he brought his present with him, a dish of apples, and a bottle of
wine. While he was there, he exhorted Mr.
Hawkes, convented for pretended hezey before Bonner, to learn of his elders, and to bear
with some things, and be taught by the church
not to go too far. In that queen's reign he be-
came Bonner's suffragan, and vicar of Dunmow
in Essex."

RICHARD MORYSINE or MORISON, was born in Oxfordshire as 'tis reported; spent several
years in this university in logics and philosophsicals, took a degree in arts, afterwards travelled, and making great improvement in the Latin and Greek tongues, became an accomplisht gentleman, and well known among the great men of his time. In 1537, July 17, he being return'd from Padua, was made prebendary of Yatminster Secunda in the church of Salisbury, on the promotion of Reginald Pole; which dignity he keeping till 1539, Hen. Cole of New coll. succeeded. At length being commend'd for a person of worth and parts to K. Hen. 8, was by him sent ambassador to the emperor Charles the 5th, as he was afterwards by K. Ed. 6. In whose reign being a person zealous for the reformation, was by him appointed one of the number of such that were to reform this university of Oxon, an. 1549. At which time he shew'd himself a great friend to, and a protector of, Pet. Martyr, when he encountered the Triumphs in a solemn disputation in the divinity school. Afterwards having the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, being then esteemed a great learned man,
he went into Italy, and in his return died in Germany, as I shall anon tell you. His works are
partly these,


An Exhortation to stir all English men to the De-
ference of their country, Lond. 1539, oct. [Bodl. J.
6. Linc.]

Invente against the great and detestable Vice,
Treason, &c. Lond. 1539, oct. [See Herbert's Typ.
Antig. 433.]

Comfortable Consolation for the Birth of Prince Edi-
ward, rather than Sorrows for the Death of Qu.
Jane. With other things which Bailleus mentions. He also wrote several verses, which were
sent by him to the Oxonianis: of which, and his published books, (much esteemed by K. Hen. 8)
John Leland hath exercis'd his muse in his En-
comia. [See col. 203 of the present vol.] The
said sir Rich. Morysine hath also translated into
English, 1. The Epist. of Joh. Stanius to the Cardi-
dinals and Bishops that were chosen by the Bishop
of Rome to search out the Abuses of the Church.
Lond. 1538, dec. 2. The Symboles of Lul. Vives,
much about the same time; with other matters which I have not yet seen. He gave way to
fate at Strasburgh (being then there in voluntary exile for the protestant religion which he pro-
fessed) on the 17th of March, in fifteen hundred fifty and six, but whether buried there, I know not. He left behind him a son named Charles, begotten on the body of his wife dame Bridget, and a natural son named Marcellus Morysine, besides two daughters, begotten on the body of one, or more concubines. Joh. Hales, a noted scholar of that time (to whom he gave his books) was one of his executors, as having always been an entire friend to him. Bernardine Ochinese also, with his wife and children, did taste sufficiently

7 [To this Coelheus answered in his Sena in Aruaen Ricordi Morysino, Angli. Lips. 1538, 4to. Bodl. F. 1. 16.
Linc. Coelheus is very severe on Henry and his defender, and has much the best of the argument in his second and fourth chapters, which treat on the king's divorce; and on the violent death of More.]
8 In lib. Dr Scriptor. ut supr. cent. 3, num. 91.
9 [We may add, 1. The Strategems, Schemes, and Policies of Warre, gathered together by S. Julius Proutius; trans-
lated 1559, and printed in 8vo. that year, dedicated to Henry VIII.
2. An Introduction to Warline, made by Ludovine Vives, dedicated to Gregory Cromwell, son of lord
keeper Cromwell. Printed in 1560. 1544.] 1556.

In the British museum, MS. Birch, 4106. Sir R. Mor-
sine's Letter to the Lords of the Council, Oct. 7, 1532; and
some of his Maxim's and Sayings, MS. Sloane, 1259. Ays-
toughe's Catalogue, page 230. Among the Harleian
MSS. is A Treatise of Faith and Justification, No. 423; 4; and
Letters from him, in the same collection, No. 263; No. 522.]

"[Bale says he was a native of Essex. Baker in his
Chronicle, ed. 1674, p. 324, confirms Wood's account.]
"[Vid. Sleidan, in Comment. lib. 24, 25.

[99]
of his liberality: The same Bernard, I mean, who was "a prebendary of Canterbury in archbishop "Cranmer's time, and a great reformer, and" au-
thor of the Dialogue of the unjust usurped Pri-
macy of the Bishop of Rome, translated from Latin
by John Ponet, (afterwards B. of Winchester)
London. 1549, qu. [Bodl. Z. 57. Th.] The said sir
R. Morysine had a fair estate, most of which was
obtained by his own endeavours, as the manor
of Whitestove or Whichbury with all its
appurtenances in Wilts, and Hampshire, the manor
of East-Chinnock in Somersestshire, the manor of
Cashibury in Hertfordshire (where he had begun
to build a stately house, "which was finished by
"his son Charles") &c. All which descended to
his posterity.

JOHN HUNTINGTON was educated for
some time in good arts, but whether he took
his degree here, it appears not, only that while he
continued in this university he was noted among
his contemporaries for a tolerable poet. His works
are,

Epitaphium Ricardi Pacci. Car. 1. The
beginning of which is, 'Nascitur omnis homo,' &c.
Humana vitae deploratio. Car. 1. The begin-
ing is, 'Nunc ubi magnumini,' &c.

The Genealogy of Heresies.

De lapsus Philosophiae, besides several Sermons.
In 1553, Decemb. 3, he was brought before her
majesty's council, for composing a rhime against
Dr. Stokes and the sacrament, but making a re-
cantation, and an humble submission for what he
had done, with a promise to amend, as well in
document, (for he was a godly preacher) as in way
of living, was suffer'd to depart. Afterwards he
left the nation, and lived mostly in Germany with
Joh. Bale, who calls him his beloved son in
Christ.

[101]

The must have returned to England when El-
izabeth came to the crown, for Strype says that
he officiated at Paul's cross, Sept. 24, 1559, be-
fore a great audience, together with the mayor
and aldermen. (Annals of Reform. under Eliz.
Lond. 1700, p. 136.) And he was admitted canon
and prebend of Exeter May 16, 1560, at the de-
cease of John Stephens. KENNET.

A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, pos-
sibly by this author, MS. Sloane, 2553. Ays-
cough's CATALOGUE, 44.

"JOHN CHEEK or CHECuS, as he is written
in some of his Latin books, son of Peter Cheek,
gen. (descended from a gentle family of his
name, living in the isle of Wight) by ---
Duffield his wife, was born in a house against
the cross in the market-place in Cambridge,
was mostly educated in school learning under
the tuition of one John Morgan, master of arts
of Cambridge, (afterwards an inhabitant of
"Bradfield in Essex) brother to Rich. Morgan
"M. A. and a grave divine of Oxon, in the time
of Hen. 8. placed in St. John's coll. in Cam-
bridge at about the age of 17 years, took the
degrees in arts; at which time being esteemed
an excellent Greekian, he was made Greek read-
er of the universitv: in the discharge of which
place, he went over Sophocles twice, all Homer,
all Euripides, and part of Herodotus, to his au-
ditors benefit and own credit. But by attempting
"to introduce certain novelties in that language,
"much repugnant to the genius of those times
"and other places, he found opposition and
"trouble from Dr. Steph. Gardner bishop of
"Winchester, and chancellor of that university;
"the particulars of which affairs I have at large
told you elsewhere. In 1542 or thereabouts,
"he was incorporated M. A. of this university,
"being at that time canon of King Hen. 8 coll.
at Oxon, where I presume he had before spent
some time for the sake of study, and which is
the reason I put him here; and in 1548 he be-
came, by the king's mandate, provost of King's
coll. in Cambridge, upon the consecration of
"Dr. George Day to the see of Chichester;
"being about that time tutor in the Lat. tongue to
"the prince Edward. In the beginning of the year
1545, K, Hen. 8 dissolved his said coll. with
intention to convert it to a cathedral by the
name of Christ-Church; at which time dis-
charging John Cheek of his canonry, allowed
him an yearly pension in lieu thereof, amount-
ing to six and twenty pounds thirteen shillings
and four pence. In 1547, he was made one of
the privy chamber to K. Ed. 6, at which time
the great work of reformation being began by
that prince, he thought fit to make choice of
such men that were nearest to him, of which
this Mr. Cheek was one, who in 1549 received
the honour of knighthood from him, was made
one of the privy council, and continued in
great favour with him till he died. After the
said king's death, he was one of those among
the council, who would have been content that
the lady Jane's title to the crown should have
been thought better than that of the lady Mary;
but the lady Mary being settled in the throne,
he was committed to custody on the 27th of
Jul. 1553, was strip'd of the greatest part of
his honours, and of all his fortunes, yet on the
3 Sept. following he was set at liberty. After-
wards I meet with him in Germany, either
a forced or voluntary exile. From thence he

an. 1545."
"[This is a mistake, for bishop Day held his provostship in
command, with his bishopric, till 1518, and not till
the first of April in that year, was sir John Cheek elected
provost. Cuf.]"
"Life of Sir John Cheek, by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, set
before The True Subject to the Rebel, &c. Oxon. 1641, qu.
written by the said sir John Cheek."
passed into Italy, and by the way left those 
adversary epistles of Dr. Gardiner bishop of 
Winchester and himself about the pronuncia-
tion and reading of the Greek tongue, with his 
friend Callius, who put them in print without 
the author's privity. At his return to Ger-
many, he was kindly entertain'd at Strasburgh, 
where he was chosen public professor of the 
Greek tongue in that place, which was a trea-
sure that maintain'd him in his exile. For 
about two years he lived there in good repute; 
till at length going into Low Germany to fetch 
his wife, who had lately come thither from 
England, he was in his return from Brussels to 
Antwerp, 15 May 1556, waylay'd by the pro-
post-marshal to K. Philip, and was with sir Pet. 
Carew, then in his company, beaten from their 
horses, tied hand and foot to the bottom of a 
cart, and so convey'd hoodwink'd to the next 
haven, where they were ship'd under hatches, 
convey'd to the landing-place near the Tower of 
London, and there committed to close prison, 
where we will leave sir John Cheek for a while, 
and in the mean time tell you what he hath 
written, viz.

"Introductio Grammaticae.
"De Ludibrogrammat. officio.
"Disputat. de pronunciatwn Lingue Grece.
"The true Subject to the Rebel: Or, the hurt of 
Sedition, how grievous it is to a Common-Wealth.
"Lond. [1549], 1569, [Bodl. Svo. C. 94. Th.] and 
[Bodl. M. 14. Th. B3.] It was written by the 
author in the year 1549. 
"De obitu doctiss. & sanctiss. Theologi Dominis 
Martini Buceri, &c. Epistola d[ue] Lond. 1551, 
qu.

"Pangenric. in Nativitatem Edwardi principis. 
"Elegia de Egrotatione & Obitu R. Edw. 6.
"Epitaphium in Anton. Denneue. Lond. 1551, 
qu. [Bodl. C. 63. Th.] This Anthony Denny 
had been one of the gentlemen of the privy-
chamber, and groom of the stole to K. Hen. 8, 
which king, when he lay on his death-bed, he 
said Denny was employ'd by some of the 
council to put him in mind, to erect his 
thoughts to heaven, and bethink himself of his 
forepassed life, as also to implore the mercy of 
Christ, which he accordingly did, tho' what he 
said was not very acceptable: but being in fair 
estim with that king, he was constituted one 
of his executors, and appointed to be of the 
council to prince Edward, his only son and 
successor. Sir Joh. Cheek hath also written, 
"Commentary on the 159th Psalm, and others.

An hecet nubere post Divorcium.
"De Fide justifique.
"De Eucharistic Sacramento; and other things, 
as you may see in Balsam, besides translations; 
among which are Two Homilies of St. Chrys-
tone, put into Latin from the Greek, Lond. 
1543, qu. and from Latin into English. Dr. 
Th. Crammer's Book of the Sacraments, &c.
"But now let's return: Sir Joh. Cheek being 
committed to the Tower, as I have before told 
you, he was put to this miserable choice, either 
to forego his life, or what is more precious, his 
liberty of conscience. At length, seeing that 
his great learning, his known integrity, the in-
tercession of his friends, among whom Jo. Fa-
kenham was one, (a potent man with qu. Mary) 
could not compound for his pardon at any 
lower rate than the recantation of his religion; 
he did make a public abjuration of that 
religion which he had long professed, and still 
believed. Afterwards he was restored to his 
liberty, but never to his content; for the sense 
and sorrow for what he had done, and the usual 
sight of those that were burn'd for heresy, as it 
was then called, made such deep impressions in 
his broken soul, as brought him to a speedy, 
but comfortable end of a miserable life. He 
died in London in the house of Pet. Osbourne, 
esq; a great comforter of afflicted catholics, 
in the mouth of Sept. in fifteen hundred fifty 
and seven, and was buried in the church of 
St. Albin in Woodstreet within the said city. 
Soon after was a monument put over his grave, 
with six verses insculp'd thereon, the two first 
of which run thus,

"Doctrine Checus Linguar; utriusq. Magis-
ter.

"Aurae Naturae Fabriza morte jacet."

[Sir John Cheke is called by Nash, in his Letter 
to the two Universities, ' the exchequer of elo-
ce; a man of men, supernaturally traded in 
all tongues.' Strype wrote a life of him, of which 
the original MS. is in the Harleian collection, 
No. 6292. In the same library are the fol-
lowing. 1. The Recantation made the 4th day of 
October an. 1556, by Sir John Cheek Kt. before 
the Queen's Highness openly, in the court then 
lying at St. James; No. 353.—2. Tractatus de 
Ecclesia; No. 417.—3. Fragmentum Epist. ad 
Gudelamnum Buttes, medium region; Ibid. Gil-
christ.

In the royal collection, now deposited in the 
British museum, 16 C. ix. is. S. Maximi monachi, 
liber ascetica per interrogationem et responsonem, 
den vita pie instituenda, dialogi forma compositus: 
Grece. Quem etiam Latine redidit et R. Henrico 
VIII. inscriptis Johanthes Checus.

Herbert has reprinted a Letter to Sir Thomas 
Hoby, from Cheek, in his Typographical Anti-
guitatis, ii. 695, note r.

[1 First printed in 1543 by Reynold Wolfe, 4to. 
afterwards translated into English by Sir Thomas Chaloner, and 
printed by Berthelot, 8vo. 1548, 1555, 1558, 1563, with also A 
Discourse upon Job and Abraham, newly made out of 
Greke into Latin by master Cheke.]
Wood has also omitted the most important of sir John Cheek's translations; this was an English translation of the New Testament, printed in 1550 (Bodl. 8vo. N. 39. Line.) of which see more in Lewis's History of English translations of the Bible, page 184.]

**RICHARD TRACY, son of Will, son of Hen. Tracy, was born of, and descended from, an ancient and genteel family living at Todington in Gloucestershire, (the body of which William was taken out of the grave, and burned in the time of Hen. 8, for a will that he made, then favouring of heresy) was conversant among the muses for a time, took a degree in arts, and became noted for his pregnant parts. Afterwards his learning being much improved in his elder years by reading and experience, he became noted for it, an enemy to the Roman church, and a zealous reformer, as it may partly appear by his writings, the titles of which follow, Of the Preparation to the Cross and to Death, and of the comfort under the Cross and Death; in two books. Lond. 1540, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 681. Line.] ded. to Thom. lord Crounwell. Which book, wrapp'd up in canvase, being found in the belly of a cod, when brought from Lin-Regis in Norfolk to Cambridge market to be sold on Midsummer Eve, 1626, it was reprinted soon after (as 'tis said) under the name of Joh. Fryth. The Profe and Declaration of this Proposition, Faith only justifieth. Not said when or where printed, 'Tis in oct. and ded. to K. Hen. 8.

2 [It was actually reprinted with this title, Vix Pieca, or the Book Eish, containing three treatises, which were found in the belly of a Cod fish in Cambridge Market, on Midsummer eve last, A. 1626, 8vo. The preface, which gives an account how and where it was taken, says, Fryth was the author, but I rather believe it was Tracy, because it is so sayd in Usher's Letters, num. 100 and 101. *Hermesets.*]

3 [Fulcher's account of this circumstance is too curious to be omitted. I must not be forgotten, how, during my abode in Cambridge, on Midsummer eve, 1626, a book was found in the belly of a cod (brought into the market to be sold) containing therein three treatises; wherein the first and lastest was entitled A Preparation to the Grace. It was wrapped about with canvase, and probably that voracious fish plunderd both out of the pocket of some shipwrecked seaman. The wits of the university made themselves merry thereon, one (Thomas RandlePet) making a long copy of verses thereon, whereof this dactyl I remember;

> If fishes thus do bring us books, then we may hope to equal Bollery's library.

But, whilst the yeomaners disported themselves hitherwith, the graver sort beheld it as a sad presage; and some, who then little looked for the crosse, have since found it in that place. This book was theraupon reprinted; and the preface thereunto entituled John Frith the author thereof. But no such book appears in Bale (though very accurate to give us a catalogue of his writings) whereby we conclude, it was the same made by this Richard Tracy, to which another treatise was annexed, To teach us how to die, made likewise by our Tracy, who himself died about an hundred years since. Worthies, in Gloucestershire, i. 298. edit. 4to. 1811.]

Treatise of the errors and blindness of the Papish Clergy.

Declaration of the Sacrament. Lond. 1549, oct.

Confutation of the Articles of Papism. With other things, as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen', only know that some of them were prohibited to be read by the proclamation of K. Hen. 8. The author was living in an aiscended condition in fifteen hundred fifty and six, (which was the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary) and perhaps was in being several years after.

JOHN GWYNETH was a Welsh man born, and tho' of very poor parentage, yet of most excellent natural parts, and excelling apt to embrace any kind of juvenile learning. But so it was, that he laying little or nothing to maintain him in his studies at Oxon, he was exhibited to by an ecclesiastical Meeenas, who well knew that his abilities were such, that in future time he might be an ornament to the cath. church, by writing against the heretics, as they were then called. The younger years of this Gwyneth were adorned with all kind of polite literature, and his elder, with the reading of the scriptures, and conversation with books, written by and against the Luthers and Zuingham. At length perceiving well what ground their doctrine had gotten, he wrote,

Declaration of the State, wherein Heretickes do lead their Lices. Lond. in qu.

Detection of that part of Fryth's Book which he termeth His Foundation. Lond. 1554, oct. printed also, if I mistake not, before that time. Against Joh. Fryth, on the Sacrament of the Altar. Lond. 1557, qu. printed also, I think, before that time. [It was printed at St. Albans in 1536, 8vo. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 1496.]

Declaration of the notable victory given of God to Qu. Mary, shewed in the Church of Luton. July in the first Year of her Reign, Lond. 1554, oct. with other things, as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen. This Joh. Gwyneth I take to be the same with Jo. Gwyneth a secular priest, who for his great proficience, and works performed, in the faculty of music, had the degree of doctor of the said faculty conferred'd upon him by the members of this university, an. 1531. See more in the FASTI under that year.

1 [I find mention in the papers of bp. Arthur Bulpkley, of one John Gwyneth, who the bishop saith, was the son of David ap Llewelyn ap Ithel.

[We may add A most godly entractie and very necessary lesson to be learned of all Christen men and women before they came to ye Communion, &e. 8vo. by John Day, 1549, and a Letter to Cecil, against the cruifies in the queen's chapel, dated April 17, 1665. See Strype’s Annals of Elizabeth, page 471.]

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In Bedfordshire.

1 [From the title to this we learn that Gwyneth was vicar of Luton. See Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian Collection, No. 41.]
of Llyn (brother to Robert ap Llewelyn ap Ithel of Castelmarch, the ancestor of Sir William Jones kt. mentioned hereafter in this book.) This John Gwyneth was presented by the king to the provostship or rectory sine cura of Clynog faur, upon the death of Dr. William Glyn (this William Glyn was not the same that was bp. of Bangor, but another of the family of Glyn Llivan, the bp. was the son of a parson of Hen Eglewys, and of the family of Enecon ap Gwalciliam of Trevelir in Anglesey.) But bp. John Capon, who was consecrated at Croyden Apr. 19, 1534, would not admit him, but instituted another, viz. one Gregory Williamson, a kinsman of Tho. Cromwell, earl of Essex, to it. Gwyneth upon this, brought his 'quare impedit;' against the bp. of Bangor July — anno 32 Hen. 8, i.e. anno 41. And in the vacancy of the see by the translation of John Bird to Chester, Gwyneth got himself instituted to Clynog in the month of July 1541, by the archbishop's commissary. After this there was great controversy between Gwyneth and bp. Bulkley in the Star chamber in the year 1542-43, in which latter year, viz. 43, Gwyneth had judgment upon his 'quare impedit' also. The way by which John Gwyneth got a judgment on his 'quare impedit,' as bp. Bulkley relates it, was thus: He had brought his writ against John Capon the bishop, and Williamson the incumbent; and upon Capon's removal to Sarum, he continued his writ against John Bird, bishop, and Williamson, and upon Bird's translation to Chester, and before Bulkley was come into the country to reside, he proceeds and summons Capon and Bird and Williamson. The two former being one at Sarum, and the other at Chester, and Williamson being in Flanders, no body appeared to the suit, and so judgment passed by default, for loss to the bishop of the presentation of Clynog, &c. and it is by that judgment the crown first, and then the earl of Pembroke had the advowson of Clynog. In the prosecution of these suits, bp. Bulkley fell under a præmunire, and was fain to knock under the table, and give up the patronage of Clynog, Llanginwen, and Llangelynen, which did plainly of right belong to the bishops of Bangor. Whether Gwyneth kept Clynog to his death, or when he dyed, I do not find here. Only I find one Henry Symonds was provost of Clynog sometime after, and that upon his death, one Hugh Morgan was instituted to Clynog by bp. Meyric, on the presentation of William earle of Pembroke the 5th of June 1564.* HUMPHREYS.

WILLIAM PYE, a Suffolk man born, was elected fellow of Oriel coll. in 1529, and after he had continued in the degree of master some years, he studied physic, became thrice proctor of the university, and, as it seems, D. of D. On the 7th of Oct. 1545, he became archdeacon of Berkshire, upon the resignation of Dr. Jo. Crayford, and in the reign of Edw. 6 a pretender to reformation; but when qu. Mary succeeded, he changed his mind, was in the beginning of her reign not only made dean of Chichester, in the place 1, if I mistake not, of Barthol. Traheron 2, but also 3 prebendary at Lyme in the church of Wells, upon the deprivation of Will. Wycliffe 3, and rector of Chedsey in Somersetshire, on the deprivation also of Mr. Nich. Mason. All that I have seen of his labours, are only these following.

Oration coram patrulis & cleris habita, &c. in oct. 1553. Lond. 1553. in tw.

Disputation with Archb. Cranmer and B. Latimer at Oxon. Part of which you may see in the book of Acts and Mon. by Joh. Fox, under the year 1554. When this learned person and celebrated preacher died, unless in fifteen hundred fifty and seven, I know not, nor any thing else, only an epigram written upon him by a poet 4 of his time and acquaintance, which shall serve for his epitaph.

Cum pia vita siet, pia cum doceasque populum,

Jure videre mini nomine, requie pius.

In his archdeaconry succeeded Tho. Whyte, LL. D. of New coll. 24 Sept. 1557, but who in his deannery, I cannot justly tell.

WILLIAM PERYN, of the same family, as I conceive, with those of Brockton in Shropshire, who 5 are descended from a genteel family of that name in Derbyshire, did spend some time, when he was young, among the brethren of the order of St. Dominic, commonly called Black Fryers, in their coll. at Oxon, of which order he was a most zealous member. Afterwards retiring to the house of that order in London, lived there, and became a violent preacher against such that were called heretics, especially about the time when K. Hen. 8 renounced the pope's power in England; for which his zeal, he was forced to leave the nation for some years. In the beginning of 1543, he supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the sentences; whose desire being granted, as it seems, he was about that time admitted bach. of divinity. In the reign of Edw. 6, he either absconded, or retired beyond the seas; but when qu. Mary came to rule the sceptre, he appeared openly, was then * made prior 7 if not of the "Dominican or" Black Fryers, gathered together by queen Mary, fore first who placed them in the church and edit. buildings which remained of the priory" of

1 In the place of Tho. Sampson, as Mr. Stute, who takes no notice of Barthol. Traheron.
2 [He was dean of Chich, in the place of Tho. Sampson: Wood. MIS. note in Bens. Achmoles.]
5 Ut in Offic. Armoriis, G. 5, fol. 103.
Great St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, where he lived in great repute during her reign. He hath written and published,

"Three godly and most learned Sermons of the most honourable and blessed Sacrament of the Altar, Prewched in the Hospital of St. Anthony in London, on Hor est corpus meum, &c. Lond. 1546, [Bodl. 8vo. P. 153. Th.] 48, oct. ded. to his special good lord and master Edm. Bonner B. of London."

Spiritual exercises and Ghostly meditations, and a near way to come to perfection and life contemplative, &c. Lond. 1557, and at Caen in Normandy 1598, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 174. Th.] dedicated by the author to the devout and religious sisters Katharine Palmer of the order of St. Bridget in Derwent, and to Dorothy Clement of the order of St. Clare in Lovain. He published also a book in defence, and for the frequent celebrating, of the mass, but that I have not yet seen.

At length when qu. Elizabeth came to the crown (at which time he is said to be living) he was put to more trouble, and not unlikely did retire beyond the sea again.

"EDWARD MORE, accounted one of the minor poets in the reign of K. Philip and qu. Mary, at which time he lived at Hambledon, (in Bucks,) and among several little things wrote, The Defence of Women. Lond. 1557, qu. 'tis a poem, and printed in an old English character; in the beginning of which is a poem written to him who wrote The School-House of Women, but names him not. At the same time liv'd another poet of the like stamp called Robert Copland, author of Illy (or Illythian) of Brentford's Testament: 'tis a poem, and was printed at Lond. in qu. in the time of the said K. Phil. and qu. Mary; at which time also was printed in prose, and in an old English character, William Buck's Testament, written by Joh.

[8] [In the month of May (1547) Dr. Richard Smith, public professor of divinity in Oxon, made a recantation of his popish errors in June at Paul's cross, and one Perrin, a black friar, recanted in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, London; That whereas he had before, viz. on St. George's day, preached, that it was good to worship the picture of Christ and saints, now he said he had been deceived and was sorry that he had taught such doctrine. But in queen Marie's reign they both appeared in the pulpit open defenders again of these and the like renounced doctrines. Strype, Ecc. Mem. ii. 39.]

[9] [Illythian, his Testament, was printed, without date, by W. Copland. It is not, as Wood reports, in prose, although at the end of the testament are several recipes for dressing the buck, not verified. The Testament commences:"

As I stode in a Jurke, streite vp bi a tree,
Mi arowe in mi hunde, mi bowe redi bent,
I sawe where came buckes ii. or three,
And once especiall to mine enuyce,
I strike him even in the hartius, as I was mente,
When he felle him harte, he went his wey full soon;
I dreeve to him from viii. of the clocke til noon."

"Lacy, who with R. Copland and E. More had as it seems spent some time in Oxon, in the condition of poor scholars."

[More's Defence was not printed as Wood supposed in 1557, although the dedication to sir Philip Hobly (Hoby) is dated July 20, in that year. It appeared in 1560, with the following title: A lytle and breyfe treatise called the Defence of Women, and especially of Englishe Women, made against the Schale House of Women."

"If the turtle doth, be true in love, void of reason, than,
What shame is it, of man hath wyt, and hateth a woman."


We are informed by the author in his dedication that he was, 'but of twenty yares of age, or lytle more' at the time he composed his poem, which must account for the rudeness of his style, and total want of literary merit in his endeavour to vindicate the fair sex. He commences with an address to the author of the Schole House.

If thy name were known that wrytest in thys sorte,
By womankind, vnnaturally, gyuyng euer reporte,
Whom al men ought, both yong and old, defend with all their might,
Considering what they do deserue of every lyuing wyght—
Y wys thou shuld be exiled from women more and lesse,
And not without iust cause, thou must thy selfe confesse.

Sign. A f."

The poem itself begins with an invocation to Venus,

Venus vnto the for helpe, good lady, I do cal,
For thy wynter wynt to grant request vnto thy seruants all,
Euen as thou dyddest helpe alwayes Aneas thynke owne elvynde,
Apeasing the god Jupiter with countenance so mynde,
That though that Juno to torment hym, on Jupiter dyd præche,
Yet for thyn helpe he bare to the, dyd cause the wyndeles to ceaze;"

But when noone came, I brought him to a bay,
By the brode pawme anon I him espied,
Then he desird me, how he might that day
Make his testament, yet or he dyed,
I granted him anon, hit shuld not be denied,
Then take penne and inke, and sette you downe to write,
What I shall say, and how I shall me quire.

I bequeath mi body to the clocke seluer, &c. &c.

[In the month of May (1547) Dr. Richard Smith, public professor of divinity in Oxon, made a recantation of his popish errors in June at Paul's cross, and one Perrin, a black friar, recanted in the parish church of St. Andrew Undershaft, London; That whereas he had before, viz. on St. George's day, preached, that it was good to worship the picture of Christ and saints, now he said he had been deceived and was sorry that he had taught such doctrine. But in queen Marie's reign they both appeared in the pulpit open defenders again of these and the like renounced doctrines. Strype, Ecc. Mem. ii. 39.]

At the end of the tract, 'Finish of John Lacy.']"
I pray the pray the muses all to helpe my mem-
ory.
That I may have ensamples good in defence of
emuyne.

The poet then hopes that, although he wants
the gravity of Cato, the eloquence of Cicero (which
he says

—— is very hard to fynde
In a curtey truly according to my mynde)
or the brevity of Seneca, or the style of Curtius,

Yet Salust south, in wrythyng trewth, I trust I
shall attayne,
And as directly as I can, declare my matter
playne.

He then proceeds to defend the sex from the
charges of his opponent, and after celebrating the
chastity of Lucretia, the constancy of Dido, and
recounting a story of three Englishmen who were
confined in Scotland, but who escaped through the
means of the gosler's daughter, who fell in
love with one of the culprits, and was afterwards
basely deserted by him, he comes to articles of
dress. From this portion we extract a very suf-
cient specimen of his versification, as well as of
his method of reasoning. They are nearly on a
par with each other.

As touching the apparyll now, which women vse
to wear,
Theyr verdyngealles and cassockes, the perting of
their heare,
Wherwith that they waxe proude, our poet sayth
sure,
At home like dyuelsles they be, abrode lyke aun-
gelles pure:
These things lowfull to be, and tolerable toe,
By reasons good and proude, I shal it straung
wayes shoe.
A woman hauing nothing but at her husbandes
hande,
That he thus maynteneth her, it may now wel be
skande.

Who is then in moost smot? [fault] who ought
to hear the blame?
Not she that weareth them, but he that byeth the
same.
Tolerable notwithstanding, that such apparyle is;
What harms lyed hydde therein, I wolde hayne
knowe, but this?
First, to a cassocke (I am sure) lesse cloth they do
allowe,
Then to a gonne or frocke, wherfore consider
now.
More profyte is it farre, less cost also, perdy, 
Honest therefore tis, it cane none other be;
For Tully in his offices sheweth by wordes ex-
press,
That nothing can be profitable onles it be honest.

So the parting of theyr heare, and shewing of the
same,
Men do the lyke thyng, why beare they then no
blame?
Combing of theyr berdes, in strokyng them full
ofte,
In wasying them with wasying balles, in looking
all alofte,
In plaiting of them dylers wayes, in byndyng
them in bandes,
Wherein their hole deligthyth alwayes consyset and
standes.
No inceuylle then, though women, leming it of
men,
Do compe and plat theyr heare, and dresse it now
and then;
Yet women be displayed where men are moost
in faute,
Examples such to gyue theyr wyues which they
acopt so nought.—
As touching now theyr verdyngealles which do
men much offend,
I deferre them notyll now as hard for to defende,
For as men in other things have ben in greatest
playne;
So can I not holde them excused at thyse present
tyme.
Who fyrst invented verdyngealles it must be called
to mynde
And by whom also they were made, we must in
lykewyse fynde
Taviers (as I ges) were the fyrst founders, then
What kynde of people be they, women or els
men?
The most of all our fashions of garments which
we vse
Of what so ener sorte they be playne or els dyf-
fuse,
Strauengers them invent, of strauengers them we
lerne
As by our Spanysh hose and shoes a man may
well dycscene
The French gownes and the Duche which women
vse to wore,
And also theyre French hooedes, theym broddyng
of theyr heare,
From Fraunce and Flanders fet were by mer-
chandes of our lande
They taught their wises to were st same, it may
be vnderstanede. Sign. C. iiij.

[ROBERT COPLAND. It appears that Wood
intended to have given a distinct life of this per-
son, who is so slightly noticed in the preceding
article; since Tanner in his Bibliotheca quotes The
third Vol. of the Athen", as his authority for a
list of Copland's works given in that publica-
tion. This Third Volume consisted of loose slips
of paper in Wood's own hand, which were be-

queathed to Tanner. Many of these he inserted in the copy of the first edition of the Athenae, now preserved in Ashmole’s museum, and many are still remaining among his MSS. in the Bodleian. A great portion of them also were, after they had been used for the Bibliotheca Britannica, either destroyed or lost, amongst which is the account of Copland.

Robert Copland was, according to Bagford, servant to Caxton, and indeed in his prologue to Kyngge Appolyyn of Thyr, 1510, he says he gladly follows ‘the trace of my master Caxton, begynnyng with small stories and pantylates, and so to other.’ At Caxton’s decease, he became the assistant of his successor, De Worde, who bequeathed him ten marks. When he commenced business on his own account does not appear, but the first book to which his name was affixed is The Justices of Peas, 1515, when he lived in Fleet-street, at the sign of the Rose Garland. He was a bookseller and stationer as well as a printer, which plainly appears from the colophon to his translation of The Questoyary of Cyrygryous, 1541, which he says was ‘translated out of the Frenshe, at the instagion and costes of the ryght honest parsonre Henry Dubbe stacyoner and bydyllycopyst in Paules churchye yarde, by Robert Coplande of the same faculte.’ Boorde notices him in 1547 as ‘the eldest printer of England,’ and Herbert supposes that he died in that or the following year. Wood’s supposition of his being at one time a poor scholar of Oxford is not improbable, for he seems to have had a better education, and to be more versed in foreign languages than his contemporaries.

Copland wrote,

1. The hye way to the spyttell hous. This is a dialogue in verse between Copland and the porter of the spittal, who recounts the nature of the house, and the quality of its inhabitants. The porter informs Copland that those to whom the institution administers relief are such as

—— for their lyuyng can do no labour,
And hau no frendes to do them socour;
As olde people, seke, and impotent,
Poore women in chylldbed, hauere easeament,
Weyke men sore wounded by great yvelence,
And sore men eaten with pockes and pestylence:
And honest folke fallen in great pouer,
By myschaunche or other inflymyte.
Way faryng men, and mayned souldyours,
Hauere reylie in this poore hous of ours.
And all other which we seme good and playne,
Hauere here lodging, for a nyght or twayne.
Bedred folke, and suche as can not craue,
In these places moost reylie they have.
And yf they hap within our place to dye,
Then are they buryed well and honestly.

2. Jyl of breyfynford’s testament. The Bodleian copy (4to. C. 30. Art. Seld.) consists of two sheets, printed by Will. Copland, without date. It is a poem devoid of wit or decency, and totally unworthy of further notice.

Besides these he prefixed metrical prologues or envoys to the Passion of our lord Iesu Christ, 1520; Myrour of the chyrye, 1521; The Secrets of Aristotyle, 1528; Lytell contravers dyaloge betwene lawe and counsell; Chaucer’s Assembly of folykes, 1530; The castell of pleasure, printed by De Worde, without date; and the following lines before his Rutter of the Sea.

Gentle mariners one a hune voyage,
Hoyce up the saile, and let God steere;
In the bonamanture making your passage.
His ful seare, the wether fair and cleer,
The nepetides shall you nothing dere.
A see bord, mates! S. George to bowe,
Mary and John ye shall not need to feer,
But with this book to go safe thowre.
He translated,

1. Kyngge Appolyyn of Thyr, a romance, from the French, 4to. by W. de Worde, 1510.
2. The Myrour of the Chyrye, ‘made by St. Austyn of Abngdon,’ 4to. 1521, and without date.
3. The Secrets of Secrets of Aristotyle, with the Governayle of Princes, 4to. 1528.
4. The Rutter of the Sea, with the Havens, Rodes, Soundings, Kennings, Windes, Floodes and Ebbes, Daunces and Coates of divers Regions with the Lawes of the Isle of Anlon, and ye Judeiments of the Sea. With a Rutter of the North added to the same. From the French. Printed 12mo by himself, 1528, and by Wil. Copland and John Waley, without date. (Bodl. 8vo. K. 32. Art. Seld.)
5. The Manner to lycwse, devoutly and salutary every Daie. From the French of John Quentin. Printed 1538 and 1540.
6. The Kyght of the Swanne. From the French. 4to. by W. Copland, no date.
7. The Questoyary of Cyrygryous, with the Formulary of Lytly Guylle in Cyrygrie, with the Spectacles of Cyrygryous, with the thourde book of the Terapeutike and Methode curatif of Claude Gubyn Prince of Physyciens, with a synyal Treaty of the Cure of Fieares. Lond. by Wyer, 4to. (Bodl. Z. 118. Med.)
8. The Art of Memorye, that otherwise is called the Phoenix. 8vo. no date.
9. The Manner of dauncynge of base Daunces after the Use of Fraunce and other Places. Affixed to Barclay’s Introductory to write Frenche, folio, 1521.]
ROBERT RECORD received his first breath among the Cambriars, but in what county I cannot in all my searches find, notwithstanding he was descended from a genteel family. About 1523 he first saluted the Oxonian muse, and in 1531 he was elected fellow of All Souls coll. being then bach. of arts, but whether he took the magisterial degree in that faculty, the public registers shew not. Sure I am that making physic his profession, he went to Cambridge, where he was honoured with the degree of doctor in that faculty, an. 1545, and honoured of all that knew him for his great knowledge in several arts and sciences. 'Tis said that while he was at All Souls coll. and afterwards when he retired from Cambr. to this university, he publicly, taught arithmetic, and the grounds of mathematics, with the art of true accounting. All which he rendered so clear and obvious to capacities, that none ever did the like before him in the memory of man. The truth is, he was endowed with rare knowledge in arithmetical and geometrical proportions touching the statute of coinage, and the standard thereof; and for natural philosophy, astrology, cosmography, &c. and other polite and unusual learning of that time, most authors give him great commendations. He hath written,

The grounds of Arts, teaching the perfect work and practice in Arithmetic in whole numbers and in fractions. When this was first published I know not; sure it is, that this book coming into the hands of the famous mathematician Dr. John Dee, he did correct and augment it. Afterwards it was augmented (1) By John Mellis a schoolmaster. Lond. 1590, oct. [and 1618, Bodl. 8vo. R. 48. Art.] (2) By Rob. Norton. (3) By Rob. Hartwell practitioner in mathematics in London, and (4) By R. C. &c. All which augmentations or additions were printed together at Lond. in a thick oct. an. 1623. He also published the second part of arithmetic, entitled,
The Whetstone of Wit, containing the extraction of roots, the cosine practice, with the rules of equation and works of surd numbers. Lond. 1557, qu. &c.

The path way to knowledge, containing the first Principles of Geometry, as they may be most aptly applied unto practice, both for the use of instruments Geometrical and Astronomical, and also for projection of plates in every kind. Lond. 1551, qu. [and 1574. Bodl. 4to. E. 18. Art.]

The castle of knowledge, containing the explication of the Sphere, both celestial and material, and divers other things incident thereto, &c. Lond. [1551.] 1556, fol. and 1596, qu.

The urinal of physic, of the judicial of Urines. [First printed in 1548, again in 1567, and 1574, Bodl.4to. E. 18. Art. again in 1651. Bodl. 8vo. K. 42. Line.] Repr. at Lond. 1582, &c. oct. Many other things he hath written as Baleus and Piteus will tell you, as (1) Of the Eucharist. (2) Of auricular confession. (3) The image of a true Common-wealth. (4) Of Anatomy; with several others, but such I have not yet seen, and therefore cannot give you the true titles, or time when they (if ever) were printed. All that I can say of him more, is, that he concluded his last day in the prison called the King's-bench (being there, I presume, detained for debt) in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred fifty and eight, but where he was buried, unless in the church or yard of St. George in Southwark, (wherein I conceive the said prison then was situated) I know not.

[Record was employed by Kyngston the printer, to collate the first and third editions of Fabyan's Chronicles, to compare it with the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth, as well as to point out the author's various authorities, and add 'the account of John Functis and other,' in the margin. An addition of Robert Record will be found at page 19 of Ellis's edition of Fabyan, 4to. London 1811, and a note of the Peruser, (undoubtedly Record) at page 30. In his preface to Edward VI. prefixed to The Ground of Arts, edit. 8vo. 1618, (Bodl. R. 43. Art.) sign. A. vii, b; Record says, he has almost completed The ancient Description of England and Ireland, and his simple consulne of the same. John Dee in his metrical address to the earnest arithmetician at the end of the same book notices a translation of Euclid into English by our author.

The ground most sure, whereon this race With speedfull courage must be past, Of late hath turn'd his Greekish face By English tilth, which aye will last. The famous Greeke of Plato's lore, Euclide I meane, geometry, So true, so plaine, so fraught with store, (As in our speech) is yet no where.]

[ROBERT FABYAN or FABIAN was to have been included in the third volume of these Athenæ, as an article written in Wood's own hand is inserted in bishop Tanner's copy of the work immediately following the life of Record. It is as follows;

Robert Fabian borne in London, bred in grammaticals and something in logicsall in this universitie. Afterwards he (as others did, as I have mention'd them in this work) bred himself an apprentice to a merchant, grew rich, became alderman and sheriff 1493, and being naturally en-
clined to histories, he gathered out of divers good authors, as well Lat. as French,
1. The Concordance of Histories, in 7 parts, from Brute to the end of K. H. 2 of England and Phil. 2 of France.
2. The Chronicles of Eng. and France, from the beginning of the reigne of K. Rich. 1 unto the end of K. Rich. 3 of England, and Ch. 9 of France. In 7 parts. Before these two are exact tables to all the parts, containing the succession of kings. In the said Chronicles is some account of London and of the mayors and sherriffs successively, continued by another hand, with brief annals and a cont. of mayors and sherriffs from the beginning of K. H. 7 to the beginning of qu. Eliz. which, with the Concordance and Chronicles, was printed at Lond. 1550, April.

This Rob. Fabyan died in Feb. 1511, and was buried in the same month in the church of S. Mich. in Cornhill, in Lond. There was a mon. over his grave, but long since defaced. See Stow's Survey, 1633, p. 214, a.

Thus far the account of Fabyan is given in Wood's own works: every thing now to be added must necessarily be taken from the preface to the new edition of the Chronicle, written by Henry Ellis, esq. who, after a most accurate and laborious research, has collected the few remains concerning Fabyan's life and undertaking that now exist.

It appears that his father's name was John Fabyan, and his family people of respectability in Essex. The precise time when he became a member of the draper's company, and his progressive rise to civic honours and employments, is not to be ascertained, but he was alderman of the ward of Farringdon-without. In 1496 he was chosen with Mr. Recorder, and certain commoners, to seek redress of the new impositions raised and levied upon English cloths in the archbake's land, and in the following year, when the Cornish rebels marched towards London, being then an alderman, he was one of those appointed to keep the gates of Ludgate and Newgate, the postern of the house of Friars preachers, and the bar of the New-Temple. A few months after, he was an assessor, upon the different wards of London, of the fifteenth which had been granted to the king for the Scottish war.

In 1505, on the pretext (for Ellis justly considers it nothing more) of poverty, he resigned the alderman's gown, as not wishing to take the mayoralty; but perhaps he considered that the expences of the chief magistracy were too great to be sustained by one with so numerous a family, and he directs, in his will, that the figures of sixteen children, ten males and six females, should be placed on his tomb. He then probably retired to his mansion called Halstedys, in Essex.

Fabyan died, not as Wood, who followed Stow, supposes in 1511, but on Feb. 98, in the following year: his will is dated July 11, 1511, and was proved July 12, 1513. That he was in very opulent circumstances at the time of his decease, is evident from the houses and lands he bequeathed to his wife and children. He was probably buried where Wood reports, although Bale says he was 'Londin in templo omnium sanctorum sepultus.'

Wood's account of Fabyan's Chronicle, the author's only production, is very correct, although he makes two distinct works of it. It was first printed by Pysson in 1516 (Bodl. U. 1. 1. Jur.), but this edition is of great rarity, because, as Bale tells us, 'exemplaria nullam cardinalis Wolsius in suo furore comburi fecit; quod clerii proventus pingues plus sati detexerit.' The second edit. appeared in 1533, printed by Rustell; the third in 1542, by John Reynolds; and the fourth, with additions and improvements, by John Kyngston, 1559. It has lately been reprinted after a careful collation, with a valuable preface, and excellent index, by Mr. Ellis of the British museum.

Fabyan introduces a great number of passages in verse in his prose narrative, and these, it is true, are dull enough, but not worse than many pieces of the same nature before and after Fabyan's time. Warton in his History of English Poetry is very severe on the cotic bard, but is it not too much to expect a good poet and a good historian in a citizen and draper of the fifteenth century? A few lines shall suffice from the Complaint of Edward the Second.

When Saturne with his cold isye face
The gronde with his frostys turnyth the grene to whyte,
The tym of wynter which trees doth deface,
And causyth ali verdure to a voyde quyte:
Than Fortune, whicher sharpe was with stormys
Not alyce,
Hath me assyned with hir forwarde wyll,
And me belypped with daungyous ryght yll.
What man in this world is so wyse o layre,
So prudent, so vertuose or famous vnder thi'ayre,
But for a foole, and for a man dyspysed
Shal be take, whan Fortune is from hym deuyed?

8 [This probably alludes to the circumstance of Philippo to whom the emperor Maximilian had resigned the Low Countries the year before, exacting the duty of a Bonet upon every piece of English cloth imported into his dominions: but which he desisted from, in the articles of agreement signed by his ambassadors in London, July 7, 1497. Ellis, Preface to Fabyan's Chronicles, p. iii.]

9 [See the whole of this very curious document in Ellis's preface, p. ili.—xii.]
10 [Will, ut supra, p. iii.]
11 [Script. Maj. Britann. cent. 8, num. 52.]
12 [See article Robert Record, col. 256.]

Vol. I.
Alas now I crie, but no man doth me moone,
For I sue to them that pytte of me have noone.
Many with great honours I dyd whylom announce,
That nowe with dyshonoure doon me stynge and
launce;
And such, as some tymne dyd me greatly seeere,
Me dyspyse, and let not with sclaunmer to me
deere.
O mercyfull God, what lone they dyd me shewe!
Now with distracon they do me haek and hewe.
Alas, moste synfult wrecche, why shule I thus
complayne,
If God be pleasvd that I shulde this sustayne,
For the great offence before by me doone?
Wherefore to the, good Lordie, I wyll retourne
efte soone,
And hooly comytyte me thy great mercy vntyll,
And take in pacenye all that may be thy wyll.

RICHARD CROKE, or CROKUS as he writes
himself, was a Londoner born, admitted scholar
of King's coll. in Cambridge 4 April 1506,1 went
there during the time of his scholarship, to Oxon,
was a scholar or student in the Gr. tongue under
the famous Will. Grocyun, and other Oxford men;
in which language excelling, he went beyond the
seas, and became public reader thereof at
Lipsick in Germany, being the first of all, as 'tis
said, that taught the Greek tongue there.2
Afterwards, having first spent some time in other
places, he was invited home, and by recommenda-
tions made to the king of his great suffici-
cencies in the Greek and Latin tongue, and in
oratory, he became great in favour with him
and most of the nobility that were learned.
Afterwards upon the intreaties of Jo. Fisher B. of
Rochester he returned to Cambridge, where he was
made orator about 1529,3 and Greek professor
next after Erasmus.
So that in time, by his dilige-

tent teaching and instructing, the knowledge
of the Greek tongue, or the true and genuine Greek,
was there, with much ado, planted.
In 1524,

1 [The father of Rich. Croke seems to have been the
person meant in the following extract. Rex omnibus, ec.
Concessissimis dilecto subdito nostro Thomas Treheren
oculam purveyent, vulgariter Notyngiam apellati—per
morsim Ricardus Croke. Teste regi apud Westmon. xxx.
Apr. an. reg. xiiii. (1520) KEMP.]

Acad. Cantab. BAKER.]

3 [He remained abroad twelve years, before the year
1530, at the expense of archbishop Warham. Before he
proceeded to Leipsic, he spent some time at Paris, and after-
wards read Greek publicly at Lovain, as well as at Dresden.

4 [There is a MS. at Cambridge called the Orator's Book,
containing innumerable letters drawn up by the orators of
that university. It begins about the year 1506, and is con-
tinued down to the present time: but there are not many
letters till about Croke's time, who was chosen first orator
1529. Most of these letters are to the kings and queens
and chancellors in succession, or to other great men at
court. BAKER.]

5 [Crokus, qui et Lipsie Graecas litteras primus dominat, et
ipsi regi Henrico Germana tradidit. Stapleton De
tribus Thurni, cap. v. BAKER.]

he commenced D. of D. at Cambridge, being
then, or about that time, tutor to the king's
"natural son" the duke of Richmond "then
"with him at King's college," and beneficed, if
not dignified in the church.
Afterwards he was
employed by the king to go to several places in
Italy, especially to the university of Pudiani, to agitate
about the matter of the unlawfulness of
the king's marriage with his brother's widow.

And 2 spent much time at Venice to search
"some Greek MS. in the library of St. Mark to
be resolved in certain matters relating to that
"divorce." After his return, the university of
Oxford (as a certain 3 writer tells you) by great
means and favourable friends 4 and fair promises
of large allowance, invited him thither to be their
reader. The time when he came to Oxon was
in the beginning of 1533, in which year K. Hen. 8,
by his charter dated 18 July, did convert cardinal
Wolsey's college into that of King's coll. or that
founded by king Hen. 8. In which year he was
not only incorporated D. of D. as he had stood at
Cambridge, but was made the third canon of the
twelve of the said foundation, but whether he

1 [Burnet's Hist. of Reformation, vol. 1, p. 85, anno 1500.

2 [A great number of letters on this subject are preserved
in the Cotton collection, Vitellius B. xiii. 26, 42, 47, 49, 54,
55, &c. and one in the Harlcan, No. 416, fol. 21.]

Cant. MS. sub an. 1506.]

4 [Read—honourable friends. BAKER.]
and Elysius Calentinius. A great number of original letters of Mr. Croke relating to the divorce written from Italy to king Henry 8. [Cotton MSS. Vitel. B. xiii.] As for those things he wrote against Leland while he continued in Oxon as a certain author tells us, are no more, as I suppose, than scots in verse, or repartees made on him for changing his religion, and thereupon died distracted; whereas Dr. Croke made no change, as 'tis said, but died in that faith, which he in the beginning had received, in fifteen hundred fifty and eight. A copy of his last will and testament which I have seen dated 21 Aug. and proved 29 of the same month, an. 1558. I find that he was parson of Long Buckby in Northamptonshire, but cannot find the church or yard wherein he would have his body to be buried, only that he died in London, leaving behind him a brother named Rob. Croke of Warter-Horton in Warwickshire.

JOHN ROBYS, a Staffordshire man born, became a student in this university, an. 1516, or thereabouts, was elected fellow of All Souls coll. 1520, and afterwards took the degrees in arts and holy orders. But such was his vigorous genius, that by the force thereof, being conducted to the pleasant studies of mathematics and astrology, he made so great a progress in them, that he became the ablest person in his time for those studies, not excepted his friend Record, whose learning was more general. At length taking the degree of bch. of divinity in 1531, he was the year following made by K. Hen. 8 (to whom he was chaplain) one of the canons of his college in Oxon, and in Decemb. 1543 canon of Windsor, (upon the death of Dr. Rich. Rawson, who was also archdeacon of Essex) and in fine chaplain to Qu. Mary, who had him in great veneration for his learning. Among several things that he hath written relating to astrology, I find these following.

De culminationis fixarum stellarum, &c. De ortu & occasi stellarum fixarum, &c.

[He translated also into Latin St. Chrysostome on the Old Testament, and wrote Annotations on Antoninus. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 309.]

See Bp. Burnet's Hist. of Reform. lib. 2, 1530.

[ A letter to the king, concerning his agency in Italy, is printed in Stryph's Annuals of Reform. Appendix, No. 40, vol. 1.]

[In Office praevio. Cant. in Reg. Noodles, qu. 28.]

[He was instituted to this vicarage January 12, 1530. Bridge's Hist. of Northamptonsh. i. 544.]

[This is the person who had a long contest with Bonner, bishop of London, about paying an annual pension of ten pounds to the bishop's natione et pro exercicio jurisdictiooe exterioris ejusdem archidiaconatus. In this case the bishop was triumphant. See the whole affair and the award in Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 67. Rawson was also rector of St. Olave Hart street, and of St. Martin Orgar, London. (Reg. Warham.) This latter peremptorium was unstated to Newcourt, as the register of the parish was burnt at the great fire 1606.]

William Stauford son of Will. Stauford of London mercer, by Margaret his wife, daugh. and heir of —— Gedney of London son of Rob. Stauford of Rowley in Staffordshire, was born in the county of Middlex, 22 Aug. 1509, (1 Hen. 8.) received so much literature among the Oxonians that enabled him sooner than another person to conquer the rudiments of the municipal law in Gray's-lane near London. In the 36 of Hen. 8, he was elected autumn reader of that house, but did not read because of the pestilence then in those parts, yet in the Lent following he did perform that office with great credit and honour. In the 5 Edw. 6, he was double reader of that inn in the time of

[This is preserved in the royal library (12 Bxxv) and certain extracts from it will be found in the Bodleian, MS. Seld. Arch. B. 79. Sup. pag. 149. Sherburne in his Catalogue of Astronomers added to The Sphere of Manius, folio, Lond. 1673. (Boof. B. i. 15. Med.) mentions another copy in the hands of Mr. Thomas Gale.]

[See Ayscough's Catalogue, ii. 893.]
Lent, and the next year was called by writ to be sergeant at law. In 1553, (15 Maria) he was made the queen's sergeant, and the next year was not only admitted of the justices of the Common-places (some say of the Common-bench) but also dubbed a knight, being then in high esteem for his great abilities in his profession, especially for the books that he about that time composed; taken then, especially in after-ages, into the hands of the most learned in the law, which have ever since made him famous among them and others. The titles are!

"Pleas of the Crown divided into several titles and common places." Lond. 1557, qv. &c. In some impressions, they are divided into two volumes.

Exposition of the King's Prerogative, collected out of the abridgment of Auth. Fitzherbert, and other old writers of the Laws of England. Lond. 1567, 68, qv. &c. Besides other books which have not been yet printed. This noted lawyer, who was a zealous R. cath. departed this mortal life on the 28 Aug. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight. Whereupon his body was buried in the church of Hadley in Middlesex. I have seen a copy of his will, wherein he stiles himself one of the justices of the common-places under the king and queen, and desires that his body may be buried in the parish church of Islington, Hadley or Houndsworth. His posterity remaineth in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and elsewhere, to this day.

ROBERT TALBOT was very much esteemed in his time, and after, for his singular knowledge and monuments in antiquities of England, and for his care in preserving and collecting ancient books and manuscripts decayed by time. His erony John Leland is full of his praiseth and not a little are Joh. Baleus, Joh. Cauis, Abr. Ortelius, Camden and others; the last of which stilth him vir antiquitatis bene peritus, & in hac Angliae parte (meaning in the Icen, i.e. Norfolk, Suffolke, &c.) versatissimus. He the said Talbot was born at Thorpe in Northamptonshire, but whether at Thorpe Mandeville or Thorpe Longa, I know not, and seems to be of the same family with the Talbots of Grifton. He was educated in gramma-

aticalms in Wykelam's school near to Winchester, in logicales and philosophicales in New coll. of which he became fellow (after he had served two years of probation) an. 1523, and left it 5 years after, being then only back of arts, supplicated for the degree of master 1529, but not admitted, as I can find in the register of that time. However, that he was written master and doctor afterwards, it doth manifestly appear in various writings, so that I presume he took those degrees elsewhere. On the 23 June 1541 he was admitted to a prebendship in the church of Wells, called Wednor seconda, and on the 9 Apr. 1 Edw. 6 Dom. 1547, the dean and chapter of Norwich did by their letters pat. confer a prebendship, or office of treasurer of their church on him, void by the death of one Will. Heryduns. On the 27 Aug. 5 and 6 of Phil. and Mary, Dom. 1558, he gave to John Harpsfield dean and to the said chapter of the cath. of Norwich three acres of land in Lakenham, and soon after died, as I shall tell you afterwards. But that which is chiefly to be noted is, that during his abode at Norwich, he wrote a book thus entit.

"Robertus Talbloch de Abtione in eam partem Itinerarii Antonii que ad Britanniam pertinent." The beginning of which is, 4 Itinerac hic sunt in Britannia numero xv. &c. It cndeth at the word Lugnvallo, at the end of the fifth itinera, and goeth no farther. Which book the learned Camden in his Britannia, and Will. Burton in his Commentary on Antonius his Itinerary, and others, did much use. It is not printed, but remains in MS in obscure places: And for ought I know there are but three copies of it in being, viz. one in the library of Benedict coll. in Cambridge, another in that of Sir Joh. Cotton at Westminster (Vitellius, D. 7.] (which, if I mistakes not, did sometimes belong to Mr. Tho. Allen of Glouce. hall, got out of his hands by Rich. James of C. C. C. for the said library) and a third in Bodey's Vatican. [MS. E. Mus. 193.] Our author Balbot hath also written a book called,

"Aurum ex stercore, vel de Enigmatibus & Prophetis. MS. collected from old books of verses and rhimes, that have been long since lost. The beginning of which is, 'Certe non est rarum,' &c. In this book are verses called Magistrates, one every of which was worth an ordinary groat. Mr. Allen before-mention'd had a copy of it, valued it much, and would often repeat verses thence at times of reflection, but where that copy is now, I know not. Sure I am, that one written in qu. in the archives of C. C. [No. 258.] bound with the observations from humanity authors made by John Twyne, was given therunto by Brian

[107] [These works have been so frequently printed, that it is unnecessary to give the dates of the various editions. A copy of each is contained first in 1574, the other in 1575, will be found in the Bodleian, 4to. A. 42. 5t. Jur. The Pleas of the Crown were afterwards epitomized by Walter Young, and printed Lond. 1640, Bodl. 8vo. Y. 1. Jur. and again in 1669, Bodl. 8vo. P. 5. Jur.]


[108] "Being expelled for heresy,"

5 [Other MSS. are at C. C. Coll. Camb. and with additions by John Cauis, in two vol. at Cauis and Gonville coll. Cambridge, according to Tanner. Bibl. Brit. 703.]
his grandson. Our author Talbot hath also made choice collections,

De Charis quibusdam Regum Britannorun. MS. in the library of Bennet coll. in Cambridge. What else he hath written I know not, nor any thing more of him, only that he took his last farewell of this world a little after the 27 Aug. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, and was buried in the cathedral church there, as I have been instructed from the researches of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Humph. Prideaux prebendary of that church, made from several registers and charters belonging thereunto. By Robert Talbot's will dated 30 Aug. 1558, which is almost three months before qu. Mary died, he left the best and rarest of his MSS, to New coll. in Oxon. Which MSS. did then lie at Thorpe and Cranesley; and maintenance also for an annuity to be kept at Thorpe for himself, father, mother, his brother John, and for his uncle Mr. Rich. Whittyms. Which annuity was to be performed for the present by sir Christopher his priest at Thorpe before-mentioned. But this just, I presume, was never performed. The reader is to know, now I am got into the name of Talbot, that after Rob. Talbot's time lived one Tho. Talbot commonly called lipping Talbot, (himself) only that one of his legs, son of John Talbot of Salbury in Lancashire esq; (who died 30 Aug. 1551) which Thomas being promoted to the clerkship of the records in the Tower of London, did at length, by the help of a good memory, become a most excellent genealogist, and a man of singular skill in our antiquities. Camden in his Britannia both acknowledge his help in the succession of the ears of each county since the Norman conquest, and Tho. Abingdon the some time antiquary of Worcestershire, in his MS. History of the Bishops of Worcester mention'd of him, &c. But these first (meaning the first bishops of Worcester) I had out of the collections of an excellent antiquary Mr. Thomas Talbot, who gathered the same out of a leiger of the priory of Worcester which I think is now perish'd. He left choice collections behind him, some of which coming into the hands of sir Rob. Cotton, he put them into his library as choice monuments, and being bound in one volume in fol. are thus entitled by a late hand, Analecta quampurina divers generis, viz. ex quibusdam chronicis, cartis, authique antiquitis registris. Epitaphia, genealogia & alia ad rem historiam spectantia, besides several collections of antiquities in Yorkshire. I have seen also in the Sheldonian library, now reposed in the Harleian office, divers of his collections, viz. among them

is a thin fol. entit. Escaetorum inquisiciones de tempore Reg. Ed. 4, &c. Now whether this Tho. Talbot, who was living an. 1580, and for ought that I know, was living ten years after, was akin to Robert before-mentioned, I know not, nor can I safely believe that he is the same Thomas Talbot who was admitted bachel of arts of Oxon in July 1533. I find another Tho. Talbot to have been born in the said county of Lancaster, and entered into the society of Jesus, an. 1593, aged 26; who, after he had wrote several books, died in 1632, but this person was not, as I can yet learn, originally bred among us.

HENRY LORD STAFFORD, the only son of Edward duke of Bucks, (attainted, and executed for treason in 1521) was one of the most accomplished persons of his time, and tho' not the inheritor of his father's honours, yet he was a man of great virtue, learning, and piety. In his younger years he received his education in both the universities, especially in that of Cambridge, to which his father had been a benefactor; where by the care of good tutors he attained to a considerable knowledge in the Latin tongue; and in that language he wrote several things, as' tis said, as well in verse as prose, but such I have not yet seen. He translated into English a book entit. De vera differentia regis potentatis & ecclesiae, & que sit ipsa veritas ac virtus utriusq; &c. Written by Edward Fox bishop of Hereford. This translation was printed in oct. but when, it appears not in the book. He also translated Erasman his Two Epistles, wherein is declared the brain-sick headness of the Lutherans, &c. Lond. 1553, oct. and other things which I have not yet seen. This noble lord gave way to death in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, but where buried I cannot yet tell, nor in what county born, unless in Staffordshire, wherein he was possessor of many lands.

[Lord Stafford, although restored in blood, was not restored to his honours or possessions, but had some grants awarded to him, which in the whole amounted to the yearly value of 317 l. 13s. 1d. Upon this, comparatively trifling, sum he resided with his wife in a calm and innocent retirement, applying himself to literary pursuits and encouraging and assisting others who were busied in similar employments. To this nobleman it is that we are indebted for that well known metrical chronicle The Mirror for Magistrates: through his influence it was licensed, at [109]]

[There were two editions, both printed by William Copland, one in 1518, the other without date. The dedication to Edward duke of Somerset is reprinted in Walsh's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, ii. 67.]
his suggestion undertaken and continued, and this circumstance alone entitles him to our highest admiration and gratitude.

His lordship was himself a poet, although the following epitaph is perhaps the only remaining specimen of his abilities, unless others are preserved among the papers of the Stafford family.

Good Dutchess of Norfolk, the Lord have mercy upon thee; who dyed at Lambeth, the last of November.

Farewell good lady and sister deare, In earth we shall never meet heare; But yet I trust, with Godis grace, In heaven we shall deserve a place: Yet thy kyndnesse shall never depart, During my life, out of my heart. Thou wast to me both faire and near; A mother, a sister, a friend most deare; And to all thy friends most sure and fast, When Fortune had sounded his froward blast: And to the poore a very mother, More then was known to any other; Which is thy treasure now at this day, And by thy soule they heartily pray: So shall I do that here reainy, God thy soule preserve from payne.

By thy most bounded brother, Henry lord Stafford.

A letter of thanks to Mr. Wysleys from this nobleman, MS. Cotton, Vespas. F. xiii. 116, 6. He is stated by a modern writer to have died May 3, 1563, but Bale, who records his death to have taken place in 1538, published his account of lord Stafford in 1539, and speaks confidently of his decease.

ROBERT BROKE of BROOK, son of Thom. Brooke of Claverley in Shropshire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh Grosvenor of Furnort in the said county, was born, as I conceive, at Claverly, laid a foundation of literature at Oxon, which was a great advantage to him when he studied the municipal laws in the Middle-Temple, where he became the completest lawyer of his time. In 1542, he was elected autumn or summer reader of that house, and in the latter end of the year (in Lent) 1550, he was elected double reader. In 1559, he was by writ called to be serjeant at law, and in 1553 being the first year of Que Mary, he was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, and not of the King's-


[8] He was of Grays-Inn, as Mr. Stow saith in his Annals, 1552.

bench as some say) and about that common-time received the honour of knighthood from that queen: in whose reign, and after, he was held in high value for his profound knowledge in the law, and for his just and upright dealing in all matters relating to the profession thereof. He hath written, An Abridgment, containing an abstract of the Year-Books till the time of Que Mary. Lond. 1573, fol. [1588, 1570] 76, 85, &c. qu.9

Certain cases adjudged in the time of K. Hen. 8, Edw. 6, and Que Mary, from 6 Hen. 8 to the 4 of Qu. Mary. Lond. 1578, 1604, 25, &c. in oct. The original title of this book is in French, Aescns novel cases, &c.

Reading on the Statute of limitations 39 Hen. 8, c. 2. Lond. 1647, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 266.] Printed I think before that time. 4 In the chancel of the Claverly church in the county of Salop, a stately monument against the north wall for sir Rob. Brooke knight, in his time for virtue and learning advanced to be common serjeant of the city of London, recorder of London, serjeant at law, speaker of parliament, and chief justice of the common-pleas: Who visiting his friends and country died the 5th of September 1558*. Thus in a MS. in the * This sir Rob. Brooke, who was a zealous car-er this year, he several times remembers the king that died as it seems in Aug. or Sept. 1568.

[9] Reading on the statute of Magna Charta, chap. 16. Lond. 1641, qu. [Bodl. C. 13. 14. Line.] before which time the author was dead. Whether the same with Ro. Brook of Braun-nose, who was admited master of arts 1584. I think not. As for sir Rob. Brooke, he obtained a fair estate by his en-
deavours, which he left to his posterity, remaining at Madeley in Shropshire, and at one or two places in Suffolk.

PAUL BUSH was born of honest and sufficient parents, became a student in this university about the year 1513, and five years after took the degree of baccalaureus in the faculty of the Bonhoms, and among the preachers of the order of St. Austin (now Wadhams coll.) in the north suburb of Oxford, and at length became provincial of his order, that is of Bonhoms. This person being noted in his time for his great learning in divinity and physic, was by K. Hen. 8 made the first bishop of Bristol, after he had placed an episcopal see there, an. 1542, "to which he was consecrated Jan. 25, in the parish church of Hampson in the diocese of Westminster," and by the name and title of Paulus Bush capellanus regis & S. Theologiae baccalaureus had restitution made to him of the temporalities belonging to that see, 16 June in the same year. But he being taken to a wife (whom one calls a concubine) in the days of K. Edw. 6, was deprived of his bishoprick Mary., first an. 1553, whereupon he spent the remainder of his days at Bristol. He hath written several things in divinity and medicine, as well in verse as prose, of which number these are some.

An exhortation to Margaret Burges, Wife to Jo. Burges Clothier of King's wood in the country of Wilts. Loud. temp. Edw. 6, in oct. [See Herbert, Typ. Antiq., 791.]

Notes on the Psalm, beginning with Misere mei, Deus, &c.

Treatise in praise of the Cross. "
Questions to certain queries concerning the abuses of the Mass, in the collection of records num. 25."

Dialogue between Christ and the Virgin Mary. Treatise of solves and curing remedies. Besides poems of divers kinds, which I have not yet seen. At length taking his last farewell of this world on the eleventh of Octob. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, aged 68 years, was buried on the north side of the choir (near to the entrance leading into the north isle) of the cath. church at Bristol. Over his grave was soon after erected a low altar-tomb, and on it was fastened his statue in his episcopal robes lying on his back. On the four corners of the tomb were erected four small pillars, bearing a canopy; about which is this written, 'Hic jacet D. Paulus Bush primus hujus Ecclesiae Episcopus, qui obit undec. die Octob. an. Dom. 1558, ætatisque sixtua, cujus animæ propitietur Christus.' About the tomb, beneath the statue, are certain verses engraven on three sides thereof, (the fourth joining to the wall) some of which follow.


Ille animos verbi, impetns patvi egenos, Hinc fructum arbusto profutil ille su. Ut madidos arbusta tegunt, sic federe rupto Inter discordes pacificator erat.8 This monument was erected near to the stone, under which his sometimes wife called Edith Ashley was buried, who died 8 Oct. 1553.

Sur Poale Bushe, præte & bonehorne in the good house Edyngdon. Printed by Redman, 8vo. no date. It consists of prayers or prayers for the dead against the plague of pestilence. Prefixed to, and at the end of, the work are some stanzas to the reader. Herbert, Typ. Antiq., 400.]

In the passage out of the choir into the north isle, the feet against the great pillar or wall, lies Paul Bush the first bishop of this church, under a handsome tomb of freestone. He is figured as a skeleton with his head shorn and resting on his mitre, and his cross lying by his right side; this lies on a low kind of altar monument over which is a canopy of stone supported by six fluted Ionic pillars; round the canopy, over each pillar, is his coat of arms painted in a shield: viz. A. on a fess G. inter 3 bars passant S. a rose inter 3 eaglets dis. A. on the verge of the canopy, between the said arms, is this inscription lately written:

Hic jacet Dn Paulus Bushe, &c. There were some verses at the bottom which are now decayed: however they are preserved by Browne Willis, p. 770 of his 1st vol. of Hist. of Cathedrals. Dignus qui primam crinem sua temporis mitram Indueret, jacet hic Bristolianse decus. A patre, Bush dixit, Paulum baptismis vocavit; Virtuti implevit nomem utrumque sua. Paulus Edimonialis suis messes praecox secutus Institutum populum dogmatique, Christo, tuo. Ille animos verbi, impetns patvi egenos; Hinc fructum arbusto profutil ille suo. Ut madidos arbusta tegunt, sic federe rupto Inter discordes pacificator erat. This same pungent epitaph is most wretchedly mauled in Ant. Wood's 1st vol. Arm. Oxon. I suppose sent him by one that could not well read them on the tomb. Myles Davies in his Athenæ Britanniarum, vol. ii. p. 299, pretends to correct it, but however faulty Anthony's copy was, his own was not much better. From Cole's MSS. in the British museum, vol. x. p. 76. For this and the other extracts from Cole's MSS. I am indebted to Henry Ellis, esq]
The following account is taken from Cole's MS. Collections in the British museum. Dr. Paul Bush went to Oxon about 1513, where he took his bachelor of art's degree about five years after, being then reckoned a celebrated poet. He after went to study among the fryers of the order of Bonshommes, and became after prior of his order at Edington in Wiltshire, and canon residential of Sarum, and S. T. B. He was a wise and grave man, and well versed both in divinity and physic, and was also not only a good orator, but an excellent poet. All which qualifications recommended him to the esteem of K. Hen. 8, to whom he was chaplain, who advanced him, (while he was yet a monk, says Bale falsely,) to the bishopric of Bristol at its first erection, to which he was consecrated June 23, 1542, at Hampton. Both Bale and Pits mistake in saying he was advanced to this dignity by K. Edw. 6. Pits gives him a very good character, and says that one reason of his being made bishop was, the scarcity of learned men among the reformers obliged them to make choice of him, though of a different religion: for he says that he continued constant in his faith and religion, and neither by word or writing ever professed the contrary: but by his actions at last he denied the faith by taking a wife unto him, which he palliates by calling her his concubine, lie being overcome by his carnal appetites; and thus breaking his vow of chastity which he had taken, he lost his bishopric under queen Mary, and led the residue of his life in penance and mortification. This is the account which Pits gives of our bishop, which I rather credit, because Bale speaks ill of him: and it moreover appears by No. 23, among the records at the end of bishop Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, that he was far from being a protestant. However how to reconcile his being a catholic bishop and married, is more than I can unravel. Upon queen Mary's accession to the crown, knowing himself to be obnoxious, he freely and willingly resigned his bishopric: notwithstanding, the queen issued her orders to some bishops to deprive him with some others who had broken their vows of celibacy. But his wife dying very opportunely for him in 1553, the same year he resigned his see, and so being at liberty to take other preferment, he complied with the alterations, and was made rector of Winterbourne near Bristol. While he was a bishop, 4 Edw. 6, he granted to that king the manor of Leigh cum membribis by deed made May 25, 1549; in which the dean and chapter joined. Sept. 21 following, and two days after, Sept. 23, the king granted the reversion of it, after the death of the bishop, to sir George Norton and his heirs for ever. This was a very great reduction of the rents of a small bishopric. In his will dated Sept. 25, 1558, and proved the following Dec. 1, he stiles himself late bishop of Bristol, and parson of Winterbourne, and desires to be buried on the south side of the cathedral of Bristol, by the high altar; and also orders his bargain of 450l. for Estlingcourt manor, in Embrook, to be stand in force. His executors were his own archdeacon Cotterel, and master Silke prebendary of this church. He built the episcopal throne in the church; at least, his arms are upon them. He dying Oct. 11, 1558, at the age of 68, was buried in the place aforesaid, near the remains of his repulsated wife Editha. The tradition that he starved himself to death, is common to all places where such emaciated figures are represented: but however may have this much of truth in it; that as he was a deprived bishop and in a state of penance, such a representation was well enough adapted to him, especially when the married clergy were held in such disesteem. Cole, vol. x. page 76. The only tract remaining of Bush's poetical works, none of which Wood had ever seen, that I have been able to trace, is the following:

A lyttel treatise in Englyshe, called the extrication of ignorance: and it treateth and speketh of the ignorance of people, speecheing them howe they are bounde to feare god, to love god and to honour their prince. Which treatise is lately compiled by sir Paule Busshe, priest and Brounne of Edyndon. This is dedicated to the princess Mary, and is contained in four sheets. The only copy now known is preserved in the public librarie at Cambridge, to the learned keeper of the library, the reverend Thomas Kerrich, I am obliged for the following account of it.

It begins with

The prologue of Paule Busshe unto the princes grace.

Most worthy renowned prizes, and lady sovereign, Pepeyn and budde naturally taking producyon Of the rubifyde rose, and granate of Spayne proper conjugium. No sentence of deprivation was pronounced at that time upon Bush bishop of Bristol. Whether he evaded it by renouncing his marriage, or by any other submission is uncertain. But he was never deprived. However, willingly or unwillingly, he resigned his bishopric in June following: for in the same register, the dean and chapter of Canterbury assumed the spiritual jurisdiction of the see of Bristol, and per spontaneum resignacionem Pauli Bushe, 1554, Junii 21.
Your noble name gyveth us playne enstruction,
You tender youth to magnify, yth y' no enclusion.

Bodily, ne gostly, can you resolve, doubtlesse,
To vayne pastyne, ne slouthfull ydelnesse—

This consists of forty-nine lines; and then follows

'The prologue general of Paule Bushe, composed of this lytell treatise.

In an orchard as I walked desolate of company,
In a path, from tre to tre, as my usage was,
Unbrede with bowes pendent in order pleasantly,
In mynde I revolved howe I might brig to passe
Some treatise to endyte, to the confort and solace
Of people desyrous vertuously to be occupyd,
To se god lauded and his hye name magnified—

(one hundred and thirty-three lines.)

'Thus ended the prologue of Paule Bushe, composed of this work, and begyneth the first treatise which speketh of the drede and feare that every man ought to have to offend almyghty god.'

As ornamente freshe, pleasant and comely,
Garnishe of body of man, woman and childre,
So is y' soile decorate, when people labour basely
God specially to honor by conversacion undetyled;

Whose power invincible chasteth and tameth y' wyld;
As hunger doth the faucon all at large flyeng:
Wherfore attende my wordes, and pendre my sayeng.

Deum timete.

The book ends thus:

Therefore my worthy lords and maister ingennial,
Ouer rode this lytell volume somyme at leysour,
And if it be well, gyve laudes chefe and principall
To god omnypotent, our lorde and sayvour.
And if it be otherwise, let me heare the dishonour;
For well am I worthy, as I said at begynning,
For entyring this cause, havyng so lytell cowinge.'

It is a small quarto of only eighten leaves, printed by Richard Pynson, but is without date. It is in three parts; at the end of every verse in the first part is, 'Deum timete;'—in the second, 'Deum diligete;'—in the third, 'Regem honoriificate.'

ROBERT WARDE, a native of the dioc. of Durium, was elected probationer-fellow of Merton college in 1536, he being then master's standing or more, and three years after proceeded in arts. About that time he became a shilling lecturer in philosophy before the university in the public schools, a profound disputant in philosophical matters, and 'homo semper minium metaphysicus;' as one 'doubt deservedly stile him. He was the chief man that disputed with bishop Rydelley in the divinity school, an. 1554, as I have elsewhere told y' you. And Joh. Fox, who hath a full relation of the said disputacion, saith of this our author thus. 'Mr. Ward amplified so largely his words, and so high he climbed into the heavens with Duns his ladder, and not with the scriptures, that it is to be marvelled how he could come down again without falling;' &c. But what Fox hath ironically said concerning this matter, is fully answered by one of Ward's persuasion. As for the works that this our author hath written, I never saw any, and therefore cannot give you the titles, only say with our old, and later, catalogue or register of fellows of Merton coll. that he wrote,

Dialectica & Philosophica quedam, &c. Joh. Fox before mentioned hath published

His Disputation with B. Nich. Rydelley in the divinity-school at Oxon. Which you may see in the book of Acts and Mon. of the Church, under the year 1554. A little before qu. Elizab. came to the crown, Mr. Warde (who seems to have been then bach. of div.) travelled to Rome, where paying his last debt to nature on the 14 Oct. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, was there buried; but in what church or chapel I know not. Whereupon the report of it coming to Oxon his exequies were celebrated by the society of Merton college 17 Novemb. following, according to our accommod.

Of the same family (tho' remote) was Will. Warde, alias Walker, alias Slaughter, son of Mr. Rob. Warde of the county of Cumberland, who having spent 7 years in studying the ars Brasennose coll. travelled into Spain with Mr. Dutton a Roman cath. and there became one of his opinion. Afterwards he returned into England to settle his concerns, went beyond sea again, and upon a commission received, he returned into his own country a second time to convert persons to his profession; but being taken after he had been a priest 24 years, was imprisoned in Newgate.

Soon after being tried for his life, he was executed at Tyburn on Monday 26 July 1641.

"GEORGE OWEN, the most noted physician of his time, was born in the dioc. of Worcester, became prof. fellow of Mert. coll. in the beginning of 1519, took the degrees in physic, that of doctor being compleated in an act celebrated in St. Mary's church 18 of Feb. 1527, and soon after became physician to K. Hen. 8. In 1544 he was admitted fellow of the college of physicians at London, and when the said king lay on his death-bed, he was a witness to his last will and testament, whereas

was bequeathed unto him 100l. After K. Edw. 6 came to the crown, (who as was reported had been cut out of his mother's belly when she was to be delivered of him by this Dr. Owen) he became chief physician to him, and after his death to qu. Mary: He was accounted a very learned and great man of his time, and Jo. Lord the famous antiquary in the reign of Hen. 8 speaks very honourably of him and his learning, and intimates to his readers as if he had written certain things in his faculties. Joh. Parkhurst also his fellow-collegiate, afterwards bishop of Norwich, hath an ingenious epigram* on him and his worth, and no doubt there is, but that his memory is celebrated by other pens of his time. All that I can further say of him is, that he dying of a malignant and epidemic fever on the tenth day of October in the fifteenth hundred fifty and eight, was buried in the church of St. Stephen Walbrook in London, and that several years before he enjoyed divers lands and tenements in and near Oxon, which had belonged to religious houses lately dissolved by the favour of K. Hen. 8 and K. Edw. 6. One of his descendants of Godstow near Oxon, where his family was fix'd in the latter end of K. Hen. 8, was condemn'd to die 17 May 1615, for stiffly maintaining that a prince may be removed out of the way by death or otherwise, if lawfully excommunicated by the pope; but what his christian name was I cannot yet tell. In the present time we are to lament that Dr. Owen's learned writings are lost, and so consequently posterity deprived of some matters in them which might be grateful to curious readers. [One of his pieces is still extant: A meet diet for the new Aquo, printed at London in 1558, folio. This is noticed by Tanner (Bibl. Brit. 567.) but was not known, as it seems, to Ames or Herbert.]

JOHN HOLMAN, a most stout champion of his time in his preachings and writings against the Lutherans, was born at Cundyghton near to Hadenham in Buckinghamshire, educated at Wykeham's school near Winchester, made perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1512, took a degree in the canon law, afterwards that of M. of A. left the coll. about 1526, being then back of divinity and beneficed. But being desirous of the conversation of learned men and books, entreated himself in the condition of a sojourner in Exeter coll. where he continued for some time. At length he became a monk of St. Mary's abbey at Reading in Berks, and in 1550 proceeded in divinity, at which time Hugh abbot of the said monastery wrote to the university an epistle, wherein our author is thus characterized—Dominus Holymanus, non vidi minus quam eruditione Theo- logos insignis, Londini nuper e suggesto Paulino concionatus est: tam frequenti hominum conventu, tantâ admiratione, tam magnâ apud omnes gratiâ, ut jamdudum nemo, qui Christum sincerè predicat, majorem ab illo populo, vel laudem vel honorum consequentiam est, &c. The said epistle was written, as I have elsewhere told you, in the year 1530, to the end that the university would be pleased to dispense with him from preaching at Oxon for the degree of D. of divinity, and that instead thereof he might preach at London, upon pretense that the city was much polluted with Luther's doctrine. In 1553, he was ejected from his abbey, because of the dissolution thereof for a profane use, and lived afterwards partly at Hanborough near to Woodstock in Oxfordshire (of which place he seems to have been rector) and partly in Exeter coll. In 1554, he was promoted to the see of Bristol, upon the deprivation or resignation of Paul Bush the first bishop thereof; he was consecrated at the bishop of London's chapel in London 18 Nov. 1554, the temporalties of which see being given to him 28 Nov. the same year, sate there to the time of his death in good repute. He hath written, Tract contra doctrinam M. Lutheri. Defensio matrimonii Regine Catharinae cum Rege Henrico octavo, lib. 1. with other things which I have not yet seen. This person, who was a most zealous catholic, gave way to fate either in, or near to, Oxon, much about the time when his predecessor P. Bush died, and was according to his will, as I presume, buried in the church of the town of Exeter before-mentioned, in fifteen hundred fifty and eight. Mr. Alexander. Belshire sometimes fellow of New college, afterwards the first president of that of St. John Baptist. who was his great friend, and overseer of his last will, was buried near him, in 1567, being, while living, seldom from him. The said bishop Holyman in his last will and testament dated 4 June 1558, and proved 16 Feb. following, did give to the college near to Winchester the works of St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Cyprian, St. Cecili, Tertullian, Ireneaus, &c. Which afterwards were chained in the library there.
RICHARD TURNER, a Staffordshire man born, "*" became a student in this university an. 1526, or thereabouts, and afterwards fellow of Magd. coll. where he was esteemed a forward and learned man and a good preacher. Afterwards he was made curate of Charton in Kent, where, and in the neighbourhood, he became a free and bold preacher against popish errors, and the asserting the king's supremacy, whereby he brought multitudes of people in those parts out of ignorance and superstition; for which he was put to much trouble and danger. He was first complained of to the king; and being brought up, the archbishop (Cranmer) and other ecclesiastical commissioners, were commanded to examine him upon certain articles. But by the secret favour of the archbishop, and his own prudent answers, he was then discharged. Soon after, upon some false reports told of him, K. Hen. 8 was so offended, that he sent for the archbishop, willing him to have him whipp'd out of the country: but the archbishop pacified the king, and sent him home the second time. Afterwards, a third time, his old enemies, the popish clergy, got him convened before the privy-council, and committed for doctrines, before he came into Kent. The archbishop being then dead, his disease, Turner was sent back to him with an order to recant. To whom when his fast friend Mr. Ralph Morrice, the archbishop's secretary, had applied himself in his behalf, the archb. himself then (1543) under some cloud, dared not to interpose; because, as he then said, it had been put into the king's head, that he was the great favourer and maintainer of all the heresies in the kingdom. Morrice then, that he might prevent this recantation, if possible, which would have been such a reflection to the doctrine he before had preached, address'd his letters to sir Anh. Denny, gent. of the king's bed-chamber, and sir Will. Butts his physician, relating at large Turner's case; and by their means the king became better informed of the man, and in fine, commanded him to be retained as a faithful subject. This story is at large related by "*". In 1549, or thereabouts, he did this remarkable and bold piece of service, that when the rebels were up in Kent, he then preached twice in the camp near Canterbury; for which the rebels were going to hang him, but was rescued. This is the Turner, who was one of the four (David Whitehead, Tho. Ross, or "*". Rose, and Rob. Wadham) of the same whose names were returned by archb. Cranmer to sir Will. Cecil, secretary, to be nominated by the king in Aug. 1552, to be bishops in Ireland, certain sees there being then vacant, (he having about that time supplicated to be D. of D. of this university) but he went not; and this is the person who the next year, upon the coming of Q. Mary to the crown, "*" fled beyond the seas, and settling at * But when queen Mary came to the crown, he, 46, first edit.

An Exposition on the Epistle to the Hebrews. of St. Paul to the Jews. These Expositions which were "*" read. first at Basel were fit for the press, an. 1558, edit. but whether they were afterwards printed, I know not. "*" He also assisted Joh. Marbeck in making the Concurrence of the Bible, I mean the same Marbeck who was organist of Windsor, at which place Turner, 1 think, had some employment suitable to his profession." In the year 1558, Baleus tells us, that he was living at Basel; and Joh. Foxe doth further inform us that he died in exile. So I presume he concluded his last life between the beginning of fifteen hundred and eighty, and the month of Nov, the same year; in which month Q. Elizab. came to the royal throne of England, and soon after the "English" exiles returned to their country.

REYNOLD POLE, whose piety, learning, and integrity of life did make him more illustrious than the splendor of his royal blood, was a younger son of sir Rich. Pole, "*" lord Mountague, "*" and knight of the garter, (cousin-german to K. Hen. 7) by Margaret his wife, daughter of George duke of Clarence, younger brother to K. Edw. 4. The birth of this most noble person was, as our learned Camden reports, "*" who was a youth when Pole died," at Stover castle in Staffordshire, "*" yet the author of an

of his life, and one that follows him (both foreigners) do report that he was born at London in the month of March, an. 1500. The said author of his life well knew, and was familiar with him; yet I will depend more upon the authority of Camden, than his. At seven years of age he was sent to the monastery of Shene in Surrey, to be trained up in religion and grammar among the Carthusians there; and afterwards being sent to Oxon, he spent some time in grammar and religion in the Carthusian-house there, commonly called the White-friers, originally one of the palaces belonging to the kings of England, as I have been informed by an anonymous writer studying in Oxon when Pole was living. At about twelve years of age, or sooner, he became a nobleman of Magd. coll. and had an apartment in the founder's lodgings there, which he now calls, notwithstanding lodgings, but what tutor he had in that house I cannot tell; sure I am, that he received instruction and advice in his studies from those noted scholars Tho. Lycynac and Will. Latimer, both sometime, if not then, especially the latter, resident in Oxon. In the month of June, an. 1515, he was admitted to the reading of any of the logical books of Aristotle, that is, to the degree of bachel. of arts: in which year he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, that he might wear a pinam pretioso, and be admitted to enter into the "public" library. How long he continued in that coll. after he had taken that degree, or whether he took the degree of master of arts, it appears not in the registers of the university. On the 19th of March 1517, he was made prebendary of the church of Salisbury, and on the 14th of Febr. 1518, he was admitted fellow of Corp. Chr. college by command from the founder, which place I presume he never enjoyed being then absent, if

5 Lud. Breckell ut supra, fol. 7, b.
6 Anon. MS.

other who was a foreigner tells us (but false as I presume) ye 1st. edit.

As he was for quality, and a natural sweetness and nobleness of temper, did send him to travel, to obtain such learning that our universities at home perhaps could not afford, and allowed him a large yearly pension, besides what he had arising from his dignities; at which time his most familiar and intimate friend Rich. Paice was appointed to do the duty of his deanship. To Italy therefore he goes with his learned attendance, visits divers universities there, and in Padua, which was then most flourishing for eloquence, he hired a house, setled, and kept a family. There he became familiar with the famous Peter Bembus, who, for the obtaining of his health, had left Rome, and settled for a time in that place. There it also was that in his severe studies of philosophy he made use of Nich. Leonicus, a learned philosopher, and an excellent Grecian, whom he heard expound several books of Plato and Aristotle. At that time our admired author Pole did entertain in his family, and was familiar with, Christoph. Longolius a Belgian, famous for the studies of eloquence: also with an Englishman called Tho. Lipse, as eminent for eloquence, learning, and piety, as any person in England, whom he found there as a tutor to one or more English gentlemen. These were the persons that were his masters, and with whom he always convers'd; and these were the same who did highly celebrate him in their writings. And while his name became famous there, so did every one at home endeavour to accumulate favours on him, particularly that noted counsellor of state Rich. Fox, the worthy bishop of Winchester, who entered and made him fellow of his college of Corp. Chr. in Oxon, on the 14th of
Feb. 1523. From Padua he went to Venice, where he continued for some time, and then journeyed to other parts in Italy, and to some without: in all while places he obtained in most celebrated names, as it appears from the writings of many eminent men of that time; as from those of Bembus, Sadoletus, Erasmus, and others, as also from the epistles of Longobius before-mentioned. It was now the fifth year since he came into Italy, at which time being about to return to his native country, because he was then at an age to consider an ardent desire to see Rome, and the more because it was then the year of jubilee, he with his attendance journeyed thither; and taking Florence in his way, he was honourably received there, as at other places thro' which he pass'd, and had presents made unto him. John Matthew Gilbert, bishop of Verona, having received notice of him and his great worth, took care that all honour and respect should be given to him, not only in his journey, but at Rome. Whereafter he had spent some time there in visiting the court of the pope, then Clement 7, the churches of the apostles, religious places, and the curiosities thereof, he return'd home, was with great love and honour received by the king, queen, court, and all the nobility, for his rare learning, and sweetness of conversation and manners, which he had acquir'd in his travels. Yet notwithstanding all these things, his greatness and learning, he was so far from being exalted with pride, that he retired to his old habitation at Shone, where, by the leave of the king, he had granted unto him the apartment which Dr. Joh. Colet had a little before built for the exercising of his learning and devotion, where he spent two years with very great delight; but whether in that time he retir'd to Oxon, to take possession of his fellowship of Corp. Oh. coll. or to hear the lectures of card. Wolsey then lately founded, I cannot tell. About the end of the two years of his pleasant retirement, K. Hen. 8 pretended some scruples in conscience about the lawfulness of marriage with his brother's wife Katherine of Spain; whom, by the advice of some malevolent persons, he had a mind to repudiate, and so consequently more desirous to change his wife than his religion; as by many was then said. So that our eminent author, the then ornament of our university, foreseeing eminent danger to threaten many of the king's good subjects, and indeed ruin to the whole nation, he obtained leave of the king, and his mother Margaret, the good countess of Salisbury, to repair to Paris, under the notion of completing his studies. To which place he, being attended with some learned men, did enjoy himself for some time in great repose. But then again the king having, by the advice of Tho. Cranmer, employed divers persons to go to all the most noted universities in Chris tendom, to have his opinion of this question, An divino & naturali jure sit prohibitur, ne frater uxorum fratris etiam mortui sine liberos? Great uxor? he sent to Pole and desired, or rather commanded, him to concur with his agents for the procuring the subscriptions and seal of the university of Paris, and of other universities in France. Hereupon another trouble aris'd to him, and he was in some perplexity with himself what to do in this matter. At length, by advice of friends, he excused himself from that employment, yet it was in such terms, that he did not openly declare not yet abode 20 days in Rome, and now, ambition be thanked, he hath this always in his mouth, Rome mihi patria est, Rome is my native country. Hath not Rome a wofulre verus in it, that thus some can bryne men at one wrist; in love with syne and abomination? Sign. D. 1.]

[115] [Phillips contradicts this, but on what authority he leaves us ignorant. 4 As curiosity, he says, had no part in this taking this journey to Rome, having satisfied his curiosity in visiting the places of devotion, he left that city without seeing the pope's court, and returned again to Padua, where he spent the greatest part of the following year. That so distinguished a stranger should not have been introduced at Clement's court seems a little extraordinary, particularly when we reflect on Pole's high birth and great interest in the English nation, which would naturally have excited a desire in the pope to be acquainted with a person whose friendship was likely to be so essential to the papal interests. A violent reformer, Richard Morysine (of whom see col. 200) in his Exhortation to shre all Englishe men to the defence of their country, 1526, gives the following account of Pole's first impressions at this visit to Rome. 5 I must needs tell, that I have hard Renold Pole, the cardinal oft, and not alone, but many mo, whom I can name, men of honeste credyte. This Pole, than a percut of his contrype, now a wilie pocke to it, went to Rome at his fyrst byrge in Italy, thynkyngge to haue lynge there halfe a yeare. God let me never speake, ne wyte after this day, if I haue not sayde, or mine eyes marke, where I hauie ben in presence, that whan he had ben thre illi or illi days, and seen the abymacnacion of the cardinals, byalenges, and other they officers, wyth the detestable vices of that cite, he coude in no wyse hauie thare any leger. He therof, he return'd home, is with great love and honour received by the king, queen, court, and all the nobility, for his rare learning, and sweetness of conversation and manners, which he haue acquir'd in his travels. Yet notwithstanding all these things, his greatness and learning, he was so far from being exalted with pride, that he retir'd to his old habitation at Shone, where, by the leave of the king, he haue granted unto him the apartment which Dr. Joh. Colet had a little before built for the exercising of his learning and devotion, where he spent two years with very great delight; but whether in that time he retir'd to Oxon, to take possession of his fellowship of Corp. Oh. coll. or to hear the lectures of card. Wolsey then lately founded, I cannot tell. About the end of the two years of his pleasant retirement, K. Hen. 8 pretended some scruples in conscience about the lawfulness of marriage with his brother's wife Katherine of Spain; whom, by the advice of some malevolent persons, he had a mind to repudiate, and so consequently more desirous to change his wife than his religion; as by many was then said. So that our eminent author, the then ornament of our university, foreseeing eminent danger to threaten many of the king's good subjects, and indeed ruin to the whole nation, he obtained leave of the king, and his mother Margaret, the good countess of Salisbury, to repair to Paris, under the notion of completing his studies. To which place he, being attended with some learned men, did enjoy himself for some time in great repose. But then again the king having, by the advice of Tho. Cranmer, employed divers persons to go to all the most noted universities in Chris tendom, to have his opinion of this question, An divino & naturali jure sit prohibitur, ne frater uxorum fratris etiam mortui sine liberos? Great uxor? he sent to Pole and desired, or rather commanded, him to concur with his agents for the procuring the subscriptions and seal of the university of Paris, and of other universities in France. Hereupon another trouble aris'd to him, and he was in some perplexity with himself what to do in this matter. At length, by advice of friends, he excused himself from that employment, yet it was in such terms, that he did not openly declare not yet abode 20 days in Rome, and now, ambition be thanked, he hath this always in his mouth, Rome mihi patria est, Rome is my native country. Hath not Rome a wofulre verus in it, that thus some can bryne men at one wrist; in love with syne and abomination? Sign. D. 1.]

[116] [The writers of Pole's life place his return to England immediately on his leaving Rome; yet a letter, which Erasmus wrote to him at Padua, on the 8th of March, 1526, and the date of two of Bembo's letters, one of the 16th of March, the other in July of the same year, in both which mention is made of his being still there, necessarily infer his going back to that city. Phillips's Life, p. 23.]
clare against the king’s intentions; but in some sense, tho’ very little, agreed with his humour.

However, it was not without exceptions taken, and the king’s displeasure was incurred. After he had continued a full year at Paris, he returned to England, and retiring to his former habitation at Shene, he was desired by his friends and kindred to clear himself of all disloyalty to the king, which he did; and continued in his close retirement in prosecuting his devotions and studies for about two years.

In which time the king’s desire still increasing for the change of his wife, it was buzz’d into his ears, that he should try the minds of all the chief persons in the nation, how they would affected to the change, and thereby discover his friends from his foes, particularly Pole, whose consent, if obtain’d, might avail much as an example to the rest, especially in those respects, that he was a learned man, and of the royal blood. Now again was another perplexity come upon him, and he knew not which way to turn himself. In the mean time his friends and near relations did put him in sure hopes, that if he would clearly shew his willingness to please the king, and give his free consent in the matter of divorce, he should have the bishoprick of Winchester, or archbishoprick of York confer’d on him; the first, if not the last, being then void: and further also, his brethren and others who were entrusted to prevail with him to give a reason to satisfy the king, to prevent subversion to his family, (which afterwards followed) he did at length, when in a manner he was reduced to extremities, repair to the king, and fully proposed with himself to have done it, but could not speak a word to him, till he resolved to do it in another style; and then he found his tongue, and spoke the king his mind; which being not pleasing to him, he look’d very angry on him, put his hands sometimes to his poniard hanging at his girdle, with an intention to kill him, but was overcome with the simplicity, humility, and submission of his discourse. So that being then dismiss’d, his company was desired no more, nor that point again urged; yet to prevent other danger that might follow, which by his prudence foresaw, he left England again, under pretence of retiring to an university: of which matter the king being for the present satisfied, his pension was continued, which he received for some time, but was soon after withdrawn, as I shall tell you anon. The first place he went to was Avignon in the province of Narbon in France, which, then flourished in the studies of liberal arts, where he continued for the space of a year;

but finding his health to decay, because of the badness of the air, he retired to Padua, where before he had the experience of better air, good company, with the love of learned men. And being settled there, he severely followed the studies of divinity, and for diversion took excursions now and then to Venice; and to improve himself in the said studies, he obtained the acquaintance and familiarity of learned men, as Tryphon, Gabrielius, M. Antonius Paserus, surnamed Genoa, or Janua, Lampridius Cremonensis, Lazarus Bonanucus Bassianus, and others as famous as them. He also was ready to admit of the familiarity of such that were truly pious, and those that he found so, was very open to them; among which must not be forgotten Cosmo Sherius bishop of Fano, a city in Umbria, in whom, tho’ young, he found an eminent knowledge in several sorts of literature, as also a most singular honesty in conversation and manners, and an ardent desire of piety, which also was very well known to those that had recourse unto him: there was also one Mark a monk, a person of great learning, and greater pietie; and therefore Pole being exceedingly delighted in him, he assiduously heard him explain divine letters, which were frequently by him performed in his usual lectures. But above all, none was more familiar with him than a noble Venetian called Aloysius Priulius, excellent for wit and learning; with whose society Pole was so exceedingly taken, and Priulius with his, that from that time until death they became individual. At Venice also, he became well known to the famous Gasp. Contarcus, who afterwards for his singular learning and virtues was elected into the college of cardinals. He also became acquainted with Pet. Caraffa, bishop of Thente, who had about that time instituted an order at Venice called Thentines, and was afterwards the turbulent pope called Paul the fourth, and an enemy to Pole. By this time it was, that as K. Hen. 8 had divorc’d from him his wife, so now he was resolved to withdraw his obedience from the pope, expel his authority from the nation, and make himself supreme head of the church of England; and those that did not acknowledge him to be so were to be traytors, and so consequently to suffer death. Now tho’ our noble and generous Pole was far distant from his native country, yet notwithstanding the king being desirous to give all satisfaction therein, and knowing that the esteem of Pole was great in foreign countries, especially in Italy, and particularly at Padua, where he then was, he sent a messenger to him to have his opinion concerning that matter, and whether it was agreeable to his mind in what he was about to do, or had actually done in that matter already; and by the same messenger...
POLE.

"as 'tis said) he sent a book written by Dr. Rich. Sampson, which I find entit. Oratio horatioria ad obedientiam Regis, contra Papam. Here was now another great trouble to Pole; and what to do he could not at present tell, because he found the king's objections as snares to usher him to death, as others in England had been. A length the king at no delay, as did prevail against giving an answer, he not only disapproves of his divorce and separation from the apostolic see, in an answer for the present, but also in a book, which he in four months time had written, entitled, Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica, divided into four parts; wherein he answers many things that Sampson had wrote to please the king; presseth the king earnestly to return to the obedience of the see of Rome; exhorteth the emperor to revenge the injury done unto his aunt, (the divorced queen) and many other things, which were much displeasing to him. The king having perused this book, and knowing that it could not long lie hid in Italy, (tho' Pole had promised not to publish it) sends for him by post to come into England to explain some passages thereof. But Pole knowing that it was declared treason there to deny the king the title of the supreme head, which he had principally intended in his book, refused desiring the king neverthetis to begin now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to hold of the present time, and to reintegrate himself with the pope, and accept the council now summon'd, whereby he might have the honour of being the cause of some reformation of the church in doctrine and manners; if not, otherwise he would be in great danger. He wrote also to Dr. Cuthb. Tonstall bishop of Durham, to incline the king thither. This bishop, as it appears in our records, reproving him for the bitterness of his book, and recommending him to burn the original; denies that K. Hen. 8 hath separated himself from the Rom. church, but only freed himself from the unjust usurpations of the bishops of that see. Upon this the king proceeds severely against Pole, withdraws from him his pension, and divests him of all his dignities in England; which being well known at Rome, they were plentifully made up by the bounty of the pope and emperor. About that time Gasp. Contarenus being made a cardinal, the pope advised with him that some course might be taken that ecclesiastical discipline which had been lately deprav'd, might be reform'd. Contarenus therefore desired, that the pope would be pleased to call unto him other persons that might be assisting to him in the said work, such as were not only famous for learning, but also for piety; whereupon Jacob Sadoletus bishop of Carpentras, was called from France; P. Caraffa B. of Theate, from Venice; Greg. Cortesius abbot of S. George, R. Pole, Joh. Math. Gibertus B.of Verona, Eugubius Fredericenus Pregius archb. of Silerne. Most of these soon after came to Rome; and Pole, who had been highly commended to the pope by Contarenus, was taken into and lodged in the palace of the said pope, who finding him to be a person of singular parts, and of great religion, as also an intake devotee to the apostolic see, the said pope (Paul 3) did create him a cardinal under the title of S. Necreus and Achilleaus, on the 11th of the cal. of Jan. 1536, according to the account followed at Rome, afterwards of S. Mary in Commet, and at length of S. Prisca. Which great honour, tho' unsought after, and not at all desir'd by Pole; (such was his great humility) yet it was very pleasing to the emperor, to all the friends of Pole, and all the true sons of the apostolic see in England. Soon after he was employed by the said pope as his nuncio or ambassador into divers countries, as to France and Flanders, whereby, being near England, he might hold a correspondence with the catholics there, the better to continue the ancient faith, which he did, to the peril of many when it came to be known to K. Hen. 8. At Paris he was receiv'd by the king of France's command very honourably, as he was, in other places; but his actions being made known to K. Hen. 8, who look'd upon them as destructive to him and his subjects, he forthwith sent to that king that he would deliver him up to be convey'd into England. But so it was that Pole having timely notice of this matter, fled to Cambrai, and committed himself to the protection of the bishop of that place; yet seeing there was no safety there, because of the wars between the emperor and the French, and because Pole certainly endeavoured to prevent, or at least to delay, this mark of the pope's esteem. Beccatelli, secretary to the new cardinal, who was present when the chamberlain came to Regniul with orders for him to receive immediately the clerical tonsure, and accept the purple, bears the following testimony of his unwilling obedience. 'I was also present,' he says, when this message came, and as it was quite unlooked for, instead of rejoicing, it abashed and afflicted him; but as the command was peremptory, and required present compliance, he submitted to the dignity, rather than accept it.' Phillipps, Life, 142.

7 [Moryson, who is very severe always against the cardinal, takes another opportunity of condemning his conduct from this embassy:— The bishop of Rome, foreseeing the damages that ensue to him by this by the commyng forth of goddys word, knowing also, howe much his vantages maye daily increace, yf error be retyned in all christen kyngedomes, doth and wolde do what he can to overruine this way with a penitifisouse Pole, that bloweth out of course, that seeketh, agenst nature, to destroy the heed from whencw he firstt dyd sprygyn.' Exhortation to tygers all Englyshe men, 5c. 1589, Sign. A. 7, 18]

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of the excursions and depredations of certain English soldiers under the pay of K. Hen. 8, made in those parts, he was very desirous to leave the place, the more for this reason, that he had heard at that time that the said king had proclaimed him trucator in England, and that there was a great reward to be given to him that should kill him. While he was in this perplexity, card. Erardus a Marsia, bishop of Liege, inviting him thither, he further posted from Cambrey, and was received as a brother, and most liberaly entertained by the said cardinal at Liege; where continuing six months, expecting in that time that all things in England would be amended according to the expectation and desire of the emperor and king of France, yet they proved vain and came to nothing. At which time Pole finding himself endangered to be deliver'd up to the English king (Hen. 8) he left Liege, and by the command of the pope he return'd to Rome thro' Germany, and was very kindly received by him. He had not continued long there, but the said pope took him with him to Nice, a town in the province of Narbon in France, to be assisting in making a peace between the emperor and the K. of France, which he effectually did as much as possibly lay in his power. At which time the emperor took order that his minister there should pay all respect imaginable to card. Pole, who had materially stood up against the unreasonable proceedings of K. Hen. 8, especially in the matter of divorce from his aunt Q. Katharine. Afterwards he was employed by the pope to the emperor, king of France, and other princes, to persuade them to hold together by way of league against England, as being a thing of greater necessity and merit, than to war against the Turk, because it was to restore it to its ancient religion, cleanse it of heresy, and relieve the devoces in the apostole sea, then in a lingering and a groaning condition. And that this embassy might be done with celerity, and to escape the toils of K. Hen. 8, card. Pole went ineogito, and with very few attendants (one of which was his great confident Ludov. Beccatall) first to the emperor, then at Toledo in Spain, and afterwards to the French K. in France, &c. At length, for the more security of himself, when in that kingdom, he retir'd to Avignoon, where he acquainted the pope with what he had done relating to the great affair, and thence to Carpentras, (which, with Avignon, are under the pope's power) where he continued with his old acquaintance cardinal Jacob Sadoletus, for the space of six months. Thence he was recalled and sent by the pope to Verona, where he found great friendship and hospitality from his faithful friend Joh. Matthew bishop of that place. Afterwards for these his great labours, and foresight dangers and troubles occasion'd by K. Hen. 8, he was, in requital, sent by the pope his legate to Viterbo near the city, being a place wherein he might continue in great safety, and free from the danger of his enemies. There, I find, that he continued for some years with great security, and in the love and esteem of all for his great piety, learning, and moderation, yet not without some imputation of favoring heresy. But now the church of Rome beginning to be divided, a council was desir'd and procur'd by godly men to re-unite it, but by the subtleties of a considerable party of that church, the schism was much established, and parties grew obstinate. At length, with much ado, the council began in 1543, or thereabouts, at Trent, called by some Trento in Italy: to which, the king of England would send no orator (because he had withdrawn his submission from the church of Rome) neither the mív. of Oxon, for the same reason, tho' in most, if not all councils, they had before so done; yet the pope sent card. Pole, an English man by birth, and an Oxonian by education, to the end that K. H. 8 might see that England had a part there, and with him went by the pope's appointment the cardinal of Paris, and cardinal John Morone, which three were his legates there. But because of the wars in Germany and in other places among Christian princes, the council had not much time in the matter, and what the legates did signify'd very little. Thence the illustrious Pole returned to Viterbo, where, and sometimes at Rome, he totally spent his time in the studies of literature in great repose and tranquillity. Afterwards he was sent thither again with two other cardinals (of which, one was afterwards pope by the name of Julius 3d, and the other by the name of Marcellus 2d) with hopes of great success there; but Pole having a dismiser temper come upon him, occasion'd by the ill air, he with leave retir'd to Padua to obtain his health; and there continuing for a season, the council was translated to Bononia. At which time he having recovered his health, he return'd to Rome, was kindly entertain'd by the pope according to his usual manner, who advised with him in matters relating to religion, especially if the matter itself related to kings or princes; and put him upon the free answering of the emperor's setting out the Interim, &c. At length the pope (Paul 3d) dying, card. Pole was twice elected to the papacy, an. 1549, but refused both the elections, one being done too hastily, and not with deliberation; and the other

[119] [The object of this choice was not so deserving of the high station as our countryman. See a strange charge brought against him, and a singular instance of his conduct soon after his election to the papal chair, in father Paul Burnet, Hedioegar, and in the Biographia Britannica, art. Pole.]
in the night-time, a time of darkness, &c. So that cardinal Jo. Marin de Monte, bishop of Palestines, being chosen pope, he took the name of Julius the third. But soon after the quietness of Rome being much disturb'd by wars in France, and on the borders of Italy, Pole desired leave of his holiness to recede for health's sake to a place in the territory of Verona; which being granted, he retired to a monastery of Benedictines, (of which order he was a great patron and protector) called Magazane, not far from the lake of Benucis, in the said territory; where continuing in great retirements and desolation till K. Ed. 6 of England died, which was in July, an. 1558, at which time, or a little after, the lady Mary his sister succeeded in the throne; it was resolv'd that he should be sent to legate into England, who being a person of the royal blood, and of learning and exemplary life, was look'd on as the fittest instrument to reduce the kingdom. But he himself knowing that he stood attainted by the laws of the land (which passed in 1539) and that the name of Henry was still preserved in estimation among the people, thought it not safe to adventure thither, before he understood the state of things. He therefore secretly dispatched Franc. Commandamus, a right trusty minister afterwards a cardinal, (lately come to Rome from cardinal Dandin, ambassador for peace from the pope to the emperor) into England with a private letter to the queen, which commending her perseverance in religion in the time of her troubles, exhorted her to a continuance in it in the days of her happiness. He recommended also unto her the salvation of the souls of her people, and the restitution of the true worship of God, &c. Commandanus having diligently inform'd himself of all particulars, found means of speaking with the queen: by whom he understood not only her own good affections to the see apostolick, but that she was resolved to use her best endeavours for re-establishing the religion of the church of Rome in all her kingdoms; which being made known to the cardinal, he begins his voyage in the month of Oct. following. The news of which being brought to the emperor Charles the fifth (who had his own design apart from that of the pope) he signified by the said Dandin, the nuncio or ambassador from his holiness with him, that an apostolical legate could not be sent into England as affairs then stood, either with safety to himself, or honour to the church of Rome; and therefore that he might do well to defer his journey till the English might be brought to a better temper. This was the out-side of his design, but the inside was, which he would not then did not wish to prevent a marriage betwixt him the said cardinal and the queen, whom the emperor design'd for his son Philip, and 'till that was concluded he thought it not fit that Pole should go into England. But the queen knowing nothing of this stop, and being full of expectation of the cardinal's coming, had call'd a parliament to begin on the 10th of Oct. wherein Tho. Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury being brought to his tryal, was attaint'd, and so consequently legally divested of his archbishoprick, which was thereupon void in law, since a man that is attainted can have no right to any church-benefices. But the members of the said parliament being highly displeased with the marriage of the queen to be had with Philip of Spain, which was then proposed, the parliament was dissolved on the 6th of Dec. following. In the next year she was married to the said Philip, and then another parliament being summoned to sit in November, a bill was prepared, by which the cardinal was discharged of the attainder which had pass'd against him in 1559, as before I have told you, and so restored in blood, and render'd capable of all those rights and privileges which formerly he had stood possessed of in this kingdom; for the passing of which bill into an act, the king and queen vouchsaf'd their presence, as soon as it was fit and prepared for them; not staying for the end of the session, as at other times. Soon after the cardinal came to London, but without the solemnities of a legate's entry, because the pope's authority was not yet set up by law; and on the 27th of the same month he made a long and grave speech in parliament, inviting them to a reconciliation with the apostolic see, from whence he was sent by the common pastor of Christendom, to reduce them, who had long stray'd from the inclosure of the church. On the 29th of the same month the speaker reported to the commons the substance of the said speech; and a message coming from the lords for a conference of some of their house, with the lord-chancellor, 4 earls, 4 bishops, and 4 lords, to prepare a supplication for their being reconciled to the see of Rome; it was sent to, and the petition being agreed on at the committee, was reported, and approved of by both houses. So therefore it being presented by both houses on their knees to the king and queen; they made their intercession with the cardinal, who thereupon delivered

1 [When he returned into England, he had been in exile 21 years, vide Jo. Elder's Letter to Rob. South, bp. of Cathenue. He died Nov. 18, 1558, between five and six in the morning, removed from Lambeth towards Canterbury, Dec. 10. Strype's Eccles. Mon. ii. 451, 2. Baker.]

2 Dr. Burnet in his second part of The History of the Reformation, &c. lib. 2.
"himself in a long speech, in the end of which he granted them absolution. He came over into England, much changed from that free- dom of conversation he had formerly practised. He was in reserve to all people, spoke little, and had put on an Italian temper, as well as behaviour, and brought with him two Italians, Aloysio Priuli, and Nich. Ormanet, who were his only confidants. In the month of May following, an 1555, the news of the pope's death came into England, viz. Marcellus the second, who had succeeded pope Julius 3; whereupon qu. Mary recommends card. Pole to the pope, as every way the fittest person for it, without his knowledge or consent; but the persons she entrusted came too late to Rome, for before they entered, Pet. Camilla was chosen pope, call'd Paul the fourth, who was as different from his predecessor as any man could be. On the 21st of Mar. 1559, the before-mentioned Tho. Cranmer was burnt at Oxon, and the very next day (which had been assigned at least a fortnight before) cardinal Pole was consecrated archb. of Canterbury, in the church of the Grey-Fryers at Greenwich. On the 23th of the said month, being our Lady-day, he received his pall in Bow church in London, where he made a grave sermon touching the use, profit, and first institution of the pall, and on the 31st of the said month he was installed by a proctor called Rob. Collins his commissary. In Oct. following, he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxon. and soon after, as his said, of Cambridge; both which universities did visit and reform by his commissioners. Pope Paul the fourth, who now sat, was a rigorous man, and extremely wedded to his own opinion, and had passionately espous'd the quarrel of the French against the Spaniard. But being not minded to fall foul upon our queen Mary, turn'd his fury against card. Pole, by whose persuasion it was thought that the queen had broke her league with France, to take part with her husband Philip king of Spain. In which humour he deprives him of his legatine power, and confers the same on a certain Grey Fryer called William, or Peter Peto, whom he design'd also to the see of Salisbury. Sir Edw. Karme, the queen's agent with the pope, advertiseth her of these secret practices, which the queen concealing from the cardinal, endeavour'd by all fair and gentle means to mitigate the pope's displeasure, and confirm the cardinal in the place and power which he then enjoy'd. But the pope being not a man to be easily alter'd, Pole in the mean time not understanding how things went in Rome, laid by the cross of his legation, and prudently abstained from the exercise of his bulls and faculties. Peto the new cardinallegate puts himself on the way to England, but the queen taking to herself some of her father's spirit, commanded him at his utmost peril not to adventure to put foot upon English ground; to which he readily inclined, as being more affected to cardinal Pole, than desirous to shew himself a servant to another man's passions. In the end, partly by the queen's meditatio, the intercession of Ormanet, the good successions of the French in the taking of Calais, but principally by the death of Peto in April following, the rupture was made up again, and Pole confirmed in the possession of his former honours. He was a person of great eloquence, learning and judgment, of singular piety, charity and exemplary life, as several writers tell us, who add also, that he was an excellent canonist and well read in the laws of eccl. polity, as may be partly seen in the books written by him, which are these. Pro Uniate Ecclesiastica, ad Henricum octavum, Rom. in fol. [Bodl. C. 9. 26. Art. Sold.] Oratio ad Imperatorem contra Eucangelicos, cum Scholias Athanasii, printed 1554 in qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 33. Th.] Oration or Speech in the Parliament House 27 Nov. 1554. This speech, "which was to invite the members of parliament to a reconciliation with the apostolic see," you may mostly see in Joh. Fox's book of Acts and Monuments of the Church, &c. under that year. Letter to P. Julius 3, touching the restoring of the Realm of England. This, which is dated on the last of Nov. 1554, you may see in the same place under the same year. Unitatis Ecclesiasticae Defensione, "ad Hen. 8." Lib. 4. Argent. 1555, fol. [Bodl. P. 2. 12. Th.] Ingolst. 1587, oct. [Bodl. Crynes. 409.] "Unit. Eccl. Def. ad Edwardum Henrici fil.] "This is set by way of preface to the former book." Oratio in Materia de pace. Ven. 1558, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 5. Art.] Reformatio Angliae ex Decretis Reg. Poli. an. 1556, Rom. 1562, qu. Lov. 1569, oct. De Concilio, Lib. 1. Rom. 1562, qu. Lov. 1567, fol. [Bodl. S. 1. 13. Th. Sold.] &c 1569, oct. &c. This is printed in Canonae & Decretae Concilii Tridentini, publish'd by Philip Labbe. Par. 1667, fol. [Bodl. A. 16. 8. Th.] De Baptismo Constantini Imperatoris; printed with the former book.

De summi Pontificis officio & potestate. Lov. 1569, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 33. Th.] "It was written by way of dialogue in the conceave of cardinals, when they were electing him pope. He also

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"wrote five other books on the same subject, when he was out of the conclave."

"Of restoring the goods to the church, lib. 1."

"written to K. Philip and queen Mary."

"De natali die Christi, lib. 1."

"Comment. in Esaiam."

"Com. in Davidis Hymnos, with other comments of some books of the scripture, but imperfect."

"Catechismus."

"Dialogus de passione Christi, &c."

"Epistola ad Judaeos. Seduleum, & alios."

"De modo concionandi. Tis a large vol. but imperfect."

* qu. A Treatise of Justification. Lov. 1569", first edit. in two books. This was found among the writings of card. Pole, remaining in the custody of Mr. Hen. Pyning, chamberlain and receiver-general of the said cardinal, then lately deceased at Lovain. With it were printed and bound certain translations touching the said matter of justification, viz. (1) The Sixth Session of the general Council of Trent, which is of Justification, with the Canons of the same Sessions. (2) A Treatise of St. Augustine that famous Doctor, by him entit. Of Faith and Works, &c. Which translations were made by the cardinal, who sat several times in the said council. (3) A Sermon of S. Chrysostome, of praying unto God. (4) Sermon of S. Basil of fasting. (5) Certain Sermons of S. Leo the Great, on the same Argument. (6) A notable Sermon of S. Cyprian of Alma-Deeds. "He also wrote Three Homilies, which were put into

* He also "Latin: And"* had been several years (Card. Pole) gathering and obtaining from divers first edit. learned persons the various readings, emendations, castigations, &c. of Cicero's works, with intentions to have publish'd a compleat copy of them, but death seizing on him unexpectedly, that good work was stopp'd, and what are become of the papers of corrections I know not. "He also writ as 'tis" said about 1559, a book to persuade the king to continue his going on with the marriage with queen Anna Bolcyn; "which falling into Dr. Tho. Cranmer's hands, he perus'd it. But let the truth of this remain with the author, while I incline to the contrary, because at the end of cardinal Pole's life, written by Lud. Bucell, where is a cat. of such books written by the cardinal, there is no mention at all of such a thing; neither do I believe there was ever any thing of that nature, whether written by way of letter or private discourse."

"To conclude," this great person, who was highly venerated by all men, "especially princess, (Hen. 8 * (though it* excepted died"") early in the memorable hated by K. Hen. 6, yielded in nature, &c. first edit." 1659.

5. "See in the Memorials of Archb. Cranmer, &c. Lib. 2, cap. 5, p. 6, publish'd by Joh. Strype, an. 1694, in fol." "and within 16 hours after her death; which was almost like to his predecessor in Canterbury, called Deus-Dedit, who expired on the very day that Ercontbert K. of Kent died *. Whereupon his body being "put *aged 58 years."

"into a leaden coffin, it continued first edit. above ground 40 days; in most of which time it lay in state to be beheld by all comers: at length about the time of the nativity of our Saviour, his body was convoy'd in great state to Canterbury; "and* there entombed *an. first with solemnity *on the north side of edit. *the crown of S. Thomas Becket the martyr, *within the precincts of the cathedral there, being the last archbishop that hath been yet *1695 *) buried in the said cathed-* 1669, first dral. * In the last will and testa- edit. ment of this great cardinal, he ordained Aloysio Priuli a noble Venetian before-mention'd, whom he most singularly affected, the entire heir of whatsoever he possessed. To whose will and pleasure he freely transmitted the disposal of certain legacies, gifts, and rewards to such that had followed him out of foreign parts, and others of his attendants according as he thought the merit and diligence of each person proportionally required. And whereas this noble Venetian absolutely refused the total inheritance, he begg'd and intreated of him the acceptance only of some part, which might appear as a lasting pledge and monument of their ever in-violated love and friendship. This also he utterly renounced, replying, that when he first courted and insinuated himself into his familiarly, he proposed in his mind another sort of riches, than goods and treasure, with which he now thought himself abundantly gratified. Thus he the total heir of so considerable an inheritance accepted of nothing, but only two prayer-books, rendered precious in his thoughts by the frequent usage of the cardinal, whereof the one was called the Roman-Breviary, and the other the Diurnal belonging to it. This is that Aloysio Priuli, who in the year 1592 did contract at Padua an individual and exemplary familiarity and friendship with Pole, which never afterwards admitted of any separation in adversity or prosperity. He was a constant companion in all his journeys by sea and land, in his tedious and dangerous enem-...
Hugh Weston was a Leicestershire man born, entered a student in Bاليoll coll. about 1526, took the degree of barch. of arts 1530, about which time being chosen fellow of Lincoln coll. (I mean into one of those fellowships founded by Edw. Darby) he proceeded in his faculty, studied phy.

sics, and was afterwards one of the proctors of the university. In 1538, he was elected rector of the said college, was admitted the year after to the reading of the sentences, and in 1540 he proceeded in divinity. Abont which time he was made Margaret professor, archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of Cliff in Kent. In the first of qn. Mary he had the deanery of Westminster bestowed on him, in the place of Dr. Ric. Cocke; was made prolocutor of the convocation of the whole clergy of the diocese of Canterbury; where in speaking and acting he behaved himself with great commendation. The same year being forced to leave the said deanship to make room for Dr. Joh. Fkenham the former abbat of Westminster and the monks, had that of Windsor bestowed upon him, an. 1556. But being taken in adultery (as some say) was deprived of the said deanship by card. Pole archb. of Canterbury, in 1557. Whereupon looking on himself as much abused, did appeal to an higher power. So that being about to take a journey to Rome to complain to his holiness, was seized and clapt up prisoner within the Tower of London, where as I conceive he died. Jo. Leland gives him the character of a noted preacher and orator of his time, and seems to intimate that he had written several books. Jo. Bale, who speaks well of few men, saith, that he had been sore bitten with a Winchester gose, and was not as yet (1554) healed thereof; and tells us of his old famous Mary Huckvale of Oxford, and of his provider good-wife Persone, and Christian Thompson the widow, and I know not what. Another equal with Bale in scurrilities, saith that Hugh Weston is a drunken burnt-tail man, a bawdy beast, a lecherous locust, a companion with eur-

tezans of Coleman hedge—more meet to be coupled with his old play-fellow and pack-horse good-

wife Huigvale at Oxford, at the tail of a cart, than to be reverenced and reputed a maiden priest in good queen Mary's court. But to let pass this british language, more fit to be spoken at Bilingsgate than by a person that made divinity his delight, I must tell you that there goes under this Dr. Weston's name.

Oretio corem patribus & cleris habita 16 Oct. 1553. The beginning of which is Cum Demo-

thenses totius Graeciae innen, &c. Lond. 1553, oct. [Bodd. 8vo. Z. 174. Th.]

Disputations with Cranmer, Ridley, and Lat-

tiner in the Divinity School at Oxon, an. 1554.

At which time he was moderator in the disputa-

tions that several doctors had with them, as you may see at large in Joh. Fox his book of Acts and Monuments of the Church, &c. wherein are also several conferences and discourses which the said H. Weston had with other persons. At length he giving way to fate within the Tower of London, (as it seems) in the month of Dec-

emb. in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, was buried before the image of the crucifix, in the middle of the church belonging to the hospital of the Savoy situated in the Strand "in"] * near to

London. In his will, dat. 26 Nov. 1558, first edit., made within the Tower of London, he bestowed most of his wealth on pious and public uses, took a great deal of care about the ceremony to be performed at his burial, and for the praying for his soul by several persons in several places, as money for a dirge and mass to be performed

7 The descendant of a family which for time immemorial held a considerable estate in Burtonony. Nicholls, Hist. of Leicestershire, 5, pt. ii. 557.

8 He was collated to it January 9, 1553, but put out of it before October 15, 1556. Newcourt, Repertorium, i. 91. •


10 In his Declaration of Edm. Bonner's Articles. Lond. 1561, ed. 60.

11 Mich. Wood a painter, in his epist. to the reader before Steph. Gardiner's Oration, de vero obedientia, pr. at Roan, 1558.
(1) By the master and fellows of Bailiol coll.
(2) By the rector and fellows of Lincoln coll.
(3) By the chapl. or priest of the university of Oxon. 
(4) By the priest at Isip near Oxon, of which perhaps he had been rector. 
(5) By the priest of Burton Overey in Leicest. at which place (if I mistake not) he had received his first breath, because his brethren lived there, &c. with many other things therein, which not only shew'd him to be a zealous catholic, but also a person of a public spirit.

[Wood's wrong in supposing that Weston died in prison. He was discharged on bail in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and died in the house of one Wintour, his friend, in Fleet-street, in December 1558, and was buried in the Savoy 1. Besides the preferments noticed above, Weston was instituted to the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, May 19, 1543, which living, says bishop Kennet 4, although he was a very lowd man, and was depriv'd of his deanery of Windsor for aduertise by cardinal Pole, yet bishop Bonner indulg'd him to keep till his death. 5
Wston wrote also A prayer for the happy delivery of queen Mary in child-bearing 1.]

WILLIAM FORREST was related to John Forrest, before-mentioned, but where born I cannot justly say, spent several years in study among the Oxonians, and was there a student 6 when the question was discussed among the doctors and masters concerning the divorce of King Hen. 8 from his royal consort qu, Katharine in 1530, as in the life of the said queen (which I shall anon mention) appeareth. He was a priest, and had preferment in the church, was well skil'd in music and poetry, had a collection of the choicest compositions in music that were then in use; which coming after his death into the hands of Dr. Heather, founder of the musical Praxis in this university, he gave them to the public school thereof, where they yet continue, and are kept only as matters of antiquity. Among them are the compositions of John Taverner of Boston, sometimes organist of Cardinal coll. in Oxon; of John Marbeck org. of Windsor, Rob. Fairaux a doctor of music of Cambridge, Dr. Christ. Tye, John Sheppard, John Norman, &c. All the books that our author Forrest hath composed (which have as yet come to my view) were written in English poetry, such as was commonly used in the reigns of Hen. 8 and Edw. 6. The titles of which follow.

A true and most notable History of a right noble and famous Lady, produced in Spain, entitled, The second Gresyld, practised not long out of this time, in much part Tragedious, as delectable both to Hearers and Readers 7. This is a MS, containing the life of queen Katharine, the first wife of K. Hen. 8, and is by the author dedicated to queen Mary, be being then chaplain to her; 'Tis a broad thin folio, written very fairly on vellum, and seems to be the very same (it being now my proper book) that the author presented to the said queen. There be many things in it, that are very zealously writen against the heretics of those times, as he calls them, which plainly shews him to be entirely devoted to the church of Rome. And tho' there be no great straits in it, yet the historical part of it is good, (if not too much partiality therein) and I have discovered from the said book many things relating to the affairs of Oxon, acted during the time of the said divorce, which I could never see elsewhere 8. The beginning of the prologue to qu. Mary is this, 'As nature hath no inclination, &c. and of the work itself, Wryters have many endeavoured their pains,' &c. Throughout the whole history, the author makes use of the name of Gresyld the second for qu. Katharine, and the name of Walter for K. Hen. 8. At the end of it (contained in 20 chapters) is this written, 'Here endeth the history of Gresydle the second, dulce menyngeque quae Katharine, mo'ther to oure moste deare souveraine ladye qu. Marye, fynysched the 25 daye of June, the year of owre Lorde 1538, by the ympyle and unlearned yer Wylyam Forrest preestise, propriam manum.' At the end of the said history, it is written in verse also.

An Oration consolatoyre to Queen Marye. 'Tis [125]

7 [It commences, Wryters hathe manye endeavoured their paynes, Histories famous to put in records,
Some for their practice, some for neede or paynes,
Muche desteyne to bothe to ladyes and lordis.
In which their stiles and principall exords,
Muche ornatye as seemed to them beste,
They sawe the same moste florischeingly dreste.
Whole wordly steepe ensayngye, (as I can)
Though an ydyl, the probate sapyents
I heere entende of a noble woman,
As adinge of myne to their presyndyents.
To wright and set furthe the godly talents,
For an example, in some maner wise,
Oother of vertue to take theary frute.
The poem consists of twenty chapters, and contains a zealous condemnation of Henry's divorce. It represents Katharine, (who is throughout designated under the name of Gresyld, as Henry is under that of Walter) in her proper colours, as a virtuous and injured princess, Henry is not so roughly treated as he deserves, probably from the work being addressed to his daughter.

8 [This copy was afterwards purchased by the university, and is now in the Bodleian (MS. Wood, Empt. 2). A variety of extracts from it, previous to Wood's possessing the original volume, will be found in the Ashmole museum, 6568, MS. Wood, D. 16.]

9 [See this chapter, which is very curious, printed in the fourth volume of the British Bibliographer.]
Noblemen, which booke the wise philosopher Aristotle wrote to his disciple Alexander the Great. This is in the British museum, MS. Reg. 17 D. iii.

2. _A translation of fifty of David's Psalms into metre_, which he dedicated to the duke of Somerset. The MS. which is dated in 1551, is in the same collection, 17 A xxi.

3. _A Paraphrase of the Pater Noster_, and _Te Deum. Fox, Acts and Monuments_. We transcribe the following as a specimen of his versification. It is taken from

_An Oration Consolatory_

To Mary our queen, most worthy of fame,

That longe the same in praise ejoyed,

_Nose to quiet her selfe in Godys name._

Emonge mache inwarde profounde propendings,

So serena was my wytes perspecytce;

Twoe I adnote before all other things,

To whombe belove the singular soueraigne.

Thoughte farre the one dyfferent in degree,

As of eache weyrenghe their recognysance,

Loone, honour, dreade, and due obeycsance.

The highe myghty moste magnificent lorde,

That highe abowe holdeth the princely reasyness;

By whom this worlde (ruyous) was restorde

To tholde forme, and pristynat prynemynce,

The firste is that cheedily obeydente,

With the other fealtyes are approyprat;

For that hee is the cheef princely pyrat.

Thother art thowbe, o soennigne pryncesse,

Marye, queen of Englandys domynyon,

So soarte by his ornate and goodnes,

That regnaeth three in perfecte vynon.

Yeat farre impar by juste opynyon,

Thoughte heere in earthe nexte hym I none alowe,

So highe, woorthye and noble as art thowe._

JOHN FEILD a Londoner born, was, as it seems, educated in this university, because I find several of both his names and of his time to have taken one degree or more therein, and one John Feild to have supplicated for a degree in arts in the month of July 1519. Afterwards leaving the university, he went to another, as 'tis probable, and at length retiring to his native place, wrote and publish'd,

_Ephemereis pro an. 1557._ To which is prefixed a learned epistle written by Dr. Jo. Dec.

_Ephemeresis trium annorum, an. 1558, 59, & 60,_ &c. _Eresi Reinholdi tabulis accurata assima ad meridianum Civitates Lundinensis suppunctae._ Lond. 1558, Oct. 28, in qu.

_Canc. Ascensionis obliquarum cyliis viselli non excessit 8 grados Latiitudinis, consecutus._ Printed with the _Ephemeresides._

_Tabula stellarum fixarum insigniarum, qua & ortus, occass, ac utriusque cœle meditations carum ad oculum patellum._ &c. Printed with the said _Ephemeresides_ also. What else he hath publish'd I find not, nor any thing memorable of him besides,
only that he was much in renown for his learning in the reign of Q. Mary, and becoming of queen Elizabeth. I find another John Field or Field, who was a citizen of London, a zealous protestant, and a great enemy to sir Tho. More, John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and John Rastal; who having publish'd certain matters, is numbered among the English writers by John Bale, who tells us that he died at London, an. 1546. See another John Plough under the year 1557.

JOHN PLOUGH, son of Christopher Plough of the borough of Nottingham, and nephew to John Plough rector of St. Peter's church, in the said town, was born there, spent several years in obtaining academical learning in this university, supplicating in the latter end of 1543 for the degree of bachel. of the civil law, but whether he was ever admitted it appears not. At that time, if I mistake not, he was rector of the said church, the adversoun of which for one turn, his uncle bought for him of Thomas Hobson the prior, and convent, of Lenton, before the year 1558, for in that year the uncle died. Afterwards our author John Plough became a zealous minister of God's word in the time of king Edward VI. but flying beyond the sea in queen Mary's reign, wrote one or more of the books following at Basil, where he mostly resided.

An Apology for the Protestants. Written in answer to a book against the English protestants that was penned and published by one Miles Hoggard of London hosier, the first trader or mechanic that appeared in print for the catholic cause, I mean one that had not received any monastical or academical breeding. Beside him,

* In lib. De Script. Maj. Brit., p. 104, inter cent. 12 & 13. This Miles Hoggard or Huggard was a violent writer in defence of the catholic cause. He dwelt in Padding lane, London, which occasioned one of his opponents (Thomas Hawkes) at a disputaion to tell him ' ye can better skill to est a pudding and make a hose thon in scripture ether to answer or oppose' (Fox, Acts & Mon. ii. 1594, edit. 1633.) He wrote the following pieces,

1. The armament of the sacred of the altar, written in 1549, but not printed till 1554, Lond. 8vo.
2. The displaying of the protestantes and sundry their practice, 1549, 1556.
3. The pathway to the tower of Perfection, 4to. 1554, 1556. See a full account of the first edition in the British Bibliographer, iv. 67, with several specimens of the author's poetry.
4. A mirror of law, which such fight doth give That all men may learn how to love and live. Printed 4to. 1555.
5. A treatise of three weddings, 4to. 1550.
6. Treatise declaring how Crist by perverse preaching was banished out of this realm, and how it hath pleased God to bring Crist home again by qu. Mary. Lond. 1554, 4to.
7. Confutation to the answer of a wicked ballad. Printed in Robert Crowley (of whom see in these Articles) under the year 1588, his Confutation of Hoggard's ballad, in defence of transubstantiation of the sacrament. 8vo. 1549.
8. The Mirror of Love, 4to. 1555.
9. New A B C paraphrastically applied as the state of the world saith at this day require, 4to. 1557.

our author Plough wrote against one William Keth an exile at Frankford in the reign of queen Mary, and Robert Crowley. The said Plough also wrote,

Treatise against the mitred Men in the Popish Kingdom.

The sound of the doleful Trumpet. When or where either of these three was printed, I cannot tell, for I have not yet seen them. He was living at Basil in great esteem among the exild protestants in the latter end of queen Mary, and whether he liv'd to return when queen Elizabeth succeeded, I cannot yet find.

[Plough was living at the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's reign, and presented a declaration of the doctrine of the protestants to her, with Geo. Hyde and John Opynshaw. Col. He seems to have returned into England at the beginning of qu. Eliz. and to have been preferred by his fellow exiles, bish. Grindall, KENNY. This preferment was the vicarage of East-Ham, Essex, which he vacated by his death before November 1562. To these we may add, that in 1560 he had letters patent for the rectory of Longbredic in the diocese of Bristol.]

GEORGE LILYE, son of William Lilye the famous grammarian, whom I have before mention'd, was born, as I conceive, near to St. Paul's cathedral within the city of London, educated for a time, as it seems, in Magdalen coll. which house was seldom or never without a Lilye (understand me not that it bears three lilies for its arms) from the first foundation thereof to the latter end of queen Elizabeth. After he had left the university without a degree, he travelled to Rome, where he was received with all humanity into the protection of cardinal Pole, and became noted there for his singular parts in various sorts of learning. Some time after his return he was made canon of St. Paul's cathedral, and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury; which last dignity, he had, I suppose, by the gift of the said cardinal when he was archbishop of that place. While he was canon of St. Paul's he set up a monument to the memory of his learned father, in the inscription of which, this George is stiled canon of that church. His writings are,


[Newcourt, Reportarium, ii. 302.]
[Bywnr, Panders, xv. 585.]
[This seems to be a mistake. He had the prebend of Caunters or Kentish town Nov. 22, 1556, which he held till his death.]

[An edition of these, with the Chronicon and the Ge-
CUTHERBERT TONSTALL was a singular ornament to his native country, and a person (notwithstanding the baseness of his birth, being begotten 1 by one Tonstall, upon a daughter of the Conyers, as Lalond saith 2) of great learning and judgment, received his first breath at Hattford in Richardson, in the year 1476, or thereabouts 3; became a student in the university of Oxon about 1491, particularly, as some 4 will have it, in Baliol college, and whether he took a degree or degrees, we have no register of that time to shew it. Afterwards, as 'tis further added, he was forced to leave Oxon, because of a plague that happen'd in his time, and went to Cambridge; but making no long stay there, he travelled to the university of Padua in Italy, there most flourishing in literature; where he became noted to all ingenious men for his forward and pregnant parts. After his return, being then, as it seems, doctor of the laws, but not of Cambridge, he had divers dignities and places of trust neologise, not noticed here, was printed in 8vo. 1561, at Basing, incorporated with a very scarce volume entitled, PauUi Justi nova Comentis Episcopi Nucerii descriptiones, quosdam extant, regionum iuniores locorum, &c. Lond. 8vo. J. T. Alg. Seld.

2 "Kesnet and Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 481."
3 Will. Harrison in his Historical Descript. of the Island of Britain, lib. 1, cap. 24. "[Tonstall] a bastard; vid. Hen. IV, cap. 20, 5. But the book not much to be credited, being little better than a libel. BAKER."
4 "So Lalond; but he means the Conyer's family."
5 "Read, but heard. See Hynmury, i. 205; and Lambe in The Battle of Flodden, p. 91-94, LOVECAY."
6 "By a memorandum of Tonstall himself at the end of his book De Peritute Corporis, &c. it appears that he was in the seventy-seven year of his age in 1515, when he finished that book, and consequently must have been born about the year 1474. His words are, 'Ilobo opus ab autore absconditum est, nunc statis suis septuagesimo-quinquagesimo, qui fuit annum Domini 1515.'"

conferr'd upon him successively: among which I find the archdeaconry of Chester to be one, a prebendship in the church of York another, the vicarship general to Dr. Warham archbishop of Canterbury a third. Afterwards he was master of the Rolles, keeper of the privy-seal, was employed in one or more embassies, made dean of Salisbury in the place of Dr. John Longland, in the month of June 1521, and at length bishop of London, to which see he was transferred Oct. 1522. Whereupon his deanship was bestowed on one Reymond Pade, in January following. Two years after, he, with sir Rich. Wingfield knight of the garter and chancellor of the duchy of Lanc. were sent ambassadors into Spain, to commune with the emperor for causes concerning the taking of the French king, and for wars to be made into France on every side. A.D. 1529. This bishop was one of the embassadors at the treaty of Cambry, and in his return from thence thro' Antwerp employ'd a merchant to buy up all the copies of the 's translation of the bible,' and in 1530 he was translated to Durham. From which see being ejected for his religion in the time of K. Ed. 6, was restored by qu. Mary at the beginning of her reign, but thrust out thence again in 1539, when qu. Elizabeth was settled in her throne. Concerning all which the reader may observe what account bp. Burnet gives of them, who under the year 1553, saith: 'I was Tonstall was do 4 priv'd of his bishoprick (Durham) I cannot 4 understand. It was for misprision of treason, [But these he was collated, Dec. 16, 1511, to the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, Middlesex, as well as to the prebend of Stow-loong in the church of Lincoln, in which he was installed April 15, 1514. Biographia Britannica, 3978.] 5 "Stow's Annals, 11. Jan. 8." 6 "The original account of this transaction is too curious to be omitted: 'It fortold one George Constantine to be approached by sir Thomas More, who then was lord chancellor of England, of suspicion of certain heresies. And this Constantine being with More, after diverse examinations of dyverse things, among other, mastre More said in this wise to Constantine. Constantine I would have the plain with me, in one thing that I wyl aske of the, and I promes the I will shew the faus, in all the other thinges, whereof thou art accused to me. There is beyonde the sea Tyndale, Joype and a great many mo of you; I know they cannot lyue without helpe, some sendeth them money and succurrereth theim, and thy self beying one of them, hastest part theroff, and therefore knowest from whence it came. I pray the who be thi that thus helpe theim? My lord quod Constantine, will you that I shal tell ye 6 truth? Ye saith, quod thy lord. Mary I will, quod Constantine; truly quod be, it is the bishop of London that hast helpte vs, for he hath bestowed emonge vs a great deale of monye in New Testaments to burne theim, and that hath, and yet is our onely succour and comfort. Nowe, by my trouth, quod More, I thinke enen the same, and I sayd so much to the bishop, when he went about to be cume.' Hall's Union of the famelies of Lancastre and York, Lond. 1550, fol. 195, 13."
7 "Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, anno 1554."
and done by secular men, for Cranmer refuse'd
to meddle with it. I have seen a commission
given by queen Mary to some delegates to
examine it, in which it is said that the sen-
tence was given only by laymen, and that
Tonstall being kept prisoner long in the
Tower, was brought to his trial, in which he
had neither counsel assign'd him, nor conve-
nient time given to him to clear himself; and
that after divers protestations, they had, not
withstanding his appeal, depriv'd him of his
bishoprick, and he was kept prisoner til qu.
Mary set him at liberty.1

In 1538, when queen Elizabeth came to the
crown, there was some hopes of his conforming
to the reformation, but he would not conform
and take the oath, and therefore he was de-
priv'd. He was against the cruelties in queen
Mary's reign, as Heath was. Being now old,
his he chose rather to leave his bishoprick, than to
keep it; he had written formerly for the supre-
macy, so "twas not that which caused him leave
his bishoprick, but age. Vol. 2, p. 216, 396." He
was a man passing well seen in all kind of more
polished literature, a person very rare and
amirable, and in whom no man in his time did
reprehend any thing, but his religion, except
fools. As Leile Bale, who calls him "melancholicus &
Saturni sonnator atque excogitator omnium
malorum, and another as bad as he, who runs
upon the same strain—a still dreaming Saturn—a
plotter of mischief, and I know not what. There
was scarce any kind of good literature, in which
he was not excellent. He was a very good
Grecian and Hebran, an eloquent rhetorician, a skil-
ful mathematician, a noted civilian and canonist,
and a profound divine. But that which maketh
for his greatest commendation, is, that Erasmus
was his friend, and he a fast friend to Erasmus,
in an epistle to whom sir Thom, More, I find
this character of Tonstall, that, as there was no
man more adorn'd with knowledge and good liter-
ature, no man more wise and of greater inte-
grity for his life and manners; so there was no
man a more sweet and pleasant companion, with
whom a man would rather chuse to converse.
He hath written and publish'd:
De arte supplantandi, lib. 4. Lond. 1529, qu.
phens, in 1538. Bodd. 4to. B. 58. Jur.] dedi. to
sir Thom. More. Afterwards it was printed at se-
veral places beyond the seas. I find honourable
mention of it in the preface of Sim. Grynaeus to
Euclid in Greek, with the scholia of Tho. on it.
Which book was published by the said Grynaeus
and dedicated to Tonstall:
In laudem matrimonii. Oratio habita in sp-
John Leland the famous antiquary and historian, who in his poetry doth speak several things to his honour, of his being bred in Oxon, and of his studying at Paris, with several other things, which shew him to have been a great scholar. In 1540, when he saw that the pope's power was quite terminated, he wrote a book extant.

De supremo & absoluto Regis imperio. Lond. 1546, oct. Printed also in the first vol. of Monarchia S. Romani imperii, &c. by Melchior Goldast Harenfeldiæ.—Franc. 1621, fol. [Boll. E. 2, 5. Art. Seld.] The author Bekinsau did dedicate it to K. Hen. 8, with whom, as also with K. Ed. 6, he was in some value; but when qu. Mary came to the crown, and endeavoured to alter all that her father and brother had done, as to the reformation of the church; then did he wheel about, change his mind, and became a zealous person for the church of Rome, and a hater of protestants. After queen Elizabeth was settled in the throne, he retired to an obscure town called Sherbourne in Hampshire, where giving way to fate in great discontent, was buried in the church of that place 20 Decemb. in fifteen hundred fifty and nine, aged about 63 years, leaving then behind him this character among the K. catholics, that as he was a learned man, so might he have been promoted according to his deserts, had his principles been constant.

ALBAYN HYLL was a Britain "or a Welshman" born, as one that knew him tells us, partly educated in this, and partly in another university, (beyond the sea, as it seems) where applying his studies to the faculty of physic he proceeded doctor, and became famous for it at London, not only for the theoretic but practic part, and much beloved and admired by all learned men, especially by Dr. John Cay and Dr. Joh. Fryer, two eminent physicians of Cambridge. One that lived in his time stiles him Medicus nobilissimus atque optimus, et in omni literarum generis maxime versatus, and tells us, that he wrote several things on Galen, which are printed, and by others cited. This is all that I know of this learned person, only that he died 26 Dec. in fifteen hundred fifty and nine, and that he was buried not far from the grave of his friend and contemporary Dr. Edw. Wotton in the church of St. Alban situated in Woodstreet in London; in which parish he had lived many years in great respect, and was esteemed one of the chief parishioners. Alice his widow, who died on the last day of May 1580, was buried by him, and both had a substantial grave-stone, with an inscription on it, laid over them, but that part of it which was left in 1606, was utterly consumed in the grand conflagration of London.

1 In Encomiis, Trophæis, &c. eruditorum in Anglia virorum, p. 91.
2 Joh. Bale in lib. De script. cent. 9, no. 28.
3 Bassian Landus de Placentia, in Anatomia corporis humani, lib. 2, cap. xi.
Nicholas Brigham esquire, was born, if I mistake not, at, or near to, Caversham 4 in Oxfordshire, where his elder brother Thomas Brigham had lands of inheritance, and died there 6 Ed. 6. but descended from those of Brigham in Yorks.) received his academical education in this university, particularly, as I conceive, in Hart hall, wherein I find several of his surnames (without christian names before them) to have studied in the time of Hen. 8, but whether he took a degree, it does not appear in our registers that are somewhat imperfect in the latter end of that king's reign. When he continued in the university, and afterwards in one of the inns of court, he exercised his muse much in poetry, and took great delight in the works of Jeffry Chaucer: for whose memory he had so great a respect, that he removed his bones into the south cross aisle or transept of St. Peter's church in Westminster, in the year 1566. Which being so done, he erected a comely monument over them, with Chaucer's effigies, and an epitaph in prose and verse; which to this day remains against the east wall of the said isle. At ripper years our author Brigham addicted himself much to the study of the municipal law, became noted for it, and without doubt had not death snatched him untimely away, he would have communicated some specimen of that faculty to the world. His genius also was much inclined to English history, in which faculty he published a book, which some 6 entitle, De Rerum Memorabilibus. It contains the discovery or finding out of several memories of eminent men of, and things done in, England. Which being perused by John Bale, he hath call'd out many things thence for his purpose, and quotes it when he hath occasion to mention several eminent writers. See in his book De Scriptorib. Maj. Brittan. cent. 10, nu. 72. cent. 11, num. 6, 42, 58, 93, &c. and in cent. 12, nu. 24, 179, 92, 95, &c.

WILLIAM BAVANDE was a student in the Middle-Temple, after he had left Oxford, and translated into English, A work touching the good ordering of a Common-Weale, in 9 Clarit. Books. Lond. 1519. qu. written by Johan Fer. 1529. rarum Montanis. It is printed in an old English character.

[5 A copy of Bavande's translation is in the Bodleian (4to. F. 36. Art.) The author dedicates it, with great propriety, to queen Elizabeth, to whom he says, that since it has pleased God to call her to the throne, it is her duty to be careful of the due and vigilant administration of the government, and to provide that the people are trained up in godly learning, decent order, and vertuous conversation. The translation, on the whole, appears to be executed with judgment and ability.

This author has not been enrolled by Ritson as a poet, although there are several poetical translations from classic authors interspersed throughout the volume. The following is perhaps as tolerable a specimen as the volume affords:

Horat. de arte poética.

The sacred prophet of the gods,
Sometime that Orpheus hight,
The viggil shapen wilde wood-men
Subdu'd, and put to flight.
Thereof vppre spunge the stable first
That he the tygers tame;
And rampynge lions had by notes
Of ciuill musick frande.

Amphion eke, that Thebes builde,
By sounde of harpe was staited
To fine remove the senselessse stone,
And, where he woulde, them laid.

7 [Ancient Funeral Monuments, edit. 1631, page 490.]
The former wisdom taught from private
Publike thinges to deene,
And how we shoulde before prophane
The sacred thinges esteeme.
From wanderyng lust eke to abstaine,
And bride bed lawes to hane;
To build up townes for our defence,
And lawes in wood to graue.
Thus sprung vp honour first to men,
And high renowned name,
Thus first encreast the prophets praise,
And eke the poete's fame. Folio 59, b.

JOHN WHYTE brother to sir John Whyte
I. mayor of London an. 1563, son of Rob. Whyte
of Farnham in Surrey, son of John. Whyte of the
same place, son of Thom. Whyte of Purvyke in
Hampshire, was born at Farnham before-men-
tioned, educated in grammar learning in Wyke-
ham's school near Winchester, admitted true and
perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1527, took the
degrees in arts, that of master being compleated
in an act celebrated 29 March 1533-4, left his
fellowship in 1534, being about that time master
of the said school, in the place of Rich. Tuchiner.
Afterwards he was made warden of the college
near to Winchester. "Concerning him, while
in that post, Mr. Strype (in his Memorials of
"Archbishop Cranmer, lib. 2, cap. 21, page 233)
has these remarkable passages, '25 March 1550,
Mr. White warden of Winchester apprized
before the king's council, and confessed that he
had divers books and letters from beyond sea,
and namely from one Martin a scholar there,
who opposed the king's majesty's proceeding
utterly. And it being manifested that he had
committed to things of that sort in such wise,
that greater practices were thought to be in
him that ways, he was committed to the Tower;
where lying for some months, he shewed better
conformity in matters of religion. So on June
14, 1551, the council wrote a letter to the
archbishop, that he should send a letter to the
Tower for Mr. White to be brought to, and
with him to remain till such a time as he
should reclaim him; which being done, he was
sent back again to the Tower, until the king's
majesty's further pleasure upon his lordship's
certificate of his proceedings with him. Thus
White, however he complied now, was in queen
Mary's reign made bishop successively of Lin-
coln and Winton." He was elected bishop of
Lincoln upon the deprivation of Dr. Joh. Taylor,
was consecrated in St. Saviour's church South-
wark by Stephen bishop of Winchester and his
assistants, the temporalties of which see were
restored to him & May 1554, he being then bach.

of divinity. In the beginning of Octob. 1555, he
was incorporated doctor of his faculty, and soon
after, upon the death of Dr. St. Gardiner he was
translated to Winchester, the temporalties of
which were also restored to him, 30 May 1557.
Of some of which gradual rises Dr. Christoph.
Johnson, one of his successors in the mastership
of Winchester school, made this distich.

Me puero castos, ludi paulo ante magister
Vitus, & his demum praeul in urbe fuit.

He was a man of an austere life, and much more
mortified to the world than Steph. Gardiner his
predecessor. He was eminent also for piety and
learning, was an eloquent orator, a solid divine, a
nervous preacher, & poetica facultate, ut tempora
defuncta, tolenfibis, as Camden tells us. His
fame and actions did well answer his name, and
so did all men say, how contrary soever to him in
religion, only for one black sermon that he made,
he gave offence, yet for the colour, it may be said
he kept decorum, because it was a funeral sermon
of a great queen by birth and marriage, I mean
qu. Mary. The offence taken against him was
this. His text was out of Eccles. 4. 2. Laudavi
mortuos magis quam viventes, & felicierum utroque
judicavi qui nec dum damnatus est. And
speaking of qu. Mary her high parentage, her
bountiful disposition, her great gravity, her rare
devoction, (praying so much, as he affirmed, that
her knees were hard with knecling) her justice
and clemency in restoring noble houses, to her
own private loss and hindrance, and lastly her
grievous and patient death, he fell into such an
unfeigned weeping, that for a long space he could
not speak. Then recovering himself, he said she
had left a sister to succeed her, a lady of great
worth also, whom they were now bound to obey;
for saith he, melior qui canis vivus leone mortuus,
and I hope so shall reign well and prosperously
over us, but I must say still with my text laudavi
mortuos magis quam viventes, for certain it is
Maria optimam partem elegit. Afterwards qu.
Elizabeth taking just indignation, did, partly for his
sermon, and partly for that he was a zealous
man for the R. catholic cause, and an enemy to
the reformers of religion, commit him to custody;
and for threatening (as 'tis said) to excommunicate
her, (as Watson bishop of Lincoln did) was de-
prived of his bishoprick, for which he paid yearly
1000l. to cardinal Pole to keep up his state and
dignity. "Dr. Heylin in his History of Reforma-
tion, an. 1559, saith, 'White bishop of
Winchester, and Watson bishop of Lincoln, of
the number of the Catholic party that were to
"dispute with the reform'd party about settling

5 Pat. 3 & 4 R. Phil. & Mar. p. 6.
6 Camden in Annul. Elizab. sub an. 1559.
7 See in the Brief view of the state of the Church of Eng-
WHYTE. that cathedral in 1559, 8. studies, BROOKS. Eucharistid, treatise call turkey-carpet that to He See April My were Matrimon. to as should

Ayscough's in the verse'' Maria in testimonia, 13 and in the verse'' Epistola Diacosio Martyrion, i.e. dacenturum virorum de veritate corporis, & sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia, ante triennium, adversus Petr. Martyrion, ex professo conscriptum, sed nunc primum in laecum edition. Lond. 1553, qu. in Lat. verse 3. [Bodd. 4to. W. 7. Th. Seld.]

Epistola Petro Martyri. This is printed with the former book, and treateth most of Martyr's disputation at Oxon in K. Edward's days, and is in vindication of Dr. Rich. Smith, who disputeth with, and baffled, him.

Epigrammatium, lib. 1.

Carmina in Matrimon. Philippi Regis, cum Maria Regina Anglic.


3 [Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 761, mentions an edition in 1554.]

The following poetical dedication to Queen Mary will give some idea of the author's style.

Et soror et regis prolese genereos Britannis, Caesaris salve ventre, Maria, sita. Carminibus si fas est te speere patronum, Non timeant linguas quasquiescanque malas. Et tamen receat timent subterque examina tantas Principis, ire pacenci, non tamen ire cævent. Infelix, a Meae, tum tanto ante pudorem Cernere, qua poetas no cætum effigger, Mens prodesse fuit non urae, quasi manum urit, Luxurias invenit hic fors aliaude aliena Hæsivaeque volo, studium, non caus in hoc est, Non pupissae mitos duximus esse malum. Ferre impure lupos, Christi græssari in ovile, Non mea, magnum est laus ea pontificum. Ne miere itis venit unde licuita velis, Me quoque posse, scias, pro pietate pati, Quid timeam mortuarum? non possem video Scecta, non morae, non loca, non homines, Certe ubiqueque meae clandestina tempora vita Iste mibi codex, credo superstes erit. Hunc tibi decedens; contentus te judicet hic Sine legi juventus, sive (Maria) legi. Sign. A. iij.

7 [Now in the British museum, MS. Donat, 1578. See Ayscough's Catalogue, l. 6. It has been printed from a MS. in the Cotton library, in Stryge's Ecclesiast. Memoir. Append. No. 81, p. 477, but from a very faulty copy. A much better copy was made by BAXTER.]

published by Joh. Fox, and also his discourse with bishop Ridley at Oxon, 30 Sept. 1555, when he was about to be burnt, exhorting him to return from his heresy, as he then term'd it. See also in Rob. Persons his animadversions on that discourse, in the third part of a treatise entit. Of three conversions of England, &c printed 1604, chap. 14. p. 209. At length our Joh. Whyte being deprived of his bishoprick in 1559, he retired to his sister's house at Southwarneborow in Hampshire, where spending the little remainder of his days in great sanctity and recluseness, gave way to fate on the eleventh day of January following. Whereupon his body was soon after carried to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral there according to his will, which partly runs thus—' My desire is to be buried in that my cathedral of Winchester, at in novissima die resurgam cum patribus & filiis, quorum fidelit, tenco, &c. While he was warden of the coll. near Winchester, and dream'd not in the least to be removed thence to a bishoprick, he provided a tomb-stone for himself to be laid on the ground in the chappel belonging to the said coll, with intentions to be buried under it, by the care of his heir and executor, whensoever it should please God to call him out of this transitory life; and caused to be engrav'd twenty long and short verses of his own composition, under his picture, engraven on a brass plate, and fastned to the said stone. The two first are these,

Hic tegor, hic post fata Whitus propono jacere
Scriptor Johannis carminis ipse mei.

But being afterwards contrary to all expectation promoted successively to two bishopricks by qu. Mary, his mind was alter'd as I have before told you. He gave to Wychean's coll. near Winchester his miter and crosser staff, a silver tankard gilt, a bason and cear of silver, a turey-carpet and other choice goods; and some years before his death he was a benefactor to New coll. as you may see in Hist. & Antiqu. Univers. Oxon. lib. 2, p. 131, l.

JAMES BROOKS, another most zealous bishop for the Rom. catholique cause, was born in Hampshire in the month of May 1512, admitted scholar of Corp. Chr. coll. 1528, and fellow in Jan. 1531, being then butch, of arts. Afterwards proceeding in his faculty, he applied his studies to divinity, took the degrees in that faculty, that of doctor being compleated 1546. The next year he was made master of Baliol coll. was chaplain "or almoner to bishop Gardiner," and at length by Q. Mary appointed bishop of Gloucester; to which see being elected after the deprivation of Joh. [133]

5 [This benefaction was the manor of Ilall-place in the county of Southampton, given conditionally, that every scholar of the college should have thirteen shillings and four pence on the day of his admission to the state of fellow.]

1559-60.
Hooper, "was consecrated in St. Saviour's church "in Southwark April 1," and had restitution made to him of the temporalities belonging thereunto, 8 May 1554; and in the year following he was delegated by the pope for the examining and trying of Cranmer, Rydley, and Latimer, when they stood up for, and were ready to die in defence of, the protestant religion. He was a person very learned in the time he lived, an eloquent preacher, and a zealous maintainer of the Roman cath. religion, as well in his sermons as writings, some of which are published, as,


Oration in St. Mary's Church in Oxon, 12 March 1555, to Thom. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.—The beginning is, My lord, at this present we are come to you as commissioners, &c.

Oration in closing up the Examination of Tho. Cranmer Archbishop of Cant.—The beg. is, Mr. Cranmer (I cannot otherwise, considering your obstinacy) I am right sorry, &c. These two orations are printed by John Fox in his book of Acts and Monuments of the Church, &c. (wherein you'll find some of his discourses with Rydley) after they had been published by themselves. What else is extant under his name, I know not, nor any thing of him besides, only that he dying in the beginning of Feb. (about Cudlemans) in the fifteenth year of the qu. (Elizabeth) was buried in a stone coffin in his cathedral church at Glocester, but hath no memory over his grave.

ROGER EDGEWORTH another zealot, and a frequent preacher against protestants, called in his time heretics, was born at Holt castle within the Marches of Wales, became a student in Oxon about 1503, took a degree in arts in 1507, and the year after was elected fellow of Oriel college, to which place he was a benefactor at the time of his death. Afterwards, proceeding in the said faculty, he took holy orders, and became a noted preacher in the university and elsewhere. In 1519, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and afterwards became very well dignified, as canon of Salisbury, Wells, and Bristol, (being then D. of D.) residency of the cathedral of Wells, and chancellor of the same church. The last of which dignities was conferred on him 30 Apr. 1554, upon the deprivation of Joh. Taylor alias Cardmaker. Besides all these he was vicar also of St. Cuthbert's church in Wells, to which he was admitted, 3 Oct. 1549, upon the death of Joh. Southwode, LL.D. When K. Hen. 8 had extirpated the pope's power, he seemed to be very moderate, and also in the reign of K. Ed. 6, but when qn. Mary succeeded, he shew'd himself a most zealous person for the Roman catholic religion, and a great enemy to Lutheran reformers. His works are,

Sermons fruitful, godly, and learned. Lond. 1557, qu. [and 8vo. according to Herbert, 831] containing (1.) A Declaration of the seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost. (2.) A Homily of the Articles of Christian Faith. (3.) Humility of Ceremonies and of Man's Laws. (4.) A Perfect Exposition of St. Peter's first Epistle in twenty Treatises or Sermons.

ROGER EDGEWORTH hath written Resolutions concerning the Sacraments. See in Tho. Robertson, and in Edw. Lee archbishop of York. He hath also wrote, Resolutions of some Questions relating to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tending to the Reformation of the church made by King Hen 8. Ibid. What other things he hath published I cannot yet find, neither should I have known any thing of the said Fruitful Sermons, had I not accidentally seen them in that choice collection of books in Baloil coll. library, given thereunto by the no less curious than learned Sir Thom. Wendy, knight of the Bath, sometimes gentleman-commoner of the said house. This Dr. Edgeworth took his last farewell of this world in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred and sixty, and was directly buried before the choir door in the cathedral church at Wells. Whereupon Dr. Gilbert Bourne, bishop that place, did present or collate to the said chancellorship of the church of Wells, one Gilbert Bournford bachelor of divinity, on the second day of April in the same year.

THOMAS PHAYER was born in Wales, particularly, as it seems, in Pembroke shire, had his academical education among the Oxonians, whom, after some years, he left, and retired to the inns of court, (Lincoln's inn as I conceive) where at length he attained to a considerable knowledge in the municipal laws. Afterwards, being a person of a mutable mind, he eagerly addicted his muse to the study of medicine, took the degrees in that faculty in this university, that of doctor being completed in an act celebrated 21 Mar. 1558-9, at which time he was much famed among the academians for his sufficiencies in the art of poetry, which afterwards were made public. He

(On the foundation of bishop Smyth, being the first elected to that fellowship. Churtain's Founders of Bredon Nine Colls. p. 585.)
[Edgeworth had also the prebend of Slate alias Slope in the cathedral church of Sarum, which he held till his decease. Reg. Parker. Keswell.] (See col. 188 and col. 321.)
[Wood undoubtedly intended to refer to Burton's Hist. of the Reformation, where these Resolutions will be found among the records, page 202, 204, 207, 209, 211, 215, &c. &c. edit. folio, 1675. Bodl. B. 7. 1. Jur.]
hath committed to posterity these books following of his writing and translation.

Of the Nature of Writs. Whether the same with that written by the great lawyer Antha. Fitzherbert, who lived before Player's time, I know not.

Exemplars of common Places for the writing of several sorts of Instruments. It is the same which we now call a Book of Precedents. I have a MS. lying by me written on parchment in the time of H. 6, or Ed. 4, containing copies of all matters to be used by lawyers, but who the compiler of it was I cannot tell. In the beginning of it is written, in a pretty ancient character, George Hardley.

A goodly breze Treatise of the Pestylence, with the Causes, Signs, and Cures of the same. Lond. 1544, and 46, oct.

Declaration of the vsus of Man's Body, to what dyseases and infirmitys the opening of every one of them doe serve. This is printed with the former book, an. 1544, &c.

A Book of Children 6. And this also, which treats of the grief and diseases of children.

Remedies, or Prescriptions of Physic for the Body. Published by Hen. Holland 1603, whom I shall mention at the end of Hen. Holland under the year 1625. This Thomas Player also wrote the verse of Queen Glyndour's being seduced by false Prophecies, took upon him to be Prince of Wales, &c. 1401, in one sheet or more in qu. Printed in the first edition of the Mirror of Magistrates, 1559, and in the other two that followed. He also translated from French into English, The Regimen of Life. Lond. 1544, and 46, and 1553. Oct. and from Lat. into English, Nine Books of Virgil's Eneidos. The three first of which were by him finished in the forest of Kilgarren in Pembroke-shire, in the year 1555. The fourth at the same place, an. 1556. The fifth in 1557, being ended May 3d; just after the translator had undergone a great danger at Caermarthen. The sixth and seventh were also finished by him in the same year and in the same place. The eighth, there also in Kilgarren forest, an. 1558. The ninth was ended 3 Apr. 1560. The tenth was begun by him in the said year, but died, as it seems, before he could go through it. Afterwards a young physician named Tho. Twyne meeting with the aforesaid translations in MS. he finished the said Tenth Eneid, 23 May, an. 1573. Which being done, he translated the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Eneidos, and published them all together, an. 1584, as I shall tell you elsewhere. As for Dr. Player, he ended his days at Kilgarren before-mentioned, after the 12th of Aug. (on which day his last will and testament was dated) in fifteen hundred and sixty, and was buried in the parish church of that place. Over his grave was a marble-stone soon after laid, with an epitaph engrav'd thereon, made and devised by his good friend Mr. George Ferrers of Lincoln's-Inn, but what the contents of it are, I know not, nor of any other epitaph made for him, only that by sir Tho. Chaloner, a most noted Latin poet of his time, who having been well acquainted with the doctor, doth in a pathetical manner highly commend him for his learning and gentle skill in physic. He the said doctor left behind him a widow named Anne, and two daughters, Eleanor the wife of Gryllifh ap Eno, and Mary.

[Phayer stiles himself in The seven first books of the Eneidos; a solicitor to the king and quenes maistries, attending their honourable counsile in the marches of Wales; and, in his dedication to Mary, he informs us that he was brought up under the patronage of William, marquis of Winchester.

Our author's poetical abilities seem to have been highly esteemed by his contemporaries; Puttenham says he was well learned above any other, that his translations are clear and faithful, and that his verse is learned and well corrected. How far this applauded is merited our readers may judge, although the metre in which the translation is written is sufficient to give us a distaste for the whole composition.

Dido receives the Trojans thus courteously: Wherfore approche, and welcome all, my houses shall you boost, For like mischaunce, with labours sore, my selfe somtyne hath tost; And fortune here hath set me now, this land thus to subdewe, By profe of payne I have been taught, on payntfull men to rewe.

6 [All these medical works of Player were appended to The Regimen of Life, 1545, (Bodl. 8vo. P. 24. Med.) and again in 1560, Bodl. 8vo. Z. 18. Med.]
7 [These Remedes are only certain prescriptions taken from the Treatise of the Pestylence, and were appended to Holland's Spiritual Precautions against the Pestilence, 4to. 1660, and again in Solomon's Pest-House, or Tenue Royale, 4to. 1630, page 49. (Bodl. 4to. L. 1. Med.)
8 [The first seven books were printed by John Kingston, in 1558, (Bodl. 4to. Z. 12. Art.) the nine first with so much of the tenth books, as since his death could he found in several papers at his house in Kilgarren forest, by Rowland Hill, 4to. 1566. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 804. Warton notices other editions in 1596, 1607, and in 1620, 4to. Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 307.]
9 [They were published first in 1573, 4to. by Phaer. Herbert, Typ. Ant. 774.]
10 In offic. prarog. Cant. in Reg. Lutes, qu. 23.
12 J. M. Phaer likewise is not to be forgot in regard of his famous Virgil, whose heavenly verse, had it not been blinnded by his hauitie thoughts, England might have long insul'd his wit, and corrigit quipotent have been subscrib'd to his works. Letter prefaced to Greene's Monophon. 1599. See Shandy's comparison between his own version and that of Player, in Centura Literaria, iv. 227, 238.]
Thus talked she, and then Enaes to her pallias brought,
Whan on their altars they had done such honors as thei thought.
Yet ceased not the quene to sende vnto his men that tyde
A score of bulles, and eke of brawnes a hundred rough of hyde,
And with the dames a hundred more of lambs both good and fat,
The gladsome giftes of God.
The inner court was all beset with richesse round about,
And in the middles, the feastes they gan prepare for all the rout,
With precious clothes, and conning wrought, and proudly embrodered wide,
And on the bounces the mighty piles of plate there stood beside,
Whereon was grauen in golden worke the stories all by rowe,
And dedes of lorde of antike fame, a long discourse to knowe.
Sign. C. 1.

The following lines are from his original composition of Ouen Gleoudour. They are transcribed from Nicolls's edition of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, Lond. 1610. B. 4to. B. 80. Jur.
And so prince Henry chased me, that loe
I found no place wherein I might abide;
For, as the dogs pursue the silly doe,
The brach behinde, the bounces on ery side,
So taste they me among the mountains wide;
Whereby I found I was the haules here,
And not the beast the prophet did declare.

And at the last, like as the little roach
Much else be eat, or leap upp on the shore,
When as the hungry pockereil doth approach,
And there find death where it escape before;
So double death assaulted me to more,
That either I must vnto mine emny yeeld,
Or starve for hunger in the bairre field.

Here shame and paine a while were at the strie,
Pain bad me yeeld, shame bad me rather fast.
The one bad spare, the other bad spend my life,
But shame (shame haue it!) onecame at last.
Then hunger grew, that doth the stone wall brast,
And made me eate both gruel, durt and mud,
And last of all, my dugs, my flesh, and blood.

This was mine end, too horrible to heare,
Yet good enoughe for life that was so ill:
Where be, O Baldwine, warne all men to beare
Their youth such loue to bring them vp in skil.
Bid princes flye false prophets lying bill,
And not presume to chumbe about their stades,
For they bee faultes that folie men; not the fates.
Page 392.

Phayer wrote some commendatory lines to The Preceptes of Warre translated by Peter Betham, 1544. They have been reprinted in *Centura Literaria*, vii. 70; and Ritson informs us that in 1566, Purfoot the bookseller had a license for *Sexten verses of Cupido*, by Mr. Fayre.

THOMAS ROBERTSON was a Yorkshire man born, (either at, or near Wakefield) was originally, I think, of Queen's, afterwards denny or semi-commoner of Magdalen college, master of the school joynine to it in the place of Job. Staunbridge, master of arts 1523, at which time he was a great oppugner of vndervillifer of the questionists in the university, and at length fellow of the said house. In 1539, he being about that time treasurer of the church of Salisbury in the place of Dr. Rich. Sampson, supped the venerab. congr. of the regents to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, being then esteemed flos & decus Oxonie, but whether he was admitted it appears not; and in 1540, he, by the favour of Longland bishop of Lincoln, was made archdeacon of Leicester in the place of Will. More suffragan bishop of Colchester, deceased, in which dignity being installed 5 March the same year, enjoyed it to 1560, as I shall anon tell you. In 1546, June 3, he was instituted vicar of Wakefield before mention'd, on the death of Dr. Tho. Knolles, by the presentation thenceunto of Joh. Chambre, M. D. dean, and the convent of the king's chappel of the Virgin Mary and St. Stephen within the palace of Westminster *4*. Whereupon in the beginning of 1548, he gave up the treasurership of Salisbury, in which dignity Tho. Stevens succeeded 28 May the same year. He the said Robertson was an exact grammarien, and skilfull in humanity, and went, as 'twas thought, beyond his two predecessors in Magd. college school, in the education of youth. In 1559 he printed a commend on the rules which Will. Lilye wrote in verse, and added therepon *Que Genus*, and the versifying rules, dedicating it to bishop Longland before-mention'd, with reference to Henly school, which, some think, was founded, or at least enlarged, by Longland. From whose pains (I mean of Robertson) and also the variety of other men's labours in grammar, of whom Joh. Staunbridge, Rob. Whittington, Joh. Colet and Lilye were of the number, sprang a great diversity in the course of teaching; which king Hen. 8 intending to reform, caused sundry learned men (of whom Dr. Rich. Cox, tutor to K. Edw. 6, is supposed to be one) to reduce the former attempts in this kind into one body of grammar, which they jointly did in 1545, being that now in use, and first authorized by K. Hen. 8. Howbeit, soon after it was thought too prolix, for in the reign of Ed. 6

*4 Reg. Univ. Ox. II. fol. 186, b.
5 [Of whom see the *Farr* under the year 1531.]
6 [He was one of the prebendaries of St. Stephens in Westminster, and at the time of dissolutions had a yearly pension of xvii f. xviii. ivd. which was paid in the year 1555. Kenne.]*
Joh. Fox of Magd. coll. did set forth *Tables of Grammar*, subscribed in print by eight lords of the privy council; which tables were quickly laid aside, as being far more too short, than K. Hen. 8 his grammar was too long. Since which time many learned men in England, and far more abroad, have spent much profitable study in this art and the method thereof, as we well know. In the 3d of Ed. 6, Dom. 1549, he said Thom. Robertson was one of the number appointed by the K. and his council to compile and frame the liturgy of the church, which we now call the *Common Prayers*, and in the year 1557, Jul. 23, he had the deane of Durban conferred on him by the queen, being then void of the promotion of Dr. Tho. Watson to the see of Lincoln, (who had been instituted in the said deaneys by Tostall bishop of Durham 18 Nov. 1553, upon the deprivation of Dr. Rob. Horne) at which time being greatly in respect for his piety and learning, the queen would have had him taken a bishoprick, but he modestly refused it. His works are,

*Annotations in librum Guliel. Lili de Latino-rum nominum generibus, de verborum praeferitio & supinis, &c.*

*De nominibus heteroclitis opusculum, cum annotationibus.*

*De verbis defectivis append. interjectis etiam sparsum, ubi opus dialectarum, annotationes.*

*Compendium sive de arte versificandi, cum annotationibus additis.* All which books were printed together at Basil, 1532, qu. 8

"This Thomas Robertson hath written, "*Resolutions of some Questions concerning the Sacraments, which are in a collection of records at the end of Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England.* Also, "*Resolutions of Questions relating to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tending to the Reformation of the Church of England, begun to be made by K. Hen. 8. Ibid."

What other things he hath published I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was forced first to leave the deaneys of Durham to make room for Dr. Horne, about the latter end of 1559, (who being soon after made bishop of Winchester, Robertson might, if he would have taken the oath of supremacy, have come in again, but he refused it, whereupon Ralph Skynner of Oxon succeeded) and secondly to resign his archdeaconry of Leicester, to prevent ejects; so that the said dignity lying void for some time, Rich. Barber LL.D. was installed therein 24 Dec. 1560. What afterwards became of Tho. Robertson, or where, or when he died, let others seek for, I am totally ignorant. John Parkhurst B. of Norwich, sometimes his scholar, hath an epigram on him in praise of his learning, which may serve instead of his epitaph, if you think fit.

[Besides the preferments already noticed, Robertson was rector of St. Lau's, at Sherrington, Bucks. April 16, 1592, he was collated to the prebend of Walton Westhall in the church of Lincoln: March 17, 1535, to the prebend of Steford; March 29, 1536, to the prebend of Gretton, which last he resigned for that of Cropedy, to which he was collated March 16, 1542.]

Parkhurst's lines on Robertson, referred to, are here given from his *Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia*, 1573. ( Bodl. 4to. P. 10. Art. Seld.) pag. 28.

De Tho. Robertson, olim praecepitore suo.

Multi grammaticen illustravere libellis,

Ex quibus est etiam totius partes viris.

Nemo Robertsoni tamen hanc felicitatem unquam

Tractavit, nemo dexteritate pari.

Hoc gaudere potes populos Britanniam alumno, Huc licet invidente catena regna tibi."

**WILLIAM CHEADSEY**, a Somersettshire man born, was admitted scholar of Corp. Chr. coll. 16 March 1528, aged 18, or thereabouts, proctor's fellow 15 Oct. 1531, and two years after compleat fellow. In 1534 he proceeded in arts, and in 1542 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, being about that time chaplain to Dr. Bonner B. of London; who having a special respect for his learning and zeal for the R. catholic religion, he made him not only archdeacon of Middlesex, but prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral. In 1546 he proceeded in divinity, having about that time subscribed to the 34 articles, and three years after did learnedly dispute with Pet. Martyr in the divinity school. From which time (an. 1549) he seemed so moderate in his religion in the remaining part of the reign of K. Ed. 6, that the protestants took him to be one of their number.

"This passage Mr. Wood has corrected in his MS. notes out of Mr. Strype's *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, lib. 2, cap. 21, p. 253.

"Anno 1550, popish preachers grew bold upon the disgrace of the duke of Somerset; Dr. Chedsey took upon him to preach openly in Oxford against the steps of the reformation that were made and making. Wherefore March 16 he was committed to the Marshalsea for seditious preaching, where he lay till November 11, 1551, and then he was ordered to be brought to the bishop of Ely's house, where he

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7 [Tom vacan. per resignationem Thomae ep'i Lincoln.]
8 [Praef. Dunelm. Beat.]
9 [Printed at Basle 1528, 1559, 4to. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 655.]
10 [Vol. I.]

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[Willis, *Cathedrals of Lincoln*, &c. p. 114.]
[Tanner, *Bibl. Brit. 863*.]
[Willis, *Cathedrals*, p. 176.]
By which it appears, that he was then living, but where I find not, nor when he died.

"Cheadsey was collated July 9, 1548, to the prebend of Twyford, which he resigned in 1554."

In 1554, April 20, he was collated to the prebend of Chiswick by the resignation of Edw. Moule, and May 5, 1558, he was admitted to the vicarage of Shotteshamoke in the diocese of Salisbury vacant per mort. ult. incumb. ad pres. Phil. et Marie ratone minoris etatis Tho. Waldon armig."

In the British museum are the following:

1. Among the Harleian MSS. No. 416, fol. 74, Cheadsey's Letter to cardinal Pole, written at Colchester, 91 April, 1553; shewing that in the midst of his examination of the obstinate heretics there, the lords of the council had summoned him to appear before them; and into what contempt their lordships and himself should run in case he must leave this service unfinished.


BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON, commonly called TRAHERN, was born in Cornwall, or at least originally descended from an ancient family of that name living in that county, educated in colleges and philosophicals for the most part with us, either in Exeter coll or Hert-hall, where he attained to some eminence in the Lat. and Greek tongues. But being desirous to improve himself in greater matters, and to see the fashions of the world, he travelled into Germany, and thence into Italy, where he was an auditor and an admirer of many famous men: by whose excellent lectures, and his indefatigable industry, he became a compleat person, and much respected by all.

Afterwards he returned into his own country, entered into holy orders, and was made library-keeper to K. Ed. 6, who finding him to be a person of merit, confer'd the deantry of Chichester on him about 1554. But when qu. Mary came to the crown he left his preferments, and as a voluntary exile went into Germany, where accompanying other English exiles, that had fled thither for religion's sake, "was divinity reader to them at Franckfort." While he was there till the death of Q. Mary, and then returning was restored to what he had lost and without doubt was rewarded with more. first the privy council of England, and after the death of the king, he was made a dean and prebend of the church of London, and was called TRAHERN, from the town of Truher in the county of Shropshire, where he was born, and where he died.

In a certain book of wills and testaments, beginning an. 1569, in the custody of Mr. Bnm. Cooper registrary to the office belonging to the bishop and archdeacon of Oxon.
come over to him. Among many things that he wrote, were,  

Prenenis, lib. 1. Written to his brother Thomas.  

Carmina in mortem Henrici Dolidari.  

Analysis Scoparum Johannis Cockeii.  

Exposition of a part of St. John's Gospel made in sundry Readings in the English Congregation against the Arians. Printed the second time in an. 1558, oct. [Bodl. Svo. T. 76. Th.] The readings were ten, and they were performed in the English congregation beyond the sea.  

Exposition on the fourth Chapter of St. John's Revelations, which treateth of the providence of God, made before his countrymen in Germany. Printed 1557, in oct. Lond: 1577, and 83, in oct.  

Treatie of Repentance, besides other things, which are mention'd by Jo. Bale. He also translated into English, The Chirurgery of Joh. de Vigo, Lond. 1580, qu. 2d edit. and the said Vigo's Little Practice, Lond. 1595, in oct. In which year (which was part of the third and fourth of Q. Elizabeth) Barth. Traberon was, if I mistake not, living. "But at the end of Hollingshead's Chronicle, p. 1106, b. it is said that he died an exile in Germany in the latter end of Q. Mary's reign.  

[The following lines by Traheron were prefixed to Parkhurst's Epigrammata Juvenilia, where our author is celebrated in no less than eleven epigrams.  

En peperit frusto Parkhurstus sydere nugas,  

Salve spina Vexanda tue,  

Hand parvum cecrit tene; nil saluus  

Iliis nec quiecan salus esse posset.  

Vivant victuress: si non ego sum levibus angularis,  

Parkhursti nugis vivere lata dabunt.  

We may add also the following:  

1. An answer made by Bar. Traberon to a privie papist, which crepte into the English congregation of Christian exiles, under the visor of a favourer of the gospel, but at length bearevated himself to be one of the popes asses, thorough his slovae cares, and than became a laughing stocke to the companie, whom he had amased before with his makke. Svo. 1558.  

2. Bart. Traberon his Exposition on Rev. iv. in sundrie readings in Germany. Svo. 1573.  

HENRY PENDLETON, a zealous man for the R. cath. cause, was born in Lancashire, became a student in Brasen-nose colll about the year 1538, took the degrees in arts, and afterwards those in divinity in the reign of K. Ed. 6, he being then beneficed and dignified in the church. In the reign of Q. Mary he shew'd himself so grand a zealot for the cause then professed in several sermons by him preached, that when in one by him delivered at Paul's cross, (which was very sharp against the heretics, as they were then called) a gun was discharged at, but miss'd him. Under his name were these things following printed.  

Homilies to be read in the Churches within the dioc. of London. Lond. 1554, 55, qu.  

Communication between him and Mr. Laure. Saunders.  

Disputation between him and Mr. an. 1555.  

Jo. Bradford.  

The contents or part of which communic. and disput. you may see in the book of Acts and Mor. of the Church, &c. And also, Pendleton's Arguings with Bartlet Green, and certain Protestant Martyrs. Other things he hath written, which I have not yet seen, and was always accounted a learned doctor of his time, and so endear'd to the cath. religion, that he made a solemn protestation in Q. Mary's reign, that he would see the uttermost drop of his. grease molten away, and the last gobslet of his flesh consumed to ashes, before he would forsake God and his cause. He lived after Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, and was imprisoned for a time, but when or where he died I know not.  


See A Declaration of Hen. Pendilton D. D. in his sickness, of his faith in all points, as the Catholick church teareth, against sclandrous reports against him. Printed by Rob. Caley, 1557. Baker.]  

PETER MARTYR, who is to have a place in those Athenæ, was born in the great and rich city of Florence in Italy, in Sept. (on the nativity of the Virgin Mary) an. 1500, educated in several sorts of learning in that city by the great care of his father Steph. Vermilus, became a canon regular of the order of S. Austin at 16 years of age in the coll. at Fiesoli, more than a mile distant from Florence. After he had spent three years there, he was sent to Padua to enlarge his learning, that university then being in a flourishing condition, and settling in the monastery of St. John de Verden of the same order of S. Austin, spent almost eight years in philosophical studies, and all other arts, especially in the Greek tongue and pocts; which at length he conquered. At 26 years of age he began to preach, and the first  

4 [According to Tanner, (Bibl. Brit. 719) there were editions in 1548, 1550, 1571, and 1477. The date 1550 in the text, I have no doubt, was an error of the press for 1550, which appears to have been the second edition.]  

5 [Homilies sette forthe by Edmunds dp. of London. Pr. by John Cawode 1555, 4to. Two of them bear the name of II. Pendilton. Baker.]  

time he performed that office was in the church of St. Afras in Briscia, and afterwards frequently in the most famous cities of Italy. However, all the time that he could obtain from his function was spent in sacred learning, philosophy, and in obtaining the Hebrew tongue. At length being cried up for a celebrated scholar, he was made abbot of Spoletto in the duchy of L'ombra in Italy, where he continued three years. Thence he was translated to Naples, and there became abbot of the monastery of his order called St. Peter ad arm, being of greater profit and a far more pleasant place than Spoletto. After he had been settled there for some time, he began to see the verity of the gospel, especially after he had read some of the works of Bucer and Zuinglius. Three years being spent there also, he fell into a dangerous sickness, but the strength of nature overcoming it, he was advised by his physicians to take better air than what Naples afforded. To that end therefore, that he might with convenience be absent from his cure, the fathers chose him general visitor of their order, that is of the order of S. Austin, and soon after was elected prior of S. Fridian within the city of Lucca, which is a place of great dignity, having episcopal jurisdiction in the middle part of the said city. Being settled at that place, he instituted a most admirable way of studies for the younger sort at Lucca: but at length his opinions, as to heresy (then so called) being condemned, snares were laid for him, so that being not in a capacity to speak his mind, he, by the advice of certain friends, committed the best part of his library to the custody of one of them, gave another part to the coll. and forthwith left Lucca and went to Pisa; whence he wrote letters to card. Pole, shewing the reasons of his departure. Afterwards he went into Switzerland, and fixed for some time at Zurich. Thence to Strasburgh, where for about five years he read and taught sacred letters; in which time he took to wife (he being near 50 years of age) one Kath. Dampmartin, causing thereupon his enemies to say that he left his order and monastic vows purposely for the sake of a woman. Which wife, after she had lived with him about eight years, died at Oxon, as I shall anon tell you. In 1547 he was invited into England by Edward lord protector, and Dr. Cranmer archb. of Canterbury, to the end that his assistance might be used to carry on a reformation in the church. In the month of Dec. the same year, he, with Bernardine Ochino, another Italian, arrived in England, and retiring to Lambeth were kindly received by archb. Cranmer, and entertained there for some time. About the latter end of the same year, in Feb. or beginning of March, Martyr went to Oxon, was incorporated doctor of div. as he had stood at Padua, and tho' addicted more to the Zuinglian than to the Lutheran doctrines in point of the sacrament, was in the beginning of the year following appointed by the king to read a public lecture to the academians in the divinity school, and for his reward to have an annuity of 40 marks. What followed, and how he and his adversaries behaved themselves thereupon, I have largely told 8 you elsewhere. In the same year (1548) upon the receding from the university of Dr. Rich, Smith the king's professor of divinity, that lecture, with the profits belonging thereunto, was consented by the king on Martyr, and in the year following, being much troubled with the R. catholics (as in all the year before) he disputed publicly with three of the most eminent of them, as I have also told 9 you in the same place. In the year 1550 he had a canonry of Ch. Ch. bestowed upon him by the king, on the death of Mr. Will. Haynes, whereupon being installed 20 January the same year, entered into his lodgings belonging to him, then joining on the north side to Ch. Ch. great gate leading into Fish street. With him he also settled his beloved wife Katharine, as the wife of Dr. Rich. Cox did about the same time with him in the dean's lodgings, being the first women, as 'twas observ'd, that resided in any coll. or hall in Oxon. By whose example, it was not only permitted that any canon beside might marry if he please, but also a head of a coll. or hall, whereby other women or idle housewives were tolerated (if the said head allowed it) to serve in them. Which act (beside their permitting of bawling children to come among them) was looked upon as such a damnable matter by the R. catholics and others too, that they usually stilled them concubines, and the lodgings that entertained them and their children, stewes and coney-burrows. While Martyr continued in the said lodgings (whose windows were next to Fish street) he continually, especially in the night time, received very opprobrious language from the R. catholics, as well scholars as laies, and often had his windows broken. So that his studies and sleep being often disturb'd, he changed his lodgings, which were those belonging to the canons of the first canonry, for those in the cloyster, which belonged to those of the second, being formerly the very same which belonged to the prior of St. Frideswide: in which being settled, he spent the remaining part of his abode in Oxon in peace. However, for the severer enjoyment of

7 [There was at Strasburgh a college of English, who had a common table, and devoted themselves to the pursuit of literature, with great harmony and great ardour. Jewell was here, and Nowell was here, and Poineet bishop of Rochester (afterwards of Winchester) and Grindal and Sandys, afterwards successively archbishops of York; nor did the learned laymen, sir John Cheke, sir Richard Morison, sir Peter Carew, sir Thomas Wroth, and others, disdain to hear Peter Martyr expounding Aristotle's ethics and the book of Judges. Clinton's Life of Nowell, Bvo. Oxford, 1609, page 28.]


9 Ib. p. 268.
his thoughts and studies, he erected a fabric of stone in his garden, situated on the east side of his lodgings, wherein he partly composed his Commentary on the first Ep. to the Corinthians, and certain Epistles to learned Men, which were afterwards printed. This fabric, which contained two stories, stood till the latter end of March 1564, at which time they were plucked down by that canon Dr. Henry Aldrich that was owner of the lodgings to which the garden and fabric appertained. About that time Martyr's wife dying, she was buried in the cathedral church, near to the place where S. Prideswyde's relics had been reposèd; but four years after, or thereabouts, her body was taken up, thrown out of the church with scorn, and buried in a dunghill; but when Q. Elizab. came to the crown, the body was taken up again and reburied, as I have elsewhere said to you. In one of his epistles dated at "Zurich 4 Nov. 1559, being more than five years after he had left the kingdom, he tells us that "he never us'd the surplice when he lived in "Oxon, though he were canon of Ch. Ch. and "frequently present in the choir. Ibid. in Dr. "Heylin, an. 1550." After the death of K. Edw. 6, and religion alter'd when his sister Mary was settled in the throne, Pet. Martyr left Oxon, went to London, and so to Lambeth: and obtaining his safe conduct from the queen, he left England, and went to Strasburgh from whence he came, where he taught philosophy and divinity for some time. Thence he travel'd to Zurich an. 1556, where he met with Jo. Juell and several exil'd divines of England, and took to his second wife one Katharine Merenda. While he continued there, Maximil. Celius, an exil'd count, and the chief minister of the Italian church at Geneva, died, whereupon being invited to take his place upon him, refused it for several reasons. When Q. Mary died, Q. Elizabeth invited him to return into England, and there to accept of what preferment he pleased, but he fearing another mutation, modestly refused it. To pass by several other matters not now fit to be related, I shall give you the titles of some of his works as they follow. Comment. in Epist. S. Pauli ad Romanos. Bas. 1558, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 8. Th.] translated into English by H. B. Lond. 1568, fol. Com. in priorum ad Corinth. Epistolam. Written at Oxon, and ded. to K. Edw. 6. Printed several times at Zurich in fol. [Edit. 1579, Bodl. M. 6. 9. Th.] Defensio doctrine veteris & Apostolicae de Sacramento Eucharistiae adversus Steph. Gardineri librum, sub nomine M. Antonii Constantii edition, &c. Printed in fol. 1562, in four parts. [Bodl. L. 10. D. 9. Th.] Tractatio de Sacramento Eucharistiae habita Orontio, cum jam absolvisset interpretationem si in Hist. & Antig. Osr. lib. 1, p. 279, b. Capitis prioris Epistola ad Corinthios. Printed 1502, fol. Translated into English and printed at Lond. in qu. Disputatio de Eucharistiae Sacramento habita in Schola Thud. Oxon. Printed 1502, and translated into English. Com. in Genesis. Tig. 1579, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 5. Th.] Com. in lib. Judicium. Tig. 1582, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 5. Th.] which is the second or third impression. Translated into English, and printed at Lond. in fol. 1564. Com. in lib. duos posteriores Regum, Heid. 1599, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 6. Th.] Com. in Samuelis Prophetae libros duos. Tig. 1595, fol. [Bodl. M. 6. 7. Th.]. Loci communes sacrarum literarum. Tig. 1587, fol. Translated into English and printed at Lond. in fol. De lib. arbitrio. De providentia & prædestinat. Tig. 1587, fol. An Deus sit causa & author peccati. 1b. cod. an. An Missa sit sacrificium. fol. These propositse ad disputandum publice in Schola Argentensis, an. 1543. 1b. cod. an. fol. Oratio de Ministris. Morte & resurrectione Christi. Lib. cod. an. fol. These three last are also translated into English, and printed at Lond. in fol. 1583. Sermo in xx cap. Johan. Christus die uno Sabbat. &c. 'Tis translated into English, and printed 1583. Exhortatio ad sacram o literarum studium. Translated into English. Oratio quam Tigurii primam habuit, cum in locum D. Conradii Pelliciani successisset. Translated also into English. Adhortatio ad canem Domini Mystican. Translated also. Epistola Theologica. Some of which were written at Oxon, and also translated into English, and publish'd. Note that P. Martyr's Common- Places, and all those things that follow, which I have said were translated, were put into the English tongue by Anth. Marten gentleman, sewer to her majesty. Lond. 1583, fol. One Anth. Marten of London was father to sir Hen. Marten, as I shall tell you among these writers, ann. 1641. Whether the same with the translator, I cannot yet tell. Precis ex Psalmis Davidis desumptae. Tig. 1566, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 70. Th.] Translated into Eng. by Charles Glanym gent. De oris monasticis & ecdel. Sacerdotum. Defensio sui, contra R. Smihtii duos libelles de celebri sacerdotio & vot. monast. Bas. 1559, oct. Aristoteli Ethicae cum illis in Sacra Scriptura collata, &c.
THOMAS GIBSON, a noted physician of the age he lived in, was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and for a year or two years, was, as I conceive, educated here, because that several of both his names and times were conversant with the muses in this university; but whether he took a degree, or was licensed to practise physic, it appears not. Afterwards he being noted for his extraordinary success in curing diseases, was very much resorted to by great, as well as by ordinary people, especially by those of the reform'd party; he being one himself, and a great enemy to the Roman bishops; in spite and envy to whom, he wrote,

_A History of the Treasons of the Bishops from the Norman Conquest to his time._ Whether this was printed, I know not; because had it been so, there's no doubt but invertebrate Prynn would have found it, to gain matter thence, when he compus'd his book of the same subject. He also wrote,

_An Herbal_.

_Treatise against unskillful Alchemists_.

_Treat. of curing common Diseases._

_Of the Ceremonies used by Popes, besides other_.

[3] [A copy in MS. in the royal collection. 27 C v.]


[5] It was printed by John Day in five or six leaves, 4to. no date, with the following title: _A breve Cronycle of the bishops of Rome's Blasphemy, and of his Prelates beneficently and charitable rewards from the tyne of bygone Herodale unto this day_. It was written in verse, but I have never been able to meet with it, although a copy was in the late duke of Roxburgh's library: See his _Sale Catalog_, no. 5289. Perhaps the following extract, which comprises the preface, will be sufficient for most of my readers.

Who lyst to looke aboute,
May 1 cronicles soon finde out,
What sades the poppysh route
In Englands haved sowen.

Because the tymes is shorte, I shall shrowdeste reporte
And wryte in dewe sorte,
Therein what I have known.

See Herbert's _Topogr. Antig._, 676.

things, and had laid the foundation of a little book to shew the various states that Britann hath been in, which he divided into five parts; but whether he compleated it, is uncertain. He lived after qu. Eliz. came to the crown, being then in his middle age, but when he died it appears not. This said, that because divers persons had meddled with the applying of dark prophesies, purposely to advance the fame and glory of Charles then emperor, so one Tho. Gibson did endeavour to do the like to promote the glory of Hen. 8 of England; which Th. Gibson we are to understand to be the same with Th. Gibson before-mention'd.

[Gibson died, according to Bale's MS. notes, at London in 1662. He translated,

1. _A treatise beawifully as well to preserve the people from Pestilence, as to help and recover them that are infected with the same, made by a bishop and doctor of physic in Denmark_. Lond. 1536, 4to.

2. _The sum of the acts and decrees made by divers bishops of Rome_. Lond. printed by Gibson without date, 4vo.]

PETER de SOTHO, or Soto, was born in a certain city in Spain called Cordova, became, when young, a Dominican in the house or coll. of that order dedicated to St. Stephen, within the famous University of Salamanca, where prosecuting his natural genius with unweared industry in the faculty of divinity, became a doctor thereof, and a most eminent ornament to his order. Afterwards his fame being spread in the royal court, he became confessor to the king of Spain, and at length to Charles the emperor of the Romans, with whom going into Germany, he was made professor of divinity at Dillingen in Swabia, "and" shewed himself in many respects very serviceable against such that were called hereticks there. At length Philip K. of Spain marrying with Mary queen of England, he was one of those noted divines that came with him, having then obtained eminency among the learned for his books written against John Brentius, accounted among the Romans a person very well vers'd in matters of controversy. Afterwards he, with Joh. de Villa Garcia, and one or more, being sent to the university of Oxon by public authority to read, preach, and teach there, to the end that they might undo and invalidate all what Petr. Martyr and others had done in the reign of K. Ed. 6, he accordingly went, preached often, read lectures on St. Thomas, whose works had been with scorn cast out from all, or most, libraries in this university in the time of Ed. 6, and was ready upon all turns and occasions to instruct and resolve doubts, nay and for some time did read the public Hebrew lecture to the academins, while Mr. Brerius the reg. professor was absent. In a

[142] [Tanner, _Bibliotheca_, 316. Aikin, _Biographical Memoirs of Medicine_, 4vo. Lond. 1790, p. 69.]
word, there was nothing wanting on his part, and tho' he had no canony of Ch. Ch. or headship bestowed on him, yet he had a considerable revenue allow'd him out of the king's exchequer. His works are,

Institutiones Christianae. Aug. 1548, Antw. 1557, in 16mo. divided into three books.


De Sacerdotii Institutione, libri 3. [Lugd. Bodl. svo. S. 1. Th.] With other things, as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen. After the death of queen Mary, he return'd with king Philip into Spain, and then went, according to command, to the great council or synod held in the city of Trent, called commonly among foreigners Trento, sometimes a part of Italy, but since of Germany, where by too much agitation and concernment he contracted a disease, which brought him to his grave in that city, in the month of Apr. in fifteen hundred sixty and three. About three days before his death, and some time before, the synod began to be troubled among themselves for a small cause, and did give much matter of discourse. Which coming to the knowledge of Soto, he therupon did dictate and subscribe a letter to be sent to the pope; in which, by way of confession, he declared his opinion concerning the points controverted in council, and did particularly exhort his holiness to consent, that residence and the institution of bishops might be declared to be de jure divino. The letter was sent to the pope, and frier Ludov. Soto his companion kept a copy of it; who thinking to honor the memory of his friend, began to spread it, which caused offence in some, and curiosity in others, to get a copy of it when called in. I find one Frater Petrus à Soto Major, who wrote a book entit. Prima secundae Divi Thomae, quatuor novos Junii interpres interpretandi suscepti, an 1563. The beginning of which is, Quasstio prima, quae est de ultimo fine hujus vitae in communi, &c. But this Peter, who was author of the said book (which is in MS. in Bedley's library) must not be taken to be same with the former Peter, whom I have at large mention'd, because, as 'tis before told you in the title, the said Peter began to write the said book on the fourth of the nones of June 1563, which was some weeks after the death of Pet. de Soto.

RICHARD SMITH the greatest pillar for the Roman catholic cause in his time, was born in


[MS. E. Musco, 153.]

Worcestershire, admitted probationer-fellow of Merton coll. in the beginning of the year 1527, master of arts 1530, and the year after was (on the resignation of Rob. Taylor fellow of the said coll.) unanimously chosen the public scribe or registry of the university. Afterwards he became rector of Caxton in Oxfordshire for a time, principal of St. Alban's-hall, divinity reader of Magd. coll., the king's professor of divinity in the said university and doctor of that faculty. But being forced, after he had for some time in that part "complied with the change of religion, to recant "at Paul's-cross 15 May 1547, and to leave his professorship in the reign of K. Edw. 6, to make room for P. Martyr, he went to Lovain in Brabant, where being received, with solemnity, became public professor of divinity there for a time, and read openly on the Apocalypse of St. John. When qu. Mary was advanced to the crown, he was not only restored to his professorship in the university of Oxon, but also was made one of the chaplains to that queen, and canon of Christ church, and "preach'd a sermon before a large auditory over "against Babil college, when Ridley and Latimer were to be burnt, on this text, If I give my body "to be burnt, and have no charity, it profiteth "nothing. He was one of the witnesses against "archbishop Cranmer, who had been his great "friend in K. Edw. 6 reign. In 1559, qu. Elizabeth being then in the throne, he lost those, with other, preferments, (of which the rectory or headship of Whittington coll. in Lond. was one) and was committed to custody with Matthew archbishop of Canterbury; by whose persuasions he recant'd what he had written in defence of the celibacy of priests. See more of this matter in a book entit. De antiquitate Britannicae Ecclesiae, &c. in Matthaeo. Printed about 1572-3, being the first impression of that book. Afterwards our author R. Smith giving Matthew the slip, he went to Dewey in Flanders, and was constituted dean


[He was admitted master of Whittington college Sept. 1567, of which he was deprived in the reign of Edward IV. restored in that of Mary, and finally ejected in that of Elizabeth. Newcourt, Repertorium, p. 493.

[Smith's Recantation is printed at full length in Strope's Mem. of Cranmer, Append. no. 115.]
of S. Peter's church at that place by Philip K. of Spain, who erecting an academy there about that time, made him the first king's professor thereof. He was by those of his persuasion accounted the best schoolman of his time, a subtle disputant, and admirably well read in the fathers and councils, which did evidently appear in his disputations in the divinity school with Pet. Martyr; whom, as the R. cath. writers of his time say, he did in a most egregious manner baffle several times. The whole story of it you may see elsewhere, and therefore I shall not make a recital of it now, only say that the protestant writers report, that he was more of a soberer and diviner than divine, that he was non-plus of several times by Martyr, and that he was a goggle-ey'd fellow and very inconstant in his opinion. As for his writings they are these,  


An Answer to all Martin Luther's, and his Scholar's reasons made against the Sacrifice of the Mass, &c. Printed with the Defence before-mentioned."

Brief treatise setting forth divers truths necessary to be believed of all Christian People and kept also, which are not expressed in the Scripture, but left to the Church by the Apostles tradition. Lond. 1546, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 66. Th. 85.]  

Declaration upon his retraction made at Paul's-cross 15 May 1547. Lond. 1547, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. Z. 29. Th. Seld.] This retraction was for certain articles contained in two books of his making, viz. one in Defence of the sacrifice of the Mass, and that called, A brief treatise, &c. wherein he endeavou'rd to prove, that unwritten verities ought to be believed under pain of damnation.


Defensio calibatâs sacerdotum contra P. Mart. Lov. 1550,oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 32. Th.] Printed also as it seems at Paris the same year, [and 1551.]  

Defensor quorundam articulorum de votis monasticis Pet. Martyris Itali. These two last being printed at Lovain in one vol. [1550] are very full of faults by the negligence of the printer, and absence of the author, who pretended they were printed against his will, and wished afterwards that he had never made them, because he was then persuaded with himself, that the priests of England made a vow (a religious vow) when they were made priests; which he perceived afterwards was not true. This he told Dr. Cranmer archb. of Canterbury in a certain letter, when he heard that the said Cranmer had made a collection of (or answer to) the aforesaid books De calibatâ & votis monasticis.

Disputation with Bish. Rydeley in the div. School at Oxon; his Sermon at his and Latimer's burying, with Speeches, Oration, &c. See in John Fox his book of the Acts and Mon. of the Church.  

A buckler of Cath. Faith of Christ's Church, containing divers matters now of late called into Controversy by the new Gospellers. Lond. 1555, in two books or parts. The things controverted were

(1) Whether a Man may keep God's Commandments.  
(2) Concerning works of Supererogation. (3) Concerning Purgatory. (4) The sign of the Cross and Crucifix, &c.

Refutatio loculenta crusae & eriticius haereticus Johannis Calcini & Christoph. Carlidi Anglo, qui astraunt Christianum non descendisse ad inferos ubi, quam ad inferum infernum. Printed 1562. The said tenet that Christ descended into hell was maintained in a commencement held at Cambridge, in 1556, by the said Carlisle, and opposed then in disputations by sir John Cheke: whereupon Smith wrote the refutation before-mentioned. Afterwards Christop. Carlisle came out with a book entit. Concerning the immediate going to Heaven of the Souls of the faithful Fathers before Christ, and concerning his descent into hell, &c. Lond. 1582, oct. (see edit.) [Bodl. 8vo. C. 94. Th. Seld.] I find one Christopher Carlisle to have lived for some time at Barham in Kent, whence removing to the parish of St. Botolph near Billingsgate in London, died there in the beginning of the year 1596, leaving then behind him a reliet called Mary. Whether this Chr. Carlisle be the same with the former, I cannot tell. Another also of both his names lived in his time, whose warlike skill was sufficiently tried in the Low-Countries, France and Ireland, and in America at Carthage and Santo Domingo, an. 1585. Which worthy soldier died about the year 1593. See "A brief Summary Discourse upon a Voyage intended to the kithernost parts of America. Written by Christopher Carlile 1583, in the 3d vol. of Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 182. Of one Christopher Carlile, see also H. Holland's Heroldan, p. 94." R. Smith hath also written,

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7 [Read, denied. KENNET.]

8 [Chr. Carleil acad. Cant. scriptor Carnina in Pratica Soffole. Erat socius aula Chremanl, BAKN. He was rector of Hackney near London, and died before August 2, 1598. Carleile wrote several commendatory verses, which were prefixed to the publications of the day, particularly one to Sir Tho. Clumber De rep. Anglorum instauranda, 1579.]  
9 [Read, maintained. KENNET.]

De Missæ sacrificio contra Melanchonem, Calvinum & alios. Lov. 1592, oct. 1
De infantum baptismo, contra Calvinum. Printed there the same year.

Defensio externi & visitabilis sacratoj, & propagatio aliarum, cum confutatione communiones Calvinianae. Ibid.

Confutatio corum quæ Philip. Melancthon object contra propitiatorium Missæ sacrificium. Ibid.

De libero hominis arbitrio contra Calvinum. Lov. 1563, oct. The five last treatises are in the Bodleian, 8vo. S. 63. Th.] "He is said also to have "writ in a better style against some of Tho. Be "con's books," and other things, which you may see in Pitscus. This learned doctor gave way to" to the seventh of the ides of July (according to the account followed at Doway) in fifteen hundred sixty and three, aged 63. Whereupon his body was buried in the chapel of our lady joining to the church of Sir. Peter at Doway before mention'd. Several of both his names have been writers, but they being after him in time, I shall mention them in their respective places.

[1563.

[1563.


Idem resign. ecle. S. Dunstani in oriente ante 19 Jul. 1537. KENNET.

Smith's character seems to have been a very singular one. He suffered for the Roman catholic cause, yet deserted it and embraced it at the last, after having expressly declared himself in error. With great learning, I should judge him to have been a wise man; one very violent in support of, but readily persuaded to abandon, his opinions. * His inconstancy was a theme of reproach to all his opponents. Strype records, that being desirous to confer with Hawks, the latter said, 'To be short, I will know whether you will recant any more, ere I talk with you, or believe you.' Memorials of Cranmer, p. 152.]*

THOMAS PAYNELL, or PAGANELL, descended from an ancient family of his name living in Lincolnshire, was from his youth always exercised in virtue and good letters. While he was in his juvenile years he was made a canon regular of Merton priory in Surrey, the monasties of which place having had interest in the college of St. Mary the Virgin situated in the parish of St. Michael and St. Peter in the Bayle, (built purposely for the training up of young can. reg. in philosophical or theological learning, or both) he was sent thither, where improving himself much in divine learning, returned to his monastery, and a little before the dissolution of that and others, became prior of a certain monastery of canon regulars near to London as Baleus ¹ saith, tho' the name of the place he tells us not. But being soon after ejected, when his monastery was to be employ'd for a biachal use, had a pension allowed him during his life: whereupon retiring to London, and sometimes to Oxon, had the more leisure to write and translate books; the titles of which follow.


The pithy and most notable sayings of all the Scripture, after the manner of common-places, &c. newly augmented and corrected. Lond. 1550, 1560, [and without date] oct.

A Table of many matters contained in the English Works of Sir Tho. More. This is set before the said works that were publish'd by Will. Rastall, an. 1557. [Bodl. 1. 7. 10. Th.]

A fruitful Book of the common-places of all St. Paul's Epistles, right necessary for all sorts of People, &c. Lond. 1562, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. O. 14. Th. B.]

Preface to the Book of measuring of Land, as well of Wood-land as Flos-land. Printed at Lond. in the time of Hen. 8, in oct. The book itself was written by sir Rich. de Benese sometimes canon of Merton priory, but corrected and made fit for the press by Paynell. In the year 1540, one R. de Benese a secular chaplain supplicated the ven. congregation for the degree of bacc of arts, but whether the same with the writer, I cannot justly say, because he is written secular chaplain. Neither can I say that Rich. Benese clerk, parson of Long-Ditton in Surrey, in the time of Hen. 8, be the same also; who in his last will and test. dated 3 Nov. 1546, and proved 20 Oct. 1547, doth bequeath his body to be buried in the yard belonging to the church there. Our author Thom. Paynell did also translate from Lat. into English, (1) Of the contempt of the world. Lond. 1533, oct. written by Erasmus. " (2) A most profitable Treatise against the Pestiencé. Lond. 1534, oct. He seems also have to have translated " into English, the Mirror or Glass of Health. " Lond. oct. much about the same time." [1534, (3) Of the Medicine Guiscum and of the French diseuse, &c. Lond. 1566, and 1559, (and 1541) oct. written by Ulrich Hatten a knight of Almain. It treateth of the wood called guiscum which healeth the French yox, the gout, stone, palsey, &c. (4) Of the comparison of a Virgin and a Martyr.

* Sua cum quarto emmatio ad hæc responso præ- cipuum argumentorum que Philippus Melancthon, Ioannes Calvinus et alii serenas objectum adversus illum et Purgatorio. Accessit Epistula ad lectorem, doctus quæ ecelia sim habens tuto sequenda hoc infalé sicculo. Lovan. 1562, oct. RAWSTON.

1 In lib. De Script. cent. 9, mu. 71.
2 [Ric. Benese praeb. admiss. ad ecle. eon. steterum Houay-lan, Lond. 11 Oct. 1560, per attrevision Tho. Gar-
The translation is dedicated to John Ramsey lord prior of Merton. (5) _Sermon on the Lord's Prayer_. Lond. 1539, oct. written by St. Cyprian. (6) _A faithful and true story of the destruction of Troy_. Lond. 1553, oct. written by Danus [Dares] Phrygius. [Wood's study, 87.] (7) _A devout prayer, expedient for those that prepare themselves to say Mass_. &c. Lond. 1555, oct. written by St. Ambrose. (8) _Brief Chronicle of all the Earls of Holland_. Lond. 1557, oct. written by Hadrianus Barlandus. (9) _Salarium sanit. regim. The Reginem of health, teaching all People how to govern them in health_. Lond. [1553, 1557] 1558, [1575, 4to. and] oct. (10) _Of the examples of virtue and vice_. Lond. 1561, oct. written by Nich. Ham胜e. (11) _Frailful treasus of well living, containing the whole sum and effect of all virtue_. Printed at Lond. in oct. [by Budge], and again by Petit written by St. Bernard. (12) _The Precepts teaching a prince or a noble estate his duty, print. in oct. [by Berthelet] written originally in Greek by Agapetus_.

He also translated from the French into English, (1) _The civility of Childhood, with the discipline and institution of Children_. Lond. 1560, oct. (2) _The assault of Heaven_. Lond. in qu. besides other translations which you may see elsewhere. In my searches I once saw a will without date, made for Tho. Paynell priest, born at, or near to, Bothby-Paynell in Lincolnshire, afterwards parson (as it seems) of Cotynham lying between Hull and Beverley in Yorkshire, to which place he was a benefactor, and left considerable legacies to 20 poor maidsen born and dwelling there. He gave to St. John's coll. in Oxon (wherein, as it seems, he studied in his elderly years in the latter end of Hen. 8, and in the time of Ed. 6, at which time it was called St. Bernard's coll.) all his books in his chamber at London, and desired that at his funeral a sermon be preached by a Catholic doctor, or a bish. of divinity, &c. This will, which seems to have been made at London, was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, on the 29d of March (according to the English account) in fifteen hundred sixty and three. I do, and always did, take it to be made for Thom. Paynell the writer, and conclude thence that he died in the winter time 1563, but where buried I cannot tell. [Paynell succeeded Benese, before mentioned, in the rectory of All-hallows, Honey-lane, which he resigned before Feb. 21, 1560.]

He translated

1. _The Conspiracie of Lucius Catiline_, which the title designates as "worthy, profitable and pleasant to be read." This was first printed 4to. Lond. 1541, (Boel. F. 2, 22. Lin.) and again with Barkly's _History of Jugurth_, 1557, (Boel. 4to. C. 50. Jur.) in 4to. and 8vo. In the dedication to Hen. VIII. he terms himself chaplain to the king. 2. _Twelve Sermons by S. Augustin._ Lond. 1553, 8vo.

3. _Certain godly and devout Prayers made in Latin by Catheter Tomstoll._ Lond. 1558.

4. _The Complaint of Peace_. Lond. 1559, 8vo. From the Latin of Erasmus.

5. _The Office and Dutie of a Husband_. Lond. in 8vo. no date. From the Latin of Lodov. Vives.]

EDWARD FERRERS, a most ingenious man of his time, was of the same family with the of Baldesley-Clinton in Warwickshire, but the name of the particular place where he was born, or the name of the house in Oxon wherein educated, I cannot justly say. Sure it is, that he continued there several years, being then in much esteem for his poetry, and about the time that he left the university, wrote

_Several Tragedies. Comedies or Intertudes._

All which being written with much skill, and magnificence in his "matter," gave the *master* king so much good recreation (as the un-first editor of _The Art of English Poesy_ saith) as he had thereby many good rewards, and adds farther, that for such things, as he hath seen, of his writing, and of the writing of Thomas Sackville, they deserve the price, &c. "This Ed. Ferrers was in great renown in fifteen hundred sixty and four, being if I mistake not, the same Ed. Ferrers, of Baldesley-Clinton before mention'd, who died and was buried there, in that year (1564) leaving behind him a son named Henry; whom I shall mention under the year 1633, Now whereas I have said in the first vol. of _Atu. & Fasti Oxon_, p. 113, [of the first edition] that this Ed. Ferrers was the author of _The Myrour of Magistrates_, &c. and therein of the poem concerning _The Fall of Rob. Tresilian_, &c. and of _The unlawful Murder of Tho. Woodstock_, &c. it is false; for altho' I was induced to say so from an author of credit, yet in the second edition of the said _Myrour_ published 1557, or thereafter, it appears that G. F. (George Ferrers) had the chief hand in the first part of that article.

See more in _Theatrum Poctarum_, &c. written by Edw. Phillips, pr. at Lond. 1675, p. 211.

This article might have been entirely omitted, for there seems to be no good reason for supposing that such an author as Edward Ferrers ever existed. The fact appears to be, that Puttenham inadvertently wrote Edward instead of Godeo, who we know was a poet of no inconsiderable fame, and who is noticed under the year 1579.]

* Our author "Myrour which came out in 1550, Verrers hath also... and of The Full of Rob. Tresilian, so written these two poems following, etc. The full of Rob. Tresilian Chief Justice of England, and the unlawful murder of Tho. of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester with several other things, which I have not yet seen, and was author, or one of, or more writers say of a book intit. A Mirrour for Magistrates, Lond. 1559, published by Will. Balten whom I shall anon mention, in which Tressilian are involved the two poems before mentioned and other things of the composition of the said E. Verrers, who was in great renown in fifteen hundred sixty and four, being, if I mistake not, the same Edw. Verrers of Baldesey Glaton who died and was buried there in that year, leaving behind him a son named Henry, whom I shall mention under the year 1555.

WILLIAM BALDWYN, who seems to have been a Western man born, spent several years in logic and philosophy in this university, being the same William Baldwyn (as tis probable) who supplicated the venerable congregation of regents that he might take a degree in arts, in Jan. 1539, but whether it was granted, or that he took such a degree it appears not in the register of that time. After he had left the university (being then accounted a noted poet of that time) he became a school-master and a minister, and a writer of divers books, the titles of which follow.

Of moral Philosophy, or the lives and sayings of Philosophers, Emperors, Kings, &c. Several times printed at Lond. in qu. [1547, 1550.]

Precepts and Principles of the Philosophers.

A plain and easy Declaration in English Metre, on the Canticles or Ballads of Solomon, Lond. 1549.


A myrour for Magistrates, wherein may be seen

* [The Canticles or Ballads of Solomon, phrasedeys declared in English Metre by William Baldwin. Colophon. Imprinted at Londyn by William Baldwin, scrivautn with Edward Walschephe, 1540, and without date; see col. 516. To the dedication to Edward VI. he notices Sternhold's version of the Psalms:— Yeour majesty hath already given a notable example in causing the psalms brought in to fine English meter, by youre godly disposed servant Thomas Sternhold, to be song openly before your grace in the hearyng of all your subiectes.

The following, which is one of the shortest, shows that Baldwyn's versification is far more smooth and polished than the generality of scriptural translations we have yet met with. The Spouse to Christe. Returne, my love, to these that are so blinde, And gyne them grace, for lacke whereof they sere: Cana swyft, my lour, lyke to a roe and kynde: 

Astonished these proude, these mountaynes of Belthor. From thy truth these proude deuide be, Of stoumke haste, with troubles vexed sore: But maken them, and make them cum to me, Which sone shall be, if thou thyn grace restore.

Sign. D. iii. b.

I have remarked that this volume of Baldwyn's printings is better stopped or pointed, than any book of the same period I have yet met with. A copy in St. John's col. library, Oxford.

by example of others, with how grievous plagues, vices are punished, &c. Lond. 1550, qu. in an old English character. It is a piece of historical poetry relating the acts of unfortunate English men, commencing with the fall of Rob. Tresilian chief-justice of England, and ending with George Plantagenet third son of the duke of York, and hath added in the end, from John Skelton the poet, the story in verse of K. Ed. 4. his sudden death in the midst of his prosperity. "This book is composed by several hands; and what William "Baldwyn the publisher hath of his own com- position are, (1) The Story of Richard Earl of "Cambridge, being put to death at Southampton, "fol. 28, &c. (2) How Thomas Montague Earl "of Salisbury; in the midst of his Glory was by "chance shew in a piece of Ordinance, fol. 30, "b, &c. (3) Story of William de la Pole Duke "of Suffolk, being punished for abusing his king, "and causing the Destruction of good Duke Hum- "phrey, fol. 40, &c. (4) The Story of Jack Cade "naming himself Mortimer, and his rebelling "against the king, an. 1450." In the epistle to the reader, subscribed by the author Baldwyn, he tells us he had a second part to print, reaching down with his stories of unfortunate men to queen Mary's time, but whether it was printed I know not, for I have not yet seen it. "This "Myrour for Magistrates, which was reprinted "with additions by the care of John Higgens, "an. 1557, at which time was a poetical induction "written by Tho. Sackville, afterward earl of "Dorset," is commended by se- "veral authors, particularly by him "the same title "that wrote Hypercritica; for a good "piece of poetry. As for Baldwyn, Higgens firstedit.

4 From this I extract the following:

What soles be we to trust unto our strength, Our weaour courage, or our noble fame, Which tyne it selw must nedes dewer at length, Though froward Fortune could not foyl the same. But, seeing this goddis gydeth all the game, Which styll to changehy doth set her only lust, Why toyle we so for thynges so hard to trust? A goodly thyng is suerely good reporte, Which noble hartes do seke by course of kynde; But seen the date so doubtfull, and so short, The wayes so rough whereby we do it fynnd, I can not chuse but praysy the prynckly mynde, That prayseth for it, though we fynd opprest By foule defame those that deserve it best.

Hypercritica; or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Historie, &c. Address'd to MS. penes me in W. [See col. 157, note 7.]

6 It was the eighth edition at least. See an account of them with copious extracts in Censura Literaria, iii. 1. A new edition, with collations of the text of the several editions, is now printing under the accurate superintendence of Joseph Haleboid, esq.
William Rastall, son of John Rastall, London printer, by Elizabeth his wife, sister to Sir Thomas More knight, sometimes lord-chancellor of England, was born in the city of London, and educated in grammar learning there. In 1525 or thereabouts, being then in the year of his age 17, he was sent to the university of Oxford, where laying a considerable foundation in logic and philosophy, left it without a degree, went to Lincoln's Inn, and there by the help of his academical education, he made a considerable progress in the municipal laws of the nation, and in 1 Ed. 6 he became autumn or summer reader of that house. But religion being then about to be alter'd, he, with his ingenious and learned wife Wenefred daughter of Jo. Clement (of whom I shall speak in 1572) left the nation and went to the university of Lovain in Brabant, where continuing all the time of that king's reign, returned when qu. Mary came to the crown, was made sergeant at law in 1554, and a little before 1559, the said queen's death, one of the justices of the common-pleas.

A letter was written on the 28th of Jan. 1552-3 to sir Thomas Cavendish from the then master of the revels, directing him to furnish Mr. William Baldwyn, who was appointed to set forth a play before the king, on Candlemas day, at night, with all necessaries. Gilchrist.

Baldwyn was undoubtedly one of the scholars who pursued the trade of printing, and, as Herbert's supposes, in order to forward the reformation. In the colophon to his Canticles of Solomon, he styles himself servant with Edward Whitechurch, and he probably was first employed by this printer as a corrector of the press, for which situation his literary attainments peculiarly fitted him, and afterwards chose to qualify himself for a compositor. In his dedication of the Mirror for Magistrates, 1563, he particularly notices his having "been called to another trade of lyfe," which probably alludes to his becoming a schoolmaster and clergyman.

Wood has omitted the following, which is one of Baldwyn's rarest performances: The Euvales of King Edward the Sixth; wherein are declared the causes and causes of his death. Lond. 1590, 4to. a full account of which will be found in the British Bibliographer, ii. 97. There are some verses by Baldwyn before Langton's Treatise ordnely declaring the principal partes of phisick. 8vo. 1547.

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A Table collected of the years of our Lord God, and of the Years of the Kings of England, from the first of Will. the Conqueror; showing how the years of our Lord God, and the years of the Kings of England, coince and agree together; by which it may quickly be accounted how many Years, Months, and Days be past since the making of any Evidences. Lond. 1603, oct. Continued by another hand, and printed there again in oct. 1607. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 23. Jur.] It was also printed there a third time 1639, in a large oct. corrected and continued by the famous almanack-writer John Booker born at Manchester in Lancashire, 23 Mar. 1601, and bred a clerk under an alderman of London, who, after he had publish'd several matters of his profession (of which The Bloody Irish Almanack was one, printed at London 1646, in 11 sheets in qu.) gave way to fate on the sixth of the ides of April an. 1667, and received sepulture in the church of St. James in Duke's-place, Lond. Whereupon a marble-stone was soon after laid over his grave at the charge of his great admirer Elias Ashmole esq. The said Table of Years is now involved and swallowed up in a book entitled Chronica juridicall: or, a general Calendar of the years of our Lord in England, and of the years of several Kings of England, &c. with a Chronological Table of the Lord-Chancellors and Lord-Keeprs, Justices of the King's-bench, Common-pleas, Barons of the Exchequer, &c. Lond. 1685, oct. By whom this book was transcrib'd, I know not yet: evident it is, that it consists only of Rastall's Tables, and sir Will. Dugdale's Chronica series, &c. at the end of his Origines juridicall, &c. and published by some down-right plagiarist purposely to get a little money. Our author Rastall hath also written and publish'd, Terms of the English Law: or, Les termes de la Ley, several times print'd.


A Collection of Entries, of Deductions, Barres, Replications, Rejoinders, Issues, Verdicts, &c. Lond. 1566, 96. [Bodl. M. M. 5. Jur.] &c. fol. He also correcteds and published a book entit. La Nouvel nature brevium Monsieur Anton. Fitcher-bert, &c. des choses notables contenus en ycel novelment, &c. To which he also added a table. This book was printed several times; one of which editions came out at Lond. 1598, oct. He also composed two tables, one of which contains the
principal matters concerning pleas of the crown, and the other of all the principal cases contained in a book called, The Book of Assizes and Pleas of the Crown, &c. and a Table to Fitzherbert’s Grand Abridgment of the Law. [Printed folio, 1517 and 1553.]

Life of Sir Tho. More, Knight. Whether printed I cannot tell. Sure I am that Rastall collected 1 all such works of sir Tho. More that were written in English. Lond. 1557, fol. As for those things written against jewell, which go under the name of rastall, are not to be understood as written by this Will. Rastall, as a certain author 2 would have it, but by John Rastall a theologian, as I shall tell you under the year 1600. This our author Will. Rastall, who was accounted a most eminent lawyer of his time and a grand zealot for the R. catholic religion, died in loxain before mention’d 27 Aug. in fifteen hundred sixty and five; whereupon his body was buried within the church of St. Peter there, on the right hand of the altar of the Virgin Mary, near to the body of wenefred his wife, who was buried there in July 1533. He had a brother named Joh. Rastall who was a justice of the peace, father to Elizabeth Rastall, the wife of rob. Longier LL.D.as I have elsewhere told you.

John Pullayne, a Yorkshire man born, was educated in New coll. of which he was either clerk or chaplain, or both successively, and in the year 1547, being then 3 years standing master of arts and thirty years of age, was admitted one of the senior students of Ch. Ch. and much in esteem for his Lat. and English poetry. About that time he became a frequent preacher and a zealous re-former; but when qu. Mary came to the crown, he absconded and preached privately to the brethren in the parish of St. Michael on Cornhill in London, where I find him in 1556. Afterwards he was forced beyond the seas to Geneva, but returned when qu. Eliz. was in the regal throne, and had the archdeaconry of colchester bestowed on him, (latey enjoyed by dr. Hugh weston) besides other spiritualities. He hath written,


1 you reckon the Life of sir T. M. among rastall’s works. it would have been acceptable to the reader to be informed where it might be seen; for, as I remember, tis the tract chrestly quoted by the romanists in proof of their storys, tending to the defamation of queen ann bullen. But be this matter how it will, the foresaid author of sir T. M.’s Life, (the English life dedicated to queen Mary by M. T. M. sec col. 89, note 6,) tho’ it appears he wrote long after rastall’s death, yet he mentions not the book, tho’ he quotes sir Tho. life wrote by roper. [hummers.,]

2 it was for this service, according to bishop burick, he was promoted to a judge.


He went the way of all flesh, in fifteen hundred sixty and five, which is all I know of him; only that after his death fell out a controversy among his relations for his estate, under pretense that his children were illegitimate, because he had taken to him a wife in K. Edward’s reign. The reader is to understand that there was one John Pullayne an Oxonshire man born, elected and admitted prob. fellow of Merton coll. in 1567; but what he hath written I know not, he being altogether different from the former, notwithstanding Balens is pleased to tell 4 us, that the said former Pullayne the writer, was of Merton coll. which is false.

[Pullayne was presented to the rectory of St. Peter Cornhill by the king, Jan. 7, 1552, of which he was deprived at Mary’s accession, and restored before Nov. 15, 1560. 1. March 8, 1559, he was admitted to the rectory of Copford, Essex, and Sept. 12, 1561, to the prebend of Wenlockburn. In 1563 he was living at Thurring, six miles from colchester. None of his poetical productions seem to have escaped the ravages of time and accident, for the manuscript note which warton mentions 7 as affixed to a copy of Solomon’s balads in metre, 4to. Lond. no date, in which the following stanza occurs,

She is so young in Christ’s truth,
That yet she hath no teates;
She wanteth breasts to feed her youth
With sound and perfect meates,

is entitled to no credit; since the lines are from baldwin’s translation, and are found at sign. M. iii. of the edit. in 1549.]

thomas Chaloner son of Rog. Chaloner, (by margaret his wife, daughter of Rich. Middleton) son of Tho. Chaloner, second son of rice Chaloner of denbigh in wales, was born in London, 8 educated in both the universities, especially in that of Cambridge, where for a time he devoted himself to the muses, as he did afterwards to mars. After he had left the university, he travel’d beyond the seas, in the company of sir Hen. Knevet ambassador from K. Hen. 8 to the emperor charles 5. Which emperor, T. Chaloner did afterwards serve in the expedition of Algier, where being 9 shipwreck’d, did, after he had sworn till his strength and his arms failed him, catch hold of a cable with his teeth, and so escaped, but not without the loss of some of them. In the beginning of K. Ed. 6 he received the honour of knighthood in the camp besides Rokesborough, immediately after the battle of Musselborough, (wherein he had shewed great

4 In lib. De script. cent. 9, nu. 83.
5 [Kenett.]
6 [Tanner, hist. Brit. 680.]
7 [Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 317.]
8 [About the year 1515.]
9 Camden in Annal. R. Eliz. an. 1555.
valour) from Edward duke of Somerset lord protector of England, 27 Sept. 1547, and soon after was by him made one of the clerks of the privy council. "He went ambassador with sir William Pickering into France, 1553." In the time of qu. Mary he mostly lived in a retir'd and studious condition, but in the very beginning of qu. Elizabeth, an. 1558, he went on an honourable embassy to the emperor Ferdinand; such esteem then had the queen for his port, carriage and admirable parts; and about an year after was sent ordinary ambassador to Philip K. of Spain, where he continued 4 years, in which time, at leisure hours, he wrote his book of a Commonwealth (which I shall anon mention) in elegant and learned verse, whilst (as he saith in his preface to it) he lived in winter in a stove, and in summer in a barn. Soon after his return from Spain he ended his days, as I shall tell you by and by, having before written several things, as,  

A Little Dictionary for Children.  


De illustrium quorundam encomis, cum epigram. & epitaphis nominulis. Printed with De Rep. Angl. Voyage to Algier with the emperor, an. 1541. See in the first vol. of R. Hackluyt's Voyages. He also translated from Lat. into English, (1) The Office of Servants. Lond. 1543, oct. written by Gills, which translation is dedicated to sir H. Knivet before-mention'd. (2) The prose of folly. Lond. 1549, qu. [Bodl. 4to. E. 11. Jur.] written by Erasmus. What other things he hath written and translated, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in his house in St. John's near London on the nones of Octob. in fifteen hundred sixty and five, and was buried 6 with a sumptuous funeral 7 according to his worth in the cath. ch. of St. Paul within the said city.  

7 [The duchess of Somerset presented him with a jewel at the same time, 'the delicate and valiant man,' says Lloyd, 'at once pleasing Mars and his Venus too.' Statesmen and Favourites, edit. 1665, page 344.]  


5 January 1556, he buried his lady honourably at Shoreditch.  

Watts.  

[The first five books he dedicated to sir Will. Cecil, and published soon after his return to England in 1563.]  

He built a fair spacious house within the close of the priory of Clerkenwell, and opposite the ruins of the old monastery. Weaver has preserved the following lines which sir Thomas placed on the front of his new dwelling.  

Casta sides superest, velut tacta sorores  
Ista regale, descerne iset:  
Nam venerandum Ilymen hic vota jugulis servat  
Vestalaque focum mente fervere studet.  

Funeral Monuments, p. 430.]  

[He died Oct. 10, and was buried Oct. 59, at St. Paul's.]  

7 [At which sir William Cecil was chief mourner.]  

Watts.  

of London. His son Thomas I shall mention among these writers under the year 1615, and his grandson Edward under 1625.  

[Sir Thomas Chaloner appears to have been a most amiable character, as well as a man of splendid political and literary abilities. He excelled in every thing, of every nature, that he undertook. He wrote an excellent treatise on the English republic, and compiled a dictionary for children in order to promote learning and encourage instruction. 'As a soldier he displayed courage, as a commander talent. In his diplomatic employments he acted with spirit, prudence, and policy. In the management of his private fortune he was discreet, yet liberal. Lloyd relates that he had the following sentence engraved on his plate: Frugality is the left hand of Fortune, Diligence the right. His connection with lord Burleigh does him the highest credit, and the friendship that great character possessed for him cannot be better exemplified than in the solicitude he shewed to confer honour on his memory by the publication of his poetical works. These were edited by William Malin, master of St. Paul's school, at the suggestion, and published under the immediate care, of Cecil.  

Among Chaloner's translations should be mentioned, An Homily of Saint John Chrysoseome upon that saying of Saint Paul, Brethren, I would not have you ignorant what is become of those that sleep, to the end ye awake not, &c. With a Discourse upon Job and Abraham. This was first translated from the Greek by sir John Cheke, and thence into English by Chaloner, who dedicates it to sir Anthony Denny. It was printed by Berthelet, Bvo. Lond. 1544.  

Baker says that his Carmen Panaegyricum in Laudem Henrici Octavi, was first printed in 4to. 1560. It was afterwards inserted by Malin in his publication.  

Ritson (Bibl. Poet. p. 136) notices a translation of Ovid's Epitaph from Helen to Paris, by Mr. Chaloner, probably this author.  

There is a tolerable wood-cut of sir Tho. Chaloner prefixed to his De Republica Anglorum, &c. and an engraving by Hollar, in 1655, from Holbein's painting, dated 1548, et. 28.]  

JOHN HEYWOOD, ofHEEWOOD, a most noted poet and jester of his time, was born in the city of London, and notwithstanding he is said to be "civis Londinensis, yet he laid a foundation of learning in this university, particularly, as it seems, in that ancient hostle called Broadway's in St. Aldate's parish: but the crudeness of logic not suitting with his airy genius, he retired to his native place, and became noted to all witty men, especially to sir Tho. More, (with whom he was very familiar) wrote several matters of  

8 Baleus, p. 110, inter. cont. 12 & 13.
poetry, and was the first, as some say, (but I think false) that wrote English plays, taking opportunities to make notable work with the clergy. He had admirable skill also in instrumental and vocal music, but whether he made any compositions in either, I find not. He was in much esteem with K. Hen. 8 for the mirth and quickness of his conceits, and though he had little learning in him, yet he was by that king well rewarded. After qu. Mary came to the crown, he was much valued by her, often had the honour to wait on, and exercise his fancy before her; which he did, even to the time that she lay languishing on her death-bed. After her decease he left the nation for religion sake, and settled at Mechlin in Brabant, which is a wonder to some, who will allow no religion in poets, that this person should above all of his profession be a voluntary exile for it. He hath written,

The Play called the four P. P. being a new and merry interlude of a Palmer, Pardoner, Poticary and Pedler. Printed at London in an old Eng. character in qu. and hath in the title page the pictures of three men (there should be 4) in old fashioned habits, wrought off from a wooden cut.

The Play of love, Of weather, Between John the Husband and Tib the Wife, Play between the Pardoner and the Fryer, the Curat and neighbour Pratt, Play of gentleness and nobility in two parts.

The Plaie. The Plaie of Wakefield, a comedy. first edit. Philotus Scotch, a com. I have seen also an Interlude of youth; printed at Lond. in an old English char. temp. Hen. 8, but whether Jo. Heywood was the author of it, I know not. He also wrote,

9 [He seems to be the second English dramatist. Dr. Palsgrave, whose play of Actitu was printed in 1529, and mentioned at col. 152, appears to have been the first.]

[There are two editions of this play among Garrick's collection in the British museum. One without date, by Will. Myddylton, the other by John Alde 1599. It has been reprinted in Dodgley's collection, vol. 1. page 42.]

[Printed 4to. 1538.]

3 [The play of the Wether. A new and a very merry interlude of all manner weathers. It was printed by Rastell in folio. 1538. A copy of it is preserved in the library of St. John's college, Oxford, and some extracts from it will be found in Camera Laterrina, iv. 299. Another edition was printed by Rob. Wyer, without date, 1620.]

[Printed in folio, by Rastell 1538. See a full and excellent analysis of this piece in the British Bibliographer, vol. iv. p. 115. A copy of the original edition is in the Ashmole museum.]

[Printed 4to. by Rastell, 1538.]

[This has no date, but is supposed to be printed about 1554. A copy in the Ashmole museum.]

7 [I am told that either of these were written by Heywood, as they were both published anonymously, one above twenty, and the other more than forty years (1615, 1639) after his decease. Langbaine's Dramatic Poets, p. 286.]

A Dialogue containing the number in effect of all the Proverbs in the English Tongue, compact in a matter concerning two manner of Marriages, corrected and somewhat augmented by the author. Lond. 1547, [1556.] and 1598, in two parts in qu. All written in old English verse, and printed in an English character.

Three hundred Epigrams upon 300 Proverbs. Lond. without date, and there again 1598, qu. All in old English character.

The fourth hundred of Epigrams. Lond. without date, and there again 1598, qu.

The Fifth hundred of Epigr. Lond. 1598,

The Spider and the Fly. A parable of the Spider and the Fly. Lond. 1556, in a pretty thick qu. and all in old English verse. Before the title, is the picture of Joh. Heywood from head to foot printed from a wooden cut, with a furrow on, representing the fashion of that almost belonging to a master of arts, but the bottom of the sleeves reach no lower than his knees. On his head is a round cap, his ears and lips are close shav'd, and hath a dagger hanging at his girdle. After the preface, which is in verse, follows a table of all the chapters in the book, then follows his picture again, as is before described. In the beginning of every chapter (in number 77) is the author's picture either standing or sitting before a table, with a book on it, and the representation of a window near it, with cobwebs, flies, and spiders in it. 'Tis one of the first printed books in the English tongue, that hath many cuts; and no doubt there is but that it was in high value in qu. Mary's reign, as the author of it was; who ending his days at Mechlin, about fifteen hundred sixty and five, was buried there, leaving behind him several children, to whom he had given liberal education: among which were Ellis and Jasper Heywood, the former bach. of the civil law, the other M. of arts, of this university, and both afterwards noted Jesuits.

[Whether Heywood was a native of London or

[150]
of North Mims, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, appears to admit of some doubt, for although Bate speaks positively as to his having been a citizen, other writers are as decided for the latter place, and Peacham, who was a native of North Mims, says that our author certainly had possessions and lived there. Sir Thomas More was his neighbour, and hence the intimacy between them. It has been even said that sir Thomas assisted Heywood in the composition of his epigrams 5.

Sir John Harrington informs us, that he was once in great danger of his life from having offended Edward the Sixth, but that he escaped hanging with his mirth, the king fancying that one who wrote such harmless verses could not have any really evil designs against his proceedings, and therefore, at the solicitation of a gentleman of the chamber, pardoned his crime.

Heywood's Works, as the title calls them, although they consist only of his Dialogue and Epigrams, were printed in 1586, 1588, 1596, 1598, and in 1606. But Oldys 6 has preserved the titles of two other products not before discovered.

1. A Brefe Bate, touching the trayterous takynge of Scarharrow Castle. Printed on a large sheet in two columns, by Thomas Powel. This is preserved among Dyson's collections in the library of antiquaries.

2. A Balade of the Meeting and Marriage of the King and Queenes Hightnes. Printed by Will. Rydell, on a large half sheet.

In the British museum are his,

3. Poetical Dialogue concerning witty (i. e. wise and witless.) MS. Harl. 367, fol. 110.


This is a poetical portrait of queen Mary, and has been printed entire by Park in his edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 80.

Camden, who terms Heywood ' the great epigrammatist,' has preserved some of his wise speeches, or rather his merry sayings, that do him credit. The following are not without wit, and are infinitely less disgusting than this species of composition generally was at this early period, from its licentiousness.

When queen Mary told this Heywood that the priests must forgoe their wives; he merrily answered, Your grace must allow them lemans then, for the clergy cannot live without sauce.

When he saw one riding that bare a wanton behind him, he said; In good faith, sir, I would say that your horse were overladen, if I did not perceive the gentlewoman you carry were very light.'

As sufficient extracts from Heywood's works will be found in Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. iii. 87, I conclude with the following epigrams 7.

Of birds and birders. 40.
Better one bird in the hand, than ten in the wood: Better for birders, but for birds not so good.

A lord's hart and a begger's purse. 47.
There is nothing in this world that agreeeth worse, Then doth a lord's hart and a begger's purse;
And yet as ill as those two doe agree,
Thou canst not bring them asunder to be.

Of testons. 63.
Testons be gon to Oxford, God bee their speed,
To study in Brasen nose, there to procede.

Of redle testons. 64.
These testons looke red ; how lyke you the same:
'Tis a token of grace, they blush for shame.

Of Heywood. 100.
Art thou Heywood with thy mad merry Witt?
Yea forsooth, master, that same is even hit.
Art thou Heywood that applieth mirth more then thrift?
Yea, sir, I take mery mirth a golden gift.
Art thou Heywood that hath made many mad plays?
Yea many playes, few good woorke in all my days.
Art thou Heywood that hath made men mery long?
Yea, and will if I be made mery among.
Art thou Heywood that would be made mery now?
Yes, sir, help me to it now I beseech you.'

THOMAS HOBY of Bysham near to Maidenhead in Berks, son of Will. Hoby of Leominster commonly called Lemster in Herefordshire, was born, as I conceive, in Herefordshire, and after he had spent some time among the Oxonian muses, he went beyond the seas, lived in France, Italy, and other countries several years, became a perfect master of the languages there spoken, and at length returned a compelet gentleman, well furnished with learning, and for a time settled at Bysham. Afterwards being introduced into the court, he became so much esteemed by qu. Elizabeth, that she not only conferr'd the honour of knighthood upon him, but sent him ambassador to the French king, an. 1565 or thereabouts;

2 [Heywood was held for epigrams the best.
What thing old Churcheyard dealt in verse and prose,
But fashions since are grown out of request,
As bonbaste-dublets, bases, and round hose,
Or as your lady, may it now he said,
That looks loose lonely then her chambermaid.

The Matrose, or young Whelp of the Old Dogge. Epigrams and Satyrs. 4to. Lond. no date.]

3 [Baker affirms that he was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, and refers to the matriculations in that university; an. 1548.]
where acting too zealous for his mistress, he was cut off in the prime of his years. What he hath written, I know not: sure I am that he hath translated from Italian into English Il cortegiano, seu de Aulico, written by Baldessar Castiglione, and from Lat. into English. (1) Gratulation to the Church of England, for the restitution of Christian Religion. Lond. in oct. without date: written in Lat. by Martin Bucer. (2) answer unto the two railing Epistles of Steph. Gardiner B. of Winchester concerning the married state of Priests and Lay clerks. Lond. in oct. [by Rich. Jugge] without date: written also in Lat. by the said Bucer. They were both printed in an English character, after the author’s death, (as it seems) which being in Paris on Saturday 13 July, between five and six in the morning (to the great reluctancy of all good men, nay, to the queen herself) in fifteen lines of sixty and six, aged 56 years, his body thereupon was conveyed into England, and at length to Bysham; where resting till his widow Elizabeth, daughter of sir Anth. Coke of Geddy-hall in Essex knight, had built a chappel on the south side of the chancel there, was put into a vault underneath it. Which being so done, the said widow caused the body of his elder brother (3) sir Philip Hoby a zealous protestant, who had been bred in Oxford, and was sent abroad in many embassies or messages by K. Edward VI, particularly to the Emperor: (4) there are many of his letters of state still extant, some of which are printed in the collect. (5) of records at the end of Bp. Burnet’s History of the reign of Mary’s, issues 31 May 1558, aged 53, made who. first ed. his brother sir Tho. before-mentioned his heir, to be removed from under the chancel, and to be laid by it in the said vault. That also being done, she at her own charges caused a fair table monument breast-high to be erected over them, with their statues from head to foot lying thereon, and a large inscription in English prose and verse to be engraven, which for brevity sake I shall now pass by. This sir Tho. Hoby left behind him several children, of whom the eldest was Edward (6) as I shall tell you more hereafter in the letter end of the year 1610.

RICHARD EDWARDS, a Somersetshire man born, was admitted scholar of Corp. Ch. coll. under the tuition of George Etheridge, on the eleventh of May 1540, (4) and probationer fellow

(1) It was printed in 4to. by Seres, Lond. 1551. At the end is a letter to sir Thomas by sir John Cheke, giving an opinion concerning the English language. This has been reprinted by Herbert. Typ. Antip. 405.


(3) His elder brother was W. Hoby, of Hale, Gloucestershire.

(4) Others in Bunyan’s State Papers, p. 146.

(5) His other son was sir T. Posthomus Hoby of Hacketsh, Yorkshire, where he died 1540, and two daughters.

11 August 1544,” student of the upper table of Christ church at its foundation by K. Hen. 8, in the beginning of the year 1547, aged 24, and the same year took the degree of M. of arts. In the beginning of qu. Elizabeth, he was made one of the gentlemen of her chappel, and master of the children there, being then esteemed not only an excellent musician, but an exact poet, as many of his compositions in music (that he was not only skill’d in the practical but the theoretical part) and poetry do shew, for which he was highly valued by those that knew him, especially his associates in Lincoln’s inn (of which he was a member, and in some respects an ornament) and much lamented by them, and all ingenuous men of his time, when he died. He hath written, Damou and Pythias: a com.; acted at court and in the university.

Palamoun and Arcyte, a com. in two parts; acted before qu. Elizabeth. in Ch. Ch. hall 1556, (2) which gave her so much content, that sending for the author thereof, she was pleased to give him many thanks, with promise of reward for his pains: and then making a pause, said to him and her retinue standing about her, these matters relating to the said play, which had entertain’d her with great delight for two nights in the said hall. By Palamoun — I warrant you stand not in her love, when he was in love indeed. By Arcyte — he was a right gentleman, having a swart comeliness and a manly face. By Trecatio — God’s pity what a knife it is! By Pirithous — his throwing St. Edward’s rich cloak into the funeral fire, which a stander-by would have staid by the arm, with an oath, go fool — he knoweth his part I warrant you, &c. In the said play was acted a cry of hounds in the quadrant, upon the train of a fox in the hunting of Theseus: with which the young scholars who stood in the remoter parts of the stage, and in the windows, were so much taken and surpriz’d (supposing it had been real) that they cried out, there, there, — he’s caught, he’s caught. All which the queen merrily beholding, said, O excellent! those boys in very truth are ready to leap out of the windows to follow the hounds. This part being repeated before certain courtiers in the lodgings of Mr. Rog. Marbeck one of the canons of Ch. Ch. by the players in their gowns (for they were all scholars that acted, among whom were Miles Windsore and Thom. Tryne of C.C. C.) before the queen came to Oxon, was by them so well liked, that they said it far surpassed Damou and Pythias, than which, they thought, nothing could
be better. Likewise some said that if the author did proceed to make more plays before his death, he would run mad. But this it seems was the last, for he lived not to finish others that he had lying by him. He also wrote,

"Several Poems in English and Latin. Those that speak English are for the most part extant in a book entitled The Paradise of Dainty Devices. Lond. 1578, qu. Which book being mostly written by him, was published by Hen. D'isle a printer, with other mens poems mix'd among them. Among which, are those of Edward Vere earl of Oxford, the best for comedy in his time, who died an aged man 24 June 1604. Will. Hunnys (a crony of Tho. Newton the 1at. poet) who hath about nine copies in the said collection; Jasp. Heywood, Nich. lord Vaux, France, Kynwelmersh who hath about 8 copies therein, R. Hall, R. Hill, T. Marshall, Tho. Churchyard, a Salarian, Lodowike Lloyd, one Yloop, and several others. At length this noted poet and comedian, R. Edwards, made his last exit before he arrived to his middle age, in fifteen hundred sixty six, and six, or thereabouts. When he was in the extremity of his sickness, he composed 2 a noted poem called Edward's Soul-knell, or the Soul's knell, which was commended for a good piece. One George Turberville in his book of Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, Sonnets, &c. which I shall hereafter mention) printed at Lond. the second time 1570. This is a half epitaph on his death, made by Tho. Twyne of C. C. coll. and another by himself.

[Edwards certainly spent his early life in some employment about the court: this appears from one of his poems.

1 In youthfull yeares when fyrst my young desyres began,

To pricke mee forth to serve in court, a selerent tall young man,

My father's blessing then I askt upon my knee,

Warton affirms that he conducted a company of players formed from the children of the chapel-royal; and Hawkins adds, that he appears to have died on the last day of October 1566.

Besides the pieces already noticed, Edwards wrote,

1. An Epitaph of the Lord of Pembroke. This was licensed to W. Griffith, in 1569.


3. Miscellaneous Poems. One of these has been printed in Ellis's Specimens of the early English Poets, i. 137, from a Cotton MS.

Edward's poetical blossoms have been so freely called by Warton, Ellis, and Brydges that the following stanza from one of his best pieces will be sufficient.

In going to my naked bedde, as one that would have slept, I heard a wise sayng to her child, that long before had wept:

She sighd sore, and sang full sore, to bryng the babe to rest,

That would not rest but cried still in suckying at her brest:

She was full weare of her watch, and grev'd with her child,

She rockt it and rated it, in till on it smilde:

Then did she saine, nowe have I found the proberbe true to true.

The falling out of faithfull friends is the renuyng of lone 7.]

ROBERT POINTZ, to whom Alderly in Glocestershire (where his family was gentel) gave birth, and Wykeham's school near to Winchester education, was admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1548, took the degrees in arts, that of master being conferred upon him in 1560, but went away before he completed it by standing in the Comitia. Afterwards leaving his relations, country, and all future expectation, for religion sake, settled in Lovain in Brabant, as it seems, became a student in divinity, and published,

Testimonies for the real presence of Christ's body and blood in the blessed Sacrament of the Altar, set forth at large and faithfully translated out of six ancient Fathers, which lived for within six hundred years. Lov. 1560, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. p. 140. Th.]

Certain notes declaring the force of those testimonies, and detecting sometimes the Sacramentaries false dealing. Printed with the former book.

Miracles performed by the Eucharist. This last with other things that he hath written, as 'tis said, I have not yet seen. An 100 years after this R. Pointz, lived another of his brothers, and of the same family, a writer also, and a knight of the Bath, whom I shall remember hereafter.

ANTHONY BROWNE son of sir Weston Browne of Abbereding and of Langenhoo in Essex knight, (by Eliz. his wife, one of the daughters of Will. Mordant of Turvey in Bedfordshire, esq.) son of Rob. Browne, (by Mary his wife, [153] Claruit 1566.)
daughter and heir of sir Thomas Charlton) son of Rob. Browne of Wakefield in Yorkshire, (by Joane Kirkbani his second wife) son of another Rob. Browne of the west country, was born in Essex, and being made soon ripe for the university, was sent thence to; but before he had taken a degree he was transplanted to the Middle Temple; of which, after he had been some years an inner barrester, he was elected summer-reader into Marine, but did not read till the Lent following. In the second year of the said queen's reign he lived with several others were by writ called to the degree of serjeant at law, and wasancientest of the call, and soon after was made serjeant to the king and queen. In Oct. 1536, & 6 of Ph and Mar) he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas, but the said queen Mary dying soon after, and Elizabeth succeeding, she renoumed him from thence, and placed in his room sir James Dyer. Whereupon A. Browne was continued one of the justices of the said court of common pleas, in which dignity he died; having but an year before his death received the honour of knighthood from the queen at the parliament house. Edm. Powden the famous lawyer doth give for his memory of him. As a judgment of a profound genius and great eloquence; and all eminent men of that age did esteem him as able a person as any that lived in qu. Elizabeth's time, and therefore fit to have obliged posterity by his pen, had not too much modesty laid in the way. What he did as to that, was concealed, and partly published under another name, as his Arguments for Mary Queen of Scots her right of Succession to the Crown of England, which were published by Joh. Lesley bishop of Rosse*, as I shall tell you in Morem Phillips under the year 1577. Besides which, there is a folio MS. at this day in a private hand, entit.

A discourse upon certain points touching the inheritance of the Crown, conceived by sir Anth. Browne justice. Which book coming into the hands of sir Nich. Bacon L keeper of England, was by him answered, and perhaps therein are contained the arguments before-mentioned. Our author sir Anthony wrote a book also against Rob. Dudley earl of Leicester, as one or reports, but what the contents of it are, he mentions not. At length having always lived a R. catholic, he gave way to fate at his house in the parish of Southwold in Essex on the 6 of May in fifteen hundred sixty and seven; whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church there, on the tenth of June following. What epitaph was put over his grave, I know not: sure it is, that these verses were made on him several years after his death, which may serve for one.

Elizabetha nonum regni dum transigist annum,
Gentis & Anglorum regia seepta teneat,
Antonium rapinint Malt maia sydrea Brownum,
Legum qui vivus gloria magna fuit.

On the 9 Nov. in the same year in which sir Anthony died, Joan his widow, daughter of Will. Parington of Parlington in Lancashire (and formerly the widow of Charles Bothe esq) died, and the 29th of the same month was buried near to the grave of her second husband and sir Anthony before-mentioned, who was nephew to sir Humph. Browne of the Middle Temple, made serjeant at law 23 Hen. 8, one of the justices of the king's bench 34 Hen. 8, and continued in that place till 5 Elizab. at which time he died, being about 33 years after he was made a serjeant. "There was another sir Anthony Browne master of the horse, "and of the privy-council to K. Hen. 8, and K. Edward 6." 1

WILLIAM SALESURY, a most exact critic in British antiquities, was born of an ancient and gentle family in Denbighshire, spent several years in academical learning either in St. Alban's, or Broadgate's-hall, or both. Thence he went to an inn of chancery in Holbourn near London, called Thavies inn, where he studied and made sufficient progress in the common law; and thence, as 'tis probable, to Lincoln's inn. Afterwards he applied his muse to the searching of histories, especially those belonging to his own country, wherein he became so curious and critical that he wrote and published,

A Dictionary in English and Welsh, much ne.

1 This book seems to have been first published in 1723 under this title: The Right of Succession to the Crown of England in the family of the Stuarts, exclusive of Mary Queen of Scots, legiminally married by sir Nicholas Bann, lord keeper of the great seal, against sir Anthony Brown, lad chief justice of the Common Pleas. Faithfully published from the original MS. by Nathan Baxt, Esq. of Groot's Inn. With his preface and dedication to the lord chancellor. [WATTS]

2 Dr. Matthew Patterson, in his book entit. Jerusalem and Babyl, or the image of both Churches. Lond. 1652, second ed. p. 367.

cessary to all such Welshmen, as will specially learn the English Tongue, thought by the King’s Majesty very meet to be set forth to the use of his gracious Subjects in Wales. Lond. 1547, qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 34. Art. Seld.] whereunto is prefixed,

A little Treatise of the English pronunciation of the Letters. From the said Dictionary, and Treatise, Dr. John Davies obtained many materials when he was making his Dictionarium Britannico-Latium.

A plain and familiar introduction, teaching how to pronounce the Letters in the British Tongue, now commonly called Welsh, whereby an English Man shall not only with ease read the said Tongue rightly, but, &c. Lond. 1548, qu. Afterwards perused and augmented by the author, Lond. 1567, in 7. sh. in qu.

Battery of the Pope’s buttercups, commonly called the High Altar. Lond. 1550, in oct. He also published The Laws of Howell Dav, and other things relating to his own country, which I have not yet seen. He was living in the house of Humph. Toy a bookseller in St. Paul’s ch. yard in London, in fifteen hundred sixty and seven, (which was part of the ninth and tenth years of qu. Elizabeth) being then esteemed a person to be much meriting of the church and British tongue, but when he died, I find not.

[William Salesbury composed a Welsh Rhetoric, which was afterward revised, corrected, enlarged, and published by Henry Perry B. D. He translated and first published in print The Epistles and Gospels for the whole year, in K. Edw. the VIth’s time. He published also the whole New Testament in Welsh, at the command, and by the direction of the bishops of Wales 1567. To which Tip. Ric. Davies of St. David’s presented a large prefatory epistle. Some other things of his I have seen, but do not now remember. Among others, I think, a Welsh Almanack printed in the time of K. Hen. VIII. and the first book that ever was printed in Welsh, was one. But I am not certain, whether this was by him, or by sir John Prise. (See col. 218.) HUMPHREYS.

Queen Elizabeth granted to William Salesbury of Llanraost, gent. and John Waley of London, printer, and to their heirs and assigns, a patent of seven years for printing the Bible, Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and the Book of Common Prayer, the bishops of Hereford, St. David’s, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Llandaff, first perusing and allowing them 6.

Among the MSS. in Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge, is a letter from Salesbury about deciphering an old MS. with an extract concerning the marriage of priests, and remarks on other customs of antiquity, dated 19 May, 1565. No. 114, p. 491.] 7

ARMIGELL WADE or WAAD, a Yorkshireman born, spent some years in logic and philosophy, in St. Mary Magd. coll. as it seems, took a degree in arts 1551, went afterwards to one of the inns of court, travelled into various countries, and after his return became clerk of the council to K. Hen. 8, and afterwards to K. Ed. 6. He is 8 characterized thus—Qui in maximum artium disciplinarum, prœdintissime civilis instructissimos, plurimum ingenuam callentissimos, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctos, & inter Britannos Indianos Americarum explorator primus. He made many observations in his travels, especially in America, (being the first Englishman that discovered it) which are reprinted into the volumes of voyages collected and published by another hand’s. This person, who was a justice of peace for the county of Middlesex, died at Belsie or Belsise in the parish of Hampsted in the said county, 20 June in fifteen hundred sixty and eight, and was buried in the churchyard of the church at Hampsted. Soon after was a fair memorandum of ambassador erected over his grave by sir Will. Wade his eldest son, clerk of the council to qu. Elizabeth, who 9 was sent ambassador into Spain 1584.

[Patten in his Account of the expedition into Scotland under the duke of Somerset, Lond. 1548, (Bodl. 8vo. P. 69. Art. Seld.) has given us some lines by Wade which he thus introduces. Mary, an epigram made upon y’ citizens receiving of his grace, and for gratulaciō of his great successe and saucy retourne: the which I had or rather (to sue truth and shame the’denel, for out it wool) I stale: perhauce more familiarly then frendly from a frende of mine. I thought it so muche a miss for the neatnes of making and synonymes of cause, and sumwhat also to servce (if reason would beare it) in lieu of my lacke, here too place.

Aspice nobilimum (dux incolyte) turbæ vironum, Uteq clausisutos plens circumfusa per agros, Te patriæ patrem communi voce saluent. Scipio et Romam victo sie hoste Camillus, Sicrēl victor domito Pompeius Jarba; Ergo tuus felix reditus, presentia felix. Uteq Angli, fusive tuo, gens effer, Scotti Dextera, (qua munquam visa est victoria major) Det Deus imperium per te coeannus in unum, Simus et unanimes per scula cuncta Britanni. Though I plainly told ye not that my frères name wear Armigil Wade, yet ye y know the man, his good lture, his witte and dexteritie

6 In his epitaph, printed by Joh. Norden in his Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex. Lond. 1593, in qu. p. 92.

7 [Strype, Hist. of Reform. under Elizabeth. Lond. 1709. P. 591.]

8 [Nash’s Catalog. p. 154.]


10 [This monument no longer exists, having been most probably destroyed when the old ruinous church of Hampstead was pulled down in 1745, but the inscription is preserved in Norden, and Wood’s account is little more than a translation of it. J. J. Parker.]
in all his doings, and mark the well couchinge
of his elue, might he have a great ges, of whose
spinning the thread were.'  Sign. A. v.

Turner (Bibl. Brit. 744) says that he was am-
assador to the duke of Holstein, April 15, 1539,
and Fuller (Worthies, ii. 309) adds that he had two
wifes and twenty children.

WILLIAM TURNER, a noted and forward
theologian and physician of his time, was born at
Morpeth in Northumberland, educated in Cam-
bridge in trivials, and afterwards for a time in the
study of medicine. This person, who was very
conceited of his own worth, hot headed, a busy
body, and much addicted to the opinions of La-
thor, would needs in the height of his study of
physic turn theologian, but always refused the
usual ceremonies to be observed in order to his
being made priest: and whether he had orders
confer'd upon him according to the R. cath.
manner, appears not. Sure it is that while he was
a young man, he went unsent for, through many
parts of the nation, and preached the word of
God, not only in towns and villages, but also in
cities. In his rambles he settled for a time in
Oxon, amongst several of his countrymen that he
found there, purposely for the conversation of
men and books, which is one reason I put him
here, the other I shall tell you anon. But whether
he took a degree in arts or medicine I cannot yet
find. At the same time, and after, following his
old trade of preaching without a call, he was im-
prison'd and kept in close duriance for a consider-
able time. At length being let loose, and banish-
ed, he travelled into Italy, and at Ferrara he was
made a doctor of physic, and as much there in
esteem for his faculty, as after his return into
England he was among the reformed party. In
the latter end of K. Hen. 8 he lived at Colfen and
other places in Germany, where he published one
or more books: and returning to his native coun-
try when K. Ed. 6 reigned, had not only the pre-
bendiship of Botentum in the church of York
bestowed on him by the archbishop of that place, but
a canonry of Windsor, and the deancy of Wells
by the king. About which time, tho' the day, or
month, or scarce the year appears, he was incorpo-
rated doctor of physic with us, which is an
other reason I put him here; for if I could have
found the certain time, (which appears not be-
cause the register of that king's reign is imper-
fect) I would have remitted him into the fasti.
About that time he procured a licence to read and
preach, as many laymen did that were scholars,
pRACTISED his faculty among the nobility and gen-
talty, and became physician to Edward duke of
Somerset, L. protector of England. After Q. Mary
came to the crown he left the nation once more;
went into Germany with several English theo-
logians, thence to Rome and afterwards for a time
settled in Basi. But when Q. W. succeeded, he
returned and was restored to his deancy, and
had other spiritualities, I presume, confer'd upon
him, being then a person had in much esteem for
his two faculties, and for the great benefit he did
by them, especially in his writings, to the church
and commonwealth. The titles of those books
published under his name are these.

The hunting of the Romish Fox, which more than
7 Years hath been hid among the Bishops of Eng-
land, after that the King's Highness had command-
ed him (Turner) to be driven out of his Realm.
Basi. 1548, oct. Published under the name of
Will. Wraughton.

Avice pratcrparum, quorum apud Plinium &
Aristotelis mentis est, brevis & succincta historia.
Colon. 1544, in tw.

Rescuing of the Romish Fox; otherwise called
Examination of the hunter, devised by Steph. Gar-
diner Doctor and defender of the Pope's Canon
Law, and his ungodly Ceremonies. Printed 1545,
in oct. published also under the name of W.
Wraughton.

The hunting of the Romish Wolf. Printed
beyond the sea in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 192.
Line.]

Dialogue, wherein is contained the examination
of the Mass, and of that kind of Priesthood which
is ordained to say Mass, and to offer up for the
resumption of the Body and Blood of Christ again.
Lond. in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 156. Th. 3.]

New Herball, wherein are contained the names
of herbs in Greek, Latin, English, Dutch, French,
and in the Apothecaries and Herballies, with the
properties, degrees and natural places of the same.
It must now be noted, that after this violent and
busy person had got a license to read and preach,
that happened that in a lecture of his delivered
at Thistleworth near to London, he did therein
inveigh much against the poision of Pelagius, which
had then infected the people very much in all
parts of the nation. This lecture of his being
answered in print by one who was his auditor,
he straight-way came out with a reply to it.

A Preservative, or Triacle against the poision
of Pelagius, lately renewed and stirr'd up again,
by the furious sect of the Anabaptists. Lond. 1551,
in tw. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 29. Th. Seld.] which book
being dedicated to Hugh Latimer was usher'd into
the world by several copies of Lat and Eng.
verses set before, and at the end of it; made by
Sharpenhoe, Randal Hurleston or Huddleston and
Tho. Soame a preacher. Afterwards our author
Turner published,

A new Book of spiritual Physick for divers die-
1550, 5 Jul. A letter to Oriall college, Oxon., to accept Dr. Turner for master of the same, appointed by the king. Register of Council, Edw. VI. MS. Kennet.

That he was a member of the house of commons is proved from the following passage in his Spiritual Physic, 1555, fol. 44. b. But if yf they will not solowe these gentlemen, but wyll be wtifully, blynde and suffer themselves to be led whether so ener it shall please them blynde gydes to leade them, they may as well tary at home, as come to the parliament house, to syt there, except they will other slepe, or elles tel the cloke whycle learned men dispute the matters that are in con-
tention, as I have some some gentlemens of the fyrst head do, when I was a burgese of late of the lower house.'

Fox speaks of Turner with great respect as 'a man whose authority neither is to be neglected, nor credit to be disputed.'

Turner wrote several other pieces, according to Buse, and Turner ascribes to him an Homity against glutony and drunkness. Parkhurst (MS. Norwic. Mor. 125, fol. 23) mentions a Treatise on original Sin, written against Rob. Coecheus; and Hearne informs us that he had prepared an edition of William of Newbury's Hist. rerum Anglicae- rum for the press, the original copy of which was in the possession of Mr. Fulman. Turner prefixed an address in commendation of The Summ of Divinity, translated by his brother and scholar Robert Hutton, Lond. 1546.

WILLIAM BARLOWE was bred a canon regular of the order of St. Austin in the monastery of St. Oisith in Essex, and partly among those of his order in Oxon (where besides a nursery for, was an abbey and priory of, that order) and there obtained a competency in theology, of which faculty, as 'tis said, he was a doctor. Afterwards he was made prior of the canons of his order, living at Hysbam near Maidenhed in Berkshire, and by that name and title he was sent in an embassy to Scotland, as I shall tell you elsewhere. ‘‘He readily resigned his house, and prevailed with, ‘many abbats and priors to do the like.’’ About the time of the dissolution of his priory, he was elected to the episcopal see of St. Asaph; the temporalities of which being delivered to him on the second day of Febr. 27 Hen. 8, Dom. 1535, he was consecrated to the said see 22 of the same month. Thence he was translated to St. Davids in the month of Apr. 1536, where he had a project of removing the episcopal see to Carmarthen more in the midst of the diocese, but without success. He was translated from

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...and yet thence to Bath and Wells in 1547, being then a zealous professor and preacher of the reformed religion. In 1553, upon qu. Mary's coming to the crown, he was deprived of his bishoprick for being married; "committed for some time to the Fleet, whence escaping, 
wherupon he " retired with many others retiring, first into Germany under pretence of reedit, ligion, " and lived there in a poor and exiled condition. At length when qu. Elizabeth succeeded, he was made bishop of Chichester, in December, 1559, (where he sate to the time of his death) and in 1560 he was made the first canon or prebendary of the first stall, in the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster, then founded by qu. Elizabeth; which dignity he held with his bishoprick five years. His works are these.

A dialogue describing the original ground of these Lutheran faction and many of their abuses. Lond. 1553, in oct. Printed in an English character.

" but is thought to have been forged under his name?"

Christian Hymnists.
Cosmography, which was lost I have not yet seen.

"This bishop Barlow was assisting with other " bishops in compiling a book called the Bishop's " Book, but entit. The godly and pious institution " of a Christian Man, Lond. 1537.

" In the collection of records, num. 25, at the " end of bishop Burnet's 2d vol. of the History of " the Reformation, "


" He is said also to have compiled a book in Engish " the Apocrpha as far as the book of Wis " dom." He departed this mortal life in the month of Aug. in fifteen hundred sixty and eight, and was buried, as I suppose, in the cath. ch. at Chichester. After all this William Barlow had been a prior and a bishop, he took to wife one Agatha Wellesbourne, by whom he had issue five daughtersthat were all married to bishops, viz. (1) Anne, who, after she had buried her first husband named Austin Bradbridge of Chichester, sometimes fellow of New college, married Herbert Westphaling bishop of Hereford. (2) Elizabeth, wife of Will. Day dean of Windsor, afterwards bishop of Winchester. (3) Margaret, wife of Will. Overton B. of Litchf. and Cov. (4) Frances, who after she had buried her first husband named Matthew Parker a younger son of Dr. Matthew Parker archbishop of Canterbury, was married to Tobie Matthew, who died archbishop of York. (5) Antonia, the wife of Will. Wykham bishop of Winchester. The said Will. Barlowe had also a son of both his names, whom I shall mention in his proper place.


Besides these preferments, in 1527 he was appointed prior of Bronholme and rector of Cressingham in the dioce of Norwich, and in 1535, prior of Haverford West, Pembrokeshire.

Tanner gives the following extract from MS. Cotton, Cleopatra E. iv. fol. 121, which add some volumes to the list already collected: 'Prayse be to God, who of his infynte goodness and mercy inestymable lath brought mee out of darkness into light, and from deadly ignorance unto the quick knowledge of the truth. From the whiche thre' the fiend's instigation and false perswasion I have greatly swerved—in so moche that I have made certain bokes, and have soffered them to be emprinted; as,

The tretise of the buryall of the Masse.
A dialogue betwene the Gentilman and the Husbandman.
The cliiming up of fryers and religious persons portred with figures.
A Description of God's Word compared to the Light.

Also a co...Dialogue without any title inveying specially against St. Thomas of Canterbury, which as yet was never printed, nor published openly. In these treatises I perceive and acknowledge myself presently to have erred, namely against the bl. sacrament of the altare; disallowing the masse, and denying purgatory, with slandrous infamy of the pope, and my lord cardinal, and outrageous rayling against the clergy, which I have forsaken and utterly renouned—askes pardon—William Barlo.'

Of these The burying of the Mass was prohibited in 1519, 21 Hen. VIII. Fox, Acts and Mon. p. 1020, edit. 1583.]

JOHN MAN being the next according to time to be mentioned, I must tell you that he was born in the parish of Layecke in Wiltshire, elected from Winchester school, probationer of New coll, [Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 74.]
in 1529, and was made perpetual fellow two years after. In 1537 he proceeded in arts, was the southern proctor of the university three years after; "he being detected of heresy, was expelled *and first "New-college, but in 1537 he was made * principal of White-hall, since involved in Jesus coll. After qu. Elizabeth was settled in the throne, he became chaplain to Dr. Parker archb. of Canterbury, who having a respect for him, did put him in warden of Merton coll. 1562, upon a dissent among the fellows in an election of one for that office, as I have told you at large elsewhere. In 1565, he was made dean of Gloucester in the place of Will: Jennings decess'd, (who from being a monk of that place, was made the first deán 1541,) and in 1567, in the month of Aug. he was sent by the queen her ambassador to the K. of Spain, who the year before had sent to our queen his ambassador called Goosman or Gooseman de Sylva, dean, as 'twas said of Toledo. Of which ambassadors qu. Eliz. used merrily to say, that as her brother the k. of Spain had sent to her a Goos-man, so she had sent to him a Man-goose. While he continued at Madrid in Spain in the quality of an ambassador, he was accused to have spoken somewhat uneremoniously of the pope. Whereupon he was excluded from the court, and afterwards thrust out of Madrid into a country village, his servants compelled to be present at mass, and the exercise of his own religion forbidden; and this whether in more hatred to the queen of England, or to religion, I cannot say; whereas she in the mean time had sent to her a Goos-man, so she had sent to him a Mungoose. While he continued at Madrid in Spain in the quality of an ambassador, he was accused to have spoken somewhat uneremoniously of the pope. Whereupon he was excluded from the court, and afterwards thrust out of Madrid into a country village, his servants compelled to be present at mass, and the exercise of his own religion forbidden; and this whether in more hatred to the queen of England, or to religion, I cannot say; whereas she in the mean time had sent to her a Goos-man, so she had sent to him a Mungoose.

1566-9.

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of Great Horwood in Bucks, an. 1551, where he died 1565.

EDMUND BONNER, a person much esteemed by those of his profession for the zeal he bore to the R. catholic cause, was the natural son of George Savage priest, parson of Davenham in Chesh. natural son of sir Joh. Savage of Clifton in the said county, knight of the garter, and one of the council to K. Hen. 7. Which Geo. Savage priest had seven natural children by three sundry women, viz. (1) George Savage chancellor of Chester, (2) John Wynesley, parson of Torperly in Cheshire, who was made archbishop of London by his brother Ed. Bonner. (3) Randall Savage of Lodge in the said county. (4) Edm. Bonner (of whom we are to make further mention) begotten on the body of Eliz. Frodsham, who was the wife (after Bonner had been begotten) of Edm. Bonner a Sawyer living with a gentleman called Armingham of Potters-Henley in Worcestershire, besides three daughters named Margaret, Ellen, and Elizabeth. Our author, who was called by his supposed father's name, Edm. Bonner was born either at Elmely, or at Potters-Henley in Worcestershire, and in 1512 or thereabouts, became a student of Broadgates-hall, (now Pembroke coll.) being then a noted nursery for civilians and canonists. Soon after, having made a sufficient progress in philosophy and the laws, he was on the 12th of June admitted banch. of the canon, and on the 13th of July following, an. 1519, 7 [Bonner is in all historians given out as a bastard begotten of one Savage a priest; and so I have read it in some good MSS. Yet to do him and history as much right as things will bear, I shall relate what the late honourable baron Lechmore hath asserted to me concerning him, being at his chamber in the Temple, April 11, 1056. He supposed the world had given him out begot of Savage, because of his savage and butchery nature; but that he was certainly as legitimately begotten as himself or any other; that he was born at Henley in Worcestershire of one Bonner an honest poor man, in a house called Boner's place to this day, a little cottage of about five pounds a year. And that his great grandfather, bishop Boner's great friend and acquaintance, did purchase this place of the said bishop in the times under Q. Elizabeth, and that he had it still in his possession. He added, that there was an extraordinary friendship between Boner and his said great grandfather; insomuch, that he made leases to him of the value of 1000l. per annum, two whereof he remembered were Ferring and Kelvedon in Essex. And that he had been told by some of their family, that Boner showed this kindness to this gentleman out of gratitude, his father or some of the relations putting him out to school, and giving him his education. But as to his birth, the baron said, he thought he could make it out beyond exception, that Boner was begotten in lawful wedlock. And that he had several letters yet in his keeping between the bishop and his great grandfather, but of private matters. Strey, Annals under Eliz. edit. 1709, P. 202.]
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Buch, of the civil law. About that time he entered into holy orders, and performed many matters relating to his faculty, in the dioce of Worcester, by the appointment of the then bishop. In 1529 he was licensed to proceed in the civil law, and about that time obtained the rectories of Ripple, Iledon, Dereham, Chiswick, and Cherrnhurton (in Yorks.). Afterwards he was one of the king's chaplains, a favourer of the Lutherans, of the divorce between the king and Catharine of Spain, a favourer of the king's proceedings in expelling the pope's authority from the kingdom of England, and master of the faculties under Dr. Cranmer archb. of Canterbury. " Bishop Burnet in " his History of the Reformation of the Church of " England, lib. 2, an. 1552, p. 120, saith that " Dr. Bonner went with sir Edward Carne, to " demonstrate to his holiness; that he expressed " much zeal in the king's cause, though his great " zeal was for perfervency, which by most servile " ways he always courted. That he was a for- " ward bold man, and since there were many " threatnings to be used to the pope and cardinal " nals, he was thought the fittest for the employ- " ment, but was neither learned nor discreet." The author, Ibid. lib. 5, p. 134, saith, that in " A. D. 1533, he was again sent to the pope at " Marseilles, at that time to deliver to the pope " the king's apprehensions (the pope) to " the next general council lawfully called; and " Bonner delivered the threatenings he had from " the king to make, with so much vehemence and " fury, that the pope talked of throwing him into " a caldron of melted lead, or of burning him " alive; and apprehending some danger made " his escape." In 1533 he became archdeacon of Leicester in the place of Edw. Fox promoted to the see of Hereford (which Fox had been installed in that archdeaconry, upon the resignation of Step. Gardiner L.L. D. 27 Sept. 1531) and by the endeavours of Tho. Cromwell secretary of state, he was employ'd ambassador to the kings of Denmark and France, to the pope, and to the em- por of Germany, and made bishop of Hereford 1538: The temporality of which see were restored to him by the king the 4th of March the same year. But before he was consecrated thereunto, he was elected bishop of London 1 Oct. 1539, (being then in an embassy) had restitution made of the temporalities belonging thereunto 18 Nov. following, and was consecrated 3 Apr. 1540. " He was ambassador with the emperor at* after the® death of K. Hen. 8, and religion ed. " being about to be reformed by K. Ed. 6, Bonner seemed at first to be forward for it, but recanting what he had done, he was enjoined to preach a sermon at Paul's-Cross, (to make further trial perhaps of his humour) wherein leaving out the article of the king's authority, he was, upon the complaints of Joh. Hooper and Will, (some call him Hugh) Latimer, bish. of div. and parson of St. Laurence Pountney (who prosecuted him very zealously for it, and his slowness in forwarding reformation in his diocese) first committed prisoner to the Marshalsea 20 Sept. and in the beginning of Oct. following, an. 1549, was depriv'd of his bishoprick. Soon after which time, his mother Elizabeth Frosthed died, and was buried at Fulham, at whose funeral, Bonner, tho' a prisoner, gave to several persons mourning costs. In the beginning of Aug. 1553 he was released out of the Marshalsea, and restored to his bishoprick by queen Mary, in whose reign he shew'd himself severe (being put upon it by public authority) against the protestants, as may be fully seen in Jo. Fox his book of the Acts and Mon. of the Church. As for the writings of the said Bonner they are many, but all that I have yet seen are only these, viz.


3 One Will. Latimer was dean of Peterborough, an. 1560, whether the same, I know not.


5 The following characters from Mich. Wood's very rare volume, will prove that the terms bitter and libellous are by no means too violent for the publication, at the same time that they show the disgraceful lengths to which religious controversy hurried its votaries at this period of the reformation.

6 D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double faced epicurian bite sheepe of Co. Lich. knowne to be an idol-bellied carnal epicure, that for worldly honour and paltring pellet sake battie ever holden with the bare, and runne with the hounds: as he hath thoughtfully spoiled and made away pore men's livings, the patrimonye of his bishoprice, so would he (if he were hidden) say, Christ was a hangmes, and his father a thiefe! A iii. 4.

7 D. Stephan R. of Wincheste, and now lord chancel- lour and cemon cuthrot of Englande. A iii.

8—bowlebile brotherly brother Boner, turning like wether-cocke, cruy very as the wynde bloweth." A iii. 4.

9 As for doctor Incepot, that bickering cockseombe Stand- ishe, that sayeth, he married against his conscience, it is the least slander, seeing he hath always been more fit to make a riding rode of, than a chaplain for a kyng. A vii. b.

This is only a small portion of the abuse which Wood bestows so liberally on those who did not profess the same faith with himself; but it forms a sufficient specimen of the style in which the reformers treated the characters of their adversaries when they found they could do so with impunity. It should be added to bishop Tomstall's honour that this dealer in hard words could find no plea to dignify his conduct, farther than his attachment to his religion, which he confesses was much to be lamented, in respect of his excellent gifts and virtues otherwise. A ii. After
sion after it, to the reader. Print. at Roan 1533, oct. [Bothl. 8vo. G. 35. Th.] I have seen another translation of it (perhaps by the same hand) without the said lib. epist, printed in oct. an. 1536. In the said pref. written by Bonner are several matters against the pope's power in England, and in defence of the king's divorce from qu. Katharine.

Several Letters to the Lord Tho. Cromwell, an. 1538.

A Declaration to the Lord Tho. Cromwell, describing him the evil behaviour of Steph. Bish. of Winchester, an. 1539. These two last are mention'd in the Acts and Mon. of the Church, under that year. "An. 1542. This year bishop Bonner set forth 'Injunctions for the clergy of his diocese, containing directions for their preaching and conducting of their conversation, together with a catalog. of certain books prohibited, lib. 1, cap. 24." Responsum & exhortatio. Lond. 1553, in oct. Which answer and exhortation to the clergy in praise of priesthood, beginning 'Dum tactus apud me considero,' &c. were uttered by our author after John Harpsfield had finish'd his sermon to the clergy in St. Paul's cath. in Lond. 16 Oct. 1553, and the omissions ended of John Wymesley archdeacon of London before mention'd [col. 206] and of Hugh Weston dean of Westminster. All which were printed and bound together in one vol. Articles (in number 37) to be enquired of in his general visitation exercised by him in the City and Dioc. of Lond. an. 1554. These being very unusual articles, I do therefore here set down 54, especially for this reason, that Jo. Bale hath commented on them with a great deal of artillery in a book, entitled A Declaration of Edmund Bonner's Articles. Lond. 1561, oct. [Bothl. 8vo. C. 451. Linc.]

A profitable and necessary Doctrine (or Catechism) with certain Homilies adjoining thereunto, for the instruction and information of the People within the Dioc. of Lond. Lond. 1554, 55, [Bothl. B. 5. 14. Linc.] &c. Or thus, A necessary Doctrine containing an exposition on the Creed, seven Sacraments, ten Commandments, the Pater-noster, Ave Maria, and the seven deadly Sins. "This Catechism is said to have been composed by his chaplains, [John Harpsfield and Henry Pendleton] and to be taken out of the Institution of a Christian-man set out by K. Hen. 8, only varied in some points. "There are several of this bishop's letters in being, concerning the king's divorce from qu. Katharine, written from Rome in 1532, &c. one printed in Barnet's collection of records at the end of the History of the Reformation."


After qu. Elizabeth came to the crown, he was for denying the oath of supremacy, deprived of his bishopric again, as he himself hath set it down in a spare leaf before Eusebius his Ch. Hist. with Ruffinus's commentary, printed at Basil, in the year 1598. Which book I, some years ago, bought for the sake of the note, which he had written, running thus: 'Uteram dominicae A. an. dom. MDLIX die Maii XXX vocatus ad concilia, resessavi prestante juramentum, & omnia deprivatus.' Afterwards being committed to his former prison, the Marshalsea in Southwark near London, continued there in a cheerful and contented condition till the time of his death: which therefore made those that did not care for him, say, that he was like Dionysius the tyrant of Syracuse, who being cruel and peremptory in prosperity, was both patient and pleasant in adversity.

Dr. Heylin saith, that Bonner was an excellent canonist, understood that faculty as well as any of his time, was well skill'd in the politics, and therefore often sent ambassador. He was a "sharp satyrist and full of repartees." The said that Dr. Bonner being sometimes allowed liberty, he would walk, as his occasions served, in the street; and sometimes wearing his tippet, one begg'd it of him (in scoff) to line a coat. 'No (smit'h) but thou shalt have a fool's head to line thy cap.' To another that bid him 'Good-morrow bishop quondam,' he straight reply'd 'Farewell knave scarper.' Which answers are epigrammatiz'd by an admired muse of our nation in his time. When another personhood the said Bonner his own picture in the Acts and Mon. of the Church, &c. commonly call'd The Book of Martyrs, on purpose to vex him, he merrily laugh'd and said 'I vengeance on the fool, how could he get my picture drawn so right?' And when one asked him, if he were not ashamed to whip a man with a beard, he laugh'd and told him, 'His beard was grown since, but (said he) if thou hadst been in his case, thou 'would'st have thought it a good commutation of penance to have thy bums beaten, to save thy body from burning,' &c. He gave way to fate in the aforesaid prison 5 Sept. in fifteen hundred sixty and nine, and was at midnight buried near to the bodies of other prisoners in the cemetery belonging to St. George's church in Southwark, in which parish the Marshalsea is situated. He had caused formerly two of his nephews (sons of one of his sisters before-mention'd) to be educated in Broadgate's-hall, one of which was named Will. Darbyshire, who, by his uncle's favour, became prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and dying in..."
ANDREW KINGSMYLL, son of John Kingsmyll of Sidmouth in Hampshire, was born there, or in that county, elected fellow of All-souls coll. from that of Corp. Chr. in 1538, studied the civil law, wherein he attained to a considerable knowledge, and was admitted to the reading of any book of the institutions in that faculty, in the beginning of the year 1553. About that time he also exercised himself much in the scriptures, and having a great memory could readily rehearse memoriter in the Greek tongue, St. Paul's epistles to the Romans and Galatians, and St. John's first canonical epistle, besides other chapters of the old and new testament and several psalms. He exercised himself also by writing of sundry matters that he might grow in judgment, readiness, and aptness to teach others, if at any time he should be called thereunto; whereas a little treatise entitl'd, A view of Man's Estate, &c. yielded some proof, which he wrote at about 22 years of age. He esteemed not so much the preferment and profit, whereunto many ways he might easily have attained by the profession of the law, as the comfortable assurance (which he usually urged) and blessed hope of life eternal. Wherefore to further himself therein, he sought not only the exact knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, but also for a time to live in some one of the best reformed churches, where he might both by the doctrine and discipline of the gospel be daily confirm'd in the true worship of God, and well prepared for the ministry of the church. For this end he settled in Geneva, where he remained the space of three years, being well liked by the learned and godly there. From thence he removed to Lausanne, where being too good for this world, ended this mortal life, leaving behind him a rare example of godliness among the Calvinistical brethren there. He had written, A View of Man's Estate, wherein the great mercy of God in Man's free justification is shew'd. Lond. 1574, [Bodl. 8vo. C. 154. Th. and 1576 and] 1580, &c. oct.

A Godly Advice touching Marriage. Lond. 1580, oct.

Excellent and comfortable Treatise for all such as are any manner of way either troubled in Mind or afflicted in Body. Lond. [1577.] 1578, [1585. Bodl. 8vo. C. 97. Th.] oct.

Godly and learned Exhortation to bear patienty all Afflictions for the Gospel of Jesus Christ, on Gal. 6: 14.

Conference between a godly learned Christian and an afflicted Conscience, concerning a conflict had with Satan. All which, and I think a Sermon on St. Joh. 3. 16, printed in oct. were published, after the author's death, by his friend and contemporary Franc. Mylls a Kentish man, M. of A. and bll. of All-s. coll. "The said Kingsmyll hath also wrote, "Resolutions concerning the Sacraments. And also, "Resolutions of some Questions relating to Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; and other matters relating to the reformation. See collection at the end of Burnet's History." As for the author, he surrendered up his last breath, in the prime of his years, at Lausanne, (and therefore the more lamented by the brethren,) in the month of Sept., in the month of sixty and nine, leaving behind him an excellent pattern of his virtues and piety, which all should, but few did, imitate. It must be now known, that in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the univ. of Oxon was so empty (after the R. Cath. had left it upon the alteration of religion) that there was very seldom a sermon preached in the university church called St. Mary, and what was done in that kind, was sometimes by Laurence Hampshrey, president of Magd. C. and Thom. Sampson dean of Ch. Ch. But they being often absent, a young man of All-souls coll. would often step up and preach to the admiration of all his auditors. This young man, whom sir Hen. Savile warden of Merton coll. (who came to the university in 1561) uses to stile the young bachelor of All-s. coll. I take to be Andrew Kingsmyll bach. of law, and none else.

WILLIAM TRESHAM, son of Rich. Tresham by Rose his wife, daughter of Tho. Billing esq; was born of, and descended from a knightly

[Mylls, who published this piece, does not seem to think that Kingsmyll has any claim to it. Of the author of the Exhortation I can say nothing more than that (as I conjecture by that he writeth) he lived in the late reign of Q. Marie, being then an exile in foreign parts for the gospel whiche at that time also was banish'd from hence, as touching the open profession thereof in any common and publike places.

Address to the christian reader, prefixed; sign. A. C.]

[Tresham, who prefixed this View of Man's Estate, terms him a phoenix among lawyers, a rare example of godlynes amongst gentlemen. Sign. A. K.]

[1592.

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family of his name living at Newton in Northamptonshire, educated in grammar and logic in this university, elected probat. fellow of Merton coll. in 1543, and at some years standing in the degree of master of arts, he was unanimously chosen registrar of this university, in the latter end of 1545. Afterwards he was made one of the canons of the first foundation of the coll. at Oxon, founded by K. Hen. 8, an. 1532, being about that time a doctor of div. and in great repute for his learning, as also much noted for his taking part with K. Hen. 8 in the matter of divorce from qu. Katharine. And being also esteemed an active and forward man, had the office of commissary (the same now with that of vice-chancellor) of the university confer'd upon him, which he executed with great commendation for several years. When K. Hen. 8 founded the bishoprick of Oxon, and settled the cathedral on the ruins of Osney abbey, by his charter dated the first of Sept. an. 1542, he made this Dr. Tresham one of the canons, where continuing till the cathedral was translated to his coll. called Ch. Church, he was made the first canon of the second prebendhip or canonry there; and afterwards had under his name these things published.

Disputation de Eucharistia Sacramento in Universitate Oxon. habita contra Pet. Martyrem, on 29 May 1549. Lond. 1549, qu. Which disputation hath been printed once at least among Pet. Martyr's works, but whether true according to the MS. copy in Corp. Ch. coll. library, I doubt it. 'Tis also translated into English, and printed with the Disputations of Will. Cheseaund and Morg. Philippis. Lond. 1568, fol. After this disputation was concluded to his great credit, we find him to have suffered imprisonment several times in the reign of K. Edw. 6. After qu. Mary came to the crown he had a Disputation with Archb. Cramer, Bishop Ridley, and B. Latynner in the Div School at Oxford, an. 1554. Printed for the most part in Joh. Fox his book of the Acts and Mon. of the Church, &c. At length after qu. Eliz. came to the crown, he was, for denying the oath of supremacy, deprived of his canony of Ch. Ch. in 1560, and committed to custody at Lambeth, with Matthew archb. of Canterbury. Afterwards being released thence, upon security given that he would not concern himself in word or action for the future against the religion then established, he retired to his rectory of Bugbrooke in Northamptonshire, (conferr'd upon him by the king 1541) and remained there for some time; but at length was deprived of that also, as the records of the registrar's office belonging to the church of Peterborough do testify. He paid his last debt to nature in fifteen hundred sixty and nine, and was buried in the middle of the chancel of the church at Bugbrooke before-mentioned, smith

One who lived near his time) tho' upon search in the register belonging to that church, his name (perhaps upon neglect) is not to be seen therein. Of this zealous person for the Rom. cath. cause, we have several times made mention in Hist. 


Tresham was installed to the prebend of Asgarby in the church of Ely, June 15, 1540, and was deprived by bishop Bullingham in 1550, as he was also of the vicarage of Bampton 6.

He was committed to the Fleet, Decemb. 29, 1551 7.

His Resolutions concerning the Sacrament are printed in the collection of records at the end of Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. i. no. xxi. page 291.)

WILLIAM ALLEY received his first breath at Wycomb (Great Wycomb) in Bucks, was educated in Eaton school near to Windsor, admitted into King's coll. in Cambridge the year 1528, took one degree in arts in that university, retired to Oxon, where he spent some time to make a farther progress in academical studies. Afterwards he married, was beneficed, and became a zealous reformer: But when qu. Mary came to the crown, he left his cure, travelled from place to place in the north parts of England where he was not known, and by his sometimes practising of physic and teaching of youths, he obtained a comfortable subsistence for himself and his wife. When qu. Eliz. succeeded, he read the divinity lecture in St. Paul's cathedral in London: which being admirably well performed, he was called thence to be bishop of Exeter, to which he being consecrated 14 Jul. 1560, had the temporalities thereof 8 given to him 26 Aug. following. In Nov. 1561 he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents of this university, that the degree of bach. of divinity might be confer'd on him: which being granted, he supplicated for that of doctor; and that being granted also, he was admitted to them both successively, without any mention at all of incorporation. He was a person universally learned, especially in divinity and in the tongues, preached almost every holy-day, and read a lecture every day while he lived at Exeter. He hath written,

The poor Man's Library, a Rapsody or Miscellany, in two tomes. The first containeth seven lectures upon the first epistle of St. Peter, read publicly in St. Paul's cath. in London, an. 1560. The second containeth five lectures upon the said first epistle, read in the same place. Lond. [1565, ] 1571, fol. [Bodl. G. 5. 7. 14.]

[Willis, Cathedrals, 158.]

[163] [Bibd. 449.]

[7 Regist. of the Council K. Edw. VI. Kent.] 7

[8 Pat. 2 Elizab. p. 14:]

composed from his youth to his death, and endowed with an acute genius and a quick vigour of mind. In 1560 he was made the second dean of the said

4. He has transmitted to posterity,

Quærela Oroniæsiæ Acad., ad Cantabrigiam: Lond. 1592, qu. 4 *Tis a Lat. poem written on the death of Henry and Charles Brandon, sons of Charles duke of Suffolk, who died of the sweating sickness in the bishop of Lincoln's house at Bug-
den, 14 July 1551.

Historia de exhumatione Catharinae superius Petri Martyris. Printed 1592, in oct.*

3 [Of one of his sermons, Prat, a friend of John Fox, be-
ing then at Norwich, wrote him the following account.

4 A young man of Oxford, called Mr. Cawfield, prebendary
of Christ church, made a notable sermon at Paul's cross on
Sunday was seven night. His excellent tongue and rhetori-
cal tale, filled with good and wholesome doctrine, so
vished the minds of the hearers that we were all in an
admiration of his eloquence. Among other things he il-
imented the misery of Oxford, and that it was yet under the
papistical yoke. He published the dissimations of the
papists, and their practice to dissimulate young men from
the truth, in such sort that he moved a number of tears.
We
are much bound to thank God, who has raised up such
young impa to publish the name of his son Jesus Christ.
The the papistical persecution took away the old preachers,
Christ never leaveth his church destitute. Strype, Annals,
250 ft Fox's MSS.]

4 [This is printed with the other Oxford and Cambridge
versions on the occasion, and affixed to a tract entitled: Via

5 [It is incorporated with several pieces relating to the
death and character of Martin Bucer, &c. in a very scarce
vol. entitled, Historia vera, de vita, opere, spectaculis, occa-
sione harenae, condensationum, exhumationibus, combustionibus, honori-
ificis; tandem restitutione beatiorum atque docibus theolog.
orum. D. Martini Buceri et Pauli Fugi, quæ intra annum XII.
in Anglia regno accidit. Item Historia Catharinae Ver-
militae, D. Petri Martyris Vemului eunici. atque pia commo-
tae, exhumatio, translatione, ad honorem sepulcrum restitutæ.
Cuius orationem, concitum, epistulae, urigiae; encomiostes
magnum, locutio dignissimas. Omnium paccisimae sanctus win.
1562. Although this is the date in the title, and to the
preface, the volume was printed in the preceding year, as
the following colophon proves: Exuvæm Argentinæ apud
Paulum Michælovum, sumptibus Joannisi Oparini, anno
M. D. LXXI. The pieces contained in this volume were
sent over to the editor. Courale Hubert, who had been one
of Bucer's chief friends and acquaintance at Cambridge, by
archbishop Grindal. (Strype's Life of Grindal, Lond. 1710,
book ii, chap. 5, page 201.) A copy of it, with Baker's MSS.
notes in Boll. 1v. II. 71. Th. Tanner (Bibl. Brit. 157) says
it was printed at London, 4to. 1567.]
4. *Poema varium.* This ingenious person died at Bocking before-mentioned (haviing a little before resign'd his canonyship of Ch. Ch.) and was buried in the chancel of the church there, 22 Aug. in fifteen hundred and seventy, sith the register belonging to that church, which I suspect is false, because there was a commission issued out from the prerogative court of Canterbury at Lond. to Margaret his widow dated 24 Aug. 1570, to administer the goods, debts, and chattels of the said Dr. Jam. Calfhill lately archd. of Essex (as there he is stiled) deceased. So I presume he died about the beginning of that month.

[May 16, 1562, Calfhill was instituted to the rectory of St. Andrew Wardrobe, London 2, and in the same year was appointed proctor for the clergy of London, and the chapter of Oxford, in the convocation that determined on the thirty-nine articles; as well as to the prebend of St. Pancras in the cath. church of St. Paul, October 4. He was also sub-dean of Christ Church 3, and vicar of West Horsley in Surrey 4. In the year 1568, he made application to secretary Cecil, chancellor of Cambridge, for the provostship of King's college, but without success 5. It is reported that he preached two sermons in Bristol cathedral, to confute Dr. Cheney, who was then bishop of Gloucester, and held the see of Bristol in commendam. Cheney had been accused of speaking irreverently of Calvin and Luther, on account of their notions of free-will, &c. and of preferring much the ancient fathers to them. Dr. Calfhill, therefore, who was very orthodox, and a great admirer of all Calvin's opinions, was employed to confute him in his own cathedral, and used in his sermons the new-coined phrase of free-willers. The bishop desired to confer with him, but Calfhill never would await upon him; which does not redound much to his credit 6.

Calfhill wrote in addition:


2. *Carmen encomium Cartharinae Petri Martyris sooris quornanu tosslo turpiter eecta, sed mune in integram restitutionu.*

3. *Carmen de sancta Fridaevidia et Catharina Martyre.*

4. *Quatuor Epigrammata in reliquias S. Fridericiae, et ossa Catharinae Martyris.* These were printed with Hubert's collection of pieces relating to Bucer, Argent. 1562. Bodl. Svo. II. 71. Th. fol. 204, b; and fol. 207.


The dedication is to queen Elizabeth or rather the 'prefatto.' It is dated 'Horeleum 15o calend. Maij, anno salutis 1559.'

The work opens:

Vos, quibus in terris gravis est comissa potestas, Jusq; datum rigidos populos sub lege tenendi, Justitiam studijs animi flagrantis anate.

Sit pia de domino recte sentire voluptas, Simplicis affectu quaeentes pectoris ipsum.

Nam solet inueniri facientes mortuus esse,

Qui male non illum tentant: patet: benignae
talibus, in domino quibus est fiducia solo.

Sin sceliris plenos aeternas pecore motus, A Joua facient alios esse potente'

It ends,

Nunc; tuo celebribus, veri o dominator, honores

Solusti populo: summum; per omnia plenum
Fecisti decoris: non commissuram, vt omnii
Tempore, sive loco, non auxilior adesse.

Finis?

Calfhill must have died before the 20th of August 1570, for Thomas Watts was presented to the rectory of Brooking on that day.]
Joh. Whyte made B. of Linc. About that time being appointed one of the prime preachers of the nation to hold forth at Paul's cross to revive the catholic religion, which had been eclipsed in K. Edward's reign, had, while he was preaching, (as one & sixth) a dagger flung at him, but I presume false, because the generality of writers say that that act was committed on Glis Bourne. In July 1557, he was made dean of Peterborough in the place of Jam. Cuthopp deceased, and on the 20 Dec. following he was installed dean of Nor- wich in the place of Joh. Christopherson made B. of Chichester, and about the same time dean of Windsor; in which place being installed, he was sworn scribe or registry of the most noble order of the garter 6 Feb. 1557, and the year following was actually created D. of div. and made prebendary of York and Sarum. After qu. Elizab. came to the crown he was depriv'd of the deanery of Windsor (that of Norwich he gave up before qu. Mary's death) and George Carew succeeding him in 1539, he was admitted and sworn thereunto 22 Apr. 1560. About that time he was also deprived of the deanery of Peterborough, whereupon the queen bestowed it on Will. Latimer D. D. 1560, which, together with the church itself, he had likely to have lost upon information given to the queen that it was ruinous and no prayers said therein, but upon better information from Laytym, the great peer that begged it withdrew, and nothing more was done in the matter. As for Boxall, being thus deprived, he was committed to free custody in the archb. house at Lambeth, with Thirly B. of Ely, Tomstall B. of Durham, and others; but soon after being over-taken with a dangerous fever, had liberty to go over the water to London, and settling in the house of a near relation, recovered, and enjoyed himself in great retirness for some years after. He is said by a noted author to have been a person of great modesty, learning, and knowledge, and by another greater than he, that there was in him tanquam a natura ingenita modestia com- mitata; summi, qui quosqueque notos ad se dili- gendum astrinxit. One of his persuasion, who highly extolled him for his eloquence and learning, saith that he wrote several things, but they perishing with the author, never saw light. The truth is, that in all my searches I could never see any thing under his name but a Latin sermon, which he preached, as it seems, in a conversation of "the clergy 1555 in" London, where it was afterwards printed in oct. in the same year, but upon what subject I cannot tell, nor any thing else of the author, only that he died in London towards the latter end of the year fifteen hundred and sev- enty, for on the 28th of March 1571 there was a commission granted from the prerogative court of Canterbury to Edmund and Rich. Boxall, natural and legitimate brothers of him the said Joh. Boxall clerk, lately deceased in the city of London, to administer his goods, debts, chattels, &c.


In the British museum, MS. Reg. 12 A. XLIX. is a Latin oration, the title of which is in English in the handwriting of lord Lumley. Boxall his Oration in the praise of the kings of Spaine. The oration itself is probably in the author's own hand. There is nothing which leads to the date of the manuscript; but from the circumstance of its having been lord Lumley's, it could not have found its way into the royal collection later than the time of James the First. ELLIS.

In the library of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, CXIV. 286, is a letter from Boxall to archbishop Parker, thanking him for his kindness to him when confined in his house, and for the leave he had obtained of removing to Bromeigh.*

HUMPHREY LUHYD or LLOYD, son and heir of Rob. Lloyd alias Roosevelt, of the ancient barony of Denbigh in Denbighshire, by Joan his wife, daughter of Lewis Pigot, was born at Denbigh before-mention'd, but in what house of learning in Oxon he first of all applied himself to academical studies, I know not; sure it is, that after he had taken the degree of bacc. of arts, which was in 1547, I find him by the name of Humphrey Lloyd to be a commoner in Brasen-nose coll. and in the year 1551 to proceed in arts as a member of that house; at which time, as it seems, he studied physic, being then ripe in years. Afterwards retiring to his own country, lived mostly within the walls of Denbigh castle, practised his faculty, and sometimes that of music for diversion sake, being then esteemed a well-bred gentleman. He was "a person of great eloquence, an excellent

* [In a book of administrations in the Will office near to St. Paul's caths. beginning in Dec. 1559, fol. 171, b.]

* [Nasmith, Catal. p. 104.]
"rhetorician, a sound philosopher, and, a most noted antiquary, and a person of great skill and knowledge in British affairs. The learned Camden stiles him a learned Briton, and for knowledge of antiquities reputed by our countrymen, to carry, after a sort, with him all the credit and honour, &c. He had written,

An Almanack and Kalender, containing the Day, Hour, and Minute of the change of the Moon for every day, and the Sign that she is in for these three Years, with the Natures of the Signs and Planets, with divers other things, as it doth plainly appear in the Preface. This was the first thing that our author published, as it appears in the said preface, but when, or where it was printed, the imperfect copy, (which is in oct.) from whence I had the title, shews not.


De Mona Druidum insula, antiquitatum sacra vestituta. Written in an epistle to the said Ortelius, dated 5 Apr. 1568.

De Armamentario Romano. These two last are printed at the end of Historia Britannicae de ferno, written by his Joh. Prise. Lond. 1573, qu. [Bodl. p. 11. Art. Seld.]

Chronicon Walliae, a Rege Cadwalcadore, usque ad ann. Dom. 1294. MS. in Cotton's library, under Caligula, A. 6°. He also translated from Lat. into English. (1.) The Judgment of Ureines. Lond. 1551, oct. (2.) The History of Cambria, now called Wales. Afterwards corrected, augmented, finished and continued by David Powell. Lond. 1584, qu. 3 (3.) The Treasure of Health, containing many profitable Medicines. Lond. 1585, oct. written by Pet. Hispanus. To which translation our author Lhuyd added The Causes and Signs of every Disease, with the Aphorism of Hippocrates. These are all, I think, that he hath written and translated, for among my searches I have seen no more, nor do I know any thing else of the author,

1 In Brit. in cap. 1, De primitis Incolitis, &c in cap. 4, De nomine Briton.
2 [Humphrey Lloyd De armamentario Romano, is not a thing distinct from his epistle De Mona, &c. Humphreys. It was re-edited, with his Comment. Brittan. Descriptio, by Moses Williams, and printed Lond. 1731, 4to. Bodl. D. D. 60. Art.]
3 These two last are printed with Ortelius, whence it appears, that he had then (1589) lived fifteen years in the earl of Arundel's family. See Langenii Epist. 12. Baredon.
4 [A chronicle of Wales, from the time of X. Cadwaladr, to Llewellaen son of Griffith ap Llewellaen, the last of the British blood who had the government of Wales, that is to the year 2099. Dated at London, July 17, 1599. The same MS. contains Fragm. de Chronica Walliae, ab ipso (L. c. Lhuyd) Wallace scriptae. See Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. 1802. p. 43.]
5 [See col. 217.]
6 [Herbert, Tit. Antiq. 560, 561.]
7 In the last verse is mention made of an epitaph annex'd, but where that was written, unless on the stone lying on his grave, (wherein probably the day and year of his death were set down) I cannot tell. Many years before his death he took to wife Barbara daughter of George Lunley, and sister to John lord Lunley; by whom he had issue Splendid and John, who both died without issue, Henry an inhabitant of Chennie in Surrey, and Jane the wife of Rob. Coymore.

LAURENCE VAUS, V A U S O F V A E L X, so many ways I find him written, was born near to Blackrod in Lancashire, received his academical education in Oxon, partly, as it seems, in Queen's coll. but mostly in that of Corp. Ch. where he was either clerk or chiorister, and much favoured by James Brokes fellow of that house. How long he continued there, or whether he took a degree in arts it appears not. About the year 1540 he applied his studies to the theological faculty, and was made a priest, being then esteemed to be vir eximiae doctrinae pro instruenda in fide catholica juvenitur. Afterwards he became chaplain to the said Brokes when he was bishop of Gloucester, warden of Manchester coll. in his own country on the death of George Collier (of the family of the Colliers near to Stone in Staffordshire) in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary, and in 1556 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences in this university. Upon the coming to the crown of qu. Eliz. and the reformation of religion that followed, he left his preferment (in which Will. Byrch of the family of Byrchhall in Lan. succeeded) and went into Ireland, where he was despoiled of all he had.

1 Ancestor of the rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, now rector of Covent Garden, London, and lord of the manner of Clenne, 1712. K. ER.
3 In an account of the pensions granted to religious persons, &c. upon the dissolution, taken by cardinal Pole and confirmed by Q. Mary, A. D. 1555, there was a pension of 36l. 5s. to George Collier, late warden of the college of Manchester. K. ER.
by thieves, and narrowly escaped death. Thence he went into the Low Countries, where, at Lo- 
vain, he was made a monk, as one saith, of the order of St. Dionysius, meaning, I suppose, of the 
cloister of St. Dionysius, because there is no such order; where he wrote,
A Catechism, or a Christian Doctrine necessary 
for Children and ignorant People. Lev. 1567. 
Antw. 1574. Printed again 1583, [Bodl. v. U. 
40. Ti.] 1599, &c. all in oct. and tw.
An instruction of the laudable Customs used in 
the Cath. Church. This in some editions is enct.
The Use and Meaning of holy Ceremonies in God's 
Church.
Godly Contemplations for the unlearned. These 
two last are printed with one, two, or more of the 
editions of the Catechism. [Those in 1583, 1599.]
Certain brief Notes of divers godly matters.
Printed with the Catechism in 1585, 90, oct. At 
length our author Vaux making a return to 
England to propagate his, and strengthen others in 
religion, was apprehended, and imprisoned in 
the Gate-house at Westminster, where he dyed 
great necessity about the year, as I find it reported, fifteen hundred and seventy; but where 
buried I cannot justly say, because the register 
of St. Margaret's church (wherein the prison called 
the Gate-house before-mentioned is situated) 
makes no mention of him in that year, three years before, or three years after, as I have been 
informed by the letters of Dr. Simon Patrick pre-
byndary of St. Peter's church in the said city, 
and dean of Peterborough, afterwards bishop of 
Chichester.

RICHARD SHAGENS, who is written in one of 
our registers Schapnes, was born in Ireland, 
became fellow of Baliol coll. in 1556, being 
then bach of arts, a noted disputant, and an ex-
cellent philosopher. In 1560 he took the degree 
of master, and four years after resigning his fel-
lowship, he retired into his native country, where 
he gained a good report for his noted parts in 
speaking and penning. Rich. Stanbury his coun-
tryman saith, that he was afterwards schoolmaster 
in Ireland, and a learned and a virtuous man, 
but telleth us not what he hath written, and there-
fore I suppose that what he did of that nature, was 
after Stanbury had given the said character of 
him. Contemporary with this Shagens, or a little 
before, were students in Oxon, these Irish men
following, (1.) Patrick Cusack a gentleman born, 
who, after he had left Oxon was a schoolmaster in 
Dublin, where his admirable learning gave great 
light to his country, but employed his studies rather 
in instructing of scholars, than in penning of 
books. He wrote in Lat. Diversa Epigrammata. 
(2.) One Dormer a civilian, who was born at 
Rosse, and wrote in ballad royal, The Decay of 
Ross. (3.) One Sheine, who wrote, De Repub-
lica. See more among the Bishops, under the 
year 1583, and in the Fasti 1529. (4.) Peter 
Lambard a most learned man of his time, but did 
not take any degree. See more of him in Petr. 
White among the writers, under the year 1590.
(5.) Elias Shee, who wrote Divers Soinnets. 
(6.) One Taylor a bach. of arts, who proceeded in the 
university and wrote Epigrammata diversa. What 
his Christian name was I cannot justly say, be- 
cause many of his surname and time did proceed 
masters in this university, as Tho. Taylor in 1559, 
Will. Taylor 1541, and 1551, and Tho. Taylor of 
All-s. coll. 1563. Whether this last be the same 
Tho. Taylor who was a Lancashire man born, and 
chosen fellow thereof 1557, or another chosen in 
1562, I know not. Many other Irish men were 
also conversant in studies here, even till an 
university was founded at Dublin, after which time 
we had but few.

JOHN STORIE, a most noted civilian and 
and a canonist of his time, was educated in philosophical 
and in the rudiments of the civil law in an ancient hostel for civilians called Henxy-
hall in St. Aldate's parish in Oxon; where making 
great proficiency, he was admitted bach. of the 
civil law in 1581. In 1532, when K. H. 8 first 
founded certain lectures in the university, he 
appointed Joh. Storie to read that of the civil 
law, and in 1537 he became principal of Broad-
gate's schall, being also about that time moderator 
of one of the civil law schools. In 1538 he pro-
ceded in his faculty, and afterwards performing 
excellent service at the siege of Bologne in 
Carday, in the administration of the civil law under 
the lord marshal there; the king, in consideration 
thereof, did renew his former grant of the said 
lecture in form of letters pat. for the term of life 
of the said John, in the year 1546 or thereabouts, 
joining with him for his ease, Mr. Rob. Weston 
fellow of All-s. college. When qu. Mary came 
to the crown, she renewed his patent again, but 
soon after resigning his professorship, because 
he had got greater preferment at London, and the 
chancellorship of that diocese, became a zealous 
man in the religion then professed, and an eager

Clarit. 1570.

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enemy against the poor protestants, as the histories of those times will tell you.

Bishop Burnet, in his "History of the Reformation of the Church of England," p. 322, saith, that, "Story was one of the house of commons in K. Edward 6th's time, at which time, when the bill for the first book of the English service pass'd, he spoke so freely against it, with such reflections on the king and protector, that he was put into the serjeant's hands and sent to the Tower. The words he said were, 'Woe unto thee, O England, when thy king is a child,' and an impeachment was drawn against him, but upon his submission he was freed. In qu. Mary's days he was a parliament man again, and spoke in the house against all licenses from Rome, but reprimanded again."

Dr. Olearius, in his "History of Reformation," (Jan. 1558-9, ed. 1674, p. 279) saith, that "A parliament met Jan. 25, 1558-9, many of the members eagerly opposed all oppositions, which seemed to tend unto the prejudice of the church of Rome; of which number none so violent as Dr. Story doctor of laws, and a great instrument of Bonner's butcheries in the former reign, who being questioned for the cruelty of his executions, appear'd so far from being sensible of any error which he then committed, as to declare himself to be sorry for nothing more, than that instead of lopping off some few boughs and branches, he did not lay his axe to the root of the tree. Yet pass'd unpunish'd for the present, tho' divine vengeance brought him in conclusion to his just reward."

I find publish'd under his name these things following.

Oration against Tho. Cranmer Archb. of Canterbury, in 1556.

Discourse with Joh. Philpot the Martyr about matters of Religion, and with others.

Answer to Examinations during his Imprisonment in the Tower of London, in 1570.

Speech at his Execution at Tyburn, 1 June 1571, with other things (of which some relate to his profession) that I have not yet seen. When qu. Elizab. came to the crown, he was imprisoned, but soon after broke out, and going beyond the sea, continued an enemy to the protestants there, became a sworn servant to the duke of Alva at Antwerp, and from him received a special commission to search the ships for goods forfeited, and for English books; in which service he did very great harm to the English protestants. At length being invited underhand to search the ship of one Parker an English man, went unwarily therein: whereupon Parker causing the hatches to be shut when Storie was searching under deck, he hoisted sail and brought him prisoner into England about the beginning of Decemb. 1570. So that being clapp'd up close prisoner within the Tower of London, did undergo there several examinations. At length being brought to a trial, and stedfastly denying to take the oaths of supremacy (as he had done several times before within the Tower) he was drawn thence on a hurdle to Tyburn, on the first day of June in fifteen hundred seventy and one, (having been prayed for and animated in his faith by Joh. Peckenham prisoner in the said Tower) where after he had spoken a large speech, which was unexpected, and therefore not interrupted, he was for a little time hanged; but before he was half dead he was cut down, and when the executioner cut off his privy members, he rose up with alacrity, and gave him a blow on the ear. But his bowels being soon after drawn out of his belly, and his body quarter'd, his head was set upon London-bridge, and his quarters were hanged on four gates of the city. Several of his treasons and conspiracies against the English nation you may see in a pamphlet printed in oct. an. 1571, bearing this title, "A Copy of a Letter sent by a Gentleman, Student in the Laws of the Realm, to a friend of his concerning Dr. Storie." And what relates to him as praise worthy, you may see in "Concertatio Ecclesiae Catholici in Anglia," taken from Nichol. Sanders his seventh book "De Visibilibus Monarchia."

His martyrdom is imprimit, or represented in the English coll. at Rome, and he is called with the two Nortons, Joh. Felton, and others, saints. The Franciscans have a great respect for his memory also, because he had been a lay-brother of that order, and had done several signal services for them. "There is a farther ac-" count of him given by bishop Burnet, in these words, "As for his martyrdom under queen Eliza-" beth, the record of his trial shews the ground of that sentence. He had endeavoured all he could to set on many in queen Mary's time to advise the cutting off of queen Elizabeth. His ordinary phrase was, It was a foolish thing to cut off the branches of heresy, and not to pluck it up by the root. In the be-" ginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, he know-" ing how frailty he had been, fled over to Flanders, and when the duke of Alva was..."

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JOHN JEWELL, one of the greatest lights that the reformed church of England hath produced, was born at Buden in the parish of Berinherber in Devon, 24 May 1592. His father was Joh. Jewell, and his mother the family of the Bellamies, who sparing neither labour or charge for his education, was at length, by the care of Joh. Bellamie his uncle, educated in grammar learning first at Branton, then at South-Mouton, and at length at Barnstable in his own country, under one Walt. Bowen. In which last school being made ripe for the university, he was sent to Oxon in July 1553, and being entered into Merton coll. under the tuition of John Parkhurst, afterwards B. of Norwich, was by him made his portionist, now called postmaster, and by his care and severe tuition laid the foundation for greater learning that followed. In the year 1559, after he (upon examination) had shew'd himself a youth of great hopes, he was admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 19 Ang. and the year after was made bach. of arts. So that being put into a capacity by that degree of taking pupils, many resorted to him, whom he mostly instructed in private in protestant principles, and in public in humanity, he being about that time rhetoric reader in his coll. In 1544 he was licensed to proceed in arts, which he compleated in an act celebrated 9 Feb. the same year. When K. Hen. 8 was dead, he shew'd himself more openly to be a protestant; and upon P. Martyr's arrival at Oxon, to be an admirer and hearer of him, whose notary he was when he disputed with Tresham, Chedsey and Morgan. In 1550 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and during the reign of K. Ed. 6 became a zealous promoter of reformation, and a preacher and catechiser at Sunningwold near to Abington in Berks. Soon after qu. Mary came to the crown he was forced to leave the nation, and retire first to Frankfort with Henry the eldest son of sir Fran. Knolles, Rob. Horne, and Edward Sandys, and afterwards to Strasburgh with Joh. Paynet, Edmund Grindal, Joh. Check, &c. After qu. Mary's death he returned in 1558, and in the year following he was rewarded with the bishoprick of Salisbury for his great learning and sufferings, being about that time appointed one of the protestant divines to encounter those of the Romish persuasion when qu. Elizab. was about to settle a reformation in the church of England. In 1560 he preached at Paul's cross on the second Sunday before Easter, on 1 Cor. 11. 23. 'For I have received of the Lord, that which also I delivered unto you, &c. In which sermon he shew'd himself the first who made a public challenge to all the Rom. catholics in the world, to produce but one clear and evident testimony out of any father, or famous writer, who flourished within 500 years after Christ, for any one of the many articles which the Romanists at this day maintain against the church of England, and upon any good proof of any such one allegation to yield up the bucklers and reconcile himself to Rome. Now tho' Thom. Harding and some others undertook him about the controverted articles, yet, as those of the reformed party say, they came off so poorly, and Jewell on the contrary so anaiz'd them with a cloud of witnesses in every point in question, that no one thing in that age gave the papacy so deadly a wound, as the said challenge at Paul's cross, so confidently made and bravely maintain'd. Thus say the protestant writers; but let us hear what a grand zealot for the Romish cause saith concerning the said matter. After this man (meaning B. Nich. Ridley), stepped to Paul's cross, in

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Throgmorton, some Russel, and many other like, that were known protestants in Q. Marie's time, supporters of others, and practitioners against the present state, and yet suffered, yet borne out by known catholiques, why so poor cokers, clothes, cariers and such like were punished, at which manner of dealing I do confesse, that Q. Storie being a man of zeal in his religion, mulled exceedingly and stormed also publicely one day, before the bishops and prime counsell, in a publice consistory, &c. p. 32.]

[At Joan. Juellum.
Olim discipulus nuxhi, charue Juellae, fusti;
Nunc e convers discipulis, te remuenis, tuus.
Parkerhurst Ludlere, &c. 1578, p. 150.]

[Copy of an inhibition from the court of delegates against John Jewell S. Th. Pr. and others, commissioners for a royal visitation of the diocese of Exeter, dated 26 Jan. 1558. TANNER.]

mouths, who of earnest protestants were made most zealous catholikes by that means principally: of which number I think it not inconvenient to name here some two or three, omitting others, which for just respects may not be named. The first of them is Sir Tho. Copley, made lord afterwards in his banishment by the king of France, who oftentimes hath related unto one, with much comfort of his soul, how that being a zealous protestant, and very familiar to Robert the late earle of Leicester in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's days, when Mr. Jewell's book was newly come forth, he being also learned himself in the Latin tongue, took pains to examine certain leaves thereof, and finding many falsehoods therein, which were insensible (as they seemed to him) he conferred the same with the said earl, who willed him that the next time Mr. Jewell dined at his table, he should take occasion after dinner to propose the same, which he did soon after: And receiving certain trifling answers from Mr. Jewell, he waxed more hot, and urged the matter more earnestly; which Jewell perceiving, told him in effect that papists were papists, and so they were to be dealt withal; and other answer he could not get. Which thing made the good gentleman to make a new resolution with himself, and to take that happy course which he did to leave his country and many great commodities, which he enjoyed therein, to enjoy the liberty of conscience, and so both lived and died in voluntary banishment, &c. The second example which I remember of mine own knowledge is doctor Stevens, a learned man yet alive, who being secretary or chaplain to Mr. Jewell, and a forward man in the protestant religion at that time, espied certain false allegations in his master's book, whilst it was under the print in London, whereof advertising him by letters, (for that he supposed it might be by oversight) the other commanded notwithstanding the print to go forward, and passed it over as it was. Which this man seeing, that had a conscience, and sought the truth indeed, resolved to take another way of finding it out: And having found it in the cath. church, where only it was to be found, he resolved also to follow it, and so he did, and went voluntarily into banishment for the same, where yet he liveth to this day in France; &c. As for the third example, which is Will. Rainolds, I shall remember from my before quoted author, when I come to speak of him, and in the mean time proceed to speak of Jewell. In the beginning therefore of the year 1565, he tho' absent, was actually created doctor of div. and the year following, when the queen was entertain'd by the Oxonian muses, he shew'd himself a profound theologian in moderating all divinity disputes in St. Mary's church. The learned Coun-
Ehorratio ad Oratiis. See in his life written by Laurence Humphrey, printed 1575, p. 35. [Bodl. 4to. M. 25. Th.]

Exhortatio in Coll. Corp. Ch. sive concio in fundatoria Posti Commemorationem. See there again p. 43, 46, &c.

Concio in templo B. Maria Virg. Orat. an. 1550 in 1 Pet. 4. 11, preached for his degree of bch. of div. A copy of which is printed in his life, written by L. H. before mention'd, p. 49. Translated into English by R. V. Lond. 1586, oct.

Oratio in Aula C. C. Chr. spoken to the society, when he was ejected from among them, in 1554.

Epistola ad Seiponem Patantium Venetum de conciis cura Episcopi Anglicani collatione Tridentinum non consentient, an. 1559. This also is printed in an appendix to the second edit. of the translation of the Hist. of the Council of Trent, made by sir Nath. Brent. Lond. 1629, fol.

Letters between him and Dr. Hen. Cole upon occasion of a Sermon that Mr. Jewell preached before the Queen and her Council. Lond. 1560, oct. This letter combat began 18 March 1559, and continued till 18 May 1560.

Sermon at Paul's cross the second Sunday before Easter an. 1560, on 1 Cor. 11. 23. Lond. 1560, oct. In which he gave out a bold challenge against the papists, as I have before told you.

Apologia Ecclesia Anglicana. Lond. 1562, oct. [and 1591. Bodl. J. 14. Th. Seld.] Which book was so much esteemed by the men of Zurich and all protetants, that it was translated almost into all tongues, to the end that it might be generally known. The council of Trent, held at that time, saw and censured it, and appointed a Frenchman and an Italian to answer it, but they hung back, and, would, or rather could, not. It was several times printed in England and beyond the seas, and in Greek at Oxon. 1614, oct. [Translated by John Smith. Bodl. 8vo. J. 66. Th.] This book was, soon after its first publication, translated into English by Anon. 6 with this title. An Apology or answer in defence of the Church of England concerning the state of Religion used in the same. Lond. 1562, qu. But Tho. Harding coming out with a confutation of it, our author published,

A defence of the Apology of the Church of England, containing an answer to a certain book lately set forth by Mr. Harding, and entit. A confutation, &c. in 6 parts. Lond. 1564, 67, fol. Translated into Lat. by Tho. Braddock bch. of div. and fellow of Christ's coll. in Cambr. Printed beyond the seas 1600 fol. Soon after the first publication of the said defence, Harding publishing A detection of certain errors in the said Defence, our author came out with,

An answer to Mr. Harding's Book entit. A Detection of certain errors, &c. Lond. 1568. Afterwards followed, A reply to Mr. Harding's answer: By persuing whereof the discreet and diligent reader may easily see the weak and unstable grounds of the Rom. Religion, in 67 Articles. Lond. 1566, fol. Therein also is an answer to Mr. Harding's preface to his aforesaid answer. This reply of Jewell is translated into Lat. 7 by Will. Whitaker fellow of Trinity coll. in Camb. Genev. 1585, fol. and with it is printed his Apology.


Exposition on the two Epistles of the Apostle St. Paul to the Thessalonicans. Lond. 1594, oct.

A Treatise of the Sacraments, gathered out of his Sermons. Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 29. Th.]

Certain Sermons preached before the Qu. Majesty at Paul's cross and elsewhere. They are in number at least 19, viz. on Josh. 6. 1, 2, 3, 4. It was by the holy Anna Bacon, wife of sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, lord keeper of the great seal of England; and daughter of sir Anthony Cooke. This lady was governess to king Edward the Sixth. Her translation of Jewell's Apology was printed in 4to. 1561, 1562, 1560: when she had finished it she sent it to archbishop Parker to peruse it, as a person to whom the care of the church of England and its doctrine chiefly belonged. She sent it also to the author, bishop Jewell, to be revised in order that she might not, in any point, mistake his meaning. This copy was attended with an epistle to him in Greek, and he answered her in Greek again. Both these provokes read over the translation, and found it so correct that they had no occasion to alter a single word. See Ballard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies, 4to. 1734, p. 190. [172]

[171] In Britain, in Wilts. in Sarisb. ibid.

[172] In Annu. R. Eliz. sub an. 1571, ad fin.

[173] [Mr. Chatton has preserved a curious extract from one of Jewell's letters, which shews the bishop's great anxiety that his work should be correctly printed. 'I beseech your grace to give strait order, that the Latin Apologia be not printed again, in any case, before either your grace or some other have well perused it. I am afraid of printers.' The heire tyranny is terrible.' This is addressed to archbishop Parker, and dated May 3, 1560. Ms. Parker, coll. Corp. Ch. Camb. CXIV., p. 457. See Chatton's Life of Novell, page 126.]

[174] [A copy in French, written in 1563, in the British museum, MS. Reg. 19 D XIII. It was also translated into Welsh by Maurice Kytt, and printed at Oxford in 1671. Bodl. 8vo. W. 72, Th.]
JEWELL.

A paraphrastical exposition of the Epistles and Gospels throughout the whole Year.

COM. ON THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

Jewell's works were published in English, Lond. 1609, folio, (Bodl. G. 4. 7. Th.) and in Latin by Will. Whitaker, Geneva 1585, folio, (Bodl. J. 3. Th.)

Among the Cotton MSS. Caligula, B v. fol. 312, b. are The Bishop of Salisbury his words at his death, and epitaphs. See Catul. p. 62.

The best engraved portraits of Jewell are by Verse (nt. 40, and in Holland's Heroloogia.)

DAVID WHITHEAD, a great light of learning and a most hecumenical professor of divinity of his time, was of the same family with those of Tuderley in Hampshire, and, when at ripe years, was educated in all kind of learning and virtue in this university, but whether in Brasen-nose or All-souls college, as some surmise, I find not. What degrees he took it doth not appear, or whether he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, because in the latter end of Hen. 8, and all the time of K. Ed. 6, the public registers are very imperfect. In the time of Hen. 8 he was chaplain to Ann Bulley, by whose means he had some preference in the church, "and was one of the four persons nominated by archb. Cranmer to the "king to be a bishop in Ireland;" and in the beginning of qu. Mary, he among several zealous protestants went to Frankfort in voluntary exile; where, being in great esteem with the English congregation, he wrote,

Lections and Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles.—In A brief discourse of the Troubles begun at Frankfort in Germany, &c. printed 1575, [Bodl. 4to. P. 8. Th.] you'll find several of his Discourses, and answers to the objections of Dr. Rob. Horne concerning matters of discipline and worship. See there in p. 128, 129, &c. 146, 147, &c. After his return into England, he had a hand in the third edition of the English Liturgy, in 1559, and was chosen one of the disputants against the R. cath. bishops. So that in his discourses shewing himself a deep divine, the qu. thereupon had so great an esteem for him, that she offer'd him the archbishoprick of Canterbury, but he refused it, as about the same time he did the mastership of the hospital called the Savoy in the Strand near to London, affirming that he could live plentifully on the preaching of the gospel without either. So that whether he had any spiritualities of note conform'd on him, is yet doubtful, he being much delighted in travelling to and fro to preach the word of God in those places, where he thought it was wanting. His life was spent in celibacy, as it became a true theologian, and therefore the better esteemed by the queen, who had no great affection for such priests that were married. He was conducted by death to the last station prepared for old age, in fifteen hundred seventy and one, but in what church, or chapel buried, I know not.

1 This on paul. 69, ver. 9, was reprinted by itself, an. 1641, in qu. with an answer of the same author to some frivolous objections against the government of the church.

2 II. Holland in lib. cui tit. est Heroloogia Anglica, &c. edit. in fol. 1620, p. 195.
not. Take therefore this for his epitaph, which was made by one of his acquaintance.

1 Nomine una tua est Album, captat altera pars est:
Quadrant in moris scilicet ista tuos.
Candidus nihil esse potest nun, moribus istis,
Dulce vocant omnes te, lepidurque captum.'

[Fuller, who mentions his 'many books still extant,' records an anecdote characteristic of his native bluntness. 'The queen, who was ever inquiet in saccardos maritatos, said unto him, Whithead, I love thee the better because thou art unmarried. In truth, madam, said he, I love you the worse because you are unmarried.' His conscientious behaviour, and almost unexamined moderation, rendered him much beloved by Elizabeth.

Whithead was preceptor to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, as we learn from Parkhurst's address to that young nobleman:

Da sedulo operam litteris,
Quas pedagogus te docet
Whitchurch, autem bonus
Cultor bonarum, vir pius.

Ludidru, p. 12.

The same writer has the following epigrams on Whithead:

Ad Davidem Whitidum.
Quanr raro scribis, si tace raro loquereris,
Iesee disciplus in bene Pythagore.
Scribit Willobajus podagra te discratirn; Falitur, haud podraga est: ergo quid? est chiragra.
Nam, podagra pedem vexat, digito sae; chiragra.
Ire potes bene, scribere sed mimine.
Quod scribam nihil est, (inquis) hoc queso vel unam
Scribas, quod scribas seicet esse nihil.
Ludidru, p. 114.]

THOMAS KEY or CAY, whose name, and bearers of the same arms, tho' they have continued for several generations at Woodsoure or Wodorsome and elsewhere in Yorkshire; yet I cannot say that this our author was born there, because the statutes of All Souls coll. (of which he was a fellow) oblige the society to choose their members from the province of Canterbury. His relations therefore having in his time (and perhaps before) lived in Lincolnshire, I shall appoint that county for his native place, but the house of learning in Oxon, of which he was originally a student, I cannot assign, unless University coll. Howsoever it is, sure I am, that he was in 1525 elected fellow of All Souls coll. being then about 3 years standing in the university, where running through the several classes of logic and philosophy, took the degrees in arts, and made so great a proficiency in his studies, that he became an eminent Latinist, Grecian, poet and orator, excellent also for all kind of worth, and at length antiquitatum nostrantium plane heluus,' as one is pleased to stile him. In the year 1534, he was unanimously chosen sciriphe or registry of the university, being then esteemed most worthy of that place, because he had a command of his tongue and pen: For in his time, and long before, it was commonly the registry's office to speech it before, and write epistles (as the orator doth now) to great personages. But as he was excellent in those matters, so to the contrary in the performance of his registry's place. For whether it was upon a foresight of the utter ruin of the university, which was intended, as he thought, by the reformers, (for he lived in the changeable times of religion) or his being besotted with a certain crime, which he could not avoid till old age cured it, he became so careless in committing the acts of congregation and convolution to writing, that divers articles being publicly put up against him by the masters, he was deprived of that place 6 in 1552, and Will. Standish, M. of A. of Magd. coll. succeeded by virtue of the king's letters, sent to the university in Oct. 1543 for the next reversion of that office. In 1559, he was made prebendary of Stratton in the church of Suram, by virtue of the queen's letters, dated in Dec. the same year; in 1561 he was elected the head or master of Univ. coll. (to which he was afterwards a considerable benefactor) and upon the death of Pet. Vannes, (whom I shall anon mention) which happen'd in the beginning of 1563, he became rector of the rich church of Tredington in the county and dioc. of Worcester; All which he kept to his dying day. He hath written, Assertio antiquitatis Oraculium Academiae, finished on the first of Sept. 1563, as a copy thereof under his own hand in my possession, attesteth. Which book being written within the space of seven days, was by him presented in MS. to qu. Elizab. at her being entertain'd by the university in the said month of Sept. A copy of which book coming into the hands of Joh. Cay doctor of physic of Cambridge, he wrote an answer to it in a book entit. De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae, and were both by him published (contrary to the knowledge of our author Cay of Oxon) under the name of Londiniensis 7. Lond.

2 Probably he was weary of the place, for he had the king's letter in Nov. 1551 to University coll. to be chose their master, though he was not then chosen. See Strype's Ecl. Metam. ii. 554. Watixii.
3 [This book was not presented by him to the queen, at her being at Oxford, but by another hand without his knowledge, as he says himself in his Eromium. MS. p. 6. Baxx.] 8 Dr. Cauns the founder, and master of the college, that bears his name, in the beginning of April (1567) sent his letters to the archbishop, together with his book of the
1568, in oct. [Bodl. Svo. A. 50. Art. Seld.] and there again under the name of Joh. Cauis. 1574 in qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 35. Art.]. Whereupon our author being unwilling to sit down and see himself so unworthily dealt withal, wrote a reply soon after the first edition of his Assertio was printed, bearing this title.

*Examen judicis Clantubrigiensis ejusdem, qui se Londinensem dicit, nuper de origine utriusque Academie latent.*

Before which is written an appendix for himself why he wrote his Assertio, and why the said Reply. But this book being never printed, there only went about from hand to hand some MS. copies of it; one of them Mr. Tho. Allen of Gloucester-hall, and another Mr. Miles Windsore of Corp. Ch. coll. had in their respective Antiquities of Cambridge. Which work his grace chiefly put him upon writing. The occasion whereof was a supposed reflection upon that university. For Thomas Cauis, a learned antiquarian of Oxford, and register of that university, had, in seven days, made and with a small treatise, intituled, *Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academie,* and presented it to the queen in September last, when she was at Oxford, wherein the honour and antiquity of the other university received some abatement. This MS. as it seems by the secretary's means, a Cambridge man, coming into the hands of the archbishop, a Cambridge man also, was transcribed and communicated by him unto another Cauis, and a learned antiquarian of Cambridge; the archbishop exhorting him to consider well the book, and to vindicate his university; and contributing to him not a little herein. The work being done, the author sent the first draught of it to his grace to have his review and accurate judgment. And according to that he intended, with his correction, and what he pleased to add, to print it. And as he desired his grace's judgment, so he let him know, that he should be glad he would procure him Dr. Haddens and secretary Ceyly's, whom he described to be 'men of wit and skill, and close also.' For it was his earnest desire that the copy might be kept greatly concealed and not shewn to any; no, not to his servant Joscyly; who he feared would shew it to every body, and give copies, ante maturitatem, and little good in itself. And he was the more inclined to print it, being mindful of what the archbishop had once said; how troublesome the writing out of copies were, and what deprivations commonly crept into writing. But he committed it wholly to the archbishop. Yet if he approved the printing of it, he intended to view it over many times, because many things were roughly left, for want of leisure, and out of haste to satisfy his grace. Some things there were, which the archbishop thought fit to have left out. What he would have added, or altered, Cauis prayed him to note according to the number of the page. All this makes appear, how from the first to the last, the archbishop's influence and assistance ran through this curious work. And so well did the archbishop approve of this book, that the next year (viz. 1569) it came forth in print. Strype, *Life of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury,* Lond. 1711, page 257. Dr. John Cauis' Letter to Parker, sent with the book, is printed in the appendix to the same work. No. 25.

*There is a MS. copy of this *Examen* in the library of Trinity coll. in Camb. which MS. was given to the said college by Dr. Tho. Nevile, dean of Canterbury, and master of the said college. BARKER.*

*This controversy was printed entirely by the industrious Heare in two volumes Svo. Oxon. 1730. *Theane Cate (coll. leg.) Antiquitatis Oxoniiensis, contra Joannem Cauin, Cantabrigiensis. In luco ex autographia editis Tho. Hearnius.*

*tive libraries*. From one of which copies, I remember formerly I took some notes, being then in other hands, but where either of those copies are now, in truth I cannot tell. Our author Tho. Key translated from Lat. into English, *Erasmus his Paraphrase on St. Mark,* being that part of the New Test. which he was desired to translate by qu. Katherine Parre. Also from English into Lat. *The Sermons of Dr. Joh. Longland, bishop of Lincoln;* from Greek into Lat. *Aristote's Book De mirabilibus mundi*, dedicated to the archbishop of Canterbury; *Europides his Tragedies,* and the *Third oration of Isocrates, called Nicoles;* with other things which I have not yet seen. At length arriving to the age of man, he concluded his last day in his lodgings in Univers. coll. about the middle of the month of May in fifteen hundred seventy and two, and was buried on the 20th of the same month under the north wall of the alley or isle, joyning on the north side of the body of the church of St. Peter in the East, near to, and within, the East gate of the city of Oxon. Over his grave tho' there was never an epitaph to celebrate his memory, yet certain noted poets of his time have done it in their respective works, by encomiums and epigrams, to which I refer the curious reader, as they are cited in the margin. As for Pet. Vannes, whom I have before-mention'd [col. 21, 65], he was the son of Stephi. de Vannes, of the city of Luca in Italy, was brought into England by Andrew Ammonius his mother's brother, and made secretary of the Lat. tongue to K. Hen. 8, who sent him to Rome with Stephi. Gardiner and others, to solitle the pope for a divorce from qu. Katharine. In the year 1557, March 5, he was made prebendary of South Granthan in the church of Sarum, upon the resignation of one Will. Burbanke, and in 1559, Dec. 4, pref. of Bedwyn in the same church, on the resignation of Thom. Winter. In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Worcester in the place of Dr. Will. Cleybroke deceased; and the same year, Feb. 25, was admitted preb. of Boul in the church of York. In Feb. 1559, he, by virtue of the king's letters, became dean of Salisbury, but whether in the place of Reymund Padre who obtained that deanship in January 1525, I cannot tell, nor do I know yet to the contrary, but that he was 1572.

1 [By the assistance whereof in 1608, Mr. Brian Twyne published his curious book, entitled Antiquitatis Academie Oxoniensis Apologia. See these *Atenea* under the year 1644. *WATTS.*]

*Strype says he translated this piece at the request of Dr. Owen, the king's physician. *EccL Mem., ii. 29. It was ordered to be set up in all churches, for the better instruction of priests in the sense and knowledge of the scriptures. *Memoriae de Cranmer, p. 148.*]

deprived of that dignity in the beginning of the reign of K. Edw. 6, because that one Tho. Cole is said to be dean of Salisbury in that king’s time. Howsoever it is, sure I am that Vannes was dean in the time of qu. Mary, and beginning of qu. Elizabeth, and that several years before, viz. in 1543, March 12, he was made preb. of Shipton (Shepton Underwood) in the said ch. of Sarum, on the death of Dr. Joh. London, that in 1545 he occurs one of the canons of the coll. of K. Hen. 8, at Oxon, and soon after rector of Tredington in the dioc. of Worcester. “He was sent ambassador to Venice by K. Ed. 6, 1549.” On the sixth day of May 1563, he resigned his deanery of Salisbury, and in few days after died either in London or Westminster, leaving then all his wealth to his heir called Benedict Hudson alias Vannes. Thia Peter Vannes being well known to Joh. Leland, he is therefore by him numbered among the famous men living in the reign of K. Hen. 8. He was also much in favour with cardinal Wolsey, to whom he wrote divers letters while he continued in Rome, an. 1528, giving him an account of the affairs of that place, and how matters went relating to the divorce between K. Hen. 8 and qu. Katharine.

JOHN CLEMENT had his original education in this university, but in what house, it appears no more, than the place where he was born, which is altogether, as yet, unknown to me. Afterwards being acquainted with sir Tho. More for the pregnant parts that were visible in him, was by him appointed to be tutor to his children, and afterwards to Margaret his daughter. About the year 1519 he settled in Corp. Ch. coll. being about that time constituted by card. Wolsey his

[175] 5 In A brief discourse of the troubles begun at Frankfort, &c. printed 1575, qu.

6 In Encyclo. &c. at supra, p. 67.


dall.]

When King’s college in Oxford was converted into a cathedral, the pension of 23 lib. 13s. 4d. was reserved to Peter Vayne, which appears stopt in the year 1555, because at that time promoted. He was likewise prebendary in the collegiate church of Beverley, and at the dissolution had an annual pension of 10 l. 17s. 8d.


Anne 1550, 4 May; a warrant to the treasurer to pay to Mr. Peter Vannes now appointed ambassador for Venice the rate of 40s. per diem for his diet, from the first ditto, and so on. Regist. of Acts of Council, K. Ed. VI. KERSLEY.

[Dr. Clement and his wife were brought up in his (sir Tho. More’s) house. The said Clement was taken by sir Tho. More from St. Paul’s school in London; and hath proved a very excellent physician, and is singularly seen in the Greek tongue. &c. Life of sir Tho. More by R. H. L. D. MS. BAKER.]


rhetoric reader in the university, and afterwards that of Greek; both which he performed with great applause to the benefit of the academians. “He was one of the physicians who were sent by K. Hen. 8 to card. Wolsey, when he lay languishing at Ashler 1523. (Stowe).” In the reign of K. Ed. 6 he being then one of the coll. of physicians at London, he left his native country for religion’s sake, and then, if I mistake not, he took the degree of doctor of physick beyond the seas. Afterwards, returning in the time of qu. Mary, he practised his faculty with good success in Essex near London, but when qu. Elizabeth came to the crown, and a reformation of religion followed, he left England once more, and spent the remainder of his days beyond the seas. He hath written,

Epigrarnatwn & aliorum carminum, lib. 1. And did translate from Gr. into Lat. (1) The Epistlps of Greg. Nazian. (2) The Homilies of Niphonios, Calixtus of the Greek Saints. (3) The Epistles of Pope Celestin the first, to Cyrill Bishop of Alexandria; besides other matters which I have not yet seen. He died at Mechlin in Brabant (the place wherein he had lived several years, and had practised his faculty) on the first day of July in fifteen hundred seventy and two, and was buried near to the tabernacle in St. Rumbold’s church there, and close to the grave of his sometimes beloved wife Margaret, who died 6 July 1570, I mean that Margaret, on whose marriage with Jo. Clement, the antiquarian poet hath bestowed a song.

THOMAS HARDYNG was born at Becanton in Devonshire, educated partly in the town school at Barnstaple, but chiefly in Wyckham’s school near Winchester, became true and perpetual fellow of New coll. (after he had serv’d two years of probation) an. 1536, took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed in 1545, at which time being esmeened a knowing person in the tongues, he was by the favour of K. Hen. 8 made Hebrew professor of the university, and shortly after became chaplain to Hen. Grey marquess of Dorchester, afterwards duke of Suffolk. In the reign of Edw. 6 he was a protestant, and seemed forward for a reformation, and but after

1 Jo. Pits, De illustr. Angl. Script. at. 16, nu. 1018.

2 [He left a son (Thomas) and four daughters, two of which were nuns at Lovain. BAKER.]

3 Joh. Leland ut sup. in Encom. Troph. Epithalamii, &c. p. 38. [Musae purpuriae novem victrice

Sertis, insar Heliceone cur relictus

Huc tentant, lepides modus canentes;
Curi junctus manibus levis chororum

Tum prater solutum colant, venusta.

Die queso soror mihi Thalia;]

4 [In June 1552 Hardyng had the king’s letters directing that he might be chosen warden of his college. Styype, Ecc. Memor. ii. 330.]

his death and before that prince's death, he anticipated Mary's return, tarred the people much to premature first pare for persecution, and never edit. to depart from the gospel; but after qu. Mary's settlement in the throne he wheeled about, became prebendary of Winchester, proceeded in divinity, and on 17 July, 1553, was made treasurer of the church of Salisbury, in the place of Rich. Arche. After qu. Elizabeth had for some time swayed the sceptre, he was deprived of his treasurership, and Tho. Lancaster (the same person, I think, who had been deprived of the bishoprick of Kildare in the reign of queen Mary for being married) was put into it in the beginning of Jan. 1556. So that our author Hardying relinquishing his other spiritualities, (all matters being then involved in controversies) he upon pretence of some danger that was likely to ensue, went beyond the seas to Brabant, where settling at Lovain, he became the target of popery, and a zealous assenter of his religion in writing the books following.

An Answer to Mr. Jewell's challenge. Lov. 1564, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 43. Th.] Whereupon Jewell came out with a reply.

Rejoynder to Mr. Jewell's reply: By perusing thereof the discreet and diligent reader may easily see the answer to his insolent challenge justified, and his objections against the Mass, &c. Antwerp 1566, in a thick qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 43. Th.]

Another Rejoynder to Mr. Jewell's reply against the sacrifice of the Mass. Lov. 1567, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 44. Th.]

Constitution of a Book called An Apology of the Church of England, Ant. 1563, 65, qu. [Bodl. 4to. II. 42. Th.] Which Apology being written by Mr. Jewell, he came out with his Defence, as I have before told you.

A detection of sundry foul errors, lies, slanders, &c. uttered and practised by Mr. Jewell in a Book by him set forth entitled A Defence of the Apology, &c. Lovain 1568, qu. [Bodl. 4to. H. 14. Th.]

Answer touching certain untruths which Mr. Joh. Jewell charged him with, in his late Sermon at Paul's cross, 8 July 1563. Antw. 26 July 1563 in qu. and oct. with other things I have not yet seen. Most of the afore-mentioned books were by his countryman Will. Rainolds turned into Latin, but money being wanting, their publication was therefore hindered. This learned Dr. Hardying did at Lovain in the sixtieth year of his age, or thereabouts; in fifteen hundred seventy and two years, whereupon his body was buried in the church of St. Gertrude there, on the 16th day of Septemb. the same year. Soon after was a monument with a large inscription thereon, set over his grave; a copy of which I have seen, as also a great encomium of him by one who well knew him, which, for brevity sake, I shall now omit.

JOHN HALES, or HAYLES, a younger son of Tho. Hales of Hales-place in Helden in Kent, was born in that county, and commonly called club-foot Hales, because in his younger days he had got that deformity by a wound from his own dagger at the bottom of his foot. This person being very much addicted to letters from his childhood, was sent to this university for a time, but to what coll. unless to that of Brescan-nose (wherein several of his surnames and time studied) I know not. Yet so it was that he having a happy memory, accompanied with incredible industry, became admirably well skill'd in the Lat. Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and at length in the municipal laws, and in antiquities; which made him admired by all ingenious men of his time. In the reign of K. Hen. 8 he was clerk of the hamper for several years, obtained a fair estate in Warwickshire and elsewhere upon the dissolution of monasteries and chanctries, founded a free-school at Coventry, and for the use of the youth to be taught there, did write,

Persuasions ad Grammaticam, partly in Eng. and partly in Latin. He wrote also, High way to Nobility. Lond. in qu. And about that time translated into English, Precepts for the preservation of good health. Lond. 1543. oct. written by Plutarch. When qu. Mary came to the crown he fled beyond sea as a voluntary exile, and settling at Frankfort in Germany we find him a zealous man for the uniting of the exiles there in peace. See more in a book entitl. A brief discourse of the troubles at Frankfort in Germany, printed 1575, in qu. p. 44, 45, &c. 92, &c. When qu. Elizabeth succeeded he returned, and the first thing that he made him then to be noted was,

An Oration to Qu. Elizabeth at her first entrance to her Reign, an. 1553. It was not spoken, but

1 In Jo. Furs, ut sup. art. 16, ann. 1510.
2 Jo. Leland in Exeuv, ut sup. p. 73. vide etiam in Cgg. Cont. script, per eund. Lelandum.
3 It is not strange, that Mr. Wood could not discover Hales's college, since he was of no college or university. See Ascham, Epist. 8. Johanni Sturmo.—Quo ejus laus co major excitat. quod non ex quieris academiarum fontibus, sed inter medios Anglicos turbulentes fluctus, penitam Latinam linguam pervertit, Graecam meliorem, Italica absumt, Gallicae aliquam, et vestra etiam Germ, nonnullam exaulierit. Baker.
4 In 1548 Hales was appointed a commissary to enter into enclosures, letting houses fall to decay and the unlawful converting of arable ground into pastures, for the counties of Oxon, Berks, Warwick, Leicester, Bedford, Bucks and Northampton. On this occasion he made an excellent Charge, which is printed at length in Streps's Ecclesiastical Memorials, ii. Append. Q.
5 [MS. Harl. 419, fol. 143.]
delivered in writing to her by a certain noble man. The beginning of it is, 'Albeit there be innumerable gifts,' &c.

He also wrote a little book in favour of the house of Suffolk, especially of the children of Edw. Seymour, earl of Hertford, eldest son of Edward duke of Somerset, who was married to the lady Kath. Grey, dau. of Hen. duke of Suff. (of near alliance in blood to the queen) in his house in Channel-row within the city of Westminster, in Oct. 1590. The effect of which, was to derive the title of the crown of England, in case qu. Eliz. should die without issue, to the house of Suffolk. This marriage, notwithstanding the archbp. of Cant. did by his sentence pronounce unlawful, yet our author Hales, who was esteemed a man very oratorious, tho' otherwise very learned, did maintain in the said book that their sole consent did legitimate their conjunction. Which pamphlet flying abroad, came straightway to the court: whereupon the queen and the nobles being highly offended, the author was quickly discovered, and forthwith imprison'd in the Tower of London. Soon after Nich. Bacon then lord-keeper was presumed to have had a finger in it, for which he had like to have lost his office, if sir. Ant. Browne, who had been L. ch. justice of the common-pleas in qu. Mary's time, would have accepted of it; which her majesty offer'd to him, and the earl of Leicester earnestly exhorted him to take it; but he refused it, for that he was of a different religion from the state; and so sir the Bacon remained in his place, at the great instance of sir Will. Cecil, (afterwards L. treasurer) who, tho' he was to be privy to the said book, yet was the matter so wisely laid upon Hales and Bacon, that sir Will. was kept free, thereby to have the more authority and grace to procure the others pardon, as he did. Soon after Joh. Lesley bishop of Ross, a great creature of Mary queen of Scots, did answer that book, for which he got the good will of many, tho' of others, not. As for our author Hales, he gave way to fate on the fifth of the calends of January in fifteen hundred seventy and two; whereupon his body was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Peter's poor in London. He died without issue, so that his estate which chiefly lay in Warwickshire, of which his principal house in Coventry, call'd Hales' place, otherwise the White Fryers, was part, went to John, son of his brother Christopher Hales, (sometimes also an exile at Frankfort) whose posterity doth remain there to this day.

ELIZE HEYWOOD sometimes written ELIS HEYWOOD, son of Joh. Heywood the famous epigrammatist, was born in London, and by the indulgence of his father was carefully educated in juvenile learning in that city, and in academical at Oxon. In 1547 he was elected probationer-fellow of All Souls coll, where spending some time in logicals and philosophicals, he applied his genius to the study of the laws, in which faculty he took one degree, an. 1552, being the sixth year of K. Ed. 6. Afterwards he travelled into France and Italy, continued for some time at Florence, being patroniz'd by card. Pole; and became such an exact master of the Italian tongue, that he wrote a book in that language, entitled, "I Moro," lib. 2. Florence, 1556, in octavo. This book, which is dedicated to the said cardinal, contains a discourse, fancied to be in the house of sir Tho. More sometimes L. chan. of England, and in consultation with him. Besides this book, he wrote, as 'tis said, other things in Italian, or in Lat. or in his mother tongue, which being printed beyond the sea, we seldom or never see them in these parts. About that time our author receiving instructions concerning matters of faith from an English man called Hall, he went into the Low-Countries, and at Antwerp performed the office of preacher, and prefectship of the spirit. Thence he went to Lovain, where he died in the twelfth year, after his ingress into the society of Jesus; which was about fifteen hundred seventy and two. He had a younger brother named Jasper, bred also in Oxford, who leaving the nation for religion sake, entred himself into the said society, as I shall tell you under the year 1597.

JOHN SADLER of Oundell in Northamp. shire, educated for a time at Oxon, in grammar and logic, and afterwards return'd to his habituation at Oundell, gave himself up to a retir'd repose, and translated from Lat. into English at the request of sir Edm. Brudenel knight, an encourager of his muse, Of the Tests of War, in 4 books. Lond. 1571-75, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. U. 17. Jur.] written originally by Flavius Vegetius. This piece briefly contains a plain form and perfect knowledge, of martial policy, feats of chivalry, and whatsoever appertaines to war.

Bulleyn, and John Higgins. To these the translator answered in the following:

Cuius haud aedem nisi Brudenelli,
Militis clari atque equitis Britannia?
Cuique, si quid sit, merito putetur
Majes honore?
Quicquid hujus sit studii, laboris,
Hujus hostatui patriae tributum,
Una causa, et fons fuit iste princus,
Solas et author.
Si tamen verum volumus fateri,
Nemo praeterquam Deus ipse solus
Dignus est, sic eui tribuenda laus sit,
Omnis honorque.

These lines Sadler translated in a style that does not reflect much credit on his metrical abilities; but as they are, perhaps, all that remain of his versification, they are now given in their English dress.

To whom are all these prayers due, and more then
But to syr Edmonde Brudenell that worthy English knight?
Whatever be the case by this worke redoundes
Or this lande,
At his request the same was done and taken first
In his hande;
But if the truth we will confess, no man but God
In throne
Is meete, to whom al laude and praise ought to be
given, alone."

NICHOLAS GRIMALD, or GRIMOALD, received his first being in this world in Huntingtonshire, and his first academical education in Christ's coll. in Cambridge; where taking the degree of bach. of arts, went to Oxon, and was incorporated there in the said degree in Apr. 1542. In the next month he was chosen probationer-fellow of Merton coll. he being then in the 23rd year of his age. In 1544 he proceeded in arts, and 1547, when the coll. of king Hen. 8 was to be settled and replenished with students, he was put in there as a senior, or theologian, (accounted then only honorary) and the rather for this reason, because he about that time did read a public lecture to the academians in the large refectionary of that place. All that I have seen of his writings are these,

Archipropheta, Tregadinia, jam recens in lucem edita. London. 1548, in oct.


In P. V. Maronis quatuor libros Georgicorum in oratione soluta paraphrasiae elegiastissima, Oxonia

in Aede Christi, 2 Ed. 6 confecta. London. 1591, oct. [Bodle. Crynes. 848.]

Fame, com.

Troilus Chauceri, com. With several such like things, which you may see in 3 Beleus, who also tells us elsewhere that he wrote in English a book entit. Fox popoli; or, The Peoples complaint, &c. [London. 1549, oct. which is against rectors, vicars, archdeacons, dean's, &c. for living remote from their flocks, and for not performing the duty belonging to their respective offices. He hath also divers Lat. and English copies of verses, occasionally printed before, and in commendation of, other mens works; and has also translated from Lat. into English, Cicero's three Books of duties to Marcus his Son. London. 1553, 1556.] 1558, [1574, Bodle. 8vo. C. 16. Art. BS. and 1596, Bodle. 8vo. J. 99. Line.] with other things from Greek.

"Mr. Strype in his Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, lib. 3, cap. ii, p. 343, hath these following memoirs concerning one Grimbold, who seems to be the same person with this Nicholas Grimald, viz. Nicholas Rydeley, while he was a prisoner at London, and afterwards at Oxford, was diligent to set others on work for the exposing of the Popish religion. He desired one Grimbold to translate Laurentius Valla his book, which he made and wrote against the fable of Constantine's donation, and glorious exaltation of the sec of Rome; and having done that, he would have him to translate Late Æneas Sylvius De Gestis Basiliensis Concilii, &c. He directed also Austin Beramore, Latimer's servant, to recommend those works to Grimbold, who had been chaplain to the said Latimer, and a man (as Rydeley gives him the character) of much eloquence both in English and Latin; but he complied and subscribed (that is) to the times of queen Mary, &c.

"Ibidem. 'Grimbold denied all the things that Rydeley wrote in prison. Shipside broght ther-in-law to Nicholas Rydeley gave them to him, but were all seiz'd upon, and came into"

[In what see seems doubtful, since Herbert mentions it as in 4to. The following lines in Gough's 'Epitaph of minister Thomas Phayre' in his Elogia, Epiaphes and Sonnetes, London. 1563, 8vo. notices Grimald's translation of Virgil in verse:

1 The noble H. Hawarde once, that rought eternall fame,
With mighty style dyd bryng a pec
Of Virgil's worke in frame;
And Grimauld gave the lyke attempt,
And Douglas was the ball, Whose famous wyte in Scottish ryme had made an end of all, &c."

[In cent. 6, no. 29."

In lib. suo MS. De Scribtoribus Anglorum, inter cod. MS. Selden. [supra, No. 64] in bibl. Bod. p. 135, b."

1 Up. Rydeley in his epistles makes frequent mention of M. Grimboli, particularly in his letter to Cranmer and Latimer in different prisons at Oxford; 'There is a yong man called M. Grimbolshe which was my chaplain, a
Grimald has the credit of being the second writer of English blank verse. Of the first, lord Surrey, we have already given very ample specimens, and the following lines by his imitator afford a very favourable instance of the progress made in this new path of versification.

The death of Zoroas, an Egyptian astronomer, &c. (From Songs and Sonnettes, ed. 1557.)

Now clattering arms, now raving broys of war
Gan passe the noyes of tarantants chang;
Shrowded with shafts the heauen, with crowl of darts
courred the eyre : against full-fatted bulls
As forced kindled in the lions keen,
Whose greedy guts the gnawing hoonger pricks,
So Macedons against the Persians fare.
Now corpeses hide the purpured soyl with blood:
Large slaugther on eech side, but Perses more.
Moyst feelds beledled their herts, and nooombres hate
Fainted while theye gave bace, and fall to flight.
The lightning Macedon by swords, by gleaus,
By bands and troops fof solemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Doric, but him his nearest kyne
Oxate, preserues with horse-men on a plum.
Before his ear, that none the charge could give.
Here grunts, here groines, eche where strong youth
is spent.

Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Perses soweth all kindes of cruell death:
With throte yeatt hee roores, hee lyeth along,
His entrails with a launce through girded quite,
Him down the club, him beats lastryking bowe,
And him hee slayng, and him the shaimond sword.
He dieth, hee is all deed, hee pantes, hee rests.
Right ouer stood, in snowwhite armour brawe,
The Memphite Zorons, a conning clerk,
To whom the heauen lay open as his book,
And in celestall bodyes hee could tell
The moonnyng, meetyng, light, aspect, eclipys
And influence, and constellation all.
What eatherly chuneses wold betide, what yere
Of plenty sterte, what signe forewarned death.
How winter gendrith snow, what temperate

preacher, and a man of much eloquence both in the Eng.

lish and also in the Latin. To this man, being desirous of all things "*I had written synce the beygynynge of mine
imprisonment, my brother (as is said) hath sent copys," &e.
In another letter to master Bradford, — which as it is said
that M. Grymboldt was adjudged to be hanged drawn and
quarted, of whom we hope now that he is at liberty."

Letters of the Martyrs, 410. 1564, fol. 56, 70. Ken.

Grimald prefixed four copies of verses to Turner's Preservation or triacle against the payson of Ictolagius, 1531. (Jodl. &c. T. 29. Th. Selld.) The

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first in Latin addressed to Hugh Latimer, the second in the same language to Turner, and the last to the reader in English, beginning

Lye as in tyme of Goddes reuengyng wrath,
When fyry Mars when Saturn colde and drye
Wyth soone in scorpion conspyrde hate,
And from the south vnloose a breath do flye,
&C.

It is asserted by Mr. Steevens that he died about the year 1563."

LEWIS EVANS was a Monmouthshire man born, as it seems, and mostly educated in Oxon: Afterwards being a forward and zealous man for the R. cath. religion at London (where he had got some employment) was brought into trouble by Dr. Grindal bishop of that place. So that being forced to fly, he went beyond the sea, and settled for a time at Antwerp; where to shew his zeal for the cause, he translated a book from Lat. into English, entitled: Certain tables set forth by Will. Bishop of Ruymin in Gelderland, wherein is detected and made manifest the dotted dangerous doctrine, and heinous heresy of the rash rambliement of the Heretics. This book was by Lew. Evans, entit.

The betraying of the bestliness of the Heretics, &c. Ant. 1565, in tw. Afterwards the said Evans being reconcil'd to the ch. of England by some of his friends; did, to shew his zeal for the love he had to it, write and publish a book as full of ill language against the Roman catholics, as the other was full of good for them, entit.

The Castle of Christianity, detecting the long erring estate, as well of the Rom. Church, as of the Bishop of Rome, Lond. 1568, oct. Which being dedicated to Queen Elizab. he saith in his epistle to her, that "he himself had once drank of the puddle of ignorance, of the mud of idolatry, of the pond of superstition," &c. Whereupon great distaste being taken by the R. catholics, the common report flew abroad by their endeavours, that he was gone over again to the church of Rome, in which being settled, he died in great ease and content. These reports being often told to Evans while he was in Oxon, by the learnedest there, he soon after publish'd a book entit.

The hauful hypocrisy and rebellion of Romish Prelates, Lond. 1570, in tw. to which he added these two treatises following:

A view of certeau Rebellions and their ends.

Four Paradoxes. First, a Bishop and a Minister is all one. (S) A Bishop, &c. Afterwards, if I mistake not, our author Evans was a schoolmaster, and was the same person, I think, that revised and increased with phrases and necessary additions, A short Dictionary for young beginners, compiled at first by John Withals, and by him published at Lond. 1566, in qu. but when the

additions of Evans came out, I find not. Afterwards the said Dictionary was augmented with more than 600 rithmical verses (whereof many are proverbial) by Abr. Flemming a native of London, printed at Lond. 1594, qu. &c. In my travels and searches I find one Lew. Evans a Flintshire man, to be a student of Ch. Ch. in the time of Ed. 6, and to have taken the degrees in arts, (that of master being compleated 1557) but this person, I presume, is not the author, because the author doth not stile himself in his book bach. or master of arts. Another Lew. Evans, a Brecknockshire man, became fellow of Oriel C. an. 1566, master of arts 1570, and resign'd his fellowship 1577. A third, who was a Monmouthshire man, was matriculated as a member of Gloc. ball. 1574, aged 83. And a fourth also I find to be a minister of God's word, who in the 21st year of his age, or more, was matrice. as a member of the same ball, and as a native of Monmouthshire, an. 1581, and in 1585 took the degree of M. of A. Whether either of these was the author before mention'd, is to me as yet doubtful, or whether the same with Lew. Evans, who, by the favour of Dr. Piers B. of Sherun, became prebend of Warminster, in that church, an. 1583, (which he resign'd in May 1598) I cannot tell: or whether the same with Lew. Evans clerk, parson of Westmein in Hampshire, who died there, about the beginning of 1601, leaving then behind a wife and children, and houses in Winchester.

[A Letter from Lewis Evans to sir Tho. Parry, desiring to borrow money; among the Cotton MSS. Caligula E x. fol. 114.]

JOHN PARKHURST, son of George Parkhurst, was born at Guildford in Surrey, son, when very young, to Oxon, where he was educated in grammar learning in the school joining to Magd. coll. common-gate, under the famous Mr. Tho. Robertson, was elected probationer-fellow of Merton coll. in 1529, and three years after proceeding in arts, entred into holy orders, the better for poetry and oratory, than divinity. At length he became rector of the rich church of Cleve (called by some Bishop's Cleve) in Gloucestershire, where he did a great deal of good by

9 [Lewis Evans clark, curate of Cassington, co. Oxon. 1580. TANNER.] 1 Georghi Parkhurtstii petris cui epistaphium. Parkhurstus parva parva hactae Georgii urna, Samsina cui tristes discurre Fac. Non tamen hic totus cubat, ut pars maxima terras Liquit, sed partius suae ubique domus.] 2 Vide in Epigrum. Jo. Parkhurst, p. 28. 3 [He was tutor in Mert. coll. to John Juel, and after some discontinuance, returning to Oxford, he heard his pupil read his humanity lectures in C. C. C. to which house Juel was then removed. Hereupon he made this distich: Olim disciplus mihi, chare Jueli, fiuit, Nunc ero disciplus, te remans, tuus. KENNET.] 4 [He held Cleve in commendam for three years, being presented to it by Tho. lord Seymor, 1543. BAKER.]
his hospitality and charity. After the death of K. Ed. 6, he left all for religion sake, and went into voluntary exile to Zurich, where remaining till the death of qu. Mary, not without great dangers and afflictions, returned when qu. Eliz. succeeded, and was by her made bishop of Norwich: To which see being elected 13 Apr. was consecrated on the first of Sept. and installed by John Salisbury dean of that church, 27th of the same month, an. 1560, and about six years after was made D. of D. He hath written and published,

Epigrammata in mortem duorum fratrum Suffolcienium, Carolii & Henrici Brandoni. Lond. 1532, qu. They were the sons of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. At length, the bishop yielded up his last breath in fifteen hundred seventy and four, and was buried in the body or middle isle of the cath. ch. at Norwich. Over his grave was soon after a fair monument of marble raised between two pillars on the S. side of the said Middle isle; on which mon. was his proportion engraved on brass, with a gown and square cap on, holding his hands together in a praying posture, with this inscription engraved on brass also, but taken away

1574-5. 2

[See a very valuable instance of Parkhurst's zeal and attention in Strype's Life of Parker, p. 462.]

2 Some of these juvenile productions were translated by Timothy Kendall, and inserted among his Flowers of Ephes., 1577. The following will give a favourable specimen of the original author and his imitator.

In quason crinita forma puella, nive lusttante.
Cum nive pudor, pura nive candidiores,
Disceat quid, mix candida signaturn.
Nix perit in veslris marinis, penniisque liquescit;
Tempore se parvo splendida forma perit.
Of certaine faire maydes playing with snowe.
You virgins faire when the snowe
Wherewith you sport and play.
The snowe is white, and you are bright,
Now marke what I shall say:
The snowe between your fingers fades
Gloistering, and melteth out of sight
So glistring gleames of beaute's blaze
In time shall some decay. Sign. N. 1.]

In the civil war. Johannes Parkhurstus Theologian professor, Gylfordie natus, Oxonie educatus, temporibus Mariæ regni pro nitidù conscientia 1

Tigurino vivit exil voluntarii. Postea præsul factus, sanctissimae hæc rectæ ecclesiæ 16 annos, & mortuus est secundo die Februarii, an. 1574, atatis sua 63. Another inscription which is on one of the said pillars runs thus, 'Viro bono, docto ac pio Johanni Parkurasto episcopo vigilantissimo, Georgius Gardneri posuit hoc.' Which George Gardner, who was D. of D. was instanxious deane of Norwich, 24 Dec. 1573, in the place of John Salisbury deceased. Ralph Gualter, father and son, both of Zurich, and entirely beloved of this our author Parkhurst, have written 2 epistles on his death; which, if they could be procured, (being very scarce) might satisfy a curious reader concerning some actions of him the said Parkhurst.

Parkhurst addressed Henry the eighth and queen Catharine in some complimentary lines when they were about to visit Oxford in 1543, and shortly after was appointed to some situation in the queen's household.

Several original letters from him will be found in the British museum. MSS. Donat. 4274 and 4277. Ayscough's Catal. p. 789, 804, and MS. Harl. 416, fol. 175.

LEONARD DIGGES second son of James Digges 4 of Digges-Court in the parish of Berham in Kent, by Philippa his second wife, daughter of John Engham of Chatham in the said county, was born in the province of Kent, particularly, as it seems, at Digges-Court, educated for a time in this university, (but in what house, unless in Univ. coll. I know not) where laying a foundation of greater learning, departed without a

1 Tuenda conscientia. Kenet.
3 He was said Dr. Gardner was buried on the S. side of the south isle of the cath. ch. of Norwich; over whose grave was this inscription put in an arch of the wall. 4 Georgius Gardneri Barvici natus, Cantabrigiae educatus, primo minor canonici, 2° Prebendarior, 3° Archidiacone Nortwici, & denum 29 Nov. an. 1574 factus est cancellarius D. Regii & Decimus hujus ecclesie, in quo loco per 16 annos recte. He died in winter time, 1589.


Articuli contra Georgium Gardneri doctorum S. T. B. in visitatione metropolitana dive Norwii object, nemo Januario, 1569. Reg. Parker, fol. 338. Tibi objiciens, that for the most part of the sixteen years past thou hast been a man very unquiet, troublesome, disagreeable, setting desire betwixt man and man, an evil speaker, &c. Iam tibi objiciens, that in the late tyne of qu. Mary thou want an earnest busy prosecutor and devisor of the then visitors and others; of such as were taken to favour the gospel as well in Queen's coll. Cambridge, as elsewhere in the university, &c. Kenet.

2 Edit. Tiguri, 1576, in qu. 3 Luders, p. 10. 4 Various papers written by, or relating to, James Digges, among the Cotton MSS. Galba D i. 200. ii. 84, 124, 153, 322, iv. 14, 29, v. 220.
degree, and afterwards became a most excellent mathematician, a skilful architect, and a most expert surveyor of land. At length lest it should be thought that he studied only for himself, and not for the benefit of others, he published a book entitled

_Tectonicon_: Briefly shewing the exact measuring, and speedy reckoning of all manner of Lands, Squares, Timber, Stones, Steeples, &c. Lond. 1556, qu. augmented and published again by his son Tho. Digges. Lond. 1590, qu. Printed there again 1647, qu. Our author Leon. Digges wrote also,

_A Geometrical practical Treatise named Pantometria_, in 3 Books. Which being attempted in his younger years, his said son Thomas supplied such parts of it after his death, as were left obscure and imperfect, adjoining thereunto, _A Discourse Geometrical of the fve regular and Planocentric Bodies_, containing sundry theoretical and practical Propositions arising by mutual conference of these solids, Inscription, Circumscription, and Transformation. Lond. 1591, fol. [Bodl. H. 4. 20. Art.]

_Propugnation everlasting, of right good effect: or, choice Rules to judge the Weather by the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c._ Lond. 1555, [Bodl. 4to. Z. 58. Med.] 56, and 64, [Bodl. D. 7. 13. Linc.] qu. corrected and augmented by his said son Thomas, with divers general tables, and many compendious rules. Lond. 1592, qu. What else he wrote, I find not, nor certainly when he died, unless about the year fifteen hundred seventy and four, or when his death was at Eltham in Kent, or at another place. There is some memory of him and his family (in whose veins hereditary learning doth seem to run) on a monument in Chilham church in Kent, not to shew that he was buried there, but to shew the genealogy of his family, set up by his grandson Dudley Digges (of whom I shall make mention in 1638) which being too long for this place, I shall pass it by at present for brevity sake.

[WW may add, _An arithmetical military treatise named Stratiotica_, copiously teaching the Science of Numbers, &c. Together with the modern military Discipline, Offices, Laws, and Duties in every well-governed Camp and Armie to be observed. Long since attempted by Leonard Digges gent. augmented, digested, and lately finished by Thomas Digges gent. Whereof he hath also adviaded certain Questions of great Ordinance, &c. Lond. 1579, 1590, 4to.]

_RICHARD WILLS_, who in his books writes himself Willius, which is the reason why some call him Willey, was a Western man born, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, and in academic for a time, in his coll. at Oxon; but before he took a degree, or was made fellow, he left the university, and travelled into France, Germany and Italy; where spending some years in several universities, return'd an accomplished gentleman. And being noted for his admirable dexterity, and honourable advances in the Latin empire, as Joh. Brownswerd was at the same time, wrote and published,

_Poematum liber ad Gul. Baronen Burghlewan_.

_De re poetica disputatio_.

_In suorum poemat. Librum Scholia._

With other things, as 'tis probable, but such I have not yet seen. In the year 1574, Ap. 24, he by the name and title of Rich. Wills, master of arts of the university of Mentz in Bavaria, supplicated the ven. congregation of regents that he might be incorporated into the same degree in this university; but the said regents suspecting his opinions, did grant his desire conditionally. (1) That he produce a testimony of his creation under the seal of the university of Mentz. (2) That he render a testimony of his faith before the vice-chancellor and proctors, and (3) That he acknowledge the Queen of his paternal governor, or monarch of all England, &c. Whether he performed these conditions, or was really incorporated, appears not in any of the registers.

[A Richard Wille, perhaps the same here mentioned, published, in 1577, with additions by himself, _Eddin's History of Fruayle in the West and East Indes, and other Countries lying either Way towards the fruitfull and riche Molucces, &c._ Imprinted by Jugge; a book of some rarity, and containing a variety of interesting and valuable information.]

"JOHN KEPER was born, as it seems, in a Somersettshire, became a commoner or bater of a Hart-hall, an. 1564, aged 17 years or thereabouts, took one degree in arts, went afterwards to the city of Wells, lived mostly in the close there, where he improvd himself much in music and poetry; He translated _The whole Psalter into English Metre, which containeth 150 Psalms, &c. printed at London by Joh. Day, living over Alersgate, about 1574, in quarto, [Bodl. 4to. P. 75. Th. and B. 1. 5. Line] and added thereunto, _The Gloria Patri, Te Deum, The Song of the Three Children, Quiet:ly, Fait, Benedictus Magnificat, Nunclimitissi, and Femi Creator, &c. all in metre_. At the end of 1574 (1)"

[As this is a book of uncommon rarity I have given the first verses of the forty-second psalm.

_Euen lyke (in chace) the huntest lynde_ The water breaks (dath glad) desire, Euen thus my soule, that faintie is, To thee (my God) would fayne aspire. My (very) soule dyd thrist to God, To God the fount of lyfe and grace, It sayd euen thus when shall I come To see (at ey) God's lively face? My teares in stede of (foode) and meate Both day and nght (to me) they were, While that all day rebukers sayd, Where is thy God (to thee) so far. When this (O Lord) came soone to hart, I yet (therein) reconfort felt, And trauaile to lead the people forth To go (full glad) where thou hast dwelt]"
"Which are musical notes set in four parts to several psalms. What other things of poetry, music, or other faculties he hath publish'd, I know not, nor any thing more; yet I suppose he had some dignity in the church of Wells."

[It seems that Wood had no other authority for supposing this version of the psalms the production of Keper, than the following note in bishop Barlow's copy now in the Bodleian (Line. B. 1. 5). 'The auctor of this booke is John Keeper, who was brought upp in the close of Wells. Certain it is that Bishop Kennet, in a MS. note to his copy, attributes the translation to archbishop Parker, and, there appears every reason to suppose, with justice. The copy in the Lambeth library was presented by Margaret, the archbishop's wife, to the countess of Shrewsbury.']

But, if Keper was not the translator of the psalms, he is still entitled to a place in these Athenæ as a writer and a minor poet. Three small poetical pieces, as well as an address to the reader, are found in Howell's Arbor of Amities wherein is comprised pleasant Poems and prettie Poesies. 8vo. 1568; of which, perhaps, the only existing copy will be found in the Bodleian, 8vo. H. 44. Art. 8eld. From this I extract the following:

'To the courteous and gentle reader, John Keeper, Esquire, student.

The tender gracie that growes in grove,
That tooke the stock but late,
Pro slander sprains his leaves he shoots,
But small and young of rate;
Which length of time will strengthen strong,
His yeerly fruite to beare,
Whose brachous then buddes in stronger stem,
Least frowarde wight it teare,
So Howelle's hart and hardie hande
Hath plighted his pen to set
And graft this branch, the fruite whereof
Are young and tender yet,' &c.

'J. K. to his friend H.
The ship I saw but late beare loftie saile,
And matcht amid the waies of waters wide,
Whose courage stoute I decerne no storme myghty quale;
When I hir wade, so fast and firmly field:
With tempest tost, is forste now saile to strecke,
And in hir prime, doth honoring harbore secke.'

'K. H. to his friend K.
Though blustering blasts cause ship to harber hast,
To whome the seas with rigours rage thieves wack,
Whose cubles cut and ankers worn and wast,
Is forste strecke saile, in this so great a lack;
When Neptune yet with mightie mase in hande,
Shall stay the surfe of furious founting flood,

[See Hawkins's History of Music, iii. 503.]

This ship repairde, may safely saile to land,
Nought dreading Eolus' breath that was so wood.
So Howell hopes his howl such port shall finde,
When storms be past as wil content his mindie.'

Fol. 33, b. and 34.

J. K. (who may perhaps be John Keper) translated from the Italian of count Hanibal Romei of Ferrara, The Courteurs Academie: comprehending seven several dayes discourses, wherein be discussed, seven noble and important arguments, worthy by all gentlemen to be perused. 1. Of Beauty; 2. Of Humane Love; 3. Of Honour; 4. Of Combatte and single Fight; 5. Of Nobilitie; 6. Of Riches; 7. Of preceptance of Letters or Armtes. 4to. by Simmes, without date.]'

"JOHN JONES a Welshman born, (or at least of Welsh extract, was educated in both the universities, especially in that of Cambridge, where, as I conceive, he was graduated, that is, took one degree in physice, and became eminent for the practice of it, sometimes at Bath, and sometimes in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

'He wrote, 'The Bitches of Bathes Ayde; wonderful and most excellent against very many Sicknesses, &c.


[Herbert, Top. Antig. 1291.]


[If such are worthy of reproche that never cease to toyle For private gayce, their countreymen thereby to hurt or spoyle, Then they deserve great prayse and fame, whose study, watch and payn Do profit them they never knew, whyt dayly wthal, and gayce. And if the greater common good, the greater prayze doth craue, Then they that publike welch procures, deserves the more to hauie. For though whyt many worldly welch is chieflie now preferred, Yet syc, and fame, and yecksome scoore do health much more regard. For who though he haue Creus' welch in sicknesse can be glad, When health is not, though welth be there, what joy can thier be had? Yet both the poor and healthfull wretch offymes recayte, we see, But if that sicknes dwell with welth, then myrth from them doth flee. If this be true, then Jones deserves both double prayze and fame. That tooke such payns for comon helth, this Ayde of Bath to frame.

Ee
"The Benefit of the ancient Bathes of Buck-
stone, which cureth most grievous Sicknesses.

Lond. 1570, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 2. Med.] com-
piled at King's-Mede near Darby. This book,
which is dedi. to George E. of Shrewsbury,
has verses before, in praise of it, written by
Christep, Carliche and Tho. Luptun; the for-
er in Latin, the other in English. These
baths or wells of Buckstone, are in the high
Peake in the county of Darby, ten miles from
Chatsworth.

A brief, excellent, and profitable Discourse of
the naturall beginning of all growing and living
things, heat, generation, effects of the spirits,
government, use and abuse of Physic, preser-
vation, &c. Lond. 1574, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 2.
Med.] This book, which is dedi. to the be-
fore-mention'd Earl of Shrewsbury, hath verses
in commendation of it, written by Adam Squire
of Bailiol coll. and Philip Kinder a physician.
He hath also translated from Latin into English,
Galen's Books of Elements, as they be in ep-
tome, which may very aptly be entitled, The
original of all things natural in the whole World.

Lond. 1574, qu. [He wrote in addition,
1. The Diuall of Ages. Lond. 1566, 8vo.
2. The Arte and Science of preserving Bodic and
Soule in all Health, Wisdome and Catholique Re-
ligion. 4to. Lond. 1570. In this last are some
poetical translations, none however of sufficient
consequence for insertion.]

Richard Tavener, son of Joh. Tav-
ner of Brisley in Norfolk, was born at Brisley, or
else in that county, in the year 1505, descended
from an ancient family of his name living some-
times at North Elham near to Brisley before-
mention'd, educated for a time in logic in Benet
coll. in Cambridge, but before he had consum-
nated a year and an half there, di'd with others of
that university go to Oxon for preference, about
the same time that card, Wolsey did begin his
coll. there. At length being admitted one of
the junior canon's of that coll. he took the degree of
bachelor, of arts in the year 1529, and about that
time obtaining a competent knowledge in philosoph,
the Greek tongue and divinity, left Oxon some
time before the said coll. came into the king's
hands by Wolsey's fall, and forthwith went to an
inn of Chancery near London call'd Staire-inn,
otherwise Strand-inn, (pulled down when Edw.
D. of Somerset built Somerset house in the Strand
or Strand) and thence to the Inner-Temple (for
before his time and some years after, students
not admitted into the inns of court, before they
had read the ground of law in one of the inns of
Chancery) where his humour was to quote the
law in Greek, when he read any thing thereof.
In 1534 he went to the court, and was there taken
into the attendance of Tho. Cromwell, then prin-
cipal secretary to K. Hen. 8, by whose commen-
tation he was afterwards made by the said king
one of the clerks of the signet in ordinary, an.
1537. Which place he kept till the first of Q.
Mary, having been in good report not only with
K. Hen. 8, but also with K. Edw. 6, and most of
all with Edward duke of Somerset lord protector.
In 1552, he, tho' a mere lay-man, obtained by the
name of Rich. Tavener, master of arts (being
master of arts of both the universities) a special
licence subscribed by K. Edw. 6, to preach in any
place of his dominions, and the more for this rea-
son because the scarcity and shakness of preach-
ers was so great, that some of the king's chap-
ions were appointed to ride circuit about the
kingdom to preach to the people, especially
against Popyry. I have been informed by some
notes of him, written by his grandson, that he
preached before the king at court, and in some
public places in the kingdom, wearing a velvet
bonnet or round cap, a damask gown, and a
chain of gold about his neck; in which habit he
was seen, and heard, preaching several times in
St. Mary's church in Oxon, in the beginning of
qu. Eliz. In like manner other lay-gentlemen,
such that had been educated in the universities,
did either preach, or else write books concerning
controversies in religion, or else make translations
from divinity books. Will. Holcot of Buckland
in Berks, esq; (whom I have mention'd in Joh.
Jewell, col. 393) sometimes of Univ. coll. was often
seen in the same habit in pulpits in London, and
in his own country, and would often give the
printed catechisms in the book of Common-prayer
to children as he walked in London streets to
learn without book, and would after call out those
children and examine them, and for encourage-
ment would give, especially to the poorer sort of
them, money, silk points, ribbands, &c. Sir
Tho. More also, after he was called to the bar in

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[In 1551 the sum of 333L. 13s. 4d. was entrusted to
Tavener to be employed towards the payment of wages
of certain English soldiers, and others of Bullogan, appointed
to attend upon the king's person. Strype, Ext. Mem.
ii. 228.]

Fr. Tavener of Hoxton in Hertfordshire, esq, in a fol.
MS. by him writ, an. 1566, emit. The Genealogy of the
Family of the Taverners of North Elham in Norfolk, faith-
fully collected out of Records and private Evidenees, &c.
Lincoln's-inn, did for a considerable time read a public lecture out of St. Austin De Civitate Dei, in the church of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, to which the learned sort in the city of London would resort. Afterwards also, when he was L. chancellor, of England, he wrote treatises against the Lutherans, and when at home on Sundays he would sit in the choir in a surplice and sing service. But to return; as for our author Rich. Taverner, he, for security sake when qu. Mary came to the crown, did recede to his house called Norbiton-hall in Surrey, where he mostly continued all her reign. But when qu. Elizabeth succeeded, he presented to her a gratufulatory epistle in Latin; by which being made more known to her than formerly, she had so great respect for, and confidence in, him, that she not only offered him the degree of knighthood, but put him into the commission of peace for the county of Oxon, wherein he had several maunders that had belonged to religious houses entrusted him with a considerable share of the concerns thereof, and in the 12th year of her reign, Dom. 1569, made him high-sherriff of the said county. In which office he appeared in St. Mary's pulpit with his sword by his side (as 'tis said) and a chain of gold hanging about his neck, and preached to the scholars a sermon (there being then a great scarcity of divine in the university) beginning thus: Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's, in the stony stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fine baskets baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserv'd for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallow of salvation, &c. Which way of preaching was then mostly in fashion, and commended by the generality of scholars. This Rich. Taverner hath written and published, The view or path of the 150 Psalms of David reduced into a form of Prayers and Meditations, with other certain godly Orisons, &c. Lond. 1539, Oct.

Recognition or correction of the Bible after the best exemplars. Lond. 1539, fol. [Bodl. U. 1. 25. Th. Seld.] Allowed to be publicly read in churches in the English tongue, with an epist. dedic. to the king, whose servant Taverner then was. But after the death of the lord Cromwell the king's secretary, an. 1540, the bishops caused the printers of the Bible in the English tongue to be imprisoned and punished, and this our author for his labours was committed prisoner to the Tower of London; but he so well acquitt'd himself, that he was shortly after released, and restored to his place in court and in the king's favour.

The Epistles and Gospels, with a brief Postill upon the same, from Advent to Low Sunday, (which is the Winter part) drawn forth by divers learned Men for the singular commodity of all good Christian Persons, and namely of Priests and Curates. Lond. 1540, qu. [Bodl. 4to. R. 22. Jur.]

The Epistles and Gospels, with a brief Postill upon the same, from after Easter till Advent (which is the Summer part) set forth for the singular commodity of all good Christian Men, and namely of Priests and Curates. The preface of R. Taverner to the reader, declaring how the book is to be read; 'I have thought it expedient, that since the postill is by me, tho' not made, yet recognized, and in divers places augmented, briefly to admonish the reader how it ought to be read.' The copy of king Hen. 8 to Rich. Bankes ad. p. 146, imprimendum solum. 'Lond. 1540, qu. Fruit of Faith, containing all the Prayers of the Holy Fathers, Patriarchs, Prophets, Judges, Kings, renowned Men, and Women in the Old and New. Test. Lond. 1582, in tw. Various Poems in Latin and English.

Hortus sapientiae, lib. 9. Sententiarum flores. In Catonis distichis, lib. 4. In Minima Publilianum. Catechismus fidei. These are mention'd by Jo. Bale, but I have not yet seen any of them, and therefore I cannot tell you whether they are in Eng. or Lat.

He also translated from Latin into English (1) Rob. Capito (Grosthead) his Prayers on the Psalms. Lond. 1539, oct. (2) Confession of the Germans exhibited to the Emperor Charles 5 in

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[The garden of Wydowe containing pleasant flowers: that is to say, proper and quicke voyages of princes, philosophers and other sorts of men. Drawen forthe of good authors by Rophard Taverner. Newly recognized and augmented, Lond. by Ed. Whychuchere, to be sold at the west dore of Poules by Wylliam Telcton, 8vo.

The second booke of the garden of Wydowm wherein are contained equitie pleasant and new voyages of renowned personages, collected by Richard Taverner. Anno M.DXXXIX. Printed at London by Richard Bankes. KENET]

[Flora all'fat sententiarum ex curis collect scriptionis. The flowers of sientieria gathered out of surdy writers by Erasmus in Latine, and Englishes by Richard Taverner. KENET]

[Coloniis Distictis Mundis cum antiquo. D. Drasnii, cum annotationibus et scholiar Richardi Taverner, Anglico idemmate commentariis, in roma Anglie Joventutis. Lond. 1555, 8vo. 1555, 4to. Herbert, Typi Antiq. 710, 830.]

[In cont. 8. no. 96. E e 2]
the Council of Augusta in the year 1530, [and 1536] to which is added, The Apology of Melanchton of the said Confession. Lond. 1536; in oct. Translated at the command of the lord Cromwell lord privy-seal. (3) Common-places of Scripture orderly and after a complements form of teaching, &c. Lond. 1577, oct. Written by Erasmus Sarcerus. (4) An Introduction to a Christian concert and unity in matters of Religion. Translated from Erasm. Roterod. De sacrutandâ ecclesiâ concertâ. Which translation was done by our author upon K. Hen. 8 his coming into the parliament-house, an. 1545, at which time he exhorted the members thereof (of which number R. Taverner our author was one) to charity, unity and concord. At length after he had lived beyond the age of man, and had been a zealous promoter of reformation and the protestant religion, laid down his head in peace, and willingly resign'd up his last breath at Woodenton near to, and in the county of, Oxford, in the manor-house now standing there, (which he did build from the ground, about 1544) on the 14th day of July in fifteen hundred seventy and five. Whereupon his body being conveyed to the church there by two heralds or officers of arms about five days after, was buried in the chancel with great solemnity near to the body of his first wife Margaret. Soon after the said officers caused to be hung up, on the north wall of the said chancel, an helmet, standard, pennon and other cognisances belonging to esquires. All which continued there several years after the restoration of K. Ch. 2, and then were pulled down by Mr. Joh. Nourse the lord of that manor to make room for a monument and banners for his relations. He the said Rich. Taverner had married two wives; the first was Margaret daught. of Wilt. Lambert, esq; by whom he had several sons, whose male issue is now, as I conceive, worn out, except that of Peter his second son, of Hoxton in Hertfordshire. His second wife was Mary daughter of sir John Harcourt, of the noble and ancient family of the Harcourts of Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordshire, by whom having only one daughter that survived, named Penelope, she was married to my grandfather (by the mother's side) named Rob. Le Petite, commonly called Pettie, of Wifield near to Henly, and of Cottesford near Bister, in Oxfordshire, gentleman, a younger son of Joh. Pettie of Tetsworth and Stoke-Talnach near Thame in the said county esq; The next brother in order to the said Rich. Taverner was named Roger, born in Norfolk also, and educated for a time in Cambridge, afterwards surveyor-general on this side of the river Trent of the king's woods to Hen. 8, Ed. 6, and qu. Elizabeth, who in the year 1560 wrote a book De fame, viz. of the meaus to prevent famine in this land, dedicated to qu. Elizabeth, who delivered it to Dr. Parker archib. of Canterbury, he gave it afterwards with many other MSS. to Botton coll. library in Cambridge, where it now remains, and hath find this testimony given of the writer by some of that house in the beginning of Ch. 1. that 'tis the author was no professed scholar, yet he was competently learned, well versed in the affairs of the commonwealth, and of the estates of kingdoms in foreign parts; and that the book was worthy of publication.' He died at Uppminster in Essex (where he had a fair estate) and was buried in the church there, in 1582, leaving behind him a son named John, who in 1600 published a little treatise concerning The making of Ponds, breeding and feeding of Fish, and planting of Fruits, &c. printed several times. Which John succeeded his father in the surveyorship before-menoned, and dying in 1605, was, as I conceive, buried by his father, leaving then behind him a son named Roger, living 1696.


Whereas ye people are ignorant through the slackness of pastors, to yr. intent ye people may learn how to use themselves toward God, & us: Having knowledge of ye learning & honest conversation of our servant Rich. Taverner, our younger student in Oxenford & Cambridge, & M. of arts, we have authorized him to preach in all places of our dominions, commanding all lps. & officers of ye clergy & laity to permit him freely to preach, & to apprehend all ye shall interrupt him, &c. Geven under our hand and seal the 13 May in yr. year of our reign. Woon, MS. paper among Tanner's collections, No. 431.

Dec. 5, 33 Henr. VIII. R.ic. Taverner one of the clerks of the signet, was committed to the Tower for slandering the lady Ann of Cleve. MS. Cotton, Titus, B 1, folio 903.

Two original letters from Taverner, MSS. Harl. 416, fol. 125; 1581, fol. 385.

HENRY BULL, a Warwickshire man born, became deacon of Mag. coll. in 1535 or thereabouts, perpetual fellow in 1540, being then bachel of arts, and afterwards a zealous man for reformation in K. Edw. days, an exile in the time of qu. Mary, and a double, if not a treble, beneficent

7 See in Dr. Tho. James his Ecloga-Oxoniensis-Cantabrig. printed at Lond. 1600, p. 94, num. 353, who there entitles the book De fame; and saith it was written by Robert (instead of Roger) Taverner; followed by John Pits in appendix ad lib. De illust. Angli. Scriptur. p. 903.


[From the register of Wood-Eston near Oxon. An. 1561, maystress Margary Taverner the wyfe of mayster Richard Taverner esquier, was buryed the last day of January. An. 1567, mayster Thomas Yate was wedynde unto maystress Margaret Taverner the first day of March. An. 1564, baptizatun full Rich. Freeman filius Thomae Freeman, 28 die mensis Aprilis; Mr. Rich. Taverner and Leonard Traie godfathers. Baker.]

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man in the reign of qu. Eliz. He hath transmitted to posterity,

Christian Prayers and holy Meditations, as well for private as public Exercise, gathered out of the most godly learned of our time. Printed at Loud. several times; one edit. bears date 1584, another 92, a third in 1605, and all either in oct. or 16mo.

Lyly's Prayers, with certain godly Additions. He also translated from Lat. into English, A Commentary upon the 15 Psalms called Psalms Graduum, that is Psalms of Degrees, from Psal. 120 to Psal. 150, faithfully copied out of the Lectures of Dr. Mart. Luther. Lond. 1577, qu. &c. published with an epistle before it by Joh. Fox, the martyrologist, at which time the translator had been dead about two or three years, for, if I mistake not, he gave way to fate about fifteen hundred seventy and five. One of both his names, who was a rich physician of London, died there in June (or thereabouts) in 1577, but what of kin to the former, I know not.

NICHOLAS WHITHALK, a theologian of Losanne, studied several years in Merton coll. for the sake of the warden thereof Dr. Bickley, with whom he had contracted an acquaintance while he was an exile in the time of q. Mary, but whether he took a degree, tho' supplicate he did for one, it appears not. He hath written,

Christianae fidei ac vaepa religiosae compendium, in locos comunes digestum, & mixtum primum in vulg. emittum. Lond. 1575, oct. dedic. to sir Will. Cecil, lord Burleigh. No doubt there is but he hath published other things, but such I have not yet seen. "In 1577, I find him sacrist of Corpus Christi coll. but how long he continued there, I cannot tell. He was also alive in 1582, much respected by Mr. Camden, and Tho. Saville, for his learning."

LAURENCE NOWELL, the third son of John Nowell of Great Mceere in Lancashire (where his ancestors had lived several generations before him) by Downesbell his wife, daughter of Thomas Hesketh of Rufford in the said county, esq., was born, as I conceive, at Great Mceere before-mention'd, or at least in the said county, sent to Brasen-nose coll. to obtain academical learning, about 1536, where applying his muse to the study of logic for a little while, went to Cambridge, where taking the degree of bachel. of arts, return'd to Oxon, and was incorporated in the said degree in July 1542. In the year following he was licensed to proceed in arts, and about that time being in sacred orders, became master of the free-school at Sutton-Colfield in Warwickshire, where he continued for some years. In the reign of Q. Mary he absconded for a time in the house of sir John Perrot called Carewcastle in Pembroke-shire, where, besides that knight, he found two of his persuasion, viz. Mr. Perrot (sir John's uncle) who had been reader of the Greek tongue in the reign of K. Ed. 6, and another gent. called Banister. But before that queen died, he went into Germany, where finding out his brother Alexander Nowell, sorted himself among the English exiles there. After qu. Elizabeth came to the crown he was made archdeacon of Derby and dean of Lichfield, which he kept (with one or more benefices, besides the prebendship of Ampleford in the church of York, which he obtained upon the resignation of Will. Day bach. of div. 67 May 1566) to his dying day. He was a most diligent searcher into venerable antiquity, a right learned clerk also in the Saxon language, and was one of the first that recalled the study thereof. When he abode in Lincoln's-inn, in the lodgings of one of his brethren, who was a counsellor of note there, he was in those studies to Will. Lambard the antiquary of Kent, who was esteemed the second best in them, and made use of his assistance and notes when he compiled his book De priscis Anglorum legibus. Our famous antiquary Will. Camden tells us that he (Laur. Nowell) was a man of good note for his singular learning, and was the first in our age that brought into use again, and revived the language of our ancestors the Saxons, which through disuse lay fororn and buried in oblivion.

He hath written,

Vocabularium Saxonicum, or a Saxon English dictionary. Written in 1567. 'Tis a MS. in qu. and was sometimes in the hands of the learned Selden, but now in Bodley's library.

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1 [The grammar school of Sutton Colfield, lately founded by John Harman bp. of Exeter, was confer'd on Laurence Nowell, Oct. 1, 38 Hen. 8. Soon after his settlement, the corporation took great exceptions against him for neglect of his school, and exhibited articles against him in the chancery; whereupon, after the sitting of a commission, and sundry depositions taken, he procured letters from the council table, admonishing them that they should not go about his removal, except any notable crime could be proved against him; so that in conclusion, finding such slender esteem amongst them, he accepted of his terms, and a gratuity of ten pounds, whereof the said bishop of Exeter gave five marks; and in 1 Edw. 6 resigned, so that his stay in this place was not much more than a year. Dapdale, Antiquities of Warwickshire, by Thomas, Lond. 1730, vol. ii. p. 919.

GERARD LEGH son of Hen. Legh or Leigh of London, natural or base son of Randal Legh, (by his concubine one Woodroll’s widow of Derby) second son of Sir Edm. Legh of Baguley in Cheshire knight, (living 39 H. 6) was born in London, where being trained up for a time in grammaticals, was sent to Oxon to complete them, and to obtain so much of the logicals that he might the better conquer the rudiments of the municipal law; for, if I am not mistaken, he studied for some time in one of the inns of court. But such was the vigour of his natural genius to heraldry, genealogies, and history, that he postpon’d those beneficial studies, and totally gave himself up to those of honour and less benefit. All that he hath publish’d is that fruitful and worthy treatise, entit. 

The Accendance of Armory. Lond. [1562] 1568. [Bodl. 4to. A. 13. Art. 1576, 1591, 1597] and 1612, in qu. Which being the first book of that nature that was ever printed in the English tongue, was a pattern or platform to those that came after, viz. to Will. Wyrley in his True use of Armory, printed 1592, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 33. Art.] to John Boswell when he wrote his Works of Armory in three Books. Lond. 1597, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 33. Art.] and to others. In the beginning of Apr. 1577, there was some dispute made among the relations of the said Ger. Legh who should administer his goods, debts, chattels, &c. So that I presume he died in fifteen hundred seventy and six; (18 Eliz.) which is all that I yet know of him, or his works. “Quære, Whether this be not to be with Gerard Legh of the Inner Temple, gentleman, who died the 13 of October 1565, and was buried in St. Dunstan’s church in Fleetstreet, in the east end of the north choir; where on the wall over his grave is a large epitaph in long and short verses, with a dialogue written between a citizen and Hospes. “See in Stow’s Survey of London, p. 743.”

WILLIAM BLANDIE was born at Newbury in Berkshire, educated in Wykeham’s school near to Winchester, elected prolocutor-fellow of New coll. in 1563, took one degree in arts three years after, and the same year was removed thence by the bishop of Winton in his visitation of that coll. but for what reason, unless for Papery, I cannot tell. About the same time he went to London, became fellow of the Middle
Temple, and afterwards translated from Lat. into English, The five Books of the Hieromnius Orosius, containing a Discourse of Civil and Christian Nobility. Lond. 1576, qu. [Bodl. C.17. 27. Line.]

What other things he hath translated, or whether he hath written of any subject I cannot tell.

ANTHONY RUSSHE, a florid and frequent preacher of his time, was born in the diocese of Norrwich, admittd probation-fellow of Mody coll. in July 1554, did compleat the degree of master of arts 1558, and soon after quitting his fellowship, became chaplain to qu. Elizabeth, and dean of Chichester (in the place perhaps of Barth. Traheron) doctor of divinity, and in the year 1567 canon of Windsor. He hath written,

A President for a Prince: Wherein to be seen by the Testimony of ancient Writers, The Duty of Kings, Princes and Governors. Lond. 1566, in qu. and other things, as I conceive, but such I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature on the first day of April, in fifteen hundred seventy and seven, aged 40 or more, and was buried in the chappel of St. George at Windsor. Over his grave is an epitaph containing a great eulogy of him, which for brevity sake I shall now omit, and in the mean time proceed to the next writer in order to be mentioned.


Two letters among archbishop Parker’s MSS. at Corp. Ch. coll. Camb. No. CXIV. One at p. 581, from Dr. N. Wootton recommending Mr. Anthony Rush to be schoolmaster at Canterbury; dated Cant. ult. June 1561; the other, at p. 171, from the earl of Sussex, desiring the archbishop to recommend Dr. Russe to the queen for the deanery of York; dated 7 Feb. 1566.]

RALPH GUALTER, son of the famous Ralph Gualter, was born at Zurich in Helvetia, spent several years in this university, (mostly in Merton coll.) took the degree of master of arts in 1573, and then returning to Zurich, became minister of St. Peter’s church there, where he was held in great admiration for his quick and forward parts. He hath written, 3

Elegia de militia Christianorum in histris adversus Salamann, canena, & mundum militantium.

Epistaphium in Hen. Bullengeri obitum. Written in Greek.


Argos Helvetia. Sive carmen de Tigrinorinum navigatione Tigaro Argentoratun usque uno die confecta.

Carmina in imagines Doctorum nostri seculi vi- rorum.

Varia Epigrammata & Epitaphia. At length having spent his short life in learning and virtuous industry, surrendered up his pious soul to him that gave it, in fifteen hundred seventy and seven, aged 25 or thereabouts. Whereupon his body was buried, as ‘tis said, in St. Peter’s church before-mention’d; at which time the chief scholars there did much bewail his loss by their poetry. A certain author tells us that this Ralph Gualter the son, hath written Homilies on the lesser Prophets, but such I have not yet seen. The father hath, and therefore I suppose there is a mistake in the matter.

THOMAS UNDERDOWN, son of Stephen Underdown, spent some time in this university, but left it without a degree. He hath translated into English Ovid’s invente against Isis, to which the translator hath added his own composition, A short Draught of all the Stories contained in the said Inventic. Lond. 1569, and 1577, in oct. in an Engl. char. dedicated to Tho. Sackvyle lord Buckhurst, an encourager of poets, and a friend to the father of the translator. 5

Peend, gent. much delight in poetry and classical learning, hath translated into English verse, The Pleasant Fable of Hes- napbruditus and Salmacis, which is a part of Ovid’s Metamorphosis. To which the translator hath added, A Moral to the Fable in English verse, and an explanation or character in prose of the names of men and women mention’d in the said fable. All which were printed at Lond. in an Engl. char. 1563 in oct. and by the

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[188] [A copy among Wood’s books in Ashmole’s museum, Oxford, No. 87.]

[189] 2 [A copy of this very rare piece is also in Wood’s study, in the Ashmole museum, No. 87. It contains three sheets octavo. 3 Printed at London in Fleetstreet beneath the conduit, at the signe of S. John Evangelyste, by Thomas Colwell. 4 The author in his dedication (which is dated 4 from my chamber over against Surgeon’s Inn in Chancery lane, 1565) says that he had employed himself some time in translating Ovid’s Metamorphosis, intending to have published them, but was prevented by the appearance of these four books of metamorphosis which be so learn- edly translated all reade. 5 He alludes to Golding’s version. At the end of the translation and moral, is a pleasant Question written, as it seems, by the author, who signs himself at the end T. D. Peend. This Question is rather a]
"translator, then living in Chancery-lane against "Serjeants-inn, dedicated to Nich. Sentiger, esq."

[He translated also, An Ethiopiana Historia: written in Greek by Hethodorus, which he decli-
singular one: it inquires why Venus desired to drivel the
bed of her father who was old, or marry Vulcan, who was
notoriously deformed; or how Phaedra could fall in love
with Ilyt poplite blunt, being rude in love; when Echo,
Medea, Dido, Helen, Sappho, and a hundred others, had
been captivated with the manifold beauty and exquisite pro-
portions of their lovers?

I extract the conclusion of this piece as a curious spe-
cimen of irregular verse.

I dare not sure disdone thy's doubt,
I feare to judge on thy's;
To have to do with gods above,
How dangerous it is!
Tiresias old, which was some tymne
A judge of Junne's game
In isterlyスト，for telling truth,
The judge dyd beare the blaine;
He looke his sight,
For judgyng right.
O judging unwere,
Thou knowest price.
Of telling truth!
More was ye ruyse!
Tiresias, thou prophet old,
Whych hadst the grace for to vnfold;
The secret leyd of thynges to come,
Though Iuno shee did make the blind,
Yet Ioue to thee was not vnkynd;
He dyd restore
As good therefor.
Thy lacke of sight
Thy knowledge doth
Right wel acquieg;
This is the truth.
For by the same
Unto the skyes
Thy worthy name
It dyd aryse.
How be it I am not so bold
With judgement thy for to vnfold,
The goddesse grace I more regarde
Then hope to haue of Ioun's reward.
For doubt of blame
I dare not say,
Or shew the same
Whych erst alway
I thought. For sure, if I may chose,
Dame Venus loue I wyll not lose.
Silk me bear blame
For telling truth,
To shew the same
I wolde be loth;
Wherefore now I
Will cease to write,
And you hardly
By judgement right,
As one exempt from Venus might,
May be more bolden
Thys to vnfold.
And so to you
I see it now,
That this muste weighthy doubt,
At further pleasure, when you lyste,
Your selfe may fynde it out.

It should be stated that this extract is here printed ac-
cording to the metre. In the original it is given through-
out in lines of equal length.

This author has also a copy of verses before Studley's
Agamemnon, 1566. See Brit. Bibliographer, il. 372.]

Defence of the Honour of Mary Queen of Scot-
land, with a Declaration of her Right, Title, and
Interest to the Crown of England, Leig. 1571, in
this book and its author see Will. Strangange," "a
who follows him in the History of the Life and
Death of Mary Stuart Queen of Scotland, "
printed at London, 1624, sub an. 1609, p. 73."

A Treatise shewing that the Regimen of Women
consommable to the Law of God and Nature, in
one book. [ib. 1571, oct.]

These two treatises, containing three books,
were published under his name, but written as a
PHILIPPS

DORMAN

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noted 9 author tells us by Joh. Leslye bishop of Ross 9 in Scotland, upon occasion of sundry pamphlets that came out against the marriage of Mary q. of Scots to be had with the duke of Norfolk, and the right by which she claimed to become heir unto England. Which bishop, as 'tis farther added, did afterwards ingeniously acknowledge in his Commentaries, that he had his arguments for her right of succession secretly from sir Anth. Browne, chief justice of the common-pleas, [see col. 356] and from serjeant Joh. Caryll an excellent common lawyer of the Inner Temple. So that if Morg. Phillips was not the author of the said treatises, I cannot justly say that he wrote anything else, only his Disputatio de Eucharistia Sacramento in Univ. Oxon. habita contra D. Pet. Martyren, &c. May. an. 1549, Lond. 1549, qu. &c. See more in Pet. Martyr an. 1569, and in Will. Tresham 1569, &c. But let our author Camden, and his follower here quoted, say what of Lesly's being the author of those books, and others judge of the matter as he and they please; while I tell you that a writer 9 before Camden in time, and equal with him in learning, as to the studies he professed, reports, that he said 9 Morgan Philips, a man of good account for learning among those that knew him, was thought to have written the said treatises (divided into three books) by the advice and assistance of sir Anth. Browne; which thing is made the more credible by the many authorities of our common law, which there are alleged. The first book doth endeavour to clear Mary q. of Scots of the murther of the lord Darley her husband, which by many was laid against her. The second doth handle her title to the crown of England; and the third doth answer the book of Joh. Knox the Scot, entit. Against the monstrous Government of Women. But not long after the said book was published, John Leslye bishop of Ross in Scotland (who at that time was ambassador for the said q. of Scots in England) did more largely handle, in the second book of a treatise which he did publish, her title to the crown of England, &c. Thus he; so that according to this author's opinion here quoted, Leslye had no hand in the said treatise, but in another different from them, which I think is most true. At length, after our author Morg. Philips had suffered about 17 years exile, died at Lovain, or rather at Doway in fifteen hundred seventy and seven; for on the 15th of Feb. the same year, was a commission 1 granted from the prerogative court of Canterbury to George Farmour of Estneston in Northamptonsire, to administer the goods, debts, chattels, &c. of Morgan Phillips, clerk, sometimes chanter of the cath. ch. of St. David, who lately died in parts beyond the seas.

THOMAS DORMAN was born at Berchemstede in Hertfordshire, partly educated in the free school there under Mr. Rich. Beve a Protestant, by the care and exhibition of his uncle Tho. Dorman of Agmonedesham alias Amersham in the county of Bucks, and partly in Wycham's school near to Winchester. At length being made full ripe for the university, he was elected probationer fellow of New coll. but leaving that house before he was made compleat fellow, (upon what account I know not) was, after qu. Mary came to the crown, elected fellow of All-souls coll. in 1554, where following his studies with indefatigable industry, was admitted in the university to the reading of any book of the institutions of the civil law, an. 1558. But upon the alteration of religion which soon followed in the beginning of qu. Eliz. he left all he had in the university, his friends, country and patrimony, and went to Antwerp; where being encouraged in his studies by Dr. Tho. Hardyng, then an exile in those parts, (and therefore zealously took his part against Jewell,) became bach, and at length doctor of divinity. He hath written,

A Proof of certain Articles in Religion denied by Mr. Jewell. Antw. 1564, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 16. Th.]

A Request to Mr. Jewell that he keep his promise made by solemn Protestation in his late Sermon at Paul's Cross, 15 June 1567. Lond. 1567, oct. Disproof of Mr. Alex. Nowell's Reproof. Antw. 1563, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 12. Th.] Besides other things, which being printed beyond the seas, we seldom see them in these parts. As for the death of this our learned and pious author, which happened at Tournay in the Low Countries about fifteen hundred seventy and seven, this note following written in a MS. remaining in the English coll. of Seculars at Doway, doth intimate thus of it. 1 Thomas Dormannus vir doctus, qui unam aut alterum librum edidit contra haereticos, posten fuit pastor in civitate Tournacensi, & ibidem obit circa an. 1577.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE an esquire, and an Essex man born, had his education in both the universities 4, chiefly, as I conceive, in Cambridge; 3 Reg. of Administrations in the Will office Lond. which begins 1 Jan. 1571, fol. 141, b. 4 It does not appear that he ever was of Oxon. He says himself that he was of the University of Cambridge. Cott. This appears from his own confession:

Pray for the nurbes of our noble rushes,

1 mean the worthy universities,

F J
whence being translated to Grays-inn to study the municipal law, made less progress in that profession than in logic, which was but little; for having a rambling and unfixed head, he led that place, went to various cities in Holland, and became a soldier of note, which he afterwards professed as much, or more, as learning, and therefore made him to take this motto, "Tam Marti, quam Mercurio." From thence he went into France to visit the fashions of the royal court there, where he fell in love with a Scottish dame. At length being weary of those vanities, and his rambles in other countries, he returned into England, and retiring to Grays-inn again, was esteemed by all ingenious men there, to be a person of breeding, eloquent, and witty, the most passionate among them to bewail and bemoan by his dexterous pen the perplexities of love, and the best of the royal court, in a superficial way of the stage part. Afterwards receding to his patrimony at Walthamstow in the forest, within the province of Essex, (at which place, if I mistake not, he was born) he published several matters, among which are these that follow.

Flowers, poems so called. The first of which is entit. The Anatomy of a Lover. The second, The Arrayment of a Lover. The third, The Passion of a Lover. And the last is, The Lover encouraged by former Examples, determineth to make Virtue of Necessity. Several of these poems are contained in those made by him called The Devices.

The delectable History of sundry Adventures passed by Dan. Bartholomew of Bath. This is written in verse.

The Reporter, or the Reporter's Conclusion. This is also a poem.

Fruits of War, written upon this theme, 'Dulce bellum inexpertis.' Began to be written at Delft in Holland.

 Hearbes3, poems so called. In which are several translations, as I shall tell you anon, and several copies of verses that are in The Devices.

Weedes, poems so called, with several things intermix'd in prose.

The Devices. These are also poems; among which are various copies of verses made by our author on certain theems given by several gentlemen, among which are Francis and Anthony Kynwelmersh, Essyians and noted poets of their times, (the former having had several poems printed in a book entit. The Paradise of handy Devices. Lond. 1578,) Alex. Nevill of Cambridge, Richard Cartop, &c.

The Steel Glass. A satyr. Lond. 1576, qu. Before which is the author's picture in armour, with a ruff and cap, and the stage part. On his right hand hangs a musket and bandilier, on his left stands books and ink-horn, and under him is written, 'Tam Marti, quam Mercurio.' Among several commendatory verses set before it, W. Rawley of the Middle Temple hath one.

The Complaint of Philomene. An elegy. Lond. 1576, qu. This elegy was begun in Apr. 1592, continued in Apr. 1573, and finished the 3 day of the same month 1576.

Discourse of the Adventures of Mr. E. J. (Fremman Jones^4.) Written mostly in prose, about 1572.

Glass of Government. A tragical comedy so entit. because therein are handled as well the rewards of virtue, as also the punishment for vice. Lond. 1575, qu. Written purely in rhyme, but mostly in prose.

Princely Pleasures at Kenilworth Castle. A mask written in verse and prose. 'Tis a relation of the entertainment of qu. Elizabeth given to her there by Robert earl of Leicester, 9, 10, 11, &c. of July 1575.

Certain Notes of Instruction concerning the making of Verse and Rhime in English. This is written in prose. He also translated from Italian into English, (1.) The Supposes, a comedy, originally written by Aristote. This com. was set out by Gascoigne, and publicly acted at Grays-inn in 1566. 'Tis among his poems called Hearbes. (2.) The Pleasant Fable of Ferdinand Jeronimino and Leonora de Valens. Translated from the Greek by Bartello. 'Tis among Gascoigne's poems called Weedes. And from Greek into English, Jocasta, a tragedy; written by Euripides. This also was set out by Gascoigne, and publicly acted in Grays-inn, 1566. In this translation the said Gascoigne had the assistance of Francis Kynwelmersh before-mention'd, who translated about half of it. The epilogue was written by an ingenious gentleman of the said inn called Christopher Yelverton, afterwards an eminent counsel.

[This is no other than the first edition of 'The Fable of Ferdinand Jeronimino.' G.]
lor, a knight and a judge, who dying at Easton Mauditt in Northamptonshire 1607, left behind him several sons, of whom Henry was the eldest, afterwards a knight and a judge also, as I shall tell you elsewhere. This trag. is among Gascoigne's poems called \textit{Hearts}. All which poems and translations being gathered together, were printed in an English character in two vol. in qu. One of which was printed at London about 1577, and the other there (after the author's death) an. 1587, at which time it was usher'd into the world by various copies of verses written by the poets of that time. As for the author of them, he made his last exit, or yielded to nature, in his middle age, at his house in Walthamstow before-mention'd, in Octob. or Nov. in fifteen hundred seventy and eight, and was buried, as I suppose, in the church there. I find another George Gascoigne, esq; but later in time than the former, of whom I know nothing, but only that he was of the Middle-Temple, and that he died about 1619.

[Nearly all Gascoigne's works are reprinted in Chalmer's edition of the British Poets, vol. 2; an excellent account of his life will be found in \textit{Censura Literaria}, i. 110, and Whetstone's poetical \textit{Remembrancce} on his death is reprinted entire by Chalmers. In the latter production it is stated that the poet died at Stamford, and on this subject Mr. Gilechrist has favoured me with the following information: 'I have searched the registers of the six parishes for his interment without success. The result is this: Geo. Whetstones had wealthy relations, possessors of the manor of Walezot (four miles distant from Stamford), which parishes to Bernack, where the family of Whetstones usually buried, and where a monument of the Elizabethan style of architecture still remains: and I conjecture that Geo. Gascoigne dying at Stamford was carried to Bernack by his friend Geo. Whetstones, 'a witnes of his godly and charitable end,' and interred there in the family vault. I have endeavoured to ascertain this, but no old register of the parish of Bernack is to be found.'

Gascoigne wrote a preface to \textit{A discourse of a discovery for a new Passage to Cathia}, written by sir Humphrey Gilbert [4to. 1576]. Henry Bynneman had licence for printing an \textit{Almanack and Prognostic of George Gascoigne.} (Herbert, Typ. Ant. 1551.)

A very correct list of the various editions of Gascoigne's pieces will be found in the \textit{British Bibliographer}, i. 77.

For the following account of, and extract from, a MS. work of Gascoigne's, I am indebted to Henry Ellis, esq.

\textit{The Grief of Joye. Certaine Elegies: wherein the doubtfull delights of mannes lyfe, are displayed. Written to the Queues moste excellent Mate.} Ton Marti quam Mercuria. 1576, 4to. MS. on paper.

The dedication is dated the first of January 1577. It is followed by a short preface in verse, beginning, 'Mount mynd & meue, you come before a queene,' &c.

The first song is entituled, 'The Greenees or Discommodities of lustie youth.' 43 stanzas.

The second, 'The Vanities of Bewtie.' 68 stanzas.

The third, 'The Faults of Force and Strength.' 38 stanzas, all of seven lines each.

The fourth, 'The Vanities of Actuities.' At the end of the fourth song, the last of the forty-six stanzas of which consists of six instead of seven lines, is

'Left vnperfect for feare of horsmen.'

\textit{Tam Marti quam Mercuria.}

The motto, again repeated here, however, shews the work to be as complete as Gascoigne himself made it.

Toward the end of the dedication Gascoigne says:

Howsoever it be, I right humbly beseeche your bignesse to accept this trifle for a new verses gyffe, and therewithall to pardon the boldnes of your servaunt who cftenes presumeth (by contemplation) to kyse your delicate and most honorabale handes, and voweth willingly to purchase the contincuance of your confort, by any deathes, or perill, whiche occasion mate present for accomplishment of any least service acceptable to so worthie a queene.'

He signs it,

'Yourere Mates joyfull greewed servaunt, Geo. Gascoigne.'

The first song begins:

1. 'The griefe of joye, in worthie wise to write, That by the vice, the vertue might be founde, Requireth skyll and cunning to endight. First: skil to judge, of enerie griefe the gronde, Then arte to tell, wherein men joyes abownde, My muse therefore (not causelesse) dreadeth blame, Whose arte and skill, (God knowes) long since were laine.'

2. The wandring waies, of recklesse ranging youth, Made will forgett, the little skill I had, And wapent rimes, whereof no frowe rime was, Hane made my style, (which never good was) badde. Well mate I then, accomplte be but madde, To take in hande, a worke so treate and graue, Withe those fewe tooles, which yet untoucht I haue.

3. But as the man, which severs his pretia-

hode, With artisines, whose cunning doth excell,' Although his skil be never halfe so good, As theirs hathe bene, whose brute did beare the bell:

Yet will th' worlde expect he shulde doe well, And partly grantt that he deserueth fame, Because his masters were of worthie name;
4. Even so myselfe, (who sometime bare the books, 
Of such as were, great clerkes and men of
skill) 
Presume to thinke that euerie bodie looks 
I shoulde be lyke vnto my teachers still, 
And theereunto I venter my good will 
Yn baryene verse to do the best I can, 
Lyke Chaucer's boye, and Petrark's iorneymen.

5. You then, who reade, and riife in my rimes, 
To seeke the rose, where nothing growes but 
thornes,
Of curtesie, yet pardone hym which elymes, 
To purchase praise, although he fynd but 
skornes. 

Full well wot you, that Corynth 
shoying horses 
Maie not be made, like euerie 
noddises nose, 
No buckler serues to beare all kynde of blows.

6. But if some English worde, herein seem sweet. 
Let Chaucer's name, exalted be therefore, 
Yf any verse do passe on pleasant feate, 
The praise thereof redound to Petrarks lore. 
Few words to use, ye'f either lesse or more, 
Be founde herein, which seeme to merite 
fame 
The lawde therof be to my soueraigns name.

7. Reproffe my owne, for all that is amyssse: 
And faults inust swarne where little skill doth 
reigne. 
Yet for myselfe, I can allledge but this: 
The mazed man, whome bewties blaze hath 
shine, 
Dothe goe in grieue, and yet perceyues no 
payne. 
And they whome love hathe daunted withi 
delight, 
Fynd seldom fault, but thinke that all goch 
right. 

It should be added, that the conclusion of the 
fourth song relates to Dancing, Wrestling, and 
Riding. MS. Reg. in mus. Britan. 18 A li:]

JOHN HARPSFEILD, a grand zealot for the 
Rom. cath. religion, was born in the parish of 
St. Mary Magdalene (in Old Fishstreet) within 
the city of London, educated in grammar learning 
in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, ad-
mittted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1534, 
took the degrees in arts, holy orders, was made 
chaplaine to Bonner bishop of London, and left 
his Fellowship about 1551, being then benefited 
in London. About 1554 (being then D. of D.) 
he was made by his patron archdeacon of that 
place, in the room of John Wynesley of les 
activity by far than Harpsfeld; and it was then 
(temp. Mariæ reg.) observed that as Dr. Bonner 
B. of London shew'd himselfe the most severe of 
all bishops against heretikes, as they were then 
called, so our author Harpsfeld of all arch-
deacons, which was the reason he fared the worse 
for it upon the change of religion. In 1538, 
some months before qu. Mary died, he became 
dean of Ch. Ch. in Norwich, upon the resigna-
tion of John Boxall, but forced to leave that 
dignity in the beginning of 1560, to make room 
for John Salisbury suffragan bishop of Thetford, 
who had been ejected in the first year of qu. Mary. 
"Concerning this person, Dr. Burnet in his 
"History of the Reformation of the Church of 
England, vol. or part 2, lib. 3, p. 397, saith 
"further that, 'In February 1538, Harpsfeld 
"had preached a sermon in Canterbury to stir 
"up the people to selction; and the members 
"belonging to that cathedral church, had open-
"ly said that religion should not, nor could not 
"be alter'd: Harpsfeld received a rebuke. 
"And Harpsfeld in a convocation of clergy 
"then held, he being protector, did with the 
"lower-house present an address to the queen 
"for the discharge of their consciences con-
tained in five articles, which were flat against 
"the reformation she then intende'd.' Harpes-
feld was also one of the Catholic divines who 
"were to dispute with the reformed about settling 
"religion in the later end of 1558." I find 
published under this doctor Harpsfeld's name 
these things following,

Concio ad clerus in Ecclesia S. Pauli, 16 Oct. 
8vo. Z. 174. Th.] 
Hommilies to be read in Churches within the 
Dioc. of London. Lond. 1534-55. At the end of 
Bonner's Catechism.

Disputations for the degree of Doctor of Divini-
of the Church, by John Foxe: In which disputation 
archb. Cranmer bore a part.

Disputes, Talkings, Arguings, Examinations, 
Letters, &c. Printed also in the said book of 
Acts and Mon. After qu. Elizabeth came to the 
crown, he was committed prisoner to the Fleet, 
where continuing for an year or more, was re-
leased upon security given that he should not act, 
speak, or write against the doctrine of the church 
of England. Whereupon retiring to the house 
of a near relation of his, dwelling within the 
parish of St. Sepulchre in the suburb of London, 
spent the remainder of his days in great retired-
ness and devotion. At length paying his last 
debt to nature in fifteen hundred seventy and 
eight, was buried, as I conceive, in the church 
of that parish. On the 5 Dec. in the same year, one 
Anne Worsop the nearest of kin to him, had? a 
commission granted to her from the prerogative 
court of Canterbury to administer the goods, 
debts and chattels of John Harpsfeld D. D. of 
the parish of St. Sepulchre in London, lately 

7 In a book of Administrations in the Will office, begin-
in 1 Jan. 1571.
deceased; so that I presume he died either in Oct. or Nov. going before. He had a brother named Nicholns, whom I shall remember under the year 1559.  


1554, 4 Maij, Joh. Harpesfeld S. T. B. coll. ad echl. s'cti Martini Ludgate. Ibid.  


Dr. Harpesfeld made an oration in Latin to K. Philip upon his visiting Paul's church, Aug. 1554. Fox, Act. and Mon. vol. 3. p. 104.  


The following are in the British museum.  


2. Idem MS. fol. 183, b. Versus elegiaci, ex centuryis summaturi comprisentur, de Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum.]  

JOHN FOWLER was born in the city of Bristol, educated in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, in 1555, resigned it in 1559, and the year after took the degree of master of arts, but did not complete it by standing in the comitia. About that time leaving England, he took upon him the trade of printing, partly at Antwerp, and partly at Lovain, whereby he did signal service for the R. Catholics in printing their books for the vindication of their cause against the Protestants in England. He was well skill'd in the Greek and Latin tongues, a tolerable poet and orator, and a theologian not to be contemned. So learned he was also in criticisms, and other polite learning, that he might have passed for another Robert, or Henry, Stephens, printers. He did diligently pursue the theological sumns of St. Thomas of Aquine, and with a most excellent method did reduce them into a Compendium. To which he gave this title,  

Loca communia Theologica, &c. lib. 1. He wrote also,  

Additiones in Chronica Genebrandi.  

A Psalter for Catholics. Answered by Tho. Sampson sometimes dean of C. Ch.  

Epigrams and other Verses. He also translated from Lat. into English, The Epistle of Osirus; and The Oration of Pet. Trarinc of Antwerp against the unlawful Insurrection of the Protestants under pretence to reform Religion. Antw. 1566, oct. answered by Will. Fulke of Cambridge. At length giving way to fate at Newmark called by some Kainburg in Germany, 13 Febr. in a hundred seventy and eight, was buried in the ch. yard of St. John the Evangelist, there, near to the body of John Harris, sometimes father to Alice his wife.  

“THOMAS BENTHAM, a learned and pious man of his time, was born in Shirebourne (a market town, I think) in Yorkshire, admitted perpetual fellow of Magd. coll. on the 16th of Nov. 1546, proceeded in arts in the year following; and about that time did solely addict his mind to the study of theology, and to the learning of the Hebrew tongue; in which last he was most excellent, as in those of Greek and Latin, which he had obtained before he was master of arts. After qu. Mary came to the crown, he was turned out of his fellowship (for his forward and malepert zeal against the cath. religio in the time of king Ed. 6.) by the visitors appointed by her to regulate the university, and especially for this reason, that when being commanded by sir Rich. Read one of the said visitors to correct the junior scholars for their absence from mass, as being bound to do it, as deen of the coll. he ingeniously confessed his hearty sorrow for his former compliance in the latter end of K. Hen. 8, and aver'd before him, that he would not heap sin upon sin; adding, that he esteemed it not equal to punish that in others, which he himself had willingly and knowingly committed, &c. Being thus ejected he fled beyond the seas, retired first to Zurich, and afterwards to Basil in Germany, became preacher to the English exiles there, and expounded to them the entire book of the Acts of the Apostles. Afterwards being recalled by some of the brethren, in the reign of qu. Mary, came very privately and in a disguise to London, and was by them made the superintendent of their private convention or conventions there (being the only church that the Pro-
testants had in those times of persecution) and continued among them in a timorous condition for some time. At length when qu. Elizabeth succeeded, he was nominated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, upon the deprivation of Dr. Ralph Bayve: To which see being elected, had the temporalities thereof restored to him, on the 20th of Feb. 1559, being then about 40 years of age. On the 24th of March following, he was consecrated, and in the latter end of Oct. 1566 he was actually created doctor of divinity, he being then in great repute for his learning. He hath written, "Sermon on Matth. 4, ver. 11, to the 11. Printed at Lond. in oct. much about the time of the author's death.


This book was left by the author at the time of his death, very fairly written, and fit for the press, but whether ever printed I cannot tell.

Dr. Burnet, in his Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of England, part 2, lib. 5, an. 1559, p. 406, saith, Tho. Bentham, B. of Litchf. and Cov., did translate into English the Book of Psalms, at the command of qu. Elizabeth, when the "Bible" was to be translated into English. He also translated Ezekiel and Daniel. He died at Eccleshall in Staffordshire (the seat which belonged to his see) in fifteen hundred seventy and eight, and was buried under the south wall of the chancel belonging to the church there. Soon after was a stone of alabaster laid over his grave, with this inscription thereon. 'He jacet in tumbo Benthannus episcopus ille doctus, divinos, largos, pascens, pius, anxius. Obiit 19 Febr. 1578.' At the head of the stone are the arms of the see of Lichfield, and at the bottom are those of Bentham, viz. A cross fleury between two roses and two suns. The roses in the first and last quarter, and the arms in the second and third.

GEORGE FERRERS seems to have been born at or near S. Albans in Hertfordshire, was educated for a time in Oxon, whence going to Lincoln's-inn, did after he was barrister, become as eminent for the law, as before he was for his poetry, having been as much celebrated for it by the learned of his time as any. Afterwards he was taken into the royal court, was held in esteem by K. Hen. 8, in whose behalf he engaged himself in several battles, and in 1542 I find him to be parliament nunc pro Plumfort. * This person in Devonshire, &c. This person* who was naturally enclin'd to poetry, hath several things of that faculty extant in a book called, A Myrour for Magistrates, &c. which I have put, but falsely, under EDWARD FERRERS, instead of this George, having been led thereunto to say so from the authority. He hath written, Miscellany of Poems; and translated from French into Latin, The Statute called Magna Charta, the beginning of which is "Habeas condonat, lector, legis. &c. He caused his days at Plantyngton Hertfordshire in the beginning of the year fifteen hundred seventy seven and nine, and was as I conceive buried there. You may see more of him, his character and employments, in the author before quoted. In the year 1541, I serve the Princes Affections. (2) I find one George The Tragedy (or unlawful murder) Percy burgess for Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Plymouth to sit in a parliament at Gloucester. (3) Tragedy of K. Rich. 2. (4) The Story of Dame Elinor Cobham Duchess of Gloucester, &c. This story is more at the large set down in the second edition of The Myrour for Magistrates, &c. (5) The Story of Humph. Plantagenet Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England. (6) Tragedy of Edmund Duke of Somerset. This is not in the first, but second edit. of the Myrour. All these put together make six sh. in qu. and were reprinted in the third edit. of the Myrour, 1510. He hath also written other stories in the said book, which for brevity I shall omit, and only tell you that he hath translated from French into Latin The Statutes called Magna Charta; the beginning of which is, 'Habeas condonat, lector, legis,' &c. and that he died at Flamsted in the beginning of the year, as it seems, of fifteen hundred seventy and nine; for on the 16th of May the same year, was a commission granted from the prerogative to administer the goods, debts, chattels, &c. of him the said Geo. Ferrars of Flamsted, then lately deceased: Of whom, and his actions, you may see in the 2nd Edition.

* For an account of the various editions see Censura Literaria, iii. p. 1, and the introduction to the new edit. by Joseph Haleswood, esq.]

** Joh. Leland in Principis ac illustrissimorum Angliae et eruditorum in Anglia Verorum, Exposito, Tropheo, &c. Lond. 1589, p. 99. [As Leland's eulogium throws some light on our author's history I have inserted it.

Si modo Verfanum, vetus urbem victoribns olim Cognita Romana, tota merito Tavernis: Te niveis ete insignit gravem lapidis Texerat ac facili forca sera mansu.
"of John Leland the antiquary, who numbers
him among the learned and illustrious men of
the age he lived in."

[Wood's insertion of Edward Ferrers as a
writer has been already noticed as incorrect, at
col. 340. George Ferrers, the subject of the
present article, it will be seen, is entitled to all
the praise as an author of plays and of poetry
hitherto divided with Edward, and the follow-
ing circumstances concerning this writer may
be added to Wood's account.

In 1549 he was imprisoned by Henry the
eighteenth, but on what grounds cannot now be
ascertained. However it seems, that the king did
not long retain any animosity against him, for
Mr. Gilchrist has pointed out to me that to the
"many good rewards" which he received from
Henry, may be added a hundred marks, which
were bequeathed him in that monarch's will.

Patten in his Account of the Expedition into
Scotland under the Duke of Somerset, printed 1548,
sign. D. v. relates an anecdote of Ferrers who he
terms a "gentleman of my lord protectors, and one
of ye commission of ye carriages in this army." It
seems that Ferrers discovered some of the enemy
concealed in a cave, and not being able to take
them prisoners, endeavoured to smother them in
their hiding place, by setting fire to wet straw, and
stopping up every aperture.

He was appointed lord of the pastimes in the
king's (Edw. VI.) house, Nov. 1552, as appears
by the Register of Councils, and Stow informs us
that 'the king kept his Christmas (in 1552) with
open household at Greenwich, George Ferrers
gentleman of Lincoln's inne, being lord of the
merry disportes all the 12 days, who so pleas-
antly and wisely behanned himselfe, y' the K. had
great delight in his pastimes. (Chronicle, ed. 1615,

Quae est tua congudens redimiret temporis festa
Quod Aeneas deeamet, Castalumque gregem.
Concurrunt antiquae sed gloriar funditus urbis,
Albani tamen quod reparavit opus.
Fortuna quad altum ad fastigia summa,
Crescimusibi si te vir catus assuefiet.
Detecte animo leges patrias evolvit, et pellis
Sedulius inservis, catus exercuitque furo.
Pararum veterem repeterat parvum et ipse,
Ac lepsid dicis illustrique studes.
Gloria ar/ilius cecidit, magnamque ruinam
Passa est: sic versat sors male fidia rotas.
Aulae vita tibi placuit, maxa regia magni
Te Henrico gremio foverat amplius.
Hircis bella suanit, mortis spes coruscet,
Et Scotti et Mori
t aa cru
ta
Ferrari, et nostro carmine major eris."

[See before at col. 349, where George Ferrers is cer-
tainly the person meant.]

[Chalmers' Apology for the belles lettres in the Shakespeare
Papers, p. 347.]

He obtained this office also during the reign of
Elizabeth, for Gascoigne, in his Princely Pleasures
of Kenilworth Castle, informs us that the stanzas
spoken by the lady of the lake were said to have
been devised and penned by M. Ferrers, some-
time lord of misrule in the court.

Our honest chronicler Stowe, as before quoted,
p. (622) says, that Ferrers wrote that part of Graft-
on's Chronicle relating to the life of queen Mary.
It does not seem that any of his plays or inter-
ludes exist.

The following lines from Dame Eleanor Cob-
ham (Mirror, p. 325, ed. 1610) are extracted
as a fair example of Ferrers's best style.

Farewell Greenewaich my palace of delight,
Where I was wont to see the chastiest streams
Of royall Thames, most pleasant to my sight;
And farewell Kent, rich famous in all realmes,
A thousand times I mind you in my dreams;
And when I wake, most griefe is to me
That never more againe I shall see.

In the night time, when I should take my rest,
I wepe, I waile, I wet my bed with teares,
And when dead sleepe my spirits hath opprest,
Troubled with dreames, I fantasie vaine fears:
Mine husband's voice then ringeth at mine ears
Crying for helpes, O save me from the death!
These vilesines heere do secke to stop my breath.

* * * * * * * * * *

I plaine in vaine, where cares be none to heare
But roring seas, and blustering of the winte,
And of redresse am nere a whet the neare,
But with waste words to feed my mournfull minde,
Wishing full oft the Parcs has vntwine
My vital strings, or Atropose with knife
Had cut the line of my wretched life.]

WILLIAM WHITTYNHAM son of Will.
Whittyngham gent. (by his wife the daughter of
Hallington of Haughton Tower) son of W. Whit-
yngham of Over, son of Seth Whittyngham of
Swanlow in Cheshire, was born in the city of
Chester, became a commoner of Brasen-nose coll.
in the 16th year of his age 1540 or therabouts,
where being put under a careful tutor, did make
great proficiency in learning. In 1545 he was
elected fellow of All-souls college, being then
bach. of arts, in which faculty proceeding two
years after, was made one of the senior students
of Ch. church, at which time it was founded by
K. Hen. 8, and endeavoured by him to be re-
plenished with the choicest scholars in the univer-
sity. On the 17 May 1550, he had leave
granted to him to travel for three years by the
dean and canons of the said house; whereupon he
went into France, and remaining in the company
of learned men there for some time, had inten-
dions to go into Italy, but being prevented by
sickness (which took him at Lyons) he spent some
time among the students at Paris, but chiefly in.
the university of Orleans. About that time, if I mistake not, he took to wife Katharine the daughter of Lewis Jaquemine, by his wife, the heir of Gouteron lord of Ingrae and Turvyle near to the said city of Orleans. After he had spent more than an year there, he went to certain universities in Germany, and thence to Geneva, where tarrying till towards the latter end of K. Ed. 6, he returned into England. But that king dying, and religion seeming to put on another face, he went with other company into France, where hearing soon after that certain Protestant divines of England were for religion sake fled to Frankfurt, and were about, with license from the magistrate, to settle a church there, did hasten thither and entered himself into their association; but they dissenting among themselves concerning matters pertaining to religion, were forced to disjoin, and those that did best like the forms of government of the church of England in the days of K. Ed. 6 were to remain at Frankfurt, and those that liked better the order and discipline of the church at Geneva, were to go to that place, among whom Whittingham was one and the chiefest, as you may further see in a book, entitled A brief discourse of the troubles began at Frankfurt 1554, printed 1575, wherein the opposite and restless humour of the people may easily be discerned. Soon after their settlement at Geneva, Joh. Knox a Scot, minister of the English congregation there, was to leave that place and return to his country; so that Whittingham being look'd upon as the fittest person to succeed, was earnestly desired by Joh. Calvin to take that employment upon him, but he alleging that in his former travels and observations, with the learning of several languages, he had fitted himself more for state employment than that, he modestly denied it. At length Calvin arguing him farther, he was thereupon made a minister according to the Geneva fashion, and then took the employment upon him. Soon after Miles Coverdale, Christoph. Goodman, Anth. Gilby, Tho. Sampson, Will. Cole of C.C. coll. and this our author Whittingham undertook the translation of the English Bible, but before the greater part was finished, qu. Mary died. So that the Protestant religion appearing again in England, the exild divines left Frankfort and Geneva and returned into England. Howbeit Whittingham with one or two more being resolved to go through with the work, did tarry at Geneva a year and an half after qu. Eliz. came to the crown. At the same time also he turned into metre those psalms that we to this day sing in our churches, inscribed with W. W. They are in number five, of which the 119th psalm is one, as large as 22 other psalms, as also the ten commandments, and a prayer, at the end of his book of psalms. At

Whittingham's share of this celebrated translation is not very poetical; a single stanza shall therefore suffice, from the fifth part of the 119th.

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Notwithstanding this, so great a respect had the said earl for him, that upon writing to his brother Robert earl of Leicester, he procured for him from the queen, the deanery of Durham, in 1563, in the place of Ral. Skinner. Which deanery the queen having partly promised to Dr. Theo. Wilson one of the secretaries of state, was forced by the over-transport of the said earl to give it to Whittingham, who enjoying it about 16 years, was then succeeded by the said Wilson, who enjoyed it not two years. After Whittingham had remained there for some time, sir Will. Cecil secretary of state was made lord treasurer, in whose place Whittingham was among others nominated, and had he stirred in it, and made interest with his friend Robert earl of Leicester, he might have obtained it. About the same time the order of the ecclesiastical vestures being generally established for church-men, and so pressed that they that would not use the same, should not be permitted to exercise their ministry, he then, and not before, submitted himself thereunto. And being unpraided therewith for so doing by one that had been with him at Geneva, he answered that he, and others, knew, and had heard John Calvin say that for external matters of order, they might not neglect their ministry, for so should they for tithing of mint, neglect the greater things of the law. And as concerning singing in the church, Whittingham did so far allow of it, that he was very careful to provide the best songs and anthems that could be got out of the queen's chapel to furnish his choir withal, himself being skilful in music. To pass by the good service he did his country against the Popish rebels in the north parts of England in 1569, and his church of Durham in repelling the archbishop of York his visiting it, in 1578, I shall only notice that whereas he is stiled by certain authors the false

Instruct me, Lord, in the right trade
Of thy statutes divine:
And it to keep even to the end,
My heart will I encline:
Grant me the knowledge of thy law,
And I shall it obey;
With heart and mind and all my might,
I will it keep, I say.]

[6 In this he was abetted by his patron the earl of Leicester. Chasten, Life of Nouell, p. 116. See a letter by him to the earl on this subject, in 1564, in Strype's Life of Parker, p. 156, app. p. 49.]

and unworthy dean of Durham, was because he was only master of arts, the statutes of the ch. of Durham requiring that the dean thereof should be bish. of divinity at least; that he was not a minister according to the form of the church of England, but of Geneva, and that he was but a lukewarm conformist at the best; and that he did from Durham encourage Knox and Goodman in setting up presbytery and sedition in the kirk of Scotland. The public works that he hath done as to learning are, (1) His translation of the Geneva Bible. (2) His turning into metre several of the Psalms of David, as I have before told you. (3) His translation into Latin the Liturgy of the Church of Geneva. (4) Nich. Rydel's Declaration of the Lord's Supper, Genev. 1556. To which Whittingham put 4 a preface of his own making. (5) N. Rydel's Protestantation: This I have not yet seen, and know nothing more of it. (6) His translation from Lat. into English of The Book of Prayer, or the English Liturgy: see more in A brief Discourse of the Troubles begun at Frankfort, 1554, &c. printed 1575, p. 34, 35. He also wrote the preface to Christop. Goodman's book entit. How superior Provers ought to be obey'd, &c. [12mo. 1558.] with several other things, which are not yet, as I conceive, published. As for the works of impiety that he performed while he sat dean of Durham, were very many; among which I shall tell you of these. Most of the priors of Durham having been buried in coffins of stone, and some in marble, and each coffin covered with a plank of marble or free-stone, which lay level with the paviug of the church (for antiently men of note that were laid in such coffins, were buried no deeper in the ground, than the breadth of the plank, to be laid over them even with the surface of the pavement) he caused some of them to be plucked up, and appointed them to be used as troughs for horses to drink in, or hogs to feed in. All the marble and free-stones also that covered them and other graves, he caused to be taken away and broken, some of which served to make pavement in his house. He also defaced all such stones as had any pictures of brass, or other imagery work, or chalice wrought, engraved upon them; and the residue he took away, and employ'd them to his own use, and did make a washing-house of them at the end of the centory-garth. So that it could not afterwards be discerned that ever any were buried in the said centory-garth, it was so plain and straight. The truth is, he could not abide any thing that appertained to a goodness religiousness, or monastical life. Within the said abbey-church of Durham were two holy-water-stones of fine marble, very artificially made and engraved, and bossed with hollow bosses; upon the outer-sides of the stones, very curiously wrought. They were both of the same work, but one much greater than the other. Both these were taken away by this unworthy dean Whittingham, and carried into his kitchen, and employ'd to profane uses by his servants, steeping their beef and salt-fish in them, having a conveyance in the bottoms of them to let forth the water, as they had when they were in the church to let out holy-water, &c. He also caused the image of St. Cuthbert (which before had been removed from its proper place by dean Rob. Horne, who also had a hand in such impieties) and also other antient monuments to be defaced, and broken all to pieces, to the intent that there should be no memory of that holy man, or of any other who had been famous in the church and great benefactors therein (as the priors, his predecessors) were left whole and undefaced. I say it again that he did this to the end that no memory or token of that holy man St. Cuthbert should be left, who was sent, and brought thither by the power and will of almighty God, and was thereupon the occasion of the erection of the monastical church of Durham, where the clergy and servants have all their livings and commodities from that time to this day. At length after his many rambles in this world, both beyond and within the seas, and his too far forward zeal for the promoting his Calvinistical (if not worse) opinion, whereby much mischief happen'd to the church of England, he did unwillingly (being then full of worldly troubles) submit himself to the stroke of death, on the 10th day of June in fifteen hundred seventy and nine, and was buried in the Cath. church of Durham. Soon after was a tomb-stone laid over his grave, with an epitaph of twelve long and short verses engraved on a brass plate, fastened thereunto, which, with most if not all of the monuments which were set up after his time, were miserably defaced by the Scots when they invaded England in 1640. The first four verses run thus,

Quae Whittinghani cernis monumenta sepulci,
Et vitae & mortis sunt monumenta piae.
Anglia testis erat, testis quoque Gallia vitae,
Exulis haec vidit, presulii illa decus.

So that as he before had in a woful manner violated the monuments of his predecessors and others, so was his by invaders, and nothing now left to preserve his memory, or person to shew the place where his carcasse was lodg'd.

HENRY COLE, a zealous maintainer for a time of the Rom. Cath. religion, was born at Godshill in the isle of White in Hampshire, educated

G g
in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New-col. in 1523, studied the civil law, travelled some years after into Italy, was at Padua, where he advanced his studies, and afterwards, notwithstanding all this, he did acknowledge K. H. 8 to be supreme head of the church in England. In 1540, he being then returned and settled in London, he took the degree of doctor of the civil law, and the same year resign'd his fellowship, being then an advocate in the court of arches, prebendary of Salisbury, and about that time archdeacon of Ely in the place (as it seems) of Rich. Cox. In 1542 he was elected warden of New-col. and in 45 he was made rector of Newton Longvill in Bucks. Soon after, when K. Ed. 6 came to the crown, he was altogether for reformation, was an admirer of Pet. Martyr, was a frequenter of Protestant service and a receiver of the holy communion according to their way, did after preach up reformation in the church of St. Martin commonly called Carfax in Oxon, did approve of the proceedings of king Ed. 6 and other matters as a learned and puritanical4 author tells you. In 1551 (3 Ed. 6) he resign'd his wardenship, and the year after the aforesaid rectorcy. In 1554 (2 Mar.) he was made provost of Eaton coll. (in the place of Tho. Smith LL.D. of Cambridge) of which house he had been fellow, and the same year had the degree of doct. of divinity confer'd upon him. Soon after he was appointed one of the commissioners to visit the university of Cambridge, became dean of St. Paul's cathedral on the removal of Feckenham to Westminster, an. 1556, vicar-general of the spiritualities under card. Pole archb. of Cant. and in 1558 one of the overseers of the said cardinal's will. I find extant under Dr. Cole's name these things following.

Letters to Joh. Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's Majesty and her honourable Council, an. 1560. Lond. 1560 in a pretty thick oct. It was afterwards remitted into Jewell's works. I find also that divers letters of Dr. Cole were sent to bish. Jewell after he had preached at Paul's-cross on the second Sunday before Easter in the year 1560, which are also printed.


Funeral Sermon at the burning of Dr. Tho. Cranmer Archb. of Canterbury. 5 In the collec-

1 [In the British museum are two letters from Cole: one to Dr. Starkey, dated at Padua, 1520; the other to Rich. Morgan, desiring intelligence concerning cardinal Pole, who was indisposed. This was also written from Padua, but is without date of the year when. MS. Cotton, Nero B. vi. ed. 1652, and ed. 1843. Catalogue, p. 219, 521.]
3 [Incorporatus Cantabr. in visitatione legata (cujus pars magna foli), an. 1556-7. BAKER.]
4 [Queen's coll. Cat. 1477.]
5 [Dr. Will, May died 8 Aug. 1560. KENNET.]
6 [He was also fined five hundred marks. Bieg. Brittan. edit. Kippis, vol. iv. p. 2.]
7 [In Principium ac illustratum, &c. in Anglia vicarium eccl. nonnulli, thro. &c. Lond. 1626.]
8 [He was set at liberty Apr. 4, 1574. BAKER.]
ROGER ASCHAM speaks very highly of our author. *Tantum ego et communi omnium voce de tua eruditione et frequenti Moriśmy sermone, de tua humanitate semper tribui, doctissime humanissimeque Cole, ut impetius ipse si te non colere, et inhumanus si non amare, verito videri possis.*

I cannot omit the following singular anecdote of Cole, the truth of which rests on the authority of the learned archbishop Usher. It is taken from Cox's *History of Ireland*, Lond. 1689, i. 598. (Rodd. M. 7. 5. 6. 4.) Queen Mary having dealt severely with the Protestants in England, about the latter end of her reign signed a commission for to take the same course with them in Ireland; and to execute the same with greater force, she nominates Dr. Cole one of the commissioners. Sending the commission by this doctor, who in his journey coming to Chester, the mayor of that city hearing that her majesty was sending a messenger into Ireland, and he being a church-man, waited on the doctor that in discourse with the mayor, taketh out of a cloak-bag a leather box, saying unto him, here is a commission that shall lash the heretics of Ireland (calling the Protestants by that title): The good woman of the house being well affected to the Protestant religion, and also having a brother named John Edmunds of the same, then a citizen in Dublin, was much troubled at the doctor's words; but watching her convenient time, whilst the mayor took his leave, and the doctor complimenting him down the stairs, she opens the box and takes the commission out, placing in lieu thereof a sheet of paper with a pack of cards, the knife of clubs faced uppermost, wrapt up. The doctor coming up to his chamber, suspecting nothing of what had been done, put up the box as formerly. The next day going to the water side, wind and weather serving him, he sails towards Ireland, and landed on the seventh of October, 1558, at Dublin; then coming to the castle, the lord Fitzwalters being lord deputy, sent for him to come before him and the privy council; who coming in, after he had made a speech, relating upon what account he came over, he presents the box unto the lord deputy; who causing it to be opened, that the secretary might read the commission, there was nothing save a pack of cards, with the knife of clubs uppermost, which not only startled the lord deputy and council, but the doctor, who assured them, he had a commission, but knew not how it was gone. Then the lord deputy made answer, let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean while. The doctor being troubled in mind went his way, and returned into England, and coming to the court obtained another commission; but staying for a wind at the

*Epistola d. Colo, in Epistolarum Aschami, lib. tertio.*

water side, news came unto him that the queen was dead. And thus God preserved the Protestants in Ireland.

PETER MORWYN, or MORVYN, a zealous reformer of his time, was born in Lincolnshire, and made perpetual fellow of Magd. coll. in 1552, being then bacc. of arts, and in the year after supplicating some few days before K. Edward's death that he might proceed in that faculty, did obtain his desire: but that king then dying and Morwyn foreseeing that religion would alter, he was not presented to that degree. Soon after, he, and others of his society, consulting how to withdraw themselves in private, obtained leave to be absent for a time, but to what place Morwyn went beyond the seas (for he was a voluntary exile in Germany) I find not. Sure it is, that after qu. Elizab. came to the crown, he retired to his coll. and in 1559 was presented to the degree of master, and became renowned among the academicians for his great knowledge in the Lat. and Greek tongues and poetry. When Dr. Bentham was promoted to the see of Lichfield, he made him his chaplain, and, upon the next vacancy, prebendary and canons of the same church, and well befitted near to that place. He hath translated into English, (1) A compendious and most marvellous history of the latter times of the Jews commonwealth, beginning where the Bible and Scriptures leave, and continuing to the utter subversion and last destruction of that country and people. Lond. 1558-61, and 1598, in oct. Written in Hebrew by Joseph Ben-Gorion. (2) The treasure of Euonimus containing the wonderful hid secrets of nature, touching the most apt times to prepare and distil Medicines. Lond. 1563, qu. besides other books, which I have not yet seen. He was living at, or near to Lichfield, in the month of May, in fifteen hundred seventy and nine, in which year he was appointed one of the administrators of the goods, chattels, &c. of the said bishop Bentham, but how long he lived after that year, I cannot tell, nor where his reliques were lodg'd.


JOHN LISTER was descended from those of his name in Yorkshire, some years among the Oxonians, and wrote,

*A Rule to bring up Children; wherein is declared how the Father opposed the Son in the Holy Scripture, whereby all Parents may be taught how to bring up their Children.* Printed at Lond. in oct. about 1580. What other things he hath written and published I cannot yet tell.

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JOHN ROGERS, called by some John Rogers the second, because one of both his names (of Pembur. Hall in Camb.) was a writer in the reign of Ed. 6. and a martyr for the Protestant cause in the time of qn. Mary, was educated for some years in this university, but whether in Qu. coll. where one of both his names was fellow and proceeded master of arts, in 1556, or another John Rogers (of Merton coll. I think) who was admitted master in 1576, I cannot justly say. Sure I am, that J ohn Rogers of Oxon wrote and published these treatises following.

The displaying of an horrible sort of gross and wicked heretics, naming themselves the Family of Love. Sc. Lond. 1579, oct.

The lives of the Authors of the Family of Love. Printed with the former. Answer to certain Letters maintaining the opinions of those of the Family of Love. Printed also with the former, and in the same year. What else this author hath publish'd I cannot yet find, nor when or where he died. I find one John Rogers to be a senior student of St. Albans-hall 1569, which perhaps may be the same with him of Mert. coll. because that when any postmaster or student there taketh the degree of bachelors, of arts, they commonly recede to the said hall, which joins to the coll. of Merton.


To the works of John Rogers may be added, An Answer unto an infamous Libell made by Chr. Vite, one of the chief English elders of the pretended Family of Love. Sc. 1579.*

ALAN COPE, to whom the city of London gave his first breath, was made perpetual fellow of Magd. coll. in 1549, the master of arts in 92, becoming a senior of the act celebrated 18 July, in 1558 he was unanimously chosen senior proctor of the university, and in less than two years after, when he saw that the R. Cath. religion would be silenced in England, he obtained leave to absent himself for a time from the said college. Whereupon waiting for a prosperous gale, ship'd himself self beyond the seas, and at length went to Rome; where, tho' he before had for the space of five years studied the civil law in this university, he was actually created (as 'tis said) doctor or bachel. of div. and became one of the canons of St. Peter's church there. Vir futu excimii ingentis, (as one saith) qui post magnos in ecclesia Dei profide Catholicae tuendi suscipos labores, scripsit opus quoddam insignie intitulat.

Historia Evangelica veritas: seu singularia vitae Domini Jesu Christi, eo ordine quo gesta fuerunt recensita, & ipsis quatuor Evangelistarum verbis contexta, &c. Lov. 1572, and at Doway 1603. [Bodl. A. A. 12. Th.] He also published under his name, Sex Dialogi, &c. Ant. 1566. [Bodl. 4to. C. 3. Th.] But these dialogues were written by Nich. Harpsfield, as I shall tell you in my discourse of him. As for A. Cope he surrendered up his last breath at Rome about fifteen hundred and eighty, and was buried in the chappel belonging to the English hospital or coll. there, leaving behind him a most admirable exemplar of virtue, which many did endeavour to follow, but could not accomplish their desires.

DAVID DE LA IYDE was admitted probationer fellow of Merton coll. 1549, proceeded master of arts four years after, being then admired and much adored for his most excellent faculty in disputing, which he exercised as well in the public schools, as at home. Soon after he was licensed by the society of his coll. to study the civil law, but took no degree therein in this university: and being ejected the coll. for denying the queen's supremacy over the church of England in 1560, he went thence into Ireland, where, if I mistake not, he was born, and prosecuting his studies there, as he had done in Oxon, became an exquisite and profound clerk, well read in the Greek and Lat. tongues, expert in the mathematices, a proper antiquary, and an exact divine. His pen was not lazy (as one saith) but daily breeding of learned books. He wrote, Scholastica Rhetorica in tabulam contrata. And an oration also entit.

De Liggia & Devo. Spoken in praise of Mr. Jasper Heywood, who was in the time of qr. Mary, rex regni fabarum in Merton college; which was no other than a Christmas lord, or a lord, or king of miracle. He hath written many other things, which being done and printed beyond the seas, we see them but seldom, or never, in these parts.

JAMES WALSH, an Irish man born, was educated in this university, but what degrees he took there, I find not. In the year 1572, and belike

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before, he had a chamber, and took his commons in Hart-hall, being then a student in divinity with Mr. Leonard Fitz-Simons his countryman. Both whom are entitled magistri that year in the * Epigraphmata diversa.* With other things of the like nature, and translated into English, *The Topography of Ireland,* written in Lat. by Silv. Girdinus. Which translation with scholar's was made also much about the same time by Jon. Hooker alias Vowell of the city of Exeter, as you may see elsewhere. In the time of this Jam. Walsh, studied in Hart-hall also divers of his country men of Ireland, some of whom having been afterwards men of note, or else writers, you shall have their names as they follow. (1) David Sutton a gentleman's son of Kildare, 1571, aged 16. (4) Pet. Nangle a gent. son of Dublin, 1571, aged 15. (5) Rich. Walsh a merchant's son of Waterford, aged 15, an. 1572. (6) Rob. Boteler a merch. son of the said city, aged 23, an. 1572. (7) George Sherlock the son of a merchant also of the same city, att. 17, an. 1572. (8) Rich. Mantonson a gent. son of Wexford, att. 15, an. 1573. (9) Rich. Gaydon an esq. son of Dublin, att. 19, an. 1574. (10) Tho. Finglas a gent. son of Finglas near to Dublin, att. 18, an. 1571. (11) Will. Nugent a gent. son of Meath, or of the county of Meath, att. 21, an. 1571. With several others of a later date, as Alex. Barrington a gentleman's son of Ireland, att. 18, an. 1583, &c.

LEONARD FITZ-SIMONS was born in the diocese and county of Dublin in Ireland, admitted scholar of Trinity coll. (from that of Corp. Ch. of which he was clerk) 17 June 1558, aged 17, and the next year was made fellow, being then back of arts. In 1560 he proceeded in that faculty, but being a R. Cath. in his heart, and therefore unwilling to take holy orders according to the church of England, left his fellowship and retired to Hart-hall about 1571. At length going into his own country, had some employment confer'd upon him, and was in his latter years, as I conceive, a Rom. priest. He is characterized by one who knew him, to be unusually erudite, quick wits; ingenious, theologian & mathematician, adumbrating all that is curious therein. And there is no doubt but that he hath written and published several books, which being printed beyond the sea, we seldom see them in these parts. He was famous and noted for his learning in Ireland in fifteen hundred and eighty, but when he died, or where his relics were lodged, I cannot tell. One Hen. Fitz-Simons, a famous Jesuit, was also educated in Hart-hall, as I shall tell you elsewhere.

JOHN SECURIS, a Wiltshire man born, and a most noted person for his admirable parts while he studied in New coll. in the time of Ed. 6 (but not in the condition of a fellow) did retire to Paris for the improvement of his studies, where applying his muse to the faculties of physic and astronomy, became a diligent hearer of the lectures of Dr. Jacobus Silvius of high learning and famous memory, the reader of the physic lecture in that university, who usually had a thousand auditors every time he read. After he had completed his studies there, he returned into England and settled within the city of Salisbury, where he was much frequented for his great knowledge in medicine, and wrote:

*Several Prognostics*; *"Two* of which for the" which for the years 1579 and" 1580 year, &c. first time I have seen, and to the last* *ed.*

*A compendium; or, brief instruction how to keep a moderate diet.* In the title of the said *Prognosticon* he writes himself master of arts and physic, but whether he took those degrees in Oxon I cannot tell, because the register containing the acts of congregation and convocation is almost totally neglected during the reign of Ed. 6. In the preface to the said *Compendium,* he tells us that in his time fell near to Salisbury hull stones as big as a child's fist of three or four years old. Our authour Securis hath also written,

*A detection and querriment of the daily enormities and abuses committed in Physic, concerning the three parts thereof, that is, of the Physicians part, the part of Surgeons, and the part of Poticators.* Lond. 1566, in oct. [Bodl. Svo. S. 24. Med.] dedicated in a Lat. epist. to both the universities, Oxford (of which he saith he was an alumnus) and Cambridge. After which follows a preface to the reader in old English verse, and at the end of the book a list of his students.

8 [There was a Robert Walis, who was mayor of Waterford in 1613. See a letter from him to Sir R. Moryson, Ms. Cotton, Titus. B. x. fol. 264.]
9 [Not only by the nomination, but by the dispensation of the founder, and at the earnest suit of Thomas Marshall, second dean of Christ Church. Warton, *Life of Pope,* edit. 1769, 3v. page 423.]
10 Rich. Sandy, ut sup. cap. 7.
11 [Besides these accomplishments he was also (as it appears from the following entry in the bursar's book 1561, 3,]
the book is a peroration to both the universities. Contemporary with this noted author Securis, was another astrologer called Evans Lloyd a Welshman, educated in logistics and philosophems in Oriel coll. but took no degree here. Afterwards retiring to the great city, he wrote several Ephemerides, which were much valued in their time; one of them written for the year 1582 I have seen suppdated especially for the elevation and meridian of London, but may generally serve for all England. It was printed there the same year, and approved by Dr. John Dee, with whom, as also with Securis, he had acquaintance.

NICHOLAS QUEMEROD was born in the city of Waterford in Ireland, took a degree in and 1559, after he had spent at least 4 years in this university in pecking and heaving at logic and philosophy: Which degree being completed by determination, he went into his own country, cut into the sacred function and had precedent there, but was turned out from it because of his religion. He wrote in English a pithy and learned treatise, very exquisitely penn'd as one's 1st. 

Answer to certain questions propounded by the Citizens of Waterford. Also;

Divers Sermons. Soon after he left his country for the sake of religion, went to the university of Lovain in Brabant, where he was promoted to the degree of doctor of divinity 22 June 1576, and afterwards, as 'tis said, wrote and published divers other things. See more in Peter White, under the year 1590. To him I now add his great friend and countryman Rob. Garvey of the diocese of Kilkenny, who was elected fellow of Oriel coll. 1563, proceeded master of arts three years after, and became noted for his skill in both the laws, and for a volubility in the English and Latin tongues, as my author 2 An Irish man tells me, but whether he published any thing I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in Ireland about 1579.

MAURICE CHAUNEY, Chaune, Chan-cy, or Chaunsey, so many ways I find him written, was from his juvenile years a Carthusian monk in the house of that order near London, (now called by some the Charter-house, and by others Sutton's hospital) the brethren of which place, as of others in England, did commonly study in an ancient place of literature near to London coll. alias Burnell's inn within this university, and no doubt there is but that this M. Chauney did receive instruction in theological matters therein, or at least in some other house of learning in Oxon. But so it was, that at the dissolution of religious houses by K. Hen. 8, he, with his brethren (18 in number) being committed to custody for denying the king's supremacy 3 over the ch. of England, did at length with much difficulty escape out of prison, and so consequently death, which all the rest suffered at several times, before the year 1559. 4 At length settling himself at Bruges in Flanders became prior of some of his English brethren (of the same order) there: and from him do our English Carthusians beyond the sea at Newport in Flanders derive their succession in the said house near London, to this day, having always been by them esteemed a most devout and pious person. He hath written a book entitled,

Historia aliquot nostri secuti Martyrum, cum plia, tum lecta seuada, quamquam antebac typis excusa. Printed (at Mentz in Bavaria as it seems) an. 1550 in qu. [Iodsi. 4to. B. 74. Jur.] and dedicated by Vitus a Dulken prior of the Carthusians of St. Michael near to Mentz and William a Sittant procurator of the said house, to Theodore Lohet a Stratis prior of the Carthusian house of St. Mary the virgin in Buxia, next to Meiningen in Schawhina a province of Germany. This book

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Clari. 1590.

7 [He seems by his own account, cap. 12 and 13, to have taken the oath of supremacy, which he laments. Baker.] 8 [Mr. Anthony a Wood is very much mistaken in this paragraph concerning Chauncie or Chauney, for so he wrote his name. For it is plain from his own book, giving an account of the sufferings of eighteen Carthusians (Pasillo 18 Carthus,) that he was not one of them, that he actually, with great reluctance, swore the oath prescribed. Cap. 9.] 'Denoum in verba regis juramentum, sub conditione tamen, quatemius libet esset, anno Dominii 1554, 24 die Maii.' At length we spoke to the words of the king, but under condition however, as far as it was lawful, on the 24th of May, 1554. Mr. Eymer hath given us an account of this matter (Eddera, xiv. 491, 583,) and Maurice Chaune-

ey's name appears among the subscribers, but not one sylable of the condition ' quatemius libet esset,' nor indeed had not this subscription been found, would it have seemed at all probable, that that condition had been allowed, more especially, if we remember whom they had to deal with, King Henry the Eighth. It is true, Maurice Chauney doth not appear among the subscribers of this covenant to the oath about the supremacy in 1557, but neither doth he appear among the recusants; and the reason I take to be this, that he was one of those four monks that had been sent to two other convents of the order in the extreme parts of the kingdom, two of whom were afterwards executed for the denial of the king's supremacy, and the other two were brought to Sion house in Middlesex, and took the oath there; it is plain from his own words (cap. 13) about it, he took the oath somewhere, ' infra annum postquam nos consensu nostrorum, irritum illi fecerant suam pactum, annus manque nos expelsum a domo.' Within the year after we consented, they broke their words, for they turned us all out of the house. But who they consented had pensions allotted them, and Maurice Chauney among the rest (5,) who, whatever other good qualities he was endowed with, had not the gift of perseverance under persecution, but got him abroad beyond sea, and returned not to England till the reign of queen Mary, who made him, according to Sir Robert Chauncey his kinsman. (Antiq. Hertf. p. 51.) See Bearcroft's Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Svo. 1737, page 261, &c.] 9 [Steele has printed much of the information contained in this book. See Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. p. 199.] 10 [Recus. 1573 in Svo. cum prationibus bene longa; dat. Moinchir, 1563. See the same book, MS. inter codices MSS. Johannis napier episcopi Eliceni.]
contains (1) The epitaph of sir Tho. Morc, written by himself in Latin, fixed over his grave in Chelsea church near to London. (2) The captivity and martyrdom of John Fisher, B. of Rochester. (3) The capt. and mart. of the said sir Tho. More, sometimes L. chan. of England. (4) The martyrdom of Reynold Brigg, a pious divine, and of others. (5) The passion of 18 Carthusians of London, beginning with the life and passion of John Houghton the prior of them all, contained in 14 chapters, &c. This passion and martyrdom of the said Carthusians was by the care of our author represented into figures; and being afterwards engraven on copper, were printed at Colon. Ub. about 1608. He also review'd, and put some additions to a book entit. Vita Carthusiana, written by Peter Sutor prior of the Carthusians at Paris, an. 1322, which being so done, he wrote the epistle dedicatory before it; all printed together at Lovain, 1579, in oct. Our author Chanceus (as he writes himself in that book) was then living in his cell at Bruges before-mention'd, with several English Carthusians under his government. I have seen a MS. written by our author Chanceus, bearing this title. The divine cloud of unknowing. The beginning of which is, 'Gostly friend in God, I pray thee and beseech thee that thou wilt have a bseye belonging to the course and manner of thy calling,' &c. It containeth 75 chapters, and with it is bound his Epistle of private Counsel, the beginning of which is, 'Gostly friend in God, as touching thy inward occupation,' &c. And at the end of the book is this written, 'Liber dominæ Salvatoris beatissimæ virginis Mariæ juxta London. Ordinis Carthusianorum, per M. Chavney, quem exaravit secundum Willium Exmune.' The said Exmune or ex Mewe, who had been bred in Christ's coll in Cambridge did enter himself a Carthusian of the said house near London in the 28th year of his age, being then sufficiently versed in the Gr. and Lat. tongues. Afterwards he was made vicar, and thence removed to be procurator thereof; and being one of the number that denied the king's supremacy, suffered death by hanging, drawing and quartering, 19 June 1555. As for our author Chancey he submitted to fate on the 12 July in fifteen hundred eighty and one, according to the accompt followed in Flanders. Whereupon his body was buried, as I suppose, in the chappel belonging to the Carthusians at Bruges before-mention'd. He hath left behind him a most celebrated name for his rare piety, which is preserved among those of his profession at Bruges, Newport in Flanders, and at other places. Neither is it denied by any knowing and moderate Protestants, but that his name is worthy to be kept in everlasting remembrance.

[Chauaney the author of the Antiquities of Herefordshire, who was descended from this writer, relates an anecdote of him that has escaped the penetration of Wood. It seems that Chauaney after quitting Oxford removed to Gray's inn, where he studied the common law. During his residence there, he, willing to pay his duty to his father at Pishobury, obtained the favour of another gentleman of the same society to accompany him thither, intending to spend their Christmas there. The old gentleman his father, affected with a plain habit, was dispasion'd with the gayety of their apparel, and expressing his dislike to it; the son immediately resented it, and returned to London, where he fell into a contrary humour; he laid aside his glorious apparel, exchanged Gray's inn for a monastery, took upon him the Carthusian habit, and became a monk in an house of that order, now called the Charter house, or Sutton's hospital where he apply'd his study to divinity. —Page 58, col. a.]

RICHARD DAVIES, a Welsh man born, was educated, as it seems, in New inn, but what degrees he took in arts, it appears not. In qu. Mary's reign he retired beyond the seas upon account of religion, whence returning in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth, was elected bishop of St. Asaph on the deprivation of Tho. Goldwell; the temporalities of which see he receiving 29 March 1560, was the year following translated to the see of St. David, and in 1566 was actually created doctor of divinity. He hath published several things; among which are,

Epistle to all the Welsh, especially within his Diocese, wishing a renewing of the ancient Cath. Faith by the light of the Gospel of Christ. Printed and bound with the New Test. in Welsh, an. 1567.

It was printed also among other things, and published by Charles Edwards a Welshman. Ox. 1671, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. W. 72. Th.]

Funeral Sermon preached 26 Nov. 1576, in the Parish Church of Caermarthren at the burial of Walt. Earl of Essex, on Rev. 14. 13. Lond. 1567, qu [Bodl. 4to. E. 5. Th. BS.1] Whereunto is added A genealogical Epitaph with memorials on the said Count, but these were made by other men. "In the new translation of the Bible made by order of qu. Eliz. this Bp. Davies joined part of the Old Testament, viz. from the Pentateuch to the 2nd chapter of Samuel." This bishop paid his last debt to nature about the month of Octob. in fifteen hundred eighty and one, aged about 80 years, and was buried in the parish church of Aberwilly

3 [A copy in St. John's college library, Oxford, contains the autograph of Robert earl of Essex, son of the deceased, to whom the sermon was dedicated.]
in Caermarthenshire, leaving then behind him a widow called Dorothy, and several children.

[Hic. Davies was the son of David ap Iorwerth (descended paternally from Iorwerth Glyn, lord of Youghal) by his wife Joanna, daughter of David ap John ap Kynric (descended from Edwenoedd Bendew, one of the 15 tribes of North Wales) was born, as I take it, in Derbyshire. What pre

ferments he had before he was bishop, I know not: but I find, that in the first year of qu. Eliz. 1556, he was by the name of Rich. Davies D. D. commissioned with others, viz. Rowland Meyrine, Thomas Young, doctors of law, and Rich. Pates, ‘jurisperitus,’ to visit the cathedrals and dioceses of St. David’s, Landaf, Bangor, St. Asaph, Hereford, and Worcester, and on the third of Nov. that year, he sat with the rest, upon his visitation, in All Hallowe’en-church at Stratford upon Avon, and there deprived John Lloyd, dean of St. Asaph, for contumacy. He was also employed with others, that year, to translate The Bible into English, and translated all from the beginning of Joshua to the end of the second of Samuel. He also translated part of the New Testament into Welsh, particularly some of the epistles. The original MSS. of which translation are in the custody of that worthy studious gentleman, Robert Davies of Linnerch esq. He was consecrated bish. of St. Asaph Jan. 21, 1559-60, and thence translated to St. David’s. He held the rectory sine cura of Llanafanfraid in March and diocese of St. Asaph till his death. Humpheys.

Ric. Davies translated the Liturgy and N. Test. into Welsh, printed 1567, 4to, wherein he was assisted by W. Salesbury. P. W. Morgan’s Epist. before the Welsh Bible. Baker.

JOHN TWYNE son of William, son of John, son of Nicholas, son of sir Brian Twyne of Long Parish in Hampshire, knight, was born at Bolfingdon in the same county, educated, as it seems, in New inn, where applying his studies to the civil law, was admitted to the reading of any of the books of institutions, &c. 1554, at which time the said inn was replenished, and did excellently flourish with civilians. After he had left the university he became supream moderator of the free-school within the cemetery at Canterbury, and in 1553 mayor of that city. At length growing rich (for his school was very much frequented by the youth of the neighbourhood, many of which went afterwards to the universities) he purchased lands at Preston and Hardacre in Kent, which he left to his posterity. He was a person well read in Greek and Lat. authors, in the histories and antiquities of our nation, and much valued for his abilities in other matters by the learned men of his age, particularly by his acquaintance Ioh. Leland, who numbers him among the illustrious worthies of his time, and Mr. Camden in his Britannia in Kent mentions him as a learned old man. He hath written,

De rebus Albioniciis, Britanniciis aty; Anglica commentatorum libri duo. Lond. 1590, in oct. [Bull. Svo. C. 95. Art. Setld.] written to his son Thomas; who afterwards, with an epitome, made it public. Our author John Twyne hath also written and collected divers things of antiquities, which are dispersed in several hands, and some of them descending to his grandson Brian Twyne, he gave them to his death to the library of C. C. coll. At length our author arriving to a good old age, gave way to fame 34 Novemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and one, and received sepulture in the chancel of the church of St. Paul within the city of Canterbury. Over his grave is an inscription, wherein he is stiled ‘amiger,’ and said to have been mayor of Canterbury in the time of Wyatt’s rebellion, in the beginning of qu. Mary. This epitaph being written in verse, I shall now omit, and commend you to that just encomium of him given by Leland before-mentioned. By Alice his wife (who died 20 Oct. 1567, aged 60, and in the 43d year of her wedlock) daughter of Will. Piper of Canterbury, he had issue divers sons. The first was Laurence Twyne who was fellow of All Souls coll. and archb. of the civil law, an ingenious poet of his time, as several copies of verses, set before books, written in commendation of their respective authors, do sufficiently attest. He was a married man, lived at Hardacre in Kent, and left issue behind him at his death several children. The second was Tho. Twyne before-mentioned, whom I shall mention under the year 1618. The third was John Twyne whose ingenuity also is scatter’d in several copies of verses before books in the time of qu. Elizabeth; and the fourth was Nicholas, of whom I know nothing.

[Twyne’s MSS. bequeathed to Corpus Christi college, are on antiquarian and historical subjects. In one of them, entitled Collectanea Variae, vol. iii. fol. 2, he says, that he had written the Lives of T. Robenson, T. Lupset, Rod. Darres, T. Edcot, H. Sampson, T. Wriothesley, Gud. Paget, G. Day, Joh. Christopherson, N. Wooton. At fol. 93, he notices a work meditated by him, On the lives and Fortunes of the Kings of England from the Conquest to Hen. VIII. Locis communes ex poetis et alis autoriibus Romanis. Collect. v. &c. Holinsheds mentions Twyne in the first edition of his Chroniole, as ‘a learned antiquarie, and no less learned,’ and his antiquities and monuments than ripe judgement and skillful knowledge for the perfect understanding thereof as by the fruits of his labours, part whereof he meaneth to leave to posterity, it will no doubt right evidently appear? but this eulogy is omitted in the edit. of 1587. Somner notices* Twyne’s Antiquities of Canter-
TWYNE.

RICHARD COXE was born, as 'tis said, at Whaddon in Bucks, elected from Eaton school, scholar of King's coll. in Cambridge, in 1519, where taking the degree of bach. of arts, went to Oxford for preferment, was made one of the junior canons of the Cardinal coll. and in Decemb. 1525, was, with other Cantabrigians incorporated in the same degree. About that time he supplicated that he might answer at the Austin Fryery (now called Disputations in Austin's) and answer the masters in formal disputations, which was granted conditionally: that he also oppose at the said Fryery. This exercise being by him performed in order to the taking of his master's degree, he was licensed to proceed in arts, 8 Feb. following, and accordingly did proceed in an act celebrated 2 July 1526. Soon after being notoriously known to be a follower and abettor of the opinions of Luther, he was forced to leave Oxford, and some years after became master of Eton school near to Windsor, where by his diligent instruction, the boys profited much. About the year 1537 he proceeded D. of D. at Cambridge, became archdeacon of Ely, [Dec. 4, 1540] in the room, as it seems, of Tho. Thirlby promoted to the see of Westminster, and afterwards was incorporated at Oxford in the degree of doctor. In 1543, Jan. 8, he was made dean of the new erected cathedral of Osney near Oxford, and in 1546 when that see was translated to Ch. Ch. he was also made dean there. In 1547 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, being in great favour with the then K. Ed. 6. By which election it fell out, that he also sought and obtained that had been partly educated in Cambridge, so it was with the Cantabrigians in former time, by their election of John Bromyard an Oxonian, and an eminent writer in the reign of Rich. 2, and since by their election of Dr. Thomas Rutland in the reign of Hen. 7. But what mad work this Dr. Coxe did in Oxford while he sate chancellor, by being the chief man that worked a reformation, I have elsewhere told you. In 1548, July 16, he was installed canon of Windsor in the place of Dr. Thomas Magnus, who resigned that dignity in 1547, and about that time was made one of the privy council, almoner to the king, and dean of Westminster: but when queen Mary came to the crown, he was deprived of his deanery, and Aug. 15 put into the Marshalsea, from whence being discharged 19 Aug. 1559, he among others fled to Frankfurt in Germany, where he shewed himself among the English exiles a zealous um for the Common Prayer, as used in the days of K. Ed. 6, against Job. Knox a Scot and a violent Calvinist. When qu. Elizabeth succeeded in the empire, he was appointed the chief of the Protestant divines to encounter those of the Rom. persuasion, in a disputation, when that queen was about to sette a reformation in the church of England. But that disputation coming to nothing, he was made bishop of Ely, to which see he was consecrated 21 Dec. 1559; yet whether it was for his retirement, or small hospitality, or the spoil he was said to make of his...
woods and parks, feeding his family with powdered venison, he was but in little favour with the said queen 1. At Cambridge he was esteemed a good scholar, and a better poet than Dr. W. Haddon, who called him master, as having been either his scholar or servant. There goes under this Dr. Coxe's names,

Oration at the conclusion of the disputation. These two orations, which are in Latin, were printed 1549, in qu. and afterwards among Pet. Martyr's works. [The last also in Strype's Annals of Reform. i. append. No. xlv.] Dr. Coxe also had a considerable hand in framing the first Liturgy of the Church of England, and a hand in the third, an. 1559, and also turned into metre the Lord's Prayer, at the end of the Psalms of David, besides other works not yet remembered by public authors: "Such as his Resolutions concerning the Sacraments, printed in the collection of records, at the end of Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England. He wrote also, Resolutions of some questions relating to Bishops and Priests, and of other matters tending to the reformation of the Church, begun by King Henry 8. Ibid. And also Answers to certain queries concerning the abuses of the Mass. In the collection of records num. 25, at the end of Dr. Burnet's 2 vol. This Bp. Cox translated the Gospel, Acts of the Apostles, and Epistle to the Romans." He yielded up his last breath 22 July 2 in fifteen hundred eighty and one, and was buried in the Cath. church of Ely near to the monument of bishop Goodrich 3. I find another Rich. Coxe who was living (and a writer) in the time of the former, but that Rich. Coxe which Joh. Leland the antiquary and poet doth so much 4 celebrate for his faith and integrity in a copy of verses written to Thom. Leigh of Adlington esq. must be understood of bishop Coxe before-mention'd.

[Coxe was appointed first prebendary of Ely, Septemb. 10, 1541. He was presented by the king to the prebend of Sutton cum Buckingham in the church of Lincoln, June 5, 1542, and resigned it in 1547 5. He was admitted to the rectory of Harrow, Middlesex, Sept. 28, 1544 6. He was the king's tutor, and in the Register of Council Edin. PT. are the following entries. 1550, Oct. 7. Dr. Cox ordered to require into Sussex to appease the people by his good doctrine, which are now troubled through the seditions preaching of the bishop of Chichester and others 7. 1550, Sept. 19. To order the treasurer to deliver 20l. per mens. to Mr. Cox the almoner to be employed on his majesties privy alms, as hath been heretofore accustomed 8. He married Joan, daughter of George Inger, alderman of Cambridge, and widow of Mr. William Turner dean of Wells 9. Our author relates, (in his Annals, ii. 100; ed. Guteh) that Coxe was the first who brought his wife into college, and not only permitted canons and heads of houses and halls to marry, but suffered idle husbands and bawling children to enter each house. But what is most to the discredit of Coxe, was his unwearied diligence in destroying the ancient MSS. and other books in the public and private libraries in Oxford. The savage barbarity with which he executed this hateful office, can never be forgotten; it will render his name hateful to posterity, for the loss sustained by literature and the arts through his means can never admit of forgiveness. Forrest before mentioned, (col. 297) in his life of Catarine 10, gives us Coxe's character in the most odious colours, but his account is too long for this place. He notices the destruction at Christ Church:

Hee robb'd the churche of Frydyswis (I say) Of chalycees, crosses, candylstycks withe all Of syler and gylte, both precious and gaye, Withe coapis of tyssure, and many a rich pail, Dedyct to God above eternall. And other collegis may him well curse For thorowe hym they are farre yeat the warris.

Of the various beautiful MSS. in duke Humphry's library, one specimen only has escaped the ravages of these monsters: this is a superb folio of Valerius Maximus 11, written in the duke's age, and probably purposely for him. The mischief committed at this time can scarcely be conceived. I have seen several fine old chronicles and volumes of miscellaneous literature, mutilated because the illuminations were supposed by the reforming visitors to represent popes and saints, when they were really intended for the portraits

1 [And yet he seems to have complied with her wishes in the alienation of part of the episcopal revenues, for he sold her the manors of Harfield, Little Hadham and Kelshall in Hertfordshire, parting in all with about 700l. per annum of the old demesnes, being a third part of the revenues of the bishoprick. See Willis, Cathedrals, sub Ely, p. 333, 339.]
2 "33 July (Stow's Annals, 1581)." [Wood refers to Stow as his authority for this date, yet Stow kills the bishop on the 19th. Annals, 1631, p. 694. GILBERT.] 3 "Aged 81, according to his deposition in the proceedings against Bishop Gardner, being then 51. See Fox, Martyrs, edit. prima, p. 836. BAKER.
4 [Upon his grave-stone are written these verses, which he spake as he was dying:
Vita caduca vale, salveto vita perennis,
Corpus terra tegit, spiritus alta petit.
In terra Christi Gallus Christum resomnabat:
De, Christe, in ortu sine fine somnem.
5 In Eranus, trophais, &c. ut supra, p. 69.
of kings and warriors; nay, some were absolutely mathematical figures! The malice of these barbarians was only equalled by their ignorance.

Coxe left two sons; John his executor, and Richard, afterward knighted, and justice of the peace for Ely; and two daughters, married to John Parker and John Duport, both prebendaries of Ely.

He wrote,


3. Carmina varia in perfidiam et crudelitatem, quam Carolus mons Galliae ex in Christianis exercit. MS. Corp. Ch. coll. Cantab. No. CLXVIII.


5. Epigrammata, Epitaphia, &c. MS. ibid.


NICHOLAS SAUNDERS 4, the most noted defender of the R. Cath. cause in his time, was the son of William Saunders and Elizabeth his wife 5, born at Charlewood in Surrey, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. an. 1548, bachel. of the laws 3 years after, and about 1557 shaggy lecturer, of as he himself 6 saith tanquam regius professor juris canonici. But religion putting on another face in the beginning of Q. Eliz. he left England about 1560, and going to Rome was made priest 7 and D. of D. and soon after went with cardinal Stanislaus Hosius to the council of Trent, where he show'd himself to be a man of great parts by his several disputations and arguments. Which cardinal having an especial respect for him, made him his individual companion in his journey into Poland, Prussia and Lithuania. As for the chief actions of his life that followed, his sister's son John Pitseus will tell you. But that which I must not forget to let you know, is, that when he was a nuncio to P. Gregory 15 into Ireland (where he, with 2 ships full of Spaniards, landed at Smerwick in Kerry, about the first of July 1579) to encourage the Irish there to take up arms and rebel against queen Elizabeth, was (after they with the said Spaniards had been overcome by the English) forced to abstend in caves, dens, woods, &c. At length after two years time, being not able to hold out longer, did miserably perish by hunger and cold, at the same time as my author saith (but it seems false) that Gerald Fitz-Gerald earl of Desmond chief captain of the rebels was taken in a poor cottage and kill'd. Of which matter hear what the learned Cambden 8 tells us:

' The principal of whom (meaning the priests that persuaded the said earl to forfeit his allegiance to his prince) was Nich. Saunders an English man, who, very near at the same instant of time, was miserably famish'd to death; when, forsaken of all, and troubled in mind for the bad success of the rebellion, he wandered up and down among the woods, forests, and mountains, and found no comfort or relief. In his pouch were found several speeches, and letters, made and written to confirm the rebels, stuffed with large promises from the bishop of Rome and the Spaniard. Thus the divine justice (if a man my judge) stopped that mouth with hunger, which had been always open to encourage rebellions, and to belch forth malicious lies and slander.

For (to omit other things) he was the first man that broached that abominable lie concerning the birth of queen Elizabeth's brother, which no man in those days (though the hatred and the malice of the Papists was then fresh against her, and it might remember it) ever knew, England in full forty years after never heard of, the computation of time doth egregiously convince of falseness and vanity; and he, forgetting himself, (which a liar should not do) doth himself plainly confute,' &c. The things that he hath written are mostly these.

The Supper of our Lord set forth according to the truth of the Gospel and Cath. Faith, with a confutation of such false doctrines, as the Apology of the Church of England, Mr. A. Nowell's challenge, or Mr. Nowell's reply have uttered touching the real presence of Christ in the Sacrament. In seven books. Lovain 1569 in a thick qu. [Bodl. 4to, S. 12. Th.] Answered by Will. Fulke of Cambridge. [See Bodl. 8vo. F. 41. Th.]

A Treatise of the images of Christ, and of his Saints; and that it is unlawful to break them, and base to honour them. With a confutation of...
such false doctrine as Mr. Jezuall hath uttered in his reply concerning that matter. Lov. 1567, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 159. Th.]

Brief declaration, which is the true Church of Christ. This is written by way of preface to the Treatise of the imges, &c.

The rock of the Church, wherein the primacy of St. Peter and of his Successors, the Bishops of Rome, is proved out of God's word. Lov. 1567, [Bodl. 8vo. S. 83. Th.] and St. Omer 1642 in oct. Answered by the said W. Fulke.

Brief trentine of Æsury, Lov. 1568, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 95. Th.]

De thrip & hounorarii imaginum adoratione, lib. 2. Lov. 1659, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 48. Th.]

Sacrificii Missae ac ejus partium explicatio. Lov. 1569, oct.


Antw. 1581. Witheburg 1592, fol. [Bodl. H. 10. Th. Seld.]. In which book, written before the author went into Ireland, he doth aver the bull of P. Pius 54, against qu. Elizab. to have been lawful, and affirmeth that by virtue thereof, one Dr. Nich. Moreton an old English fugitive and conspirator, was sent from Rome into the north parts of England to stir up the first rebellion there, whereof Charles Nevile earl of Westmorland was a head captain. And thereby it may manifestly appear to all men how the said bull was the ground of the rebellions both in England and Ireland.


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[246] 1 Responsio ad Sanderi Coluwenii in Septimo libro de visitibilibus Ecclesia, Monarchia, Lond. 1570. Bodl. 4to. S. 1. Th. Seld. The author of this answer was Bartholomew Clarke, of whom see the Fasti under the year 1574. It was also answered by George Aekworth, orator of Cambridge. See Fasti, under the year 1560, and Bodl. A. 15. 4. Lin. and 4to. S. 1. Th. Seld, where the two copies somewhat differ, although by the same printer and in the same year.

2 [He wrote likewise, Pro defensione & Communicatione a Pio quinto late in Anglica regimine, lib. 1. Printed, but afterwards suppress by the author. Of which see The Answer to English Justice, p. 65. This book of Saunders was printed about the year 1570, in.] B."
no need of it, seeing that his body was strong, and no sign of death near it. Notwithstanding this, his disease pressing forward, he was anointed in the middle of the night, and about the time of cock-crowing he surrendered up his soul to God. In the night following he was carried to his grave by four Irish cavaliers, whereof Dermitius Osulevan (father to the author, whom I here quote) was one, and was buried by certain priests according to their manner, his body having been exposed to the sight of certain persons as well of England as of Ireland, who for privacy sake, were prohibited their presence at his funeral. Afterwards Cornelius went into Spain and died at Lisbon, an. 1617. Thus in effect the said author, who tells us not the name of the place where he died, or was buried, neither the time when 1.

EDMOND CAMPIAN, [for CAMPION, so he writes himself. BAKER.] another still defender of the R. Cath. religion, was born in London on St. Paul's day in Jan. 1540, educated in schools-learning among the blue coats in Ch. Ch. hospital within the said city, spoke an eloquent oration before qu. Mary there at her first coming to the crown, an. 1553, was put in scholar of St. John's coll. by the worthy founder thereof at its first foundation, took the degree of master of arts in 1564, and was junior of the act celebrated on the 19 of Feb., the same year, at which time speaking one or more most admirable orations, to the envy of his contemporaries, caused one of them, who was afterwards an archbishop, to say, that rather than he would omit the opportunity to show his parts, and domine in una atque altera concunca,2 did take the oath against the pope's supremacy, and against his conscience. Soon after, if not before, he took holy orders according to the church of England from the hands of Rich. Cheyney bishop of Gloucester,3 (who had encouraged him in his studies) and became a florid preacher. In 1560, when qu. Elizab. was entertained by the university of Oxon, he did not only make an eloquent oration 2 before her at her first entry, but also was respondent in the philosophy act in St. Mary's church, performed by him with great applause from that queen and the learned auditors. In 1568 he was the junior proctor of the university, being the first of his coll., who did undergo that office, and in the year following he took a journey into Ireland, where improving his time very industriously, did, by the help of his admirable parts, write in short time a history of that country; but then he being discovered to have left the church of England, and to labour for proselytes, was seized and detained for a time; but getting loose from his keepers, did, with much ado, obtain footing on the British shore an. 1571, where making but short stay, took shipping again and went into the Low-Countries, and settling for a time in the English coll. at Doway, made an open recantation of his heresy, as they there stild it, studied divinity, and had the degree of bachel. of that faculty confer'd upon him. Thence he went to Rome, where he was admitted into the society of Jesus in 1573, and being esteemed by the general of that order to be a person every way complete, was sent into Germany, where living for some time at Brune, and afterwards at Vienna, composed a tragedy called Nertar & Amner. After he had taken his orders, 4 and before the emperor with great applause. Soon after settling at Prague in Bohemia, where had been newly erected a college for Jesuits, taught there, for about 6 years time, philosophy and rhetoric, and became amongst them a constant preacher in the Latin tongue. At length being called thence to Rome, was, with father Persons, sent at the command of P. Gregory 13 into England in 1580, where arriving at Dover on the day next following that of St. John Baptist, was the day after that received with great joy by the Catholics in London. Afterwards he printed privately and by stealth his neat well penned book called Rationes deorum, of which many copies were dispersed in St. Mary's church at an act-time, an. 1581, by one who was sometimes a member of St. John's coll. (in the time of Campian) named Will. Hartley a R. priest, a native of Nottinghamshire, and a learned man, who being taken in short time after, was imprisoned, and in Feb. 1584 being released, was (with other priests and Jesuits) put on ship-board at Tower-harbour, and thence at the queen's charge was wafted over the seas to Normandy, where he and his company were left to their shifts. Afterwards it being commonly known that Campian was in England, great inquisition was made after him. At length at the desire and insinuation of Walsingham secretary of state, one George Eliot, a priest-catcher (sometimes a zealous Catholic) undertook, for a considerable reward, to find him out. But all his searching in London availing not, he did at length, upon some intimation received, go into Berks, where with his attendants making great inquiries, did, with much ado, find

1 [Of this writer a very particular account will be found in Strype's Life of Parker, book iv. chap. 15 and 16.
2 [Quere, whether not related to Edmund Campion S.T.B. admitted to the vicarage of Althorne, Essex, 16 May 1558, and died before 27 July 1559? Reg. Stokeychey. KENNE.
4 [Quere, since in a letter to the bishop, from Rome, cal. Nov. 1571, he presses him in a rude and dogmatical manner to embrace and profess openly the Catholic faith (insinuating that he was much inclined to it) and tells him that otherwise his hands, which had given pretended orders to many young men, would be burnt in hell flames. In the same letter he frankly declares the bishop's great favors shown to him at Gloucester, and reminds him of a sort of imprisonment that they had in 1567 in the house of one Thomas Dutton at Sherborne. WATTS.
5 [Amended in his Opera nova, by Sylvester a Petra Sancta, Au. 1631. WATTS]
him out (disguised like a royster, as 'tis said) in the house of Edw. Yates, cur; at Lyford; a little before which time Persons the jesuit, who had been with and accompanied him in his travels to and fro, had left him, and diverted his course towards Kent. So that being carri'd as a prisoner with triumph through Abingdon, Henley, Colebroke, and so through part of London with a paper fastened to his hat, and a writing thereon to shew the people that he was Edm. Campian a most pernicious Jesuit, was clapp'd up a close prisoner within the Tower of London, where he did undergo many examinations from several people, abuses, wrackings, tortures, and I know not what, but scarce answered the expectation raised of him, when certain divines disputed with him. About which time a little pamphlet was published in oct. containing a discourse of his apprehension, which I have not yet seen. All writers, whether Protestant or Popish, say that he was a man of most admirable parts, an elegant orator, a subtle philosopher and disputant, and an exact preacher whether in English or Lat. tongue, of a sweet disposition, and a well-polish'd man. A certain writer saith, he was of a sweet nature, constantly carrying about him the clauses of a plausible behaviour, of a fluent tongue, and good parts. And another who was his most beloved friend saith, that he was upright in conscience, deep in judgment, and ripe in eloquence. As for the works by him written, and published under his name, they are these, Nectar & Ambrosia, trag. Much praised by Greg. Martin.

orationes decem oblatis certaminibus in causa fidei redactae Academicae Anglicae. Printed first of all privately in the house of one Stonora a Cath. gent. living near to Henley in Oxfordshire, an. 1582, afterwards, at least five times, publicly beyond the seas, (of which one was at Aug. Trev. 1593 in Concertat. Eccles. Cath.) another at Rochel in France, 1585. Bodl. Svo. J. 5. Th.] and at length were translated into English. Lond. 1657, qu. These reasons were very feebly answered by Will. Whittaker of Cambridge, and replied upon by John Darey a Scot; which Darey was answered by Dr. Law Humphrey.

Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy Council, an. 1581. See more in Mor. Hammer, under the year 1604, and in Rob. Persons, an. 1616.

Various Conferences concerning Religion, had with Protestant Divines in the Tower of London, on the last of Aug., and on the 18th, 23d, and 27th of September. 1581. Lond. 1583, 4to. [Bodl. 4to. C. 38. Th.] Among those divines that he disputed with, were Alex. Nowell dean of St. Paul's cath. and Will. Day dean of Winton.

The History of Ireland, in two Books. Written 1570. The MS. or original of which, being in the Cottonian library, was afterwards published by sir James Ware of Dublin, knight. Dubl. 1603, fol. Chronologia Universalis. Much commended by Greg. Martin before-mention'd.


orationes. 

Epistola. 

Tractus de imliratione 


Among which orations are those * (as I suppose) which he made at the funeral of sir Tho. Whyte, and of the lady Anny Robert the first wife of Robert earl of Leicester, whose body having been at first buried in Commore church near Abington, (for there she died, or rather was murdered, in the manor house there belonging to Anth. Forster, gent. 8 Sept. 1590) was taken up and reburied in the church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxon.

Litterae ad Rich. Chenevus Episc. Glocast. The beginning of which is, 'Non me nunc ut olim,' &c. [This is a single letter, and is printed at p. 125 of Cantus Antique Lectiones, tom. 1. Bodl. 4to. C. 5. Art. Seld.]

Letters to Everard Mercurian, General of the Society of Jesus, giving an account of his Proceedings in England, an. 1580. Printed in Lat. in Concertatio Eccles. Cath. in Anglia, part 1, p. 5, and elsewhere. Besides all these, are other things of our author Campian, which I have not yet seen, that were collected and published among some of his works by Silvester a Petra Sancta a Jesuit of Italy, printed at Antw. 1631, in tw. but those things being scarce and rare to be had, I can make no further report of them, nor their author, only that he, with other Rom. priests, having

* The History of Ireland is extant in MS. only part in the public library at Cambridge, dedicated to Rob. earl of Leicester, in an epistle dat. May 27, 1571; being then upon the point of his departure to leave the land, as he there says, Dated Dublin, 27 May, 1571. Bare.]

* [sic effig. Vitellii, F. ix. [It was dedicated to the earl of Leicester.]

* They are not in the Opuscula. Watts.

* It is in English in Fuller's Church History, p. 114. Watts.

[75 Campiano illud addo, profunde super ejus nomine ac titulo multa ejus eas esse, vel stilum clamat vel argumentum. — Tgo preest Decem rationum Lieutam, ac suas tresse epistolae, quique ejus nomine circumspiciuntur, suppositionem esse; aut excusationes gratia, al ejus discipulis, ex ejus dictis excerptum, &c. Bombinus in Vit. Cambiani, in admuntn. ad lectorem. Baker.]

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been found guilty of treason according to the act of 25 Ed. 3, and of adhering to the bishop of Rome, the queen's enemy, and of coming into England to disturb the peace and quiet of the realm, &c. were executed at Tyburn near London on the first of December, in fifteen hundred eighty and one, but what afterwards became of Campian's carcass I know not. Paul Bombin a jesuit had written his Life and Martyrdom, published at Antw. 1618, in 12mo. and afterwards at Mantua in 1620, in oct. But that pamphlet, which I have several years look'd after, but in vain, is the Report of the Death and Martyrdom of E. Campian, R. Sherwyn, and A. Briant, printed in English, in oct. soon after their death. The two last of which I am now about to mention.

RALPH SHERWYN, where born, unless in the Western parts of England, I know not, was made fellow of Exeter college by sir Will. Petre a principal benefactor thereunto, in July 1568, went through with great industry the several classes of logic and philosophy, and in 1574 proceeding in arts, was made senior of the act celebrated 26 July the same year. being then accounted an acute philosopher, and an excellent Grecian and Hebr.ian. Afterwards he (with Joh. Currey M. of A. and fellow of the said coll.) obtaining leave to travel beyond the seas in July 1575, left the university, utterly renouncing the religion in which he had been mostly educated, went to Dowsay, he spent some time in the study of divinity in the English coll. there, and was made priest with Laur. Johnson (who afterwards was hanged by the name of Richardson) 23 March 1576-7. In that place (and for a time in the English coll. at Rome) he continued in making progress in divine studies till about the beginning of 1580, and then instead of going into England with certain persons of his society into the mission, he went to Rheimes upon public concerns to be had with Thom. Godwell bishop of St. Asaph then there, who being at that time in a sickly condition, and therefore not able to serve Sherwyn and his brethren as to episcopal confirmation, and other matters relating to the mission, he waited upon the said bishop in the quality of a chaplain during his sickness. Afterwards being well, and sent for to Rome, Sherwyn went into England, and before he was quite settled in London, he was taken in the house of one Rosscarriot or Rosscarroch, committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, and had fetters fastened to his legs. While he continued there he had notice once or twice that he should prepare himself to dispute with certain Protestant divines; whereupon shewing himself very ready to encounter them, he was translated to the Tower of London, where, after he had many questions proposed to him concerning Campian, Persons, and other priests, he shew'd himself afterwards to be a man of parts, and one that needed not to be ashamed of his education in Exeter college. At length after he had continued there more than an year in great misery, was at length tried for his life, and refusing several times the oath of supremacy and going to bear service in the Protestant churches, was condemned to die. His writings are,


[This book was translated into French, and from thence into Italian; the Italian is in my possession, and is called "Mortorio del rever. P. Edmundo Campione—posto in indulge-
terra per la fede Catholico al primo giorno di Decembre, 1581."
In Turino, 1582. 4to. Bowls.]
An account of the Disputations in Wisich Castle between Will. Talkie of Cambridge and certain R. Priests who were Prisoners there. These two are not printed, but kept in MS. as choice relies among R. Cuth. beyond the sea. Where, or else in the Tower, Rich. Stanyhurst saw them.

Epistles and Letters to divers Persons. Two of which are in a book entitled *Concertatio Ecclesiae Catholicae*. Aug. Trew. 1594, fol. 71, 72, &c. See more of him in the latter end of Pet. White, under the year 1590. At length being found guilty of high treason, was hang'd, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn 1 Decemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and one. At the same time suffered Edm. Campiani before-mentioned, who was much pitied by all learned men, especially by his contemporaries in Oxon, as Sherwyn was, who had been very often a companion with Campiani in his travels. Alex. Briant also (whom I am now about to mention) did suffer at the same time, and tho' not so much commiserated by scholars, yet by many others, because he was, as the character went on both sides, ‘juvenis pulcherrimus, vultu innocentissimo & prope angelico,’ &c. Contemporary with Ralph Sherwyn was one Martyn Aynay, who, after he had left this university, was one of the first that was brought up in the English coll. at Rome, and was companion there with the said Sherwyn. Afterwards he became a good workman in England, and of great edification for divers years (as those of his opinion say) both before he was taken, and afterwards in prison. He was living in 1602, which was the last year of qu. Elizab. at which time he was provost of the English church and residence of St. George in St. Lucar of Spain.

ALEXANDER BRIANT received his first breath in Somersetshire, was admitted a student of Hart-hall about Lent-term in 1573-4, aged 17 or more, where being trained up under a tutor sufficiently addicted to Popery, left the university and went to Rheims, and afterwards to Doway: At the last of which places taking the priesthood on him, he returned into his own country, an. 1579, and settling for a time in Somersetshire, converted the father of Rob. Persons the Jesuit to the R. Cath. religion. On the 28 Apr. 1581, he was taken in the night time in his lodging by one Norton, who took away 3l. in money from him, besides cloaths, and conducting him to a magistrate, was, after examination, committed close prisoner to the Compter in London, where enduring great misery till the morrow after the Ascension, was removed to the Tower of London, and there (as 1 his reported) he was tormented with needles thrust under his nails, racked also otherwise in cruel sort, and specially punished by two whole days and nights with famine, which they did attribute to obstinacy, but indeed (sustained in Christ's quarrel) it was most honourable constancy. While he was in prison he wrote 1.

Litere ad reverendos patres societatis Jesu in Anglia degentes. The beginning of which is, 'Quoties nuncum cogito, reverenci patres,' &c. They were written purposely that they would be pleased to receive him into the order of Jesus before he died, which accordingly they did, to his great comfort.

Several Letters to his Friends, and afflicted Catholics. Whichever extent I know not. At length being found guilty of high-treason at a sessions in London, he was hang'd, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, on the first day of Dec. in fifteen hundred eighty and one; whereupon his quarters were hanged up for a time in public places. He had for his tutor in Hart-hall (after he had continued there for some time) one Rich. Holte born at Fraiton in Yorkshire, educated for a time in Cambridge, and afterwards going to Oxon, settled in the said hall, an. 1574, aged 21 and more; but departing without any degree in this university, he went beyond the seas to Doway, then to Rheims and other places, became a noted Jesuit, and spun out his time to a fair age. The reader is now to know, that during the principality of Philip Rondell of Hart-hall, who had weathered out several changes of religion (tho' in his heart he was a Papist, but durst not shew it) many persons who were afterwards noted in the Rom. church, were educated under him, but they having not exercised their pens upon any subject that I can yet find, I can claim no pretence to set them down among such writers that that ancient house of learning hath sent into the learned world.

JAMES DYER, second son of Rich. Dyer of Wyamanon in Somersetshire, esq; by his wife the dau. of one Wauton of the said county, was born, as I conceive, at Wyamanon, but in what house he was educated in Oxon (for he was a commoner for some time there) it appears not, notwithstanding tradition tells us in Broadgate's hall. From thence, without the honour of a degree, he went to the Middle Temple, where making great proficiency in the municipal laws, was, after he had continued for some time in the degree of barrestor, elected Autumn or Summer reader of that house 6 Ed. 6, about the same time he was by writ called to the degree of ser-


2 This is also printed in English with another long letter to Mr. Gerard, touching the persecution of Catholics in England, by another hand, or rather by the same hand, Pr. at Doway in Artois, penes me. It contains much history, if true. *Baker.*

3 He was born at Round-hill in Somersetshire, as may appear to any by the herald's visitation thereof. *Lloyd, Statesmen and Favorites,* ed. 1665, p. 401.

4 Card. Will. Allen in his *Modest Defense of Engt. Cath. that suffer for their faith,* &c. written against The execution of James, p. 11.
jeant at law" and "chose speaker of the house of commons in the parliament which began at Westminster 1 March 1592." In the reign of his great and eminent sage of the law, and a person of great abilities, are

Reports: or, a Collection of Cases with divers Resolutions and Judgments given upon solemn Arguments, etc.

The said Resolutions and Judgments, in the Reigns of K. Hen. 8, Ed. 6, Phil. and Mary, and Qu. Eliz. Lond. 1601, 1621, 8vo. fol. abridged by sir Tho. Ireland's of the same, the same person who abridged the Eleven Books of Reports of Sir Edw. Coke) and by another, with a table made to them. Printed by Rich. Tottill.

Learned reading upon the useful Statute of 92 Hen. 8, chap. 1, of Wills, and of 34 and 35 Hen. 8, chap. 5, for the Explanation of that Statute. Lond. 1648, qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 14. Jur. Br.] At length this great lawyer having arrived to a good old age, paid his last debt to nature at Stonington (where he had purchased an estate) on the 24th of March in the fifteenth day of March st. eighty and one, wherein his body was buried in the parish church of Much Stowton in the said county, near to that of his wife, on the 4th day of April 1592. His said wife was named Margaret dau. of sir Maurice Averrow of Hampshire, knight, widow of sir Tho. Eliot of Carleton in Cambridgeshire, (by whom she had 5 sons but all died without issue) which Margaret died 25 Aug. 1569, but having had no children by sir James Dyver his second husband, the estate of the said sir James went after his death to Richard, son of his brother Laurence Dyver, whose posterity are at this time baronets in Somersetshire.

[In the register book of Great Stoughton com. Hunt, where sir James had his seat near the church, afterwards belonging to sir Edward Coke, now (1717) in possession of capt. John Howe, are these entries: *1583, Sepultrus fuit Jacobus Dyver capitalis justitarius de banco 25 die Martis.—1588, Bapitizatus Richardus Dyver filius Richardi militis 15 die Decemb.—1605, Sepultrus fuit d'ns Ricardus Dyver miles 18 die Decemb.—1606, Baptizatus Richardus Dyver filius 28 virus d'ns Willi. Dyver mil. et Catharine uxoris ejus.*

On the north side of the chancel a fine monument in the wall, of alabaster and marble, with this inscription. *Here lyeth sir James Dyver Kt. sometime lord chief justice of the common pleas and dame Margaret his wife, which dame Margaret was here interred the 20th day of August in the year 1560, and he, the said sir James, upon the 25th of March 1582. Patruo majori charissimoque ejus conjugi amansissimus possit Ricardus Dyver miles.*

On another monument, *Here lyeth sir Richard Dyver Kt. late one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to our soveraigne lord K. James, and dame Mary his wife, daughter to Sir William Fitwilliams Kt. sometime lord deputy of Ireland, which dame Marie was here interred the 20th day of October in the yeare 1601, and he the said sir Richard the four and twentieth day of Decemb. in the year 1605.* KENNET.

The opinion of sir James Dyver and other judges, touching the jurisdiction of the county palatine of Chester, and the controversy between the same, and the president and council of Wales: presented to the queen, Feb. 10, 1658. MS. Cotton, Vitellius C. i. fol. 273.

Lloyd has preserved Forty Six Rules for the Preservation of the Commonwealth, by sir James Dyver, which he printed from a MS. in his Statesmen and Favourites, page 405, edit. 1663.]

RICHARD BRISTOW, another most zealous person for the R. Cath. cause, was born of honest parents within the city of Worcester, educated in grammar learning under one Rog. Golbourne, M. A. (the same I think who was a reader in St. Bernard's coll. in the year 1540,) salluted the Oxonian muse at 1555, but whether he was then entered into Exeter coll. I know not. One Brustow I find to be chappell of Ch. Ch. in 1549, 50, and 51, but him I cannot take to be the same with the former, because he of Ch. Ch. seems then to be master of arts. As for our R. Brustow he took the degree of bacc. of arts in the beginning of the year 1559, that also of master in 1559, and was junior of the act celebrated 13 of July the same year, at which time he was entered in the proctor's book as a member of Ch. Ch. About that time having obtained credit among the academicians, for his admirable speeches spoken while junior of the act, he applied himself to the study of divinity, became noted in the university for his acute parts, and being recommended therefore to that singular lover of learning sir Will. Petre, was by him promoted to one of his scholarships or fellowships in Exeter coll. in July.
1567, where exercising himself much in theology, did in a set disputation in the divinity school put the king’s professor (L. Humphrey) to a non-plus, as those of our author’s persuasion do report. At length being convinced that he had erred in his opinion, left the coll. in 1569, his religion, and the kingdom, went to Lovain and became acquainted with Dr. Will, containing, who made him the first moderator (or prefect of studies) in the English coll. by him founded at Doway, took upon him the priesthood, being the first in that coll. that did so, and read the public lecture of divinity there. In 1575 he left scholarship or fellowship of Ex. coll. being pronounced void, because he had been absent several years, John Petre son of sir W. Petre before-mention’d, did put into his room Mr. Oliver Whiddon archdeacon of Tones Oct. 27. who resigned it in the latter end of Nov. following. Afterwards upon Dr. Allen’s instituting another seminary at Rheimes, Bristow was sent for, and the care of that place was committed to him also in 1579, while another was his substitute at Doway. About which time he took the degrees in divinity, partly at Doway, and partly at Lovain, and became famous in those parts for his religion and learning. He hath written.

A brief Treatise of divers plain and sure ways to find out the Truth in this doubtful and dangerous time of heresy containing sundry motives unto the Cath. faith; or, Considerations to move a man to believe the Catholics, and not the Heretics. Antw. 1599, in tw. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 54. Th.] and before, at another place. Dr. W. Allen’s testimony of this treatise is prefixed, dat. 30 Apr. 1574, wherein he saith, that the said book contains with great perspicuity, order, and art, divers most excellent works, whereby to discern in religion the true judgment of the Catholic church from the false vanity of the heretics, &c. that it is also in all points Catholic, learned and worthy to be read and printed. These motives were answered by Dr. Will. Fulke of Cambridge.

Reply to Will. Fulke, in Defence of Dr. Allen’s Scroul of Articles, and Book of Purgatory, Lov. 1580, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 24. Th.] Whereupon Dr. Fulke came out with a rejoinder the year following.

Anti-Heretica Motives, omnibus Catholicæ doctrine orthodoxæ culturibus necessaria. Atebat. 1608, in two tomes in qu. [Bodl. K. K. 20. Th.] This large book, which contains most, if not all the former motives, was translated into Lat. by Thom. Worthington, a secular priest, (afterwards a Jesuit) an. 1606, and by him published at Arras two years after.

Demands (51 in number) to be proposed by Catholics to the Heretics.—Several times printed in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 35. Th.] This also was answered in a book entit. To the Seminary Priests late come over, some like Gentlemen, &c. Lond. 1592, qu.

A Defence of the Bull of P. Pius 5. He also collected, and for the most part wrote Annotations on the New Testament, translated into English at Rheimes. And was also, as it seems, author of Veritates aureae S. R. ecclesie, autorialitibus cat. patrum, &c. Printed 1616, qu. for the name of R. Bristonis Anglus is set to that book. At length after our author had lived at Rheimes about two years, he went privately into England (by his physician’s advice) for health’s sake in 1581, and going to London, was kindly received by, and entertain’d in the family of, one Bellamy, (Rob. or Jerome Bellamy as it seems) a sincere and constant lover of R. Catholics and their religion. But his distemper being gone too far, dyed the year following, and was by Bellamy buried privately, but where, unless near to Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex, where the Bellamys had a seat and lands, I know not. In the year 1682 I received a note from one of the English coll. in Doway, whereby I was instructed that Rich. Bristow was made D. of D. at Doway, from whence he was sent into England, where he died not far from London, 18 Oct. 1581. But this note I reject, because that what I have said already of his death, I had from the writings of one that knew him, viz. Tho. Worthington, who published his Motives.

TIMOTHY KENDALL, who has escaped the industry of Wood, was the son of William Kendall and Alice his wife, who resided at North Aston in the county of Oxford. This family appears to have been settled there for some years by the following extracts from the parish register 4.

1569. Henrie Shepperde and Marye Kendall were married the 23rd day of January.

1570. William Kendall was buried the 25th day of May.

1607. Richard Kendall was buried the 15th day of January.

1626. Lewes Watkins a poore way-fairing man working with Mr. John Kendall at y’ woodd was buried the 26th of June.

Mr. Mavor accounts for no entry of our author’s baptism appearing, by stating that the register does not commence till about 1655-6. 5

5 [For which I am indebted to the Rev. John Mavor, M.A. fellow of Lincoln college.]
6 [This was the poet’s father. Kendall has an epitaph upon the death of his deare father, William Kendall: which died (beeing cutt of the stone) and layes buried at North Aston in Oxonshire.] 7 [Others of the same family dwelt at Bloxam in Oxonshire. At sign. S. 6. b, is an epitaph on his deare aunt Ellen Kendall, which died and lies buried at Bloxam. He notices other relations in various parts of his volume; his vnkle Henry Kendall—his cosen Paul Tooley—his cosen Mary Palmer—his cosen John Kendall—his deare brother John Sheppard gent. of Grayes inn. In sir Aston Cockain’s Poems, 8vo. Lond. 1650, are epigrams to his kinsman Henry Kendall the younger—and to his wife’s niece Eliz. Kendall.]
Kendall received his education at Eton, whence he removed to Oxford, but as to what college he repaired, his own works (the only source from which this account is derived) afford no clue. Certain it is he did not take any degree. I have inspected, with due care, a list of such as supplicated for, or were admitted to, the degree of B.A. from the year 1505 to 1578, and no such name occurs. It is fair therefore to suppose that he continued only a short time at the university, where, as Wood would have said, he delighted more in poetry and such idle fancies, than in pecking at logic, or diving into philosophics. He certainly exercised his poetical vein there, for he has given us, 'Precepts written in frend Richard Woodward's priere booke, some time his companio[n] in Oxford,' as well as, 'A letter written to T.W. gent. when he was soeller in Oxford.' This person's name was Wilmer, and the letter would lead us to suppose that he was a fellow student in music with Kendall, and had afforded him some pecuniary assistance in time of need.

Till yyme that fortune turne her whell,
Till thinges do go aright,
Accept, my Wilmer, will in worth
Till welfh may debt requite.—
On Saterday I will you send
Some lessons for your lute,
And for your citterne eke a few;
Take leaves, till time of fruite.

When he quitted college, Kendall entered himself a member of Staple's-inn, and whilst there, or at Oxford, he commenced an acquaintance with several respectable literary characters, among whom may be mentioned W. Seymour of Gray's-inn, George Whetstone, Abraham Fleming, and Henry Knevett. This is the same person celebrated by Borbonius in his Nudge, 1549, p. 461.

Kendall is entitled to a place in these Athenæ from the following:

1. Flowers of Epigrammes, out of sundrie the moste singular authors, as well affuent as late writers: pleasant and profitable to expert readers of quick capacitie; selected, 8c. by Timothy Kendall, late of the universitie of Oxford, now student of Staple-inne in London. London by Ihon Shepperd, 1577, small 8vo.

2. Trifles by Timothye Kendall, devised and written (for the mooste parte) at sundrie tymes in his younger tender age. Printed with the former.

This volume is dedicated to the earl of Leicester, then chancellor of Oxford, whom the author terms 'a speciall patronne of learning and learned men.' In the preface we are told, that in the choice of epigrams from Martial and various other authors the chaste poems only have been selected, all those of an immorall or indecent nature being discarded. He promises also, if the present volume be well received, to publish more, as 'shortly as convenient leisure shall serve; but I cannot discover that this intention was ever carried into effect.

Perhaps the two following are as good as any pieces in the whole of this rare volume; other extracts, communicated by the editor of the present work, may be found in the British Bibliographer, vol. iv. p. 150; and two of his most curious poems have been printed by Mr. Ellis in his Specimens of Early English Poets, vol. ii. p. 228.

To one that painted Eccho.
(From Ausonius.)
Thou wiles wight, what means this mad intent,
To draw my face and forme, vnknowne to thee?
What meanst thou, so far to molest me,
Whom never eye beheld, nor man could see?
Doughter to talkynge tongue and ayre am I;
My mother nothing is, when things are wayde.
I am a voyce without the bodie's aye:
When all the tale is tolde and sentence saide,
Then I recite the latter ende a freshe,
In mockyng sort, and counterfayting wise.
Within your cares my chesest harbour lies,
There do I wonne, not seen with mortall eyes;
And more to tell, and farther to proceede,
I Eccho hight of men below in ground.
If thou wilt draw my counterfet indeede,
Then must thou paint (O painter) but a sound.

Fol. 51.

What thyng he feareth moste.
(Original.)
No statlyng glane, nor stickynge knife,
Nor darte dreed I, that reueth life;
No fenne's skell, no thrustynge pricks,
No thundering threatres of despiuat Dicks;
No chillynge cold, no scaldynge heate,
No grashyng chapse of monsters greate;
No plague; no deadly vile desease,
No broillyng blaze, no swallowynge sexs,
No gauling greefes, no cares that crush—
Of these I reke not of a rush.

An ill there is which doeth reymane,
That troubles more, and puts to paine:
A fawnyng fende moste mischief is
Which seekes to kill, yet seems to kisse.

Fol. 8.

I am not aware that any portrait of Kendall now exists; but, by his own account, he had a picture taken of himself.

[For the loan of which I am indebted to the rev. Thomas Speidel, B. D, fellow of St. Joh. is college, Oxford.]

[Tho. Kendall was made B. A. Jan. 15, 1510, and a Richard Kendall became B. A. Feb. 16, 1567-7. List of Degrees from 1505 to 1580. MS. in the Bodleian; Gough, Oxon. 1. S. P. Rigaud, esq. Savile's professor of geometry, informs me that a J. Kendall was fellow of Exeter college in 1567.]

[Of Borbonius there is a fine head among the Holbin drawings, engraved by Bartolezzi.]
Of his owne picture,
My front weel fram'd the painter hath,
Whiche he beheld and with ekye:
My harte is knowne to God alone
Which holds the heauens on hye. Fol. 21.

Ritson notices some verses by T.K. to the reader, prefixed to a book entitled, Beware the Cat. Lond. 1584, 8vo. which he seems inclined to attribute to Kendall, and with great plausibility.]

GREGORY MARTIN received his first breath at Macksfield near to Whetleshay in Sussex, was put in one of the original scholars of S. John's coll. by the founder thereof sir Tho. White, in 1557, where going thro' the usual forms of logic and philosophy with incredible industry, took the degree of master of arts 1564. Afterwards he was taken into the family of Thomas the great and mighty duke of Norfolk to be tutor to his son the lord Philip (afterwards earl of Surrey) and his brethren; where continuing for some years, it happened in that time that the said duke came to Oxon, and giving a visit to S. John's coll. had an eloquent speech delivered before him by one of that society, wherein of Gr. Martin he said thus—Habes, illustrissime dux, Hebraeum nostrum, Graecum nostrum, poetam nostrum, deus & gloriam nostram. After he had done with his service in the said duke's family, and received sufficient rewards for his pains, he went beyond the seas, and renouncing his religion openly, (for before he was but a Catholic in private) he retired to Doway, where applying his mind to the studies of divinity, was made a licentiate in that faculty in 1575. Afterwards going into Italy, he went to Rome to do his devotions to the places and temples of the apostles, but making no long stay there, he went to Rheines in France, where fixing his station in the English coll. became public professor, and one of the divinity readers there. He was a most excellent linguist, exactly read and vers'd in the sacred scriptures, and went beyond all of his time in humane literature, whether in poetry or prose. As for those things he hath written, they have been, and are, taken into the hands of men of his profession, but all that I have seen of them, are only these,

A Treatise of Schism, shewing that all Catholikes ought in any wise to abstain altogether from heretical Conventicles, viz. their Prayers, Sermons, &c. Doway 1576, [Bodl. 8vo. M. 115. Th. 1587.] oct. 7


Epistles to certain of his Friends 8. The last of which (which is the largest) dat. 15 Oct. 1579, was written to Dr. Theo. Whyte then lately warden of New coll. touching his following the world, and dissembling in religion against his conscience and knowledge.

Of the love of the Soul, with questions to the Protestants. Printed at Roan in Normandy. He hath also written other books which remain in col., in several libraries beyond the sea, as I conceive, treating of divinity. In 1584, he was set forth a certain book which one calls a horrid piece of Popish malice against queen Elizab, wherein her gentlewomen were exhorted to act the like against the queen, as Judith had done with applause and commendations against Holofernes 9. The author was never discovered, but the suspicion lighted upon Gregory Martin, (one very learned in the Greek and Latin tongues) as my author before quoted saith; but how he could be the author, having been dead two years before that time, I cannot say. He also was the chief man that translated the New Testament, printed at Rheimes 1582; for which work his name remains precious to this day among those of his party. He also made other translations which are preserved in MS. in certain libraries, among which is the Tragedy of Cyrus King of Persia, which is, as some say, in the library of St. John's coll. in Oxon. See the titles of other books, which are remembered by one 10 that knew him, while I in the mean time tell you, that our author dying 28 Octob. in fifteen hundred eighty

1582.

[These epistles are appended to the foregoing treatise. The first, to a married priest his friend, he dates from Paris, Feb. 15, 1580. The second is to his best beloved sisters, who it seems were of the reformed church, and the third to Dr. Whyte]

[Part of a letter from Greg. Martin to Dr. White, an. 1575, Mr. Baker's MSS. (at Camb.) vol. xxxviii. No. 11, p. 89. Coll.]


[This seems to be the same with his book Of Schism, where these words are found. This will further appear, by comparing it with Camden's account. He says Carter was condemned and executed for printing this book. Carter was executed for printing the book Of Schism. Camden, an. 1584. The printer was discovered that year, who boldly owned it and defended it; the book might be printed sooner, or reprinted in England. See Strype's Annals, ii. 307, 9; and W. Allen's Answer to English Justice, p. 10, 11. Basen.]

[Jo. Fitzens in lib. De Illustr. Angl. script. at. 16. no. 1031.]
and two, was buried in the parish church of St. Stephen at Rheims. There is an epitaph over his grave comprehended in sixteen verses, the two first of which are these,

\[
\text{Quem ulit umbrosis tenerum Southaxia sylvis,}
\text{Gallia qua spectat regna Britannus ager.}
\]

The rest I shall now omit for brevity sake, and proceed to the next in order.

[In Martin's letter to his sisters, affixed to Christian Peregrinaion, he gives the following account of himself, which proves at least the sincerity of his faith: 'I pleased my parents to bring me vp in learning as you know, as I was not the best, so I was at all times not compted the worst among my fellowes and companions: some small estimation I had in Oxord about my desert, more afterwards where it pleased the duke to make me though vnworthy, tutor to the erle his sonne; as long as his grace did prosper, I liued in his howse to my conscience without trouble: when he was in the tower, and other men ruled his howse, I was willed to receave the commanion, or to depart: if I would have yeelded, I had very large offers, which I neede not tell. It pleased God to staye me so with his grace, that I chose rather to forsake all, then doe against my beleefe, against my knowledge, against my conscience, against the law of almightie God: For a time I lay secretly in England, afterwards I came beyond the seas into these Catholicke countres, out of schisme and heresie, for the which I do thake almightie God much more, then for all the estimation that I had or mighte have had in Englande. Whateuer my estate is here, I doe more esteeme it, then all the riches of England as it now standeth.'

To the list already given of Martin's works, we may add:


"Nicholas Lichfeld was born of genteele parents, and after he had spent some time here, he travelled and exercised himself in feats of war. What he hath written I know not; sure I am that he hath translated from [Sc. Pits, De Script. Anglico, p. 789.] [Ibid.] [Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 514.]

Spanish into English, a compendious treatise, "entit. De Re militari; containing principal Orders to be observed in martial Affairs. Lond. 1582, qu. written by the worthy and famous captain Luis Gutierres de la Viga, citizen of Medina del Campo; and by Lichfeld, then living in Lond. dedic. to sir Phil. Sydney.

[He translated also, The first book of the History of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indies, enterprised by the Portugales, in their dangerous Navigations, in the time of King Don John, the second of that name, &c. Set forth in the Portingale language by Hernan Lopes de Cantareda. Lond. 1584, 4to. Bodl. 4to. F. 36. Jur. In the dedic. to sir Francis Drake, the translator notices his own 'long and many yeares continuance in foreine countres,' and states that if the first be well accepted, he shall 'be greatly emboldened to procee and publish also the second and third booke.'

William Hart, a most zealous young man for the R. Cath. cause, was born in Somersetshire, entered in his sixtie years into Lincoln coll. an. 1572, where after he had been instructed in grammar and logic, left it without a degree, his relations and country, and going beyond the seas to Do
day, compleated his studies in philosophy. Afterwards he travelled to Rome, studied divinity and was there made a priest. At length being sent into the mission of England before he was 24 years of age, settled in Yorkshire, where he administered comfort to the afflicted Catholics for a considerable time, with little or no interruption. At length being taken and imprison'd in York, he wrote,

Letters to certain Catholics.
Letters to his spiritual Sons.
Letters to the afflicted Cath. and to those that suffer in Prison.

Letters to a noble Matron. All which, at least in number, were as I presume written by him in the English tongue. The Latin copies, with many things of their author, you may see in a book entit. Concertatio Ecclesiae Catholicæ in Anglia, p. 104, [Bodl. 4to. C. 92. Th.] mention'd in Joh. Bridgwater among the writers following, under the year 1594. This Will. Hart was hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd, for being a R. priest, at York, on the 15th of March in fifteen hundred eighty and two, and his quarters afterwards hang'd up in public places. In his time were several young scholars of Lincoln coll. educated, and afterwards professed themselves openly to be R. Catholics, having received instructions from some of the fellows that were inclined that way, but chiefly from the rector thereof Joh. Bridgwater before-mentioned, who always was in his heart a R. Catholic, and resign'd at last his rectory to

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prevent expulsion. Some of them I shall mention, as they lie in my way.

Nicholas Harpesfeld an eminent theologian, well skilful in both the laws, and in Greek, history, and poetry; in all, or most of which faculties, having written very well, do report him renowned by those of his own persuasion. His first being in this world, he received in the parish of St. Mary Magd. (in Old Fish-street) within the city of London, and his grammaticals in Wykeham's school near to Winchester. In 1536 he was admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. (after he had served two years of probation there) about which time having with great industry gone through all the parts of philosophy, he apply'd himself to the study of the civil and canon law, wherein he became very eminent. In 4544, he being then bachel. of the civ. law of about an year standing, was admitted principal of an ancient hostel (mostly for civilians) called White-hall (at the site of which, Jesus coll. was afterwards partly built) and in 1546 he was appointed by K. Hen. 8 to be the king's professor of the Greek tongue in the university. In 1553 he left his fellowship, took the deg. of doctor of his faculty, and had then considerable practice in the court of arches. In 1554 he was made archdeacon of Canterbury in the place of Edm. Cramer, (brother to the archb.) deprived for being married, and in the beginning of qu. Eliz. he was one of the seven K. Cath. divines who were to dispute with those of the Protestant party concerning matters of religion, when qu. Eliz. was setting on foot a reformation in the church of England. But that matter coming to nothing, he was soon after imprison'd for denying the queen's supremacy over the church, and thereupon had opportunity given to write several books, some of which follow, "Dialogi sex, contra summi pontificatis, monasticae vitae, sanctorum, sacrarum imaginum, oppugnatores & pseudo-Martyres. Antw. 1558, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 3. Th.] Which book being put into the hands of his friend Alan Cope, he put it out under his name, lest danger should befall the author in prison. See before in Alan Cope, an. 1580 [col. 456.] Our author Harpesfeld wrote also, "Historia Anglica Ecclesiastica, à primis gentis suscepta fidei incunabulis, ad nostra fere tempora deducta. Duac. 1652, fol. [Bodl. H. 1. 5. Th. Seld.] published by Rich. Gibbon a Jesuit. "This a book no less learnedly, than painfully performed, and abating his partiality to his own interest, he well deserves of all posterity. The original of this Ecclesiastical history, written with the author's own hand, is in the Cottonian library, under Vitellius, C. 9, num. 12, and a copy of it in two volumes is in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, L. 3 and 4. But in that copy in the Cottonian, are several things expunged by the licensor, and not at all remitted into the printed copy. Among which are these to be in p. 492, cap. 8, lin. 4, and to come in between the words 'Inter exitaJen,' and 'Qi onmis,' &c. 'Non ignora magno Innocentium Romanum pontificem invidius proper Johannem (meaning K. John of England) apud quosdam laborare (qua de re non est hic discettandi locum, neque ego quidem idoneus arbitrer, neque volo eam mihi quam non habeo, jurisdictionem prorogare) qui ut non forsan omnibus culpabile immodiunique cupiditate liberandum sit, ita certe Johannes, quí, &c. Also in the same page and chapter, in the last line from the bottom, saving one, are these words omitted between 'Innocentio suggerrente' and 'Stephanum Langtonum,' 'Ant ut quidam tradunt, pontificiarum dirarum terroribus experimente.' There are many other things of the like nature omitted in the printed copy, which the MS. in Cotton's libr. had in it before they were expunged, especially matters that laid open the discords, broils, and ambitious poverty of the begging friers.

Historia haresis Walisianae. Published by the said Gibbon with the former book; a MS. copy of which is also in Lambeth library, I. 5. Chronicon ad dilectum Nove ad an. 1559. Written in Lat. verse, and is at this time in the Cottonian library, under Vitellius C. 9, num. 11.

Impaginatio contra Bullam Honorii de præb. ad Cantabrigiam. MS. A Treatise concerning Marriage, occasion'd by the pretended divorce between K. Hen. 8 and Qu. Katharine. In three books, MS. in New coll. library. The beginning of the epistle to the reader is, 'It is an old saying, &c. and of the work it self; 'Forsanquis this matter is incident to the life and doings of sir Tho. More, &c.' At the end of the said book is this note. 'This copy was taken from the original, which was found

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by Mr. Topcliffe in the house of William 4, sometimes servant to the said Dr. Harpesfeild, who confessed that two lines 5 of the said original were of his said master's own hand writing. What other things he hath written, whether published, or in MS. I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that after he had been a prisoner in London more than 20 years, he gave way to fate in fifteen hundred eighty and three, having had this encomium given him by the antiquarian poet 6 Joh. Le- land. At that time the antiquaries were not far from the mistaking, Sir the Reg. Hooker, fully England, the arcubus conjecture Francis Holland. decanus distinct was Todd's AtticsE.

1583. to the fourth a

by Catharine his wife 7, daughter of sir Philip Champerson, knight, of Modbury in the same county 8, was educated at Eton, and thence removed to this university, where, says my author 9 he 'did prosper and increase very well in learning and knowledge.' He was originally intended for the study of the law, and his friends were about to enter him at one of the inns of court, when his aunt, Catharine Ashley, who was an attendant on the queen, remarking his fine person and gallant behaviour, thought she could not promote her nephew's interest more effectually than by introducing him to her majesty. The queen struck with young Gilbert's comeliness and wit, became much attached to him, and after enjoying the pleasures of his conversation for a few years, gave him a strong recommendation to sir Henry Sidney, then lord deputy of Ireland, who received him with kindness, and shortly after made him captain of a hundred horse. Thus he obtained the confidence thus placed in him is fully proved by Hooker's account of the services he performed, and he was soon rewarded with the post of colonel of Munster, and the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him by the lord deputy, in the church of Drogheda 2. Having obtained victory over his opponents by his courage, and by his prudence established tranquillity throughout his province, he returned to Dublin, and obtained permission to return to England, where private business of considerable importance demanded his presence. Upon his arrival at court he was received by Elizabeth in the most favourable manner, and shortly after was sent to the Low Countries, being the first English colonel who was entrusted with the command of an English army in Holland. Here he conducted himself with his usual courage, and performed several actions of considerable renown; but finding the cause at that time hopeless, and his own strength not sufficient to cope with that of his adversary, he and his men returned to England 3. It was about this time I conjecture that he married

5 This lady afterwards became the third wife of Walter Raleigh of Fardel, Devon, and mother of the celebrated sir Walter Raleigh. See Raleigh's History of the World by Oldys, Life of Raleigh, p. vi.
6 This woman's Works of Devon, p. 392.
7 Hooker, Hist. of Ireland, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 182.
8 [Hooker, ut supra. Prince, Worthies, p. 397, says that he was knighted by queen Elizabeth in 1577; but this must be a mistake, first, by the testimony of Hooker, who knew him well; secondly, from a letter to Francis Walsingham, esq. from sir Tho. Smith, dated in 1575, which contains the following passage; Sir Humphrey Gilbert's sickness is turned into a quartain: some of them that came with him be buried at London. Digges's Compleat Ambassador, Lond. 1605. folio, page 501.]
9 [See The Actions of the Low Countries, written by sir Roger Williams, Knight, 4to. Lond. 1618. (ibid. 4to. C. 31, Art.) p. 64-66. ]
Anne, only daughter of John Auelver, esq. of Otterden place, Kent, by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter. This union with a lady possessed of considerable property, enabled sir Humphrey to effect a design he had long meditated, which was to plant a colony in some unknown country. For this purpose he obtained the queen's patent in 1578 to inhabit and possess the lands of which he was assured in Christian princes or their subjects, with whom she was in alliance. Sinking therefore his own patrimony, and selling his wife's estates in Kent, he made two voyages, the first in 1579, in which he was unsuccessful, the second in 1583 to Newfoundland. Of this last and unfortunate expedition a full account is preserved in Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages, by which it appears that Gilbert and his followers arrived at Newfoundland in August 1583, took possession of the country in right of the crown of England, and assigned lands to every man in his company. He was then about to return to England, hoping that, with the queen's assistance, he might, the next year, be enabled to extend his researches, and enjoy his newly acquired property, when venturing to sea in a small vessel called the Squirrel, of ten tons burden only, he was on the ninth of September, at midnight, cast away, and, together with the whole ship's company, swallowed up. The sailor deserves to be more particularly recorded. He had been frequently importuned not to venture in the frigate, as she was not of sufficient size to outlive the sea at so advanced a period of the year; but he constantly made answer, 'I will not forsake my little company going homeward, with whom I have passed so many storms and perils.' His constancy in the hour of danger is related by an eye-witness, who saw him, with a book in his hand, sitting unmoved in the stern of the vessel, and crying out: 'We are as near to Heaven by sea as by land.'

Thus perished sir Humphrey Gilbert, an expert seaman, a valiant warrior, a good scholar, and a perfect gentleman. Hooker says that his abilities were manifested privately in his discourses with individuals, and publicly in his speeches in the parliaments of England and Ireland.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert wrote, A Discourse of a Discouerie for a new Passage to Cathay, Lond. 1576, 4to. Reprinted in Hakluyt's Voyages, iii, page 11. At the end of this he mentions another and larger Discourse on the same subject, as well as a Discourse of Navigation, both which are now probably lost.

Of Gilbert there are three engraved portraits, 1. in Holland's Herologia; 2. a copy from it; and the last holding an armillary sphere, with Virginia in the distance.

JOHN NICOLLS, a busy and forward Welsh man, was born near to Dunraven, or, as the R. Cath. writers say, at Cowbridge in Glamorgan-shire, did first of all apply his muse to academical learning in Whitehall, where Jesus coll. now stands, in the year of his age 16, where spending one year, he translated himself to Brasen-nose coll. and continued there till he was bachelor's standing. Afterwards leaving the university without a degree, he went into his own country, where at first he taught a gentleman's children, and then became curate of Withiccombe under one Mr. Jones vicar of Taunton in Somersetshire. From thence he removed to Whitestanton, where he exercised his function till 1577; at which time being possessed with certain motives, left the church of England, went to London and ship'd himself for Antwerp, where tarrying for some time, he went to Rheims and at length to Rome. So that as soon as he was settled, and had gained an opportunity, he offer'd himself to the inquisition, made a recantation of his heresy, as 'tis there call'd, and forthwith was not only received into the bosom of the holy Cath. church, but also a member into the English coll. at that place, where after he had continued about two years, did under pretence of going to Rheims, return into England, was seized on at Ialington by London, sent prisoner to the Tower, and thence remitted his R. Cath. opinions before sir Owen Hopton lieutenant thereof, several courtiers and others. After which he publish'd these books,

His Pilgrimage, wherein is display'd the lives of the proud Popes, ambitious Cardinals, lecherous Bishops, fat bal'd Monks, and hypocritical Jesuits. Lond. 1581, oct.

Declaration of his Recantation, wherein he declareth to be reconciled, and received as a Member into the true Church of Christ in England. Lond. 1531, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 538. Line.] Soon after came out A confutation of Joh. Nicolls his recantation, &c. written by anonymous, but answer'd by an old puritan call'd Dudley Fenner. Lond. 1583, 1 [Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 1041.]
2 [See Hakluyt, i. pages 23, 24.]
3 [Granger, Biog. Hist. England, i. 246.]
4 [See an account of one of his casting productions in the British Bibliographer, iv. 244.]
Thomas Heth, or Heath, well known to, and respected by, Dr. John Dee and Mr. Tho. Allen, was born in the city of London, admitted probationer fellow of All-souls coll. in 1557, proceeded in arts 1579, being then in great repute for his admirable skill in astronomical and physical affairs. The products of which are,

A manifest and apparent confusion of an Astrological discourse lately published to the discomfort (without cause) of the weak and simple sort.

Brief Prognostication, or Astronomical Prediction of the conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturn and Jupiter, which shall be in 1583, April 29, &c. Printed with the former book. Both these were written 25 March the same year, to Sir George Carey knight, knight-marshal of her majesty's most honourable household, who was a cherisher of the muse of our author, and printed at Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 266. Linc.] The said Astronomical discourse, which our author answer'd, was written in the beginning of January, an. 1582, upon the great and notable conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturn and Jupiter, which was to happen 29 April. (Heth saith 29) 1583, by Rich. Harvey a native of Saffron-Walden in Essex, brother to Dr. Gabr. Harvey, and a student in Cambridge, particularly, as I conceive, in Trinity-hall, afterwards a profess'd divine, and a man of note. Upon the coming out of the said Astronomical discourse, the common sort of people were driven out of their wits, and knew not what to do. But when nothing happened, which was therein predicted, they fell to their former security, and condemned the discoverer of extreme madness and folly. Whereupon Tho. Nash did register 1 the infinite scorn that the whole realm entertain'd it with, the adages also that ran upon it with Tarlton's and Elderton's nigrum theta set it to. What became of our author Tho. Heath I know not, nor of another Tho. Heath bach. of arts of Magd. hall, an. 1570, whom my friend takes to be the astronomer, and not him of All-souls coll. but mistaken, as I conceive for certain reasons not necessary to be now set down. Heath the astronomer was in great renown among those of his profession in fifteen hundred eighty and three, but when he died, or where he was buried, I cannot justly say. As for Rich. Harvey before-mention'd, it was the very self-same person who read the philosophy lectur

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THOMAS HETH, OR HEATH, WELL KNOWN TO, AND RESPECTED BY, DR. JOHN DEE AND MR. THO. ALLEN, WAS BORN IN THE CITY OF LONDON, ADMITTED PROBATIONER FELLOW OF ALL-SOULS COLL. IN 1557, PROCEEDED IN ARTS 1579, BEING THEN IN GREAT REPUTATION FOR HIS ADMIRABLE SKILL IN ASTRONOMICAL AND PHYSICAL AFFAIRS. THE PRODUCTS OF WHICH ARE, A MANIFEST AND APPARENT CONFUSION OF AN ASTROLOGICAL DISCOURSE LATELY PUBLISHED TO THE DISCOMFORT (WITHOUT CAUSE) OF THE WEAK AND SIMPLE SORT. BRIEF PROGNOSTICATION, OR ASTRONOMICAL PREDICTION OF THE CONJUNCTION OF THE TWO SUPERIOR PLANETS, SATURN AND JUPITER, WHICH SHALL BE IN 1583, APRIL 29, &C. PRINTED WITH THE FORMER BOOK. BOTH THESE WERE WRITTEN 25 MARCH THE SAME YEAR, TO SIR GEORGE CAREY KNIGHT, KNIGHT-MARSHAL OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE HOUSEHOLD, WHO WAS A CHERISHER OF THE MUSE OF OUR AUTHOR, AND PRINTED AT LOND. 1583, OCT. [BODL. 8VO. D. 266. LINC.] THE SAID ASTROLOGICAL DISCOURSE, WHICH OUR AUTHOR ANSWER'D, WAS WRITTEN IN THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, AN. 1582, UPON THE GREAT AND NOTABLE CONJUNCTION OF THE TWO SUPERIOR PLANETS, SATURN AND JUPITER, WHICH WAS TO HAPPEN 29 APRIL. (HETH SAITH 29) 1583, BY RICH. HARVEY A NATIVE OF SAFFRON-WALDEN IN ESSEX, BROTHER TO DR. GABR. HARVEY, AND A STUDENT IN CAMBRIDGE, PARTICULARLY, AS I CONCEIVE, IN TRINITY-HALL, AFTERWARDS A PROFESS'D DIVINE, AND A MAN OF NOTE. UPON THE COMING OUT OF THE SAID ASTROLOGICAL DISCOURSE, THE COMMON SORT OF PEOPLE WERE DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR WITS, AND KNEW NOT WHAT TO DO. BUT WHEN NOTHING HAPPENED, WHICH WAS THEREIN PREDICTED, THEY FELL TO THEIR FORMER SECURITY, AND CONDEMNED THE DISCOVERER OF EXTREME MADNESS AND FOLLY. WHEREUPON Tho. Nash Did Register the infinite scorn that the whole realm entertain'd it with, the adages also that ran upon it with Tarlton's and Elderton's nigrum theta set it to. What became of our author Tho. Heath I know not, nor of another Tho. Heath bach. of arts of Magd. hall, an. 1570, whom my friend takes to be the astronomer, and not him of All-souls coll. but mistaken, as I conceive for certain reasons not necessary to be now set down. Heath the astronomer was in great renown among those of his profession in fifteen hundred eighty and three, but when he died, or where he was buried, I cannot justly say. As for Rich. Harvey before-mention'd, it was the very self-same person who read the philosophy lectur


at Cambridge, and the same whom the whole university dedit at, if you'll believe the noted buffoon, Nash, his contemporary here; who further adds, that Tarlton at the theatre made jests of, him, and W. Elderton cousum'd his ale-crumm'd nose to nothing, in bear-baiting him with whole bundles of ballads 1. 'Twas the same Rich. Harvey also that set Aristotle with his heels upward on the school-gates at Cambridge, and ascended on his head, a thing that the said Tom did in perpetuum rei memoriam 2 record:

1 ibid. [Harrington, in his Epigramm, edit. 1610, sig. F. 8. b. has one

To Doctor Harvey of Cambridge.

The proverb says, who fights with dust, has
Must needs he yield, admit they winne or lose:
Then think it doth a doctor's credit dash,
To make himself antagonist to Nash."]

2 [William Elderton was an attorney in the sheriff's court, London, and forwards master of a company of comedians: on the 10th of January 1593-4 he received 6l. 13s. 4d. for a play presented before the queen. He was a noted drunkard, as we learn from his epitaph preserved by Camden in his Remains, p. 405, edit. 1667.

He sits est sitit atque obiit Eldertonus, Quid dico, hic situs est hic portus sit est. He is believed to have fallen a victim to his bottle before 1592. It is very probable that many particulars of Elderton's life might be gleaned from his own works, which consist chiefly of small poetical pieces, popular ballads, and drinking songs, none of any particular merit. Ritson has preserved the titles of several of his productions in the Bibliographia Poetica, and Percy has reprinted one of his ballads in the Regimens of English Poetry, ii. 297, edit. 1794. To these may be added, 1. A new ballad entitled Lentox stuff, for a pretty many ye never have in store. To the tune of the Crampe. MS. in the Ashmole museum, No. xlviii, (693):


As marry as can bee,
From Italy, Burbery,
Turkic and Canade.


At sign. A 2 of this rare tract, we have the names of several of the London taverns of the day, of which few men were better calculated to afford correct information than Elderton. There hath been great sale and vettuance of wine, Besides beere and ale, and lacecrewse fine,
In every country, region and nation,
But chiefly in London, at the Soluteation,
And at the Bore's head, hard by London stone;
And the Swain at Dowgat, a tavern well knowne;
The Myer in Cheape; and then the Ball head,
And many like places to make noses red.

The Castell in Fish-street, Three Crowes in the Untry,
And now of late at S. Martina in the Senty.]

2 See Th. Nash's book entit. Have with you to Soffron Waldon, &c. [Nash in his Pierce Penniless, his Supplication to the Death, 1599, records Harvey's folly, and alluding to him, says, 'Some tired jade belonging to the presse, whom I never wronged in my life, hath named me expressly in print (I would tell you in what book it is, but I am afraid it would make his booke sell in his latter duces, which he hath hitherto lain del, and beene a great losse to the printer) as I will not do him, and accused me for residing in an estate of more the renown of sir Thomas Moore, sir John Checke, doctor Watson, doctor Huddon, doctor Carr, master Ascham.' Fol. 18, b. In another place he says, 'They havest wronged one for my sake, whom for the name I must lowe, J. N. the master butler of Pembroke and the same person who coming to take one Smith's (a young bachelor of Trinity college) titillate, cried out, when he durst not venture on them, Aquila non caput muscarum; and so gave them to him again. Whereunto, the other (being a lusty big-bon'd fellow, and a Goliath or Beelzebom in comparison of him) strait retorted, Nee elephas mures, and thereupon parted. The same Dick Harvey also, of whom Christop. Marlo was wont to say that he was an ass and good for nothing but to preach of the iron age. But to let pass other matters which these vain men report of Rich. Harvey, it is fit that the reader should know some of the other works that he hath done, which shew him quite another person than what they make him to be, as (1) A discourse of the eclipse of the Sun which happened in 1582; as also A compendium table of phobotomy. Both printed at the end of the Astralogical discourse. Lond. 1589, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. J. 17. Art.] (2) Epheeron, sive Paeon, in gratiam propugnate, reformataque Dialectica. Lond. 1592, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 33. Art. Seld.] (3) Theological discourse of the Law of God, and his Enemies Containing a brief commentary of Christian faith; together with a detection of new and old barbarism. Lond. 1590, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 28. Th.] and fourthly was, as I conceive, the author of another book entit. Philadephul; or, a defence of Britus and the Britans-hist. Lond. 1595, qu. This Rich. Harvey had a brother named John Harvey, a Cambridge man also, who wrote An addition to the late discourse upon the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter. Lond. 1588, oct. which discourse, as I have told you before, was written by his brother Richard, and thereunto was adjoin'd by John his translation of Hermes Trismegistus his Iatriomathetica, and was afterwards author of A discursive problem concerning prophecies, how far they are to be credited, according to the surest rules of div. phil. astro' and other learning, &c. Lond. 1588, qu.

THOMAS MARTYN, a younger son of Tho. Martyn, gent. was born at Cerneley commonly called Cearne in Dorsetshire, educated in Wyckham's school near to Winchester, admitted true and perpetual fellow of New coll. after he had served two years of probation, an. 1539, where applying his genius to the faculty of the civ. law, made great proficiency therein. At length ob-

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taining leave to travel, went as a tutor to certain
young gentle-men into France, where making his
chief residence in the university of Bourges, took
the degree of doctor in the same faculty there.
Of whose behaviour and manner of life, while he
continued there, is a testimony extant, written by
Francis Baldwin of Arras, doctor of the civil
law, and public reader at Bourges. But forasmuch
as the said Baldwin was an ill-natur'd, tur-
bulent and quarrelsome man, as I understand from
other places, and Jo. Bale the publisher of the
said testimony (full of ill language) as bad almost
as he, and one that speaks well of no R. Catholic,
not so much as of sir Tho. More, Cuthb. Tonastal,
cardinal John Fisher, &c. especially of those that
wrote against priest's marriages, as our author
Thom. Martyn did, they therefore, I presume, are
not to be believed, tho' there is no doubt but that
Martyn had his faults as well as they. Besides
what is in that testimony, Bale calls him a known
pedant or paederastes, the subtile summcer of
Berksshire, and the Clark protector of the Pope's
submissas under Winchester a politic gentleman
that runs with all winds, the great Hercules and
mighty defender of stinking barggeries, &c.
besides other ill language elsewhere. But if
you'll consult Pitses you'll find him quite an
other man, as others also of his persuasion make
him, which I shall now omit. In 1553, he
resigned his fellowship, being then in good prac-
tice in the court of arches and an officer in the
archdeacon's court of Berks. In the year 1553,
he was incorpored doctor of the civil law in this
university, about which time he was in favor
with Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and with
Gardiner B. of Winton, became chancellor to the
last, and of noted repute during the reign of qu.
Mary, who had so great a respect for him and his
abilities, that she commissioned him with Dr.
Storie to go to Oxon to try and examine archb.
Cranmer. He published,

A Treatise proving that the marriage of Priests,
and profess'd Persons is no marriage, but altogether
unlawful. Lond. 1554. qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 45. Th.]
Whereupon Joh. Poynet or Poynet, bishop
of Winton, came out with an answer thus entit.
An apology fully answering by Scriptures and
ancient Doctors a blasphemous Book gathered by

8 In Jo. Bales Declaration of Edm. Bonner's Articles con-
cerning the Clergy of London Dioces, &c. Lond. 1561, in
oct. fol. 49, 43, &c. 46, 47, &c.
9 [The testimony by Francis Baldwin is reprinted in a
monthly publication called Phasis Britannicae, p. 398, by
our J. Morgan, in 1599, etc. the same person who put out
an History of Algiers. Coll. The Phasis Britannicae, of
which one volume only appeared, was a collection of rare
and curious tracts reprinted under the superintendence of
a captain J. Morgan.]
10 [Edis. [i.e. Bale's Declaration, &c. as before] fol. 76, b.
11 ib. fol. 39, a.
12 ib. fol. 15, a.
14 [Anno 1550, 28 Jun. Westm. Upon consideration that

Dr. Steph. Gardiner, Dr. Rich. Smyth, Albretus
Pighius and other Papists, as by their Books ap-
appears, and of late set forth under the name of Tho.
Martyn Doct. of the Civil Law, &c. Printed be-
yond the sea, an. 1555-56, in oct. In which
book, fol. 9, Poynet saith thus, 'Thy book hath
betray'd thee, Martyn, for thy loudness was
not known before it came abroad, but as soon as
that shoved itself in men's hands, they might
easily perceive that in playing the christmas
lord's minion in New coll. in Oxon in thy fool's
cost, thou didst learn thy boldness, and began to
put off all shame, and to put on all impudence.'
By the aforesaid title we are given to understand
as if B. Gardiner, Dr. Smyth, &c. were authors of,
or at least had considerable hands in it; with
whom argues Baleus before-mention'd, who stiles
Martyn, 'Winchester's Voice,' but whether true
I cannot say. The book hath been commended by
many learned persons, and no doubt but he
had helps in it, but whether by any of the former,
is doubtful. About the same time came out
another answer entit. A defence of Priests mar-
rriages, established by the imperial laws of the
Realm of England, &c. printed in qu. To which, tho' no
name is set, yet it is said to be written by Dr.
Matthew Parker, who was afterwards archb. of
Canterbury. The same year Tho. Martyn put out,
A Confination of Dr. John Poynet's Book entit.
A defence for the marriage of Priests, &c.
Lond. 1555, qu. He hath also extant,

Oration to Dr. Cranmer Archb. 12 March 1555.
The beginning of which is, 'Albeit there are two
governments, &c.'

Discourse between him and Archbishops Cranmer
concerning Conscience and matters of Religion.
The beginning is, 'Mr. Cranmer, you have told
here a long glorious tale,' &c. Which oration and
discourse you may see in the Acts and Mon.
of the Ch. by Jo. Fox, under the year 1555,
besides Examinations and Conferences, under
the year 1556.

Vita Gul. Wizami Wintoniensis Episc. Lond.
1597, Ox. 1600, in a large qu. Printed after
the death of the author, who took much of his
matter from the life of the said bishop written by

Mr. Poynet now elected bish. of Rochester, hath no house
to dwell in, and his living small, it was agreed that
he should enjoy his benefice in commendam. But from hence-
forth it is decreed that no bishop shall keep other benefice
than this bishopric only. Register of Council, Edw. VI. MS.
KEND.

7 In his Declaration of Bonner's Articles, as before, fol. 15
a. 7 b. 76 b.
8 See Dr. John Cooins book entit. Apology for sundry
proceedings by jurisdiction Ecclesiastical, &c. Printed 1595,
in qu. part 4, chap. 14, p. 169.
9 [Reprinted by Dr. Nicholas, warden of New college.
Louvain. See a character of it by Lowth in his preface
to his Life of William of Wyham, p. 10. 10]
11 [Crónica brevie de oria, que se gentis noholidos reverendi
Donati Wendlini de Wyham alian episcopi Wintoniensis. It
There is a copy of this book [that is, Martyr's Life of Wykeham] in the library of the said college, and in a leaf before the title, are curiously delineated with a pen the effigies of the said W. Wykeham sitting in a chair. On the right hand is Chichley founder of All-s. and on the left, Waynlect of Magdalen college; both holding the pictures of their respective colleges in their hands, and presenting them, as 'were, to the founder of New college they having had their education therein. As for our author Tho. Martyr, he concluded his last day in fifteen hundred eighty-four, for in that year several books, of his gift, or bequest, were sent to New college library, to be there reposed for the use of the fellows thereof. In my former searches among records, I found one John the relict of Tho. Martyr lately of Isfeld, in Sussex, to have received a commission from the Prerogative court of Canterbury, dated the 26 June 1584, to administer the goods, debts, chattels, &c. of the said Tho. Martyr lately deceas'd, but without the addition of doct. of civil law, or of that of gent., or esq. However he may be the same with the doctor, because, as I have observed, many whose names have been odious among some, or have retired in private because of their religion, their names in wills or administrations are barely written without addition of a title, or town sometimes, only in general of the county.

EDMUND PLOWDEN son of Humph. Plowden by Elizab. his wife, daughter of Joh. Sturey of Ross-hall in Shropshire, was born of an ancient and genteel family at Plowden in the said county, spent three years in the study of arts, philosophy and medicine at Cambridge, and afterwards, as I conceive, was enticed into one of the inns of court. Soon after coming to Oxon, he spent four years more in the same studies there, and in Nov. an. 1552, he was admitted to practise chirurgery and physic by the ven. convoc. of the said university. But as about that time Dr. Tho. Phæer did change his studies from common law to physic, so did our author Plowden from physic to the common law, being then about thirty years of age. In 1557, he became has been printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, part ii. page 255. Chandler also wrote, Vita Thoma de Bekiston, episcopi Bathsemitis et Wiltonensis, which, with some account of the author, may be found in the same volume, p. 357, and preface, p. xvii.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging an oversight in one of the former columns of this volume. In the life of Richard Bardney, col. 8, Wood says, that the life of Groset or Grothield is as yet in MS. It should have been stated that this metrical life has been printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, part ii. p. 323, and that Bardney wrote in addition, Historia S. Hughonis martyr. Wharton Prefat. p. xvii. See also Churton's Founders of Brasenose College, pp. 219, 421, 506.


autumn or summer reader of the Middle Temple, and three years after Lent reader, being then a serjeant at, and accounted the oracle of the law. He hath written in old French,

The Commentaries or Reports of divers cases, being matters in Law, and of arguments thereupon; in the times of the Reign of K. Edw. 2, Qu. Mary, and Qu. Elizabeth: In two Parts. Lond. 1571. 78, 99, &c. fol. To which was a table made by Will. Fleetwood recorder of Lond. They are esteemed exquisite and elaborate commentaries, and are of high account with all professors of the law. Afterwards they were abridged in the French tongue. Lond. 1650, oct. (and several times before) translated by Fabian Hicks, esq; and printed also in oct. 4 "This Fabian Hicks, esq; was " buried in the Temple church in the long walk " on the Inner-Temple side, 4 Feb. 1631." There goes also under our author Plowden's name, Plowden's Queries, or a moot-book of choice cases, useful for the young Students of the common Law. This was several times printed, and afterwards translated into English, methodised and enlarged by H. B. of Lincoln's-inn, esq. Lond. 1662, oct. At length, as this famous lawyer Plowden mostly lived a R. Cath. in his heart, so he died in that faith; on the sixth
1534-5.
[220] day of Febr. in fifteen hundred eighty and four, aged 67 years, and was buried in the church belonging to the Temple, between the body of Katherine his wife (dau. of Will. Sheldon of Bocley in Worcestershire, esq.) and the north-wall, near the east-end of the choir; leaving then this character
6 behind him, (which shall serve instead of his epitaph, notwithstanding there is one already over his grave) that 'ut in juris Anglicani scientia, de qua scriptis bene meruit, facile princeps; ita vitae integritate inter homines sua professionis nulli secundus.' He left behind him a fair estate in lands lying at Plowden before-mention'd, at Shiplake in Oxfordshire, and at Burfield and Oxon in Berkshire; as also a son of both his names to enjoy it, who dying in less than two years after his father, did bequest his body to be buried in the chappel at Bow built and erected by his ancestors, (wherein some of them were buried) joining to the church of North Lidbury (near to which place is the village called Plowden situated) in Shropshire. The name and posterity of this Edm. Plowden do now remain at Shiplake in Oxfordshire.

PATRICK PLUNKET baron of Dunsany in Ireland, son of Rob. Plunket baron of the same place (who died 1 Elizab. was educated in grammar learning at Ratough under one Staghens, and from thence was sent to Oxon to obtain logicals and philosophicals, but to what house there, unless to Glocester-hall, (where many of his countrymen, and some of his surname, studied in the time of queen Elizabeth, as I shall anon inform you) I cannot justly tell, or whether to Univ. coll. when Richard Stanyhurst (who calls him his brother) studied there, I am as yet ignorant. Howsoever it was, sure I am, that by the care of his father-in-law sir Christopharnwell kn. he was maintained according to his condition for some years in this university, where profiting much in several sorts of learning, tho' honoured not, or was honoured with, any degree, did afterwards compose several things fit for the press, which by reason of his bashful modesty, or modest bashfulness were wrongfully imprisoned, and in a manner stifled in shadowed couches— I doubt not, (as my author adds) but what by his time and renown in learning, shall be answerable to his desert and value in writing, &c. This worthy baron, who was of ancient extract in Ireland, and of the R. Cath. religion, was a person noted in his country for his great possessions there, for his good natural parts, and renowned therefore among the learned in fifteen hundred eighty and four: In which year, and after, he had books dedicated to him, as being not only a learned person himself, but also a patron of learning and learned men. While he studied in this university, were eight of his countrymen of Glocester-hall matriculated in 1574, having been students there some years before, as Walter, Henry, and John Talbot of genteel extraction, the first of which was then 21 years of age, and the other two 20; Edw. Plunket a gentleman's son, of 20 years of age; Christoph. Galway and John Marstill, sons of plebeians, the former 19, the other 20, years of age; and one Pendergast and Whitty the sons of gent. the former 22, the other 21, years of age. Besides these were several other Irishmen matriculated as members of that hall during the reign of qu. Elizab. as (1) Rich. Whyte a gentleman's son, aged 21. an. 1578. (2) Giles Hovenden of Leis in King's county, the son of a gent. an. 1582, aged 20. (3) Gerard Salwey (of Dromore) an esq. son, the same year, aged 14, with others to the beginning of king James his reign, which, for brevity sake, I now omit. Of the said baron Plunket's family was descended that most ven. and religious Dr. Oliver Plunket, the little prince of Ireland, who being found by some persons to have been deeply engaged in the Popish plot in Ireland, an. 1678, 79, was brought over into England, where receiving sentence to die in Westminster-hall, was accordingly hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd at Tyburn on the first day of July 1681; whereupon his quarters only (not his head) were buried in the yard of St. Giles's church in the fields near to London, by the bodies of the five Jeans, that were a little before executed, and buried under the North-wall of the said yard. In the said place Plunket's quarters continuing till the* crop-card'd plot broke out in 1683. *fanatical. they were taken up and conveyed before first edit. yond the sea to the monastery of the Benedictines (of which order he was a brother) at Landspring in Germany, where they were with great ceremony and devotion re-buried. Before I speak of the next writer, the reader may be pleased to know farther of this Plunket, that when the lady D. D. had borrowed 300 crowns of an Irish priest at Bologna; she, rather than repay that sum, procured the archbishoprick of Armagh (to which the primacy of Ireland is annex'd) for the said Plunket by the means of cardinal Rospigliosi; who, tho' he would not be at the congregation that day, wherein that matter was to be done, yet he made card. "Flavio" Chigi do it; and when card. Barbarini opposed the nomination, Chigi told the said cardinal that it must be so: This was about 1600.

JOHN de FECKENHAM was so called because he was born of poor parents living in a cottage, or poor house, joining to the forest of Feckenham in Worcestershire, tho' his right

7 Which estate Mr. Jennings, schoolmaster at Abington, purchased, in which family it now (1729) remains. Love.
8 In Reg. Rutland in offc. privog. Cant. qu. 4.
10 Ibid.
11 Ibid.
12 Clarit: 1584.
name was Howman. While he was a child, he was very apt to learn, having a natural genius to good letters, and to any thing that seemed good; which being perceived by the priest of his parish, he was by the endeavours and persuasions of one or more considerable persons taken into Evesham monastery in the said county, the abbat and monks of which were of the order of St. Benedict. When he arrived to the age of about 18, he was sent by his abbat to Glosester coll. in this university, where there was a particular apartment for the young monks of that abbey to lodge in, and to continue there for certain years, purposely to obtain academical, or at least theological, learning. Afterwards, he being called home by his abbat to make room for other monks to succeed in the said apartment, his abbey was soon after dissolved, viz. 17 Nov. 1535, at which time he had an allowance 1 made him from the exchequer of annual pension of 100 florins during his natural life. Whereupon retiring to the said coll. of Glosester again, I find 4 him there in 1537, in which year he subscribed by the name of John Feckenham to a certain composition then made between Rob. Joseph prior of the said coll. and 29 students thereof on the one part (of which number Feckenham was one of the seniors) and three of the senior becals of the university on the other; and in the year 1539, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, being about that time chaplain to Dr. John Bell bishop of Worcester. But that bishop giving up his place in few years after, our author Feckenham was entertained by Dr. Bonner bish. of London, [as his chaplain,] with whom continuing till 1549, (at which time he was deprived of his bishoprick and put into the Marshalsen) he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, occasion'd, as 'tis said, by Mr. Rob. Horne, afterwards B. of Winchester. Soon after he was released, or rather borrowed thence for a time by sir Philip Hobie, for no other reason but to dispute about matters of religion to satisfy Protestants, who then thought that their religion could not be denied. The first disputation that he had with the chief of that party was at the Savoy in the house of the E. of Bedford. The second in the house of sir *Cannon-row* Will. Cecil in Channel-row*, and first edit. the third in that of sir John Cheke at the Cornes (or White-fryers) lately dissolved. These three disputation which were well carried on with great vigour and dexterity, especially by Feckenham, were prorogu'd to other places, as first to Preshore in W俱estershire, in which town was then lately a monastery of the Benedictines standing, and in the said county was Feckenham then beneficed. At which place, I say, Hooper bishop of Glosester and Worcester did dispute with him, he being then in visiting his diocese, and receiving satisfaction from what he then said. The next was in the Cath. ch. of Worcester, where Jo. Jewell did, as 'tis reported, (but I think false) oppose him. When these things were done, he was remanded to his prison in the Tower, where continuing till the first year of qu. Mary, was then released, and not only made dean of St. Paul's cathedral, but soon after (in Nov. 1550) abbat of Westminster and chaplain to that queen. In 1554 he was in Oxon, and openly disputed with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latymer about matters of religion before they were to sacrifice their lives in the fire, and in the beginning of 1556 he was actually created docter of divinity, being then in wonderful esteem for his learning, piety, charity, humility, and other virtues. All the time of queen Mary's reign he employed himself in doing good offices for the afflicted Protestants from the highest to the lowest, and did intercede with the queen for the lady Elizabeth, for which he gained her displeasure for a time. After the said lady Elizabeth came to the crown, and religion was about to be alter'd, he denied, "and made speeches in the parliament 15 house against," the queen's supremacy over the church of England, in 1559. About that time he planted the elmes which do yet, or did lately, grow in the 2 dean's-yard* belonging * to the coll. of Westminster. But first edit. the queen having a very great respect for his learning and virtuous life, as also for his former tenderness of her, sent for, and had private discourse with him; but what it was, none yet do positively know, tho' there be not wanting some that say, that she offered to him the archbishoprick of Canterbury, if he would take the oath and conform to the church of England, which he refused. The year after, he was committed prisoner again to the Tower, and about that time did undergo several disputes with Protestant divines about religion, but was not suffered to be one of those that were publicly to dispute with the said divines when the queen was setting on foot a reformation in the church of England. In the winter time 1563, he was committed to free custody with Dr. Horne bishop of Winchester, who, as the R. Catholics say 5 , did deal un civilly and falsely with him: But tarrying with that bishop only one winter, he was sent to the Tower again, thence after some time to the Marshalsen, then to a private house in Holborn; and in 1560, 6 [Queen Elizabeth coming to the crown, sent for abbot Feckenham to come to her, whom the messenger found setting of elmes in the orchard of Westminster abbey. But he would not follow the messenger till first he had finished his plantation. Fuller, Church History, book ix. p. 179.] 7 [Vid. Declaratio Scrupulorum Consuetudinis et Rationum que a suspiciato Juramento de Suprematia retintiunt, &c. in Paul Reiver, Apostol. Benedict. p. 326, 7, 8, &c. where he says himself, he was un civilly and falsely dealt with. Bax.] 8 [Oct. 4, 1560, Dr. Fulke had a conference with Pek-
to Wisbich castle in Cambridgeshire, where he remained to the time of his death in great devotion and sanctity of life. Under his name, do go these things following.

A Conference, Dialogue-wise, held between the Lady Jane Dudley and Mr. Jo. Feckenham four Days before her death, touching her faith and belief of the Sacrament and her Religion. Lond. 1554, oct. There again 1625, qu. Jo. Fox entitles this little book A Communication between Mr. Feckenham and the Lady Jane Grey, before she was to be beheaded, 2 Feb. 1553. [MS. Harl. 425, fol. 83.] “This lady Jane Grey was daughter of Henry duke of Suffolk, and of the royal blood, and wife to Guilford Dudley fourth son of John duke of Northumberland; who (I mean Jane Grey) had so well studied the concernments of her own religion, and managed the conference with Feckenham with such a readiness of wit, such constancy of resolution, and a judgment so well grounded in all helps of learning, that she was able to make answer to his strongest arguments, as well to her great honour as his admiration. The substance of which conference you may see in the Acts and Monuments, &c. So Heylin in his Church History in anno 1553.”

Speech in the House of Lords, an. 1553.

The Homilies on the first, second, and third Articles of the Creed, Lond. in qu. [by Robert Caley.]

Oratio funebris in egressi Ducissae Parmae, Caroli quinti filiae & Belgic Gubernatrixis. Sermon at the Exequy of Joan Queen of Spain, &c. on Deut. 39. 28, 29. Lond. 1555, oct.

The declaration of such scruples and statis of conscience touching the Oath of Supremacy, delivered by writing to Dr. Horne bishop of Winchester. Lond. in qu. Answered by the said Horne, an. 1555, qu. refuted by Tho. Stapleton the year after. Objections or Assertions made against Mr. Joh. Goughe’s Sermon preached in the Tower of London, Jan. 15. 1570. Soon after was published by the said Gough, An answer to certain assertions of Mr. Feckenham, which of late he made against a godly Sermon, &c. Lond. 1570, oct.

Carveat E impartat. This I have not yet seen: Commentarii in Psalmos Davidis. This was seen in MS, in the hands of the author (while he was a prisoner at London) by Rich. Stanyhurst, but lost with other things, (as ‘tis conceived) among which was his Treatise of the Eucharist, written against Joh. Hooper. At length after our author had seen many changes in religion, and had continued steadfast in that wherein he was educated, surrendered up his pious soul to him that gave it, within the precincts of Wisbich castle before-mentioned, in fifteen hundred eighty and five: and soon after, was buried, but where, unless in the parish church there, I cannot tell; leaving then behind him this character, that he was a person full of offices of piety and humility, and was always ready, tho’ of a contrary opinion, to do good to the Protestant party, especially in the reign of Q. Mary when they suffered. One celebrated antiquary W. Camden tells us that he was a learned and good man, lived a long while, did a great deal of good to the poor, and always solicited the minds of his adversaries to good will.

[Abbot Feckenham left what he had to the church of Westm. and gave the dean good directions about such lands leased out, which could not otherwise have been easily discovered, in letters which are still preserved among the records. Kennet.

1554, 20 Jun. he was admitted to the church of Fynehceley, and Sept. 24, following, to that of Grinstead. Previous to being appointed dean of St. Paul’s, he had the prebend of Kentish-town in that church.

Add to his works:
2. Sermon preached at the funeral of Q. Mary. MS. Cotton, Vespasian D xvii. fol. 94.
4. A treating of certain articles confessed and allowed by Mr. D. Feckenham, &c. Strype, Annals, i. Append. p. 73, numb. xxxii.]

RICHARD CALDWALL, or Chaldwell, a Staffordshire man born, was educated in Brasenose college, of which he was afterwards fellow, took the degree of M. of arts, entred upon the physic line, and in the 32d year of his age became one of the senior students of Ch. Cl. a little after its last foundation by K. Hen. 8, an. 1547. Afterwards he took the degrees in the said faculty and became so highly valued for his learning, and happy practice therein, that he was examined, approved and admitted into the physicians coll. at London and made censor of it in one and the same day. Six weeks after he was chosen one of the elects of the said coll. and in 1570, president thereof. He hath written several matters relating to his profession, but whether-extant I cannot tell. All that I have seen of his labours is his translation into English of The tables of Surgery,
briefly comprehending the whole art and practice thereof, &c. Lond. 1583, 4to. [Bodl. 4to. B. 1. Med.] Written originally by Horatio More, a Florentine physician. As for his death, which happen'd in fifteen hundred eighty and five, 4 and other of his works, let the learned Cambden tell you in these words: 'Nec inter hos, licet minoris natura, silendus hoc etiam anno faeto functus, Richardus Chaldwelles est coll. &c. Nasi Oxoniensis med. doctor, qui ut de repub. bene mereretur (adseito in partem honorum Barone Lumleio) lectorem chirurgicam honesto salario in medicorum collegio Londinii a Thoma Linacre fundato instituit. Juxtaque ad Sancti Benedicti inhumatum, monumento laequis, pliathisc, & carcehiscis, scannno Hypocraatis, glossoconmîs & aliis chirurgicis ex Bribasio & Galeno machinamentis exornato. The coll. of physicians was then in Knight-riders-street in London, not far from the church of St. Benedict near to Paul's wharf. [For the support of Caldwall's lecture a perpetual rent charge of forty pounds per annum was laid upon the estates of lord Lumley and Caldwall. The royal permission for this purpose was obtained from queen Elizabeth, in the 24th year of her reign. It was in the course of these lectures that the true doctrine of the circulation was first made public by Dr. Harvey 6. The college of physicians, besides addressing letters of thanks to their two benefactors, decreed 100£ should be forthwith taken out of their public stock to build the college rooms more ample and spacious for the better celebration of this most solemn lecture 7.]

The editor of these Tables of Surgery, who was probably some near relation to the translator, signing himself E. Caldwall, addresses it to the 'Compagin of Surgeuns', and strongly reprehends their neglect in not frequenting the lecture founded for their sakes, 'sitethns', as he says, Dr. Caldwall 'hath procured so rare and excellent a learned man as M. D. Forster is, to be your reader. In another part he mentions several other professional treatises left behind in MS. by Dr. Caldwall.]

EDWARD RISHTON of a right ancient family in Lancashire, became a student in the university about 1568, particularly, as it seems, in Brasen-nose college, where after he had spent some years in philosophy and mathematics, supplicated the ven. congr. of regents in Apr. 1575, for the degree of bach. of arts, having performed all exercises requisite thereunto, but whether he was admitted it appears not in the university registers. Afterwards he left his native country and friends, and went to Doway, where studying for some time in the English coll. was made M. of A. Thence he went to Rome in 1577, and after he had consummated certain studies in divinity, was made a priest in 1580 or thereabouts. Soon after he was sent into the mission of England, but before he was quite settled, he was taken and kept close prisoner in the Tower of London and elsewhere 3 or 4 years. At length being released, his life spared, and he determined to banish himself to France. It is, John Hart and others, he went into France, and settled for a time in the university of Pont-à-mousson in Lorain to the end that he might proceed in the study of divinity and take a degree or degrees therein; but the plague being then there, and he careless to avoid it in time, was infected therewith and soon after died. This is that Edw. Rishton, 'qui impie ingratus (as one saith) in Principem cui vitam debuit, publicibus scriptis malitiae virus illico evomuit.' The titles of the said writings are these.

Synopsis rerum ecclesiasticarum, ad an. Chr. 1577. Whether he was in Eng. or Lat. I know not, for I have not yet seen it.

Profession of his faith made manifest, and confirmed by 24 reasons (or motives.) It must be now known that Nich. Saunders left behind him at his death two imperfect books De schismata Anglica; with the beginning of the third, commencing with the reign of qu. Elizabeth, which coming into the hands of our author Rishton after he had suffered imprisonment for some time in England, he supplied what was defective in them, corrected and caused them to be published at Colen 1586, to which he added of his own composition, besides the third book, which was in a manner all his.

Rerum pro religione catholicae et in turri Londinensi gestarum ab an. 1580 ad an. 2000 inquit 1585 indiculus seu diarium, with a preface to it.

Religiosarum et sacerdotum nominum, qui pro defendendone primatou Rom. Ecclesiae per Martyrimum consummati sunt, sub Henrico 8, Angliae Rege, &c. Mostly taken out of Saunders his book De visibi/ Monarchia Ecclesiae. &c. These additions, with the book De Schismate, having undergone several impressions, as I have told you elsewhere, have had since added to them (1) An appendix, which makes a fourth book, excerpted from certain of the works of Peter Ribadeneyra e Jesuit. (2) Summarius rationum, quibus Cancellerius Angliae & Prolocutor Puckeringina Elizabethe Angliae Reginae persuasur, occidentam esse Marfan Stuartian Scotiae Regnum, &c. Which being published in English were translated into Latin, and had added thereunto, Supplicium & mens Regine Scoti, &c. by the labours of Romoald Scot. (3) Epistola Doctoris Johannis Pistorii Nidani ad D. Jacobum Grynaenum Ministri verbi

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Ecclesia Basiliensis. (4) Maria Stuarti Reg.
Scotia invocans à cede Darleanna, &c. written by
Obertus Barnestopolis. Which four things be-
ing added to Rishton's additions to Saunders's
book De Schismate, were all printed together at
Colum 1688 in a thick oct. What other things
our author Rishton hath extant, I know not, nor
any thing else of him, only that he dying near to
St. Manouh, after, or about, fifteen hundred eighty
and five (in his flight from Pont-a-masson to avoid
the pest) was buried there by the care 4 of John
Barnes an English exile, the same, I suppose,
with John Barnes the Benedictine monk, whom
I shall mention elsewhere. I find one Edw. Ris-
den a secular priest of the English coll. at Doway
in this man's time, who was afterwards of the
order of Carthusians, but he being descended
from the Risdens or Risdon of Devonshire, must
not be taken to be the same (as some are apt to
do) with Edw. Rishton before-mention'd. I find
also one Edw. Risden or Risdon a Devonian to
have been fellow of Exeter coll. and master of
arts 1566, which probably may be the same with
the Carthusian; sed qu.
HENRY SIDNEY who was learned in many
languages, and a great lover of learning, was born
of, and descended from, a noble family of his
name living at Cranleigh in Surrey, became a
student in New coll. (as it seems) in 1543, or
thereabouts, but making no long stay there, he
went to the court, where he became a companion
to prince Edward (afterwards king Ed. 6) and by
him much esteemed. In the third year of that
king's reign he 5 was made one of the gentlemen
of the privy-chamber," received the honour of
knighthood, and was fortieth, being then about
22 years of age, sent ambassador into France,
where he behaved himself far beyond his years 6.
In the 2d and 3d of Phil. and Mary he was made
general governor of all the king's and queen's
revenues 7, within the realm of Ireland, and about
two years after lord justice thereof. In the 2d of
qu. Elizabeth he was 4 appointed lord president
of the Marches of Wales 5, and 4 years after was
made knight of the honourable order of the gar-
ter, having before been employed to the queen of the Scots 1562, in once more, 8 and perhaps in other embassies, &c. first edit.
In 1568, in the month of Apr. he was constituted
deputy of Ireland 6, and in Aug. the same year,
being then at Oxford, he was actually created mas-
er of arts. Afterwards he was lord justice again
and twice deputy of the said kingdom, &c. This
person hath written many things, which chiefly
continue at this time in MS. All that I have seen
are,
A Godly Letter to his Son Philip. Lond. 1592,
5th. Since which time have been other letters of
to the said person made extant; two of which
I have seen without date, as that which begins
thus, "Son Philip, I have received two letters
from you." And the other, "My son, the virtuous
inclination of thy matchless mother," &c. He hath
also written,
Miscellanies of Irish affairs, MS. and caused
also the statutes of Ireland to be first published
in print. He paid his last debt to nature in the
bishop's palace at Worcester, in his return from
Ludlow, on the fourth day of May in fifteen
hundred eighty and six, and was buried 21 of
June following in the church at Penshurst in
Kent, he having some years before obtained the
manor thereof to him and his posterity for ever.
The character given of him by one 7 that knew
him in Ireland, I shall here insert for a conclusion
of those things I have said of him, which is this,
"He was stately without disdain, familiar
without contempt, very continent and chast of
body, no more than enough liberal, learned,
and a great lover of learning, perfect in blazon-
ing of arms, skilful of antiquities, of wit fresh
and lively, in consultations very temperate, in
utterance happy", which his experience, and

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1 Jo. Pitt, ut sup.
2 [Instructions given by the King's majestic to St. Henry
Sydney knight, one of the chief gentlemen of his majestic's
private chamber, whom his majestic sendeth at this present
to his good brother the Franche kins, to offer his mediation
for componing the arraing between him and the emperor, dated,
December, an. 1553. Ms., Harl. 358, fol. 127.]
3 [Among the Cotton MSS. Titus B xii. fol. 92, is a note of
lands, yearly rents, compositions, and casualties, as have
been received and advanced, that is increased, to her na-
jesty by sir Hen. Sidney. But this seems more likely to
have been during his government in Ireland under queen
Elizabeth.]
4 Raphael Unfinished in his Descrip. and Chron. of Eng-
lund, p. 1550, &c. See in the third tome of The Baronage of
5 [In从去年 Elizabeth's instructions on this appoint-
ment. Ms. Harl. 198, fol. 29.]

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wisdom hath made artificial, a preferrer of many,  
' a father to his servants, and both in war and  
' peace of commendable courage.'

[Sir Henry Sidney was so highly esteemed by  
Edward the sixth, that he was very rarely allowed  
to be absent from that monarch's presence, who  
drew his last breath in the arms of his friend and  
favourite. In the 4th of Edw. VI. he was  
constituted chief cup-bearer, and chief cupbearer, to  
the king, for life, with a fee of fifty marks per  
annum. In 5 Edw. VI. he accompanied the  
marquis of Northampton in his legation, with the  
habit of the order of the garter, to Henry the  
second of France, and at his return was married  
to the lady Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John  
earl of Warwick. In 1562, 5 Eliz. he was sent  
to France, but too late to be of any effectual  
service.

It appears that Sir Henry Sidney's public life not  
only impaired his patrimony, but greatly endangered  
his health. Collins, in his Letters of State, p. 93,  
has preserved a very curious account of the situation  
to which he was reduced by the stone, and  
there is every reason to suppose that his constant  
exertion of mind and body finally overcame his  
constitution. He died not at Worcester, as Wood  
affirms, but at Ludlow, May 5, 1586, in the fifty-  
seventh year of his age.

Sir Henry Sidney's administration in Ireland  
was productive of several very important benefits  
to that country. He suppressed three very danger-  
ous insurrections, one by Shan O'Neile, another  
by the Butler's, and the third by the earl of  
Clarekard. He caused the old statutes for the  
abolishing of coin and livery to be revived, and  
put in execution. He appointed presidents for  
the more remote counties, and divided the country  
into shires for the better currency of her  
majesty's writs. He increased the revenues of  
the crown 1000L a year. He built the bridge of  
Athlone over the Shannon, began the walling and  
fortifying of the town of Carrick-fergae in Ulster,  
rebuilt the town of Atheney in Connacht,  
strengthened Athlone with gates and fortifications,  
laid the foundation of a bridge at Caterlogh, and  
built a strong gaol at Molinger. He built rooms  
for the preservation of the records of that kingdom,  
that were before kept in an open place, subject  
to the weather, and so neglected that they were  
taken for common uses, causing them to be  
diligently preserved, and carefully arranged; and  
his directed the statutes of the realm to be collected  
and published for the first time.

Few persons perhaps understood the temper of the  
Irish nation so completely, or managed it so  
judiciously, as Sidney. Lloyd says, that he first  
studied and then ruled the people, making himself  
first master of their humour, and then of their  
government.

In Collins's Letters and Memorials of State,  
1746, will be found a variety of interesting  
collections by Sir Henry Sidney, relative to Wales  
and Ireland 7, with a great number of authentic  
letters from and to him, dated from 1559 to the  
time of his decease, and others among the Cotto-  
nian MSS. Vespanian, F. xii. fol. 155. Titus B.  
xivi. 174, 924, 930. The last to the earl of Lei-  
cester, wishing that Philip (his son) might not  
go to serve in Flanders, dated Dublin, Aug. 1,  
1578.

There is a good head of Sir H. Sidney in Hol-  
land's Herologia.]

WILLIAM GOOD was born in the ancient  
town of Glastonbury in Somersetshire, educated  
grammar learning there, admitted scholar of  
C. C. coll. 26 Feb. 1545, afterwards fellow, master  
of arts 1552, and about that time humanity  
reader in the said college. After queen Mary  
came to the crown, being then a most zealous R.  
Catholic, he was promoted to an ecclesiastical  
benefice in his own country called Middle Chino-  
ake, and to a little prebendship in the church of  
Wells called Comba octava, in Nov. 1556, besides  
the rectory of a school in the said city. All  
which he keeping till qu. Elizabeth came to the  
crown and for some time after, he voluntarily left  
them, and his native country, for religion sake,  
and retiring to Tournay in Flanders, entered him-  
s elf there into the society of Jesus, in 1562, aged  
53. After he had served his probationship, he  
went into Ireland with father David the titular  
archbishop of Armagh, who left no stone un-removed  
there for the settling of that kingdom in the  
Catholic faith and obedience. Four years  
being spent in that country, not without some  
danger, he went to Louvain, where he met with  
Rob. Persons about to enter into the said society,  
whom he strengthened with many arguments in  
order thereto. In 1577 he was called to Rome  
to take upon him the profession of the four vows;  
which being done, he went into Sweden and Pol- 
land in the company of Anth. Posseven to settle  
certain affairs relating to the society. Two years  
after he returned to Rome, and became confessor  
to the English coll. there, newly converted from  
an hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to a  
seminary for the educating the youth of England  
that profess the R. Cath. religion. 'Vir fuit pro-  
bene virtutis & doctrine,' (as one of his society  
saith) atque imprimis in historias Sanctorum An-  
gliae optimi versatus, quorum res gestas in templo  
collegii Iuglicani curavit coloribus expressi, quo

1 [Collins, Memoirs of the Sidneys, 1746, i. 85.]
2 [Camdeni Annales Elizabethae, ed. Hearne, i. 90.]
3 [Collins, ut supra, p. 90.]
4 [See his Statesmen and Favourites, edit. 1665, p. 412.]
5 [Letters to qu. Elizabeth and the lords of her priory coun- 
cell, concerning the state of Ireland, from 1573 to 1578. MS. 
Cotton, Titus B. x. fol. 1 to 170.]
subinde in aux incemia propteruent, tacito ipseus tit. vol. num inscriptum, 1

Ecclesia Anglicanae Tropheae. Roman. 1584, fol. In the library also of the English coll. at Rome there is extent a manuscript digested according to the years of Christ and kings of Britain, containing The Acts of the Saints of Britain. Which book is said there among those of England to have been composed and written by our author Good, who dying at Naples 7 July (according to the account thence followed) in fifteen hundred eighty and six, was buried in the college of the Jesuits there, who have yet a great respect for his name: one or more of whom have promised me a copy of his epitaph, if there be any, but no answer have I yet received.

PHILIP SIDNEY, the short-liv'd ornament of his noble family, and the Marcelus of the English nation, hath deserved, and without dispute, that every enjoyed, the most excited praises of his own and of succeeding ages. The poets of his time, especially Spencer, reverenced him not only as a patron, but a master; and he was almost the only person in any age (I will not except Mecenas) that could teach the best rules of poetry, and most freely reward the performances of poets. He was a man of a sweet nature, of excellent behaviour, of much, and withal of well digested, learning; so that rarely wit, courage, breeding, and other additional accomplishments of conversation have met in so high a degree in any single person. It is to be wished that his life might be written by some judicious hand, and that the imperfect essay of sir Fulk Grevill L. Brook might be supply'd; in the mean time I am forc'd to consider him only as an author, and to give him these short notes of his life and education. He was son of sir Hen. Sidney before-mentioned, the lady Mary his wife, eldest daughter of Joh. Dudley duke of Northumberland, was born, as 'tis supposed, at Penshurst in Kent, 29 Nov. 1554, and had his Christian name given to him by his father, from K. Philip, then lately married to qu. Mary. While he was very young, he was sent to Christ Ch. to be improved in all sorts of learning; and was contemporary there with Rich. Carew author of The Survey of Cornwall, where continuing till he was about 17 years of age, under the tuition of Dr. Tho. Thornton canon of that house, he was in June 1572 sent to travel, for the 24th Aug. following, when the massacre fell out at Paris, he was then there, and at that time, (as I conceive) he, with other English men, did fly to the house of Francis Walsingham, ambassador there from the queen of England. Thence he went through Lorrain, and by Strasburgh and Heydelburgh to Frankfort in Sept. or Oct. following, as his said & life written by sir Fulk Grevill, his companion and friend, attesteth. But what is added there, that Hubert Languet accompanied him in the whole course of his 3 years travels, is a great mistake, as will appear by Languet's epistles to our author Philip Sidney, printed more than once. For so it was, that in the next spring in May 1573, Languet removed to Vienna, where our author met him again, and stayed with him till September, when he went into Hungary and those parts. Thence he journeyed into Italy, where he continued all the winter following, and most of the summer, an. 1574, and then he returned into Germany with Languet, and next spring he returned, by Frankfort, Heydelburgh, and Antwerp home into England, about May 1575. The like mistakes are in the said & life concerning Languet's coming into England in February 1578, at which time, 'tis said, he was about 60 years of age, whereas he was about 61, that also he and Sidney parted at sea, which could not be, for duke John Casmire, with whom he came, went away so suddenly, that Languet could not take leave of him. In the year 1576 he was sent by the queen to Rodolph the emperor to condole the death of Maximilian, and also to other princes of Germany, at which time he caused this inscription to be written under his arms, which he then hung up in all places where he lodged; ' Illustriss., &c. viri Philip. Sidney Angli. Proregris Hibarem filii, Comitus Warwi. & Leicestri. nepotis, sacer. Regina Angliae ad Cassarem Legati.' The next year, in his return, he saw that gallant prince, Don John de Austria, vice roy in the Low Countries for the K. of Spain, and William Prince of Aurange or Orange; by the former of which, tho' at first he was lightly esteemed upon the account of his youth, yet after some discourse he found himself so strucken with him, that the beholders wouded to see what tribute that brave and high minded prince paid to his worth, giving more honour and respect to him, in his private capacity, than to the ambassadors of mighty princes. In the year 1579, he, tho' neither magistrate or counsellor,  

1 Printed at Lond. 1652, in oct. cap. p. 6, 9.  
2 Pag. 11, &c.  
4 Instructions given to Philipp Sidney, Exp. being sent ambassador to Rodolph the II. Emperor, and his mother the empress, to condole the death of the emperor Maximilian his father; and whilist he was directed to take in his waye, the two Countes-Polessants, and to condole also the death of their father then lately dead. Dated the 7th of February, 1576. MS. Harl. 36, fol. 390. See Catalogue, edit. 1806, vol. i. page 8. See also MS. Cotton, Galba E. vi. fol. 241.]  

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did shew himself, for several weighty reasons, opposite to the queen's matchting with the duke of Anjou, which he very pithily expressed by a due address of his humble reasons to her, as may be fully seen in a book called* Cabala. The said address was written at the desire of some great personage, his uncle Robert (I suppose) earl of Leicester; upon which a great quarrel happened between him and Edw. Vere earl of Oxford. This, as I conceive, might occasion his retirement from court next summer, an. 1580, wherein perhaps he wrote that pleasant romance called Arcadia. In 1581, the treaty of marriage was renewed, and our author Sidney with Pilk Grevill were two of the tilters at the entertainment of the French ambassador; and at the departure of the duke of Anjou from England in Febr. the same year, he attended him to* Antwerp. On the 8 Jan. 1582 he with Peregrine Bertie received the honour of knighthood from the queen, and in the beginning of 1585, he designed an expedition with sir Francis Drake into America, but being hindered by the queen, (in whose opinion lie was so highly prized that she thought the court deficient without him) he was in October following made governor of Flushing, about that time delivered to the queen for one of the customary towns, and general of the horse. In both which places of great trust, his carriage testified to the world his wisdom and valour, with addition of honour to his country by them; and especially the more, when in July 1586 he surprised Axil, and preserved the lives and honour of the English army at the enterprise of Gravelin. So that whereas (through the fame of his high deserts) he was then, or rather before, in election for the crown of Poland, the queen of England refused to further his advancement, not out of emulation, but of fear to lose the jewel of her times. What can be said more? He was a statesman, soldier, and scholar; a compleat master of matter and language, as his immortal pen shews. His pen and his sword have rendred him famous enough. He died by the one, and by the other he'll ever live, as having been hitherto highly extolled for it by the pens of princes. This is the happiness of art, that although the sword doth achieve the honour, yet the arts do record it, and no pen hath made it better known than his own, in that book called Arcadia. Certain it is, he was a noble and matchless gentleman; and it may be justly said without hyperbole or fiction, as it was of Cato Uticensis, that he seemed to be born to that only which he went about. His written works are these.

The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia. Several times printed at London in quarto and fol. Which being the most celebrated romance that was ever written, was consecrated to his noble, virtuous and learned sister Mary, the wife of Henry earl of Pembroke, who having lived to a very fair age, died in her house in Aldersgate-street in London 25 Sep. 1621, whereupon her body was buried in the cathedral church of Salisbury among the graves of the Pembrochian family. This Arcadia, tho' then, and since, it was, and is, taken into the hands of all ingenious men, and said by one living at, or near, the time when first published, to be a book most famous for rich conceit and splendor of courtly expressions, yet the author was not so fond, as B. Heliandus was, of his amorous work, for he desired when he died (having first consulted with a minister about it) to have had it suppressed. One who writes himself called G. M. wrote the second and last part of the first book of the said Arcadia, making thereby a compleat end of the first history. Lond. 1613, qu. And in the eighth edit. printed at Lond. 1633, sir W. A. knight made a supplement of a defect in the third part of the history, and R. B. (Richard Belling) of Lincoln, esq; added then a sixth book thereunto. In 1602 came out the said

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[Anthony à Wood has been accused of treating poets with injustice, and their claims with contempt: but can this charge against our honest antiquary be assented to by such as read this plain, yet spirited eulogy of sir Philip Sidney? The indifferent writers of the age he treats with severity; but the more accomplished, he mentions with a praise little short of veneration.]

[The Arcadia has been printed at least fourteen times. The first edition, 4to. 1590; second, folio 1593; third, 1598 (Bodl. Godwin, 270); seventh, 1629 (Bodl. M. 4. 7. Art.) It was modernized by Mrs. Stanley, and printed Lond. 1713. (Bodl. N. 5. 7. Th.). The Arcadia has been severely censured by Horace Walpole, afterwards lord Orford, but the right honourable critick seems to have looked for faults only, and to have overlooked beauties, in an ardent zeal to differ from the rest of the literary world. It may be remarked, that the same author who found nothing to admire in the character of sir Philip Sidney, was a strenuous defender of the life and reign of Richard the third.]
Arcadia again, in 6 books; with several of his other works added to them. In 1624, it was printed in French, in 3 vol. or parts in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 137, 138, 139. Art.] and hath, as I have been informed, undergone several impressions in France. It hath been also printed once or more in the Dutch language and in others. Sir Philip also wrote:

A Discursive Letter to Queen Elisab. her marriage with Monsieur de France, &c. 'Tis in a book called Scorio Celicumia. Lond. 1663, qu.

Astrophel and Stella; wherein the excellency of sweet poesie is concluded. Lond. 1591, qu. [Annexed to the second, and to all succeeding editions of the Arcadia.] Said to be written for the sake of one whom he entirely loved, viz. the lady Rich, by whom was understood Philolea in the Arcadia.

An Apology for Poetry. Lond. 1595, qu. in prof. There is a book in being called The Art of English Poesie, not written by Sidney, as some have thought, but rather by one Puttonham sometimes a gentleman pensioner to qu. Elisab.

Sonnets. [At the end of the 11th edit. of Arcadia, Lond. 1602, fol.]

Ouraania, a Poem. Lond. 1606, published by N. B.

An Essay upon Vaulour, so I find it mention'd in Contar Pothuma, [p. 323] yet other say it was written by sir Thom. Overbury. Quære?

Almanzor and Almanzadi, a novel. Lond. 1678, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 79. Art.] This book whatever throughout any part of the volume. I have since discovered that the additions here spoken of, were first published with a fifth edition, printed at Dublin in 1621, and called a supplement of a defect in the third part of this history, by sir William Alexander. Pank.]

[All sir Philip Sidney's works were reprinted in three volumes, 8vo. Lond. 1725.]

[It was annexed to the third and all succeeding editions of the Arcadia, and published by Warton with Observations on Poetry and Eloquence from Ben Jonson's Discoveries, 1737. But the last and most splendid edition is one 4to. Lond. 1810, by lord Thurlow, son of Thurlow, bishop of Durham. The noble editor has prefixed five copies of original verses written in the manner of Sidney. One of these I extract. It is addressed to one of literature's brightest ornaments and most eminent patrons.

To the right honourable the Earl Spencer,\(^*\) knight of the most nobil order of the garter.

Not all, that sit beneath a golden roof,
In rooms of cedar, O renowned lord,
Wise though they be, and put to highest proof,
To the sweet voices of their grace afford.

Which if they did, the like would them accord
The mighty poets to eternity,
And their wise acts in living verse record,
And build them up, great heirs of memory;
Which else shall in oblivion fall and die;
But thou, that like the sun with heavenly beams shining on all, dost chide abundantly
The learned heads, that drink Castalian streams;
Transcendant lord, accept this verse from me,
Made for all time, but yet unfit for thee.\(^*\)

coming out so late, it is to be enquired, whether sir Philip Sidney's name is not set to it for sale-sake, being a usual thing in these days to set a great name to a book* \(^{11}\) or books, * and to en-
\(\)hance the price of it by the ex-
\(\)trem of the sup-
\(\)posed author.

England's Helicon; or, a collection of songs. Sir Philip Sidney's first edition. The name is also put to it, as being the author of most of the said songs.\(^*\) It was printed at Lond. in qu.

Instructions describing what special observations are to be taken by travellers in all nations, states, and countries. This book which is printed in tw. hath the names of Robert earl of Essex and sir Philip Sidney put to it, but it may be question'd whether either had a hand in it. He* \(^*\) also trans-
\(\)lated and corrected by Tho. Wil-
\(\)liams, pubs. a cocker, 1604. \(^*\) He also (Sidney) turn'd the Psalms of David into English verse, which are in MS. in the library of the earl of Pembroke at Wilton, curiously bound in a crimson velvet cover, left thereunto by his sister Mary countess of Pembroke.\(^*\) At length sir Philip being wounded\(^*\) in the battle at Zutphen, while he was getting upon the third horse (having had two slain under him before) on the 22d Sept. in fifteen hundred eighty and six, he was carried to Arnhem, where languishing under his wound 25

\(^{1509}\)

\(^{1512}\)

\(^{9}\) [He wrote a letter to his brother beyond the seas concerning travel. MS. in University college library.]

\(^{10}\) [Fifth edition, corrected, &c. Lond. 1617, 4to. Bodl. M. 54. Th.]

\(^{11}\) The Psalms of David translated into divers and sundry kinds of verse, more rare and excellent, for the method and variation then ever yet hath been done in English. Begun by the noble and learned gent. Sr. P. Sidney Kn. and finished by the R. honourable the countess of Pembroke, his sister, and by her direction and appointment. Verbum D. Rom. in externum. This is among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian library, marked Poet. 2. A copy also in Trinity college library, Cambridge; and another, as I am informed by Mr. Park, is in the collection of Mr. Dalrymple, purchased at Dr. Taylor's sale in 1794.]

\(^{12}\) [Sir John Sayth, in Certain Discoueris on the forms of Wapen, &c. 4to. 1590, has the following passages, * New fantasie men of warre doe despise and scorn our ancient arraing of our selues both in horseback and on foote, saying that wee armed ourselues in times past with too much armoure or pieces of yron (as they terme it). The imitating of which their vandalerike and fond arminge, cost that noble and worthie gentleman sir Philip Sidney his life, by not wearing his cuisses, who in the opinion of divers gentle-
\(\)men that sawe him hurt with a mosquet shot, if he had that day wore his cuisses, the bullet had not broken his thigh bone, by reason that the chiefe force of the bullet (before the blowe) was in a manner past.]
SIDNEY.

days or thereabouts, he died on the sixteenth of October following. This was that Sidney, whom, as God's will was, he should be therefore born into the world, even to show unto our age a sample of ancient virtues: so his good pleasure was, before any looked for it, to call for him again, and take him out of the world, as being more worthy of heaven than earth. Thus we see perfect virtue suddenly vanisheth out of sight, and the best of men continue not long. Soon after his death, his body was brought to Flushing, and being embarked with great solemnity on the first of November, landed at Tower wharf on the sixth day of the said month. Thence twas convey'd to the Minories without Aldgate, where it lay in state for some time, till his magnificent funeral in St. Paul's cathedral 16 of Feb. following; which, as many princes have not excelled in the solemnity, so few have equalled in the sorrow for his loss. He was buried near to that place which his father-in-law sir Francis Walsingham had designed (as I have heard) to be entombed in, without any monument or inscription save only a copy of English verses written on a wooden table, that were divers years after his death put over his grave. When his said father-in-law was buried in that place afterwards, there was a fair tomb designed for them both, and epitaphs composed by Dr. Jo. Rainolds, a copy of which for Sidney you may see elsewhere. James, king of Scots, afterwards of England, honoured him with an epitaph of his composition. The muses of Oxon also lamenting much for his lost composition verso to his memory; (printed at Ox. 1587, qu.) among which I find cardinal Wolsey's daughter lamenting the loss of her alumnus. Those of New coll. in their Psephus Sidney, dedicated to Henry earl of Pembroke (who married sir Philip's sister) as having been formerly of that house, did bewail his death. The most ingenious of Cambridge universities did also exercise their fancies; made public by Alex. Nevill a member thereof. Lond. 1587, qu. besides several private persons, among which was L.B. who wrote a historical elegy and
college on his death, cut. Astrophel, printed at the end of Edn. Spencer's poetry called Colin Clouts, &c. Lond. 1595, qu. The said sir Philip left behind him a daughter named Elizabeth, who being born in 1585, Scipio Gentilis an eminent civilian wrote a Lat. poem on her nativity entit. Nerces, sive de natali Elisabeth, illustriss. Philipp. Sydneyae filie. Lond. 1585, in one sh. in qu. She was afterwards married to Rog. Mannours earl of Rutland, but died without issue by him.

[Of sir Philip Sidney and his writings an ample account will be found in Collins's Letters and Memorials of State, 1746; as well as in Zouch's Memoirs of his Life, 1808, and in the British Bibliographer, vol. i, pp. 81, 289].

The only authentic piece of his writing to be mentioned in addition is, An Answer to Leicester's Commonwealth, printed in Collins's Memorials, p. 62, &c. In this he defends his uncle, the earl of Leicester, with great spirit.

Part of a Discourse on Irish Affairs; said to be in sir Phil. Sidney's own hand, is among the Cottonian MSS. Titus B xii. fol. 557.

MS. Harl. 6057, fol. 10, b. is a poem entit. An old Ditty of Sir Philip Sydneyes omitted in the printed Arcadia. But there seems every reason to suppose that this is not what it pretends to be. 4 Various letters of sir Philip Sydney will be found among the Harleian MSS. Nos. 285, 286, 287, 444, 1323, 3638, 6845, 6992, 6993. See Catalogue, 1806, i. pp. 127, 130, 132, 138, 317; ii. p. 4; iii. pp. 48, 431, 470, 471. In the Cotton collection, Gaub. B xi. fol. 363, 370, 387; C viii. fol. 213; C x. 44, 56, 93, 101; C x. 75; C xi. 265: And ten are printed by Collins.

Nothing now remains but to give some specimen of sir Philip Sydney's poetry. The following is extracted from a MS. in the Bodleian, and has never, as I believe, been printed.

4 [To these may be added, besides several others, 1. A poem on the life and death of sir Philip Sidney. Licensed in 4to. to Robert Waldegrave. 2. The mourning verses of Lond. Brayhott upon the death of the most noble Sir Philip Sydney, knight, &c. Licensed in 1597 to John Wolf. These two are noticed by Herbert, Typ. Antiqu. 1144, 1190. 3. The Epitaph of Sir Philip Sidney, knight, lately lord governor of Flushing. Lond. by George Robinson, one sheet 4to. without date. This is dedicated to sir Philip's widow, and was written by Thomas Churchyard, but is not noticed by Ritson. It commences, A great lose then world wide waies, or may be toucht with pen, No lacke so much (in these our daies) as want of worthie man, &c. 4. Three Epitaphs in the Flonaw-nest. Lond. 1595. An account of his funeral was engraved, on thirty-four copper-plates, by Theodore de Bry, Lond. 1598, from the designs of Thomas Lalli.] 4 [See Catalogue of the Harl. MSS. 1806, vol. iii. p. 314, col. 1.] 4 [Rit. Poet. 85.]
Ah, poor lone! whi dost thou liue,
Thus to see thy servante loste;
If she will no conforte gene,
Make an end, yeld vp the goaste!
That she may, at lengthe, sprone
That she hardely longe believed,
That the harte will dy for lone
That is not in tympe relieved.
Ohe! that euer I was borne!
Serve so to be refused;
Paythfull lone to be forborne!
Neuer lone was so abused.
But, sweet lone, be still a whylle,
She that hurte the, maye healle the;
Sweet, I see within her smylie,
More than reason can reuete the.
For, though she be riche and fayre,
Yet she is bothe wise and kynde,
And, therefore, do thou not despaye,
But thy fayre the maye fancy fynde.
Yet, althought she be a quene,
That maye snehe a snake despysse,
Yet wihte sylence all vse scene,
Rum, and bid the in her eyes.
Where if she will let the dye,
Yet at latest gaspe of breathe,
Say that in a ladys eye
Lone both toke his lyfe and death.
S. P. S. Deep lamentinge!

The best engraven portraits of Sidney are, 1. in the Heroologia; 2. by J. Hid; 3. by Houbrenken; 4. by Vertue, a whole length; 5. from an original miniature by J. Oliver, engraved by Wilkin, for The British Bibliographer.

THOMAS BOURCHIER was descended from those of his name who were earls of Bath, but in what county born, I cannot yet tell, received some parts of literature in this university, particularly, as I conceive, in Magd. coll. yet took no degree there, unless in the reign of Edw. 6 when the common register of the university was in a manner totally neglected. Afterwards upon pretence of being weary of the heryse, as he called it, that in his time was practised in England, he went beyond the seas, settled in Paris, took upon him then, if not before, the habit of St. Francis, and lived as a brother in the house of that order there, where also others of his country lived, and at length became doctor of divinity of the Sorbon, at which time he was held in great esteem for his religion and learning. Afterwards going to Rome he lived among those of his order in the monastery called by Latin authors Ara Coeli, and at length became penitentary to the church of St. John Lateran there. He hath written,

Historia Ecclesiastica de Martyrio fratrum ordinis Minorum Divit Francisci de Observantia, qui partim in Anglia, sub Henrico 8 Regne, partim in Belgia sub Principe Aurico, partim in Hibernia tempore Elizabethe regnantis Regina, passi sunt ab. 1530, ad an. 1582. Par. 1582, [Boll. 4to. B. 131, Th. and in 1585;] and 1586, in oct. Angl. 1583, in tw. The names of those English men that suffered martyrdom in England, were father Anton. Brorbe, or, as some call him, Brockby, Tho. Cort, Thom. Belchiam and father John Forest. All which were executed in 1537, and 38. What other things our author Bourchier hath written, I cannot tell, nor any thing else of him, only, that he departed this mortal life! [at Rome] about fifteen hundred eighty and six, and was buried either in the church of St. John Lateran, or in that belonging to the monastery called Ara Coeli before-mention'd.

[Tanner adds, Oratio ad Franc. Gouzagam ordinis generalis pro pace et disciplina regulari magni conuentus Parisiensis instituendae. Paris, 1582. But this is ascribed by Wadding to Thomas Langton.

Wadding however possessed in his own library a MS. treatise which he gives to Bourchier, and probably with good authority, De judicio religiosorum, in quo demonstratur quod a secularibus judicari non possunt.

THOMAS BRASBRIDGE, a Northamptonshire man born, was elected denys of Magd. coll. by the endeavours of Peter Morwyn, an. 1553, aged 16, where after he had continued a sedulous student for some years, was elected probationer-fellow of All-Souls college in 1558. Thence also he returned to Magd. coll. of which he became fellow in 1562, and soon after proceeding in arts, applied his mind partly to divinity and partly to physic. In 1574 he supplemented to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, but whether he was really admitted, it appears not. The next year he resigned his fellowship, having a spiritual cure, or school, or both, confey'd on him at, or near to, Banbury in Oxfordshire, where, as it seems, he practised physic. His works are,

The poor Man's Jewel, viz. a Treatise of the Pestilence. To which is annexed a Declaration of the virtues of the herbs Cardus benedictus et Angelica. &c. Lond. 1578, [1580.] and 91, in oct.
Questions in Officia M. T. Ciceronis, compendiariam totius opusculi Epitomen continentes. Oxon. 1615, oct. Dedicated to Dr. Laur. Humphrey president of Magd. coll. an. 1586. What other things he published, I cannot yet tell, nor any thing of his latter end.

8 [Joh. Brit. 117.]
10 [Joh.
11 He published also Abbas the Prophet, Interpreted by E. B. Fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford. London, by Magnes, 1574, 4to. dedicated to the earl of Huntington.]

Clarit. 1596.
"GEFFRY WHITNEY, descended from those of his name of Whitney in Herefordshire, the son of a father of both his names, was born at Nantwich in Cheshire, spent some time in this university, but more in another, and whether graduated I cannot tell: of this I am sure, that as the Latins have had these emblematics Andr. Aleitas, Reusnerus and Saturnius, so in England we have in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, Andr. Willet, Thom. Combe, and the said Geff. Whitney, who hath devis'd and published, "A choice of Emblemies and [other] Devices.

Leyden 1586 in two parts, in qu. [Boll. Mar. 116] for the most partie gathered out of sundrie terriers, and by him Englished and moralized, [and divers newly devised.]

"Fables or Epigrams. Printed much about the same time as the former, in qu. and every page hath a picture wrought from a wooden cut. What other things he hath published I cannot tell, nor any thing else of him, only that he was living at Leyden in fifteen hundred eighty and six, at which time he was in great esteem among his countrymen for his ingenuity."

[Whitney wrote ninety verses, in English, in commendation of his friend Dousa's Ode Britanica, printed by Plantin in 1586. They commence,

3 The family is of very ancient date in Herefordshire. In 1378, Robert Whitney was sheriff for the county. Roger Ascham wrote a lamentation on the death of master John Whitney, which was afterwards translated by Kendall, and published in his Flowers of Epigrummes, Torno. 1577, fol. liii. b. This was perhaps our author's uncle, as Ascham, or rather his translator, speaks of his dying young.

"Yeong yeres to yeild suche fruite in courte, Where seede of vice is sowne, Is sometime reede, in some place seen, Amongst vs seldome knowe."

4 [He dedicateth one of his plates, representing a Phoenix, to his countrimen of the Nantwich in Cheshire.

Although I know that authors witness true, What here I write, both of the oule, and newe; Which when I sayde, the newe, and eke the oule, I thought uppon your towne destroyed with fire: And did in minde the newe Nantwich behould, A spectacle for minde's desire.

Whose buildings brave, where cinders were but late, Did reppeate (me thought) the Phoenix fate, And as the oule, was many hundreth yeares, A towne of fame, before it felt that crosse; Even so, (I hope) this wicke, that nowe appears, A Phoenix age shall laste, and knowe no loose. Page 177.

There are two instances upon record of this towne suffering by fire, the first in the year 1459, and the second in 1583, when it was nearly consumed.

3 This passage is taken from Meres, Palladius Tamius; or the second part of Wit's Comomeweth, 1599.

4 This was the second edition, (an account of which will be found in Herbert, Typ. Antig. 1675) since in his address to the reader he says, that he has added a somme of the emblemes to certaine of my friendes, which I weare wanting in my firste edition."

There needs no bushe, where nectar is to drinke; Nor helps by arte, where be wight freshe doth bloome;

Wheresome cloth shine, in yayne wee lighte the linke; Wheres he doth swell, the brookes do loose their roome:

Let Progne cease, where Philomela singes, And oaten pipe, where Fame her trumpet rings.

Then better staye then simply to commend The learned fruities of noble Dousa's penne, Whose worthye fame doth to the skyes ascend, And farre, and near, is knowne to famous men: For when hee writes: Minerua seemes to smile.

Suche is his verse, and eke his sugred stile.

At page 53 of the same volume, is a translation by our author of some complimenti lines to the earl of Leicester, then general of the Low Countries, to whom he dedicates his Embelmen."

"DAVID ROWLAND was born in the isle of Anglesea, educated partly in grammar and partly in logic in this university, particularly as it seems in St. Mary's-hall which he left without a degree conferr'd on him, became tutor to the son of the earl of Lenox, travelled and obtain'd some knowledge in the modern languages. After his return he became a profess'd tutor as it seems of the Gr. and Lat. tongue, and wrote for the use of his pupils "A comfortable Aid for Scholars, full of variety of Sentences, gathered out of an Italian Author."

"Of Deeds and Life. Lond. 1586, oct. [Boll. Svo. C. 24. Th. Seld. A copy in Spanish, printed by Plantin in 1602, Boll. Svo. L. 51. Amt.] Afterwards it came out in two parts, the last of which was taken from the Chronicles of Toledo by Jean de Luna, a Castillian. At length one James Bluxton translated the said history, and made the copy more full than ever twas, by meeting with the original MS, while he abode in Toledo, which had not suffer'd the inquisitor's hands; which being so done, it was printed at Lond. 1633, in oct. and after."

[David Rowland also wrote, An epitaph of my love of Pembroke. This was licensed to Thomas Colwell in 1560."

JOHN FOX, the noted martyrlogiast, was born at St. Botolph's town commonly called Boston in Lincolnshire, an. 1517, became a stu-


8 The second part, translated by W. P. was printed in 1596. Herbert, Typ. Antig. 1581.

9 Ritson, Bibl. Poetry, 1803, p. 516.]

±Ritson, Bibl. Poetry, 1803, p. 516.}
dent of Brusen-nose coll. at about 16 years of age under the inspection and patronage of Mr. Joh. Hinwarden fellow thereof. Afterwards he was elected fellow of Magd. coll. and proceeded master of arts in 1543, which was the highest degree he attained to in this university, being then esteemed a most diligent and knowing in the three tongues. About that time he was set up a mongrel religion in the land, which our author did not like, and shewing his opinion in several respects, especially by absenting himself from the chappel, did, with others of the same mind, resign his fellowship about St. Mary Magd. day in 1546, mainly as 'twas thought to prevent expulsion. Afterwards he was entailed for a time in the house of Sir Thom. Lucy in Warwickshire, where, as 'tis said, he took to him a wife, and then went to Rygate in Surrey to be tutor and teacher to the children of the duke of Norfolk; where remaining for some time, was the first man (as 'tis said) that ever preached the gospel in that place, even when the Roman Catholic religion was in great strength. But Gardiner bishop of Winchester having notice of, caused search to be made after him. Whereupon the said duke being careful of him, sent him safely into Germany; where, in the city of Basel, he was got a master in a learned printer. Being then about 30 years of age, he had read over all that either the Greek or Latin fathers had left in their writings, the schoolmen in their disputations, the councilors in their acts, or the consistory in their decrees, and acquired no mean skill in the Hebrew tongue. After king Hen. 8 had been dead some time, he returned to Magd. coll.

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[1] Where he is said to have been chamber-fellow with the learned Jean Alexander Nowell. Church, Life of Nowell, 1556, 6.]  

[2] He was ordained deacon by bishop Ridley, an. 1550. 

Baker. 

[3] He was certainly expelled, for his son informs us, that he was suspected of heresy, and, upon examination not concealing his sentiments, he was condemned as an heretic, and actually expelled the college, and his enemies affirmed that he was favourably dealt with by that sentence, and that he might have been questioned for his life, if they had not used clemency towards him. Bosc. Brit. 1670. 


[5] From the period of his quitting sir Tho. Lucy to the time of his engaging as tutor to the duke of Norfolk, Fox suffered the greatest hardships. His son relates the following, almost incredible, story of relief being afforded to him in his utmost necessity. As he was sitting one day in St. Paul's church, near spent with long fasting and fatigue, a person whom he never remembered to have seen before, accosted him, and putting into his hands an unrolled sum of money, bid him be of good cheer, and take all care of his life, for that new hopes were at hand and most certain means of subsistence. This prediction, our author proceeds, was fulfilled within three days, for his new office of tutor was at that time bestowed upon him. Fox made every endeavour to discover his benefactor, but in vain. 


whence, after a little stay, he went again to his charge at Rygate, and there remaining till after queen Mary came to the crown, left England once more and as Dr. Huylin saith was at Frankfort and appeared in the schism among the English there; was against the church of England as settled in the reign of K. Edward; and took part with Knox and Whittingham; afterwards he retired to his old landlord at Basel, where continuing a severe drudge at his book till queen Elizabeth was settled in the throne, he returned to his country and was received by the said duke, then living at his manor place called Christ Church in London, who very bountifully entertained him. From that house he travelled weekly every Monday to the house of John Day the printer, to consume his Acts and Monuments of the Church, and other works in English and Latin. But as for the preferments he then enjoyed, (for he was offer'd to accept in a manner what he pleased) were only the prebend-ship of Shipston in the church of Salisbury (which he obtained on the death of Peter Vannes, in the month of May 1563) and, as some say, the vicarage of St. Giles's near Cripplegate, in London, but this last, I suppose, he kept (if had it at all) but a little while in the beginning of queen Elizabeth, being soon called to subserve to the canons (as tendered to him by Parker archbishop of Canterbury) and to the ceremonies, in some part, of the church. He was a person of some good endowments, a sagacious searcher into historical antiquity, incomparably charitable, of exemplary life and conversation, but a severe Calvinist and a very bitter enemy in his writings (exceeding the rules of charity, as 'tis conceiv'd by some) against the Rom. Catholic party. He hath written, De Christo triumphante Comedia. Lond. 1551, Bas. 1556, oct. [Bodl, Svo. F. 3. Th. BS. et Lond. 1672, Bodl. Svo. 5. 9. Art.] &e. Written at Basel in the house of Operinus before-mention'd, translated into English by Rich. Day or D'ain, son of John Day the noted printer in queen Elizabeth's reign, with this title, Christ Jesus triumphant, wherein is describ'd the glorious triumph and conquest of Christ, over sin, death and the law, &c. Lond. 1579 and 1607, oct. Which Rich. Day, by the way it must be noted, was bred a scholar in King's coll. in Cambridge, and afterwards exercis'd the place of minister at Rygate in Surrey, in the room of our author Fox, but soon after leaving that profession, followed the trade of printing, and lived several years near to Aldersgate in London where his father had lived before. In 1672 it was published again at Lond. in oct. and dedicated to all schoolmasters, to the end that it might be admitted into their respective schools for the eminent elegance of its

[7] The writer of Fox's life in the Biographia thinks that he did not leave England till queen Mary's reign.]
style, by T. C. master of arts of Sidney coll. in Cambridge.

De censurâ, seu excommunicatione ecclesiastica, interpellatio ad Archip. Cantuar. Lond. 1551, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 3. Th. BS.]

Tables of Grammar. Lond. 1552.

Commentarii rerum in Ecclesiâ gestarum, maximi- rumque per totem Europam persecutionum, à Wiclifii temporibus, ad hunc usque aetatem descript. Argent 1554, oct. in one book. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 7. Th. Seld.] To which the author added 5 incun. books; all printed together at Basil 1559. fol. [Bodl. F. 1. 4. Th. Seld.]

Articuli, seu Aphorismi aliquot Joh. Wiclifi, sparsim ex varios illius opusculorum excerpti ad adversarios Papicolas, ac concilii Constantini exhibiti. Collectanea quaedam ex Regiomontani Pecoki Episc. Civitatis eius opusculis exstatis conservata, & ex antiquo paginato transcripta. Opiscopologia et Origenes. These three last were printed with his Commentarii.

Locorum communium Logicalismi tituli & ordinatio, ad seriem praedicamentorum decem descripti, &c. Bas. 1557, qu.

Probationes & resolutiones de re & materiâ sacra- menti Eucharistici. Lond. 1563, or thereabouts.

Acts and Monuments of matters most special and memorable, happening in the Church, with an universal History of the same. Wherein is set forth at large the whole race and course from the primitive to the present times of the affairs of the Church of England, in two volumes folio, the 4th edition. [Bodl. F. 3. 1. 2. Th.] There again 1566, &c. Printed also in 3 volumes, 1632, [1641, Bodl. D. 1. 1. 2. 3. Th. Seld.]. &c. In the year 1684 the said book came out again in 3 volumes with copper cuts, the former editions having only wooden. [Bodl. H. 3. 11. 12. 13. Th.] The undertakers of which impression had in a manner a promised origin from king Charles 2. to revive the order in queen Elizabeth's time of placing the said book of Acts and Monuments in the common halls of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, heads of colleges, &c. according to the canons of Dr. Matthew Parker archbishop of Canterbury, an. 1571, to the end that they might not be losers by the said impression, &c. As our author Fox hath taken a great deal of pains in the said volumes

* All Fox's original collections for this interesting, yet very partial history, were purchased of the rev. John Strype, for lord Oxford, and are now deposited with the noble Harleigh collection, in the British museum. See Catalogue of the Harleigh MSS. 1805, vol. 1, pref. p. 16, and vol. iv. index, p. 335.

* [The first edition, which differs (as indeed each does) from the succeeding impressions, was published in one thick volume folio, Lond. 1563. There is a copy in Magdalen college library, Oxford, with a Latin letter from the author to Dr. Laurence Humphrey. This has been printed by Hearne in his preface to Adam de Domerham, 1777. Fox's Acts and Monuments were abridged by Timothy Bright, and printed 4to. Lond. 1589. Bodl. B. 17. 9. Luci.]

and shewed sometimes much judgment in his labours, so hath he committed many errors therein, by trusting to the relations of poor simple people, and in making such martyrs that were living after the first edition of his book came forth, the afterwards by him excused and omitted. Nay father Persons, if he may be believed, tells us of his wilful corruptions and falsifications of authors, particularly of Ven. Bede, of his tergiversation, impertinent and ignorant arguments, contempt of antiquity, his rejection of convenient historiographers and I know not what. But these matters being beyond my province to mention, I shall only refer the reader to the two parts of Conversions in the first volume of those three called, A treatise of three Conversions of England, &c. where he may not only find much discourse concerning the said book, or volumes of Acts and Mon. but also of the author of them, as the index at the latter end will direct him. See also the said Persons his Relation of a tryal held in France about religion. Printed 1604, p. 59. 60.

De Christo crucifixo: Concordia die Paracress. in 2 Cor. cap. 5, ver. 20, 21. Lond. 1571, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 23. Th.] Printed also in English, Lond. 1609, oct.

De Olivâ Evangeliaca: Concordia in baptismo Judaiz habita Londini 1 Apr. cum narratione capit. xi. D. Pauli ad Romanos. Lond. 1578. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 5. Th. Seld.] Translated into English by Jam. Bell. To which Latin sermon is an appen- dix De Christo triumphi, which is the same I have mentioned before.


Certain notes of Election, added to Beza his Treatise of pretention. Lond. 1581, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 23. Th.]

De Christo gratissimamente, contra Jesu- nitas. Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 51. Th.]


Papa consiatus: vel sacra & Apostolica Eccles- sia Papam consiatum. Translated into English by James Bell a great admirer of Joh. Fox. Pr. at Lond. in qu.

Brief exhortation, fruitful and meet to be read in the time of God's visitation, where Ministers do lack, or otherwise cannot be present to comfort them. Lond. in oct.

He translated also from English into Latin, Concio funebris in obitu Augusti memoriae Fer- dinandi Cesarii recentis defuncti, in Eccles. Cath. S. Pauli habite 3 Oct. 1604. Also from Latin into English, (1) A Sermon of Joh. Ocelompa- dius to young Men and Maidens. Lond. in tw.

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[See col. 534, note 6.]
(2) An instruction of Christian Faith, how to lay hold upon the promise of God and not to doubt of our Salvation. Or otherwise thus, Necessary instructions of faith and hope for Christians to hold fast, and not to doubt, &c. Lond. 1579, sec. edit. in oct. [First edition, printed at Lund. by Hugh Syngue, 1550; Bodl. 8vo. C. 702. Linc.] Written by Urbanus Regius. He finished also and completed An answer Apologetical to Hieron Ozorius his slanderous invective. Lond. 1577, [Bodl. 4to. H. 23. Th.] and 1581, qu. (began in Latin by Walt. Haddon L.L.D.) and published, The four Evangelists in the old Saxon Tongue, with the English thereunto adjoin'd. Lond. 1571, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 24. Th. Seld.] What else he wrote and translated you may see in 1 Baleus; but the reader is to understand that several of those books that he mentions, were never printed. At length after our author had spent 70 years or more in this vain and transitory world, he yielded to nature on the 18 Apr. in fifteen hundred eighty and seven, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Giles without Cripplegate before-mention'd. Over his grave is set up an inscription to his memory on the South wall, a抄写 of which you may see in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2, p. 193, but not one word of him (which is a wonder to me) is mentioned in the Annals of G. Elizab. written by Will. Camden, or by any epigrammatist of his time, only Joh. Parkhurst, who was his acquaintance in this university. He left behind him a son named Samuel, born in the city of Norwich, made deeny of Magd. coll. 1576, aged 15, afterwards fellow of that house and master of arts, who about 1610 wrote The Life of his Father Joh. Fox, which is set in Latin and English before the second volume of Acts and Monuments, printed at Lond. 1641. I find one Joh. Fox to be author of Time and the End of Time, in two discourses, printed at London, in 1663, but that Joh. Fox was later in time than the former. While Joh. Fox the martyrlogian was prebendarY of Sarum, he settled the corps belonging thereunto (which is the improperion of Shipton Underwood near Burford in Oxfordshire) on his son; whose grand-daughter named Anne, heir to her father Tho. Fox, was married to sir Rich. Willis of Ditton in Essex knight and baronet, sometime colonel-general of the counties of Lincoln, Nott, and Rutland, and governor of the town and castle of Newark, who, or at least his son Tho. Fox Willis, enjoyeth it to this day, an. 1600. [Jo. Fox A. M. ac sueri verbi Dei professor, coll. 53S]
Another took the degree of both of arts 1564, and that of master three years after. And a third JoH. Field took the degree of bachelors of arts only, in 1570. Of which these three was afterwards John Field the famous preacher and minister of Wandsworth and of St. Giles' Cripplegate in London (who saith in one of his books, which I shall anon mention, that he was educated in Oxon,) I cannot justly say, unless it be he that was master of arts. The works of that Joh. Field are these, 

Prayers and Meditations, for the use of private families, and sundry other persons according to their divers states and occasions. Lond. 1581, 8vo., 
1601, &c. in tw. 

Caveat for persons, &c. Howlet and the rest of the dark brood. Lond. 1581. oct. 


Godly Exhortation by occasion of a late judgment of God shewed at Paris Garden, 13 January, 1583, upon divers persons, whereof some were killed, and many hurt at a Bear-bating, &c. Lond. 1583. oct. 

Printed there again 1588 with this title: 
A declaration of the judgment of God shewed at Paris Garden, &c. The said JoH. Field also hath translated into English, (1) A Treatise of Christian righteousness. Lond. 1577. [and according to Herbert, in 1578, and without date.] oct. Written in French by Mr. de L'Espe. (2) Notable Treatise of the Church, in which are handled all the principal questions that have been moved in our time concerning that matter. Lond. 1579. oct. Written in French by Phil. de Mornay. (3) Sermons on Jacob and Esau, on Gen. xxv, ver. 12, to the 36 verse of 27 of Gen. Lond. 1579. qu. Written by Joh. Calvin. (4) Four Sermons treating of matters very profitable for our time. (The first of which is on psalm 16, 3.) With a brief exposition of the 87th Psalm. Lond. 1579. qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 111. Th.] Written in French by John Calvin. (5) Second part of questions concerning the Sacraments. Lond. 1580. Written by Theod. Beza. (6) Com. on the Creed. Lond. 1582. oct. Written by Gasp. Olevian. (7) Prayers used at the end of the readings upon the Prophet Hosea. Lond. 1583, in 16mo. Which prayers were made and written by Joh. Calvin. (8) Christian Meditations, on the 6, 25, and 32 Psalms. Lond. in 16mo. Written by P. Piles. 

Besides other things which I have not yet seen. At length our author Field dying about his middle age, in the latter end of the year (after the 16 Febr.) fifteen hundred eighty and seven, was buried in the church of St. Giles before-mentioned, leaving behind him several children, of which the eldest was named Theophilus Field, educated in Cambridge, afterwards chaplain to King James the first, bishop of Landaff and at length of Hereford, as I shall more at large tell you elsewhere. 

[Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, in his Answer to a certain Libel supplicatorie, 4to. 1592, p. 41. Neither hath the libeller any reason to build his fancies upon Mr. Fulck's opinions, for in the consideration of the notes of the Rheymish testament, he doth defend the government of the church of England as now it is, and albeit he was sometime of other mind, yet did he afterward retract his former sayings. And when John Field, contrary to his mind, did publish the pamphlet called the Learned Discourse, he was offended with him, and if he had lived would have confuted the same himself.] 

A faithful and familiar Exposition upon the prayer of our Lord Jesus Christ, written in French dialogue wise by Peter Viret, and translated into English by John Brooke. Lond. 1592, 4to. with a preface to the Christian reader, by John Field. 

KENNET. 

He wrote also, (in conjunction with Mr. Wilcox,) 1. An admonition to the Parliament, 8vo. 1572. See Herbert, p. 1631, 1632. To this volume are the following lines: 

England repent, bishops relent, returne while you have space, Time is at hand, by truth to stand, if you have any grace. Joyne now in one, that Christ alone, by seer of his word, May bare the stroke, least you pronounce his heavy hand and sword. 

Ritson mentions other verses in MS. prefixed to a dedication copy of this book. 

2. The Judgment of a most reverend and learned man from beyond seas, concerning a threefold order of Bishops. Translated from Beza, 1589. This was done as it was supposed by Field in order to make episcopacy shake, and to incline the people to change the government of the church by bishop, into that of elders. 

A notable and comfortable exposition of M. John Knoxes upon the fourth of Matthew, was published, and has a dedication, by Field, 16mo. 1583. 

Letter to the earl of Leicester thanking him for protection, and professing his great zeal for the church. Dated Nov. 25, 1581. MS. Cotton, Titus B vii. fol. 22.] 

[Strype's Annals of Reform, ii. 609.] 
[Herbert, 1141.]
WILLIAM HARRISON was a Londoner born, educated in grammar learning at Westminster under Mr. Alex. Nowell in the latter end of King Hen. 8. or beginning of King Edw. 6. sent to Oxon to flourish in academical learning, but to what house therein, unless Ch. Ch. I cannot justly tell. From Oxon he went to Cambridget, and making some stay there, became at length domestic chaplain to sir William Brook knight, lord warden of the Cinque-ports and baron of Cobham in Kent; who, if I mistake not, prefered him to a benefice. He hath written.

Historical description of the Island of Britain: with a brief rehearsal of the nature and qualities of the People of England, and such commodities as are to be found in the same. In 3 books. They were first published in the first and second volume of Chronicles that go under the name of Raphael Holinshed, printed at Lond. 1577', in fol. and there again in 1587 with augmentations by Jo. Hooker alias Vowell. The collection is made from divers choice authors, many of which were then in MS.

A Chronology. Gathered and compiled with most exquisite diligence, after the example of Gerard, and other late Chronologers: So saith Raphael, Holinshed in his preface to the third volume of Chronicles. What he hath written besides, I know not, nor any thing else, but that he was living in fifteen hundred eighty and seven. I find one Will. Harrison born in the dioc. of London, elected bachelor-fellow of Merton coll. 1557, admitted master of arts in 1560, being then benefited near to Northampton, but he dying 1564 cannot be understood to be the same with the writer. Another Will. Harrison [Bach. of Div.] I find to be installed canon of Windsor, [April 1564] 1586, being about that time rector of Radwinter, (in Essex) who dying 1593, was buried at Windsor, leaving behind him several children which he had by his wife Marian daughter of Will. Issbrand of Anderne near to Guisnes in Picardy. Whether this Will. Harrison be the same with the writer, I cannot tell.


* [Westminster, in which I was some time an unprofitable grammarian under the reverend father master Nowell now deceased of Paris. Descript. of England, p. 351.]


* [This very valuable collection of English history has been lately reprinted in six volumes, 4to. Lond. 1597, 1600.]

* [And he expressly alludes to it himself; "Cambridge was begun by one Cantabier, a Spaniard (as I base noted in my chronologie)," etc. vol. i. p. 148, edit. 1597 of Holinshed's Chronicles.]


Harrison was certainly a member of both universities by his own confession. He says, 'In speaking of the one I can not but describe the other, and in commendation of the first, I can not but extoll the latter, and so much the rather, for that they are both so deere unto me, as that I can not readilie tell vto whether of them I owe the most good will. Would to God my knowledge were such, as that neither of them might have cause to be ashamed of their pupil; or my power so great, that I might woorthilie requisite them both for those manifold kindnesses that I have received of them. And again, 'Thus much at this time of our two unvniuersities, in each of which I have receiv'd such degree as they have voucisaied rather of their favours than my desert to yeeld and bestow upon me.'

He translated also from Hector Boethius, The description of Scotland, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles (Hist. of Scotland) vol. ii. edit. 1587.]

WILLIAM WATKINSON was educated in Ch. Ch. became prebendary of Milverton in the church of Wells, [June 1574.] after he had taken the degree of bach. of arts; afterwards he was one of the proctors, and bach. of divinity of this university. He hath translated into English, (1) Of the happiness of this our age, and the ingratitude of Men to God for his benefits. Lond. 1578, qu. Writen by Joh. Rivius. (2) Meditations on the 32d Psalm. Lond. 1579, oct. and other things which I have not yet seen. How long he lived beyond fifteen hundred eighty and seven (29 Elizab.) in which year he took the degree of bach. of div. I know not.

"WILLIAM BULLEYN laid a foundation of learning in arts with us for a time, but whether he took a degree in them, it appears not, thro' the imperfection of our records in the latter end of K. Hen. 8, and all or most of the time of K. Edw. 6. Afterwards applying his mind to the study of physic, he took the degrees therein elsewhere, and became famous for it, and was, as it seems, of the coll. of physicians at London. He hath written, The Government of Health, &c. Lond. 1558, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. B. 21. Med. in 1559, and without date, and again 1595.] The author's picture (a half face with a long beard) is set before it. Bulwark of Defences against all sickness, soreness, and wounds that do daily assault mankind, &c. Lond. 1562, 70, fol. Regimen against the Flewries, Lond. 1569, oct. Dialogue, both pleasant and pitifull, wherein is the power of the black and white flewrie described. Lond. 1570, oct."

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[A very ample account of Bulleyn, and his productions, will be found in the Biographia Britannica, edit. Kippis, iii. i. In the notes to that life extracts from almost all his works are also given, which renders any long notice of him in this place unnecessary. It seems that he was born in the Isle of Ely, being nearly related to a family of the same name in Suffolk. Whether he ever entered as a member of the University of Oxford seems doubtful; he appears rather to have been educated at Cambridge. He was a great traveller both in his native and in foreign countries, and after living in various parts of England, settled in Durham, where he practised his profession with great success. When he quitted Durham, he proceeded to London, and here he encountered a misfortune of the most serious nature: he was accused of having murdered Sir Thomas Hilton knight, baron of Hilton, who had been his kind friend and munificent patron, and who really died of a malignant fever. An accusation of this nature gave him, as may be supposed, infinite vexation, and put him to considerable expense. He was most honourably acquitted of the charge, but the persecution of his enemy did not cease here, for he attempted to assassinate him, and finally imprisoned him for debt. During his confinement, Bulleyn wrote several of his treatises, a very particular account of which will be found in the notes to the Biographia. It is supposed that our author died January 7, 1576, and was buried at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, leaving behind him an exemplary character as a religious and learned man, and a skilful and humane physician.

Add The Vertue of Balsame, with an instruction for those thathave their health, to preserve the same; also Doctor Bulleyn's dyet. Lond. 1585, Svo.]

Verses prefixed to Sadler's translation of The four books of Plautus Vestitius Renatus, of The Peats of War, 1572. (Bodl. 4to. U. 17. Jur.)

The following lines are from his Government of Health, sign. A. 5, b.

Cursed be Baccus, the father of dronkenes, Founde of love, luste and lecherie! Thy seruaites twain be intemperance and idlenes, Whiche gentle diet and sobernes do descie: But sobernes doth like when glotony doth die. Though bakettes doth abounde eyes for to please, Yet relishing the stomake bringeth small ease. The abounding of wine and luste of mente, Feasting in the daie, and riot in the night, Inflameth the bodie with vnaturall hete,

1. [It is certain that Wood must be incorrect in supposing him to have flourished in 1587, since in his Bulwerke of Jirefew, published in 1579, are some lines by Thomas Newton, by which it plainly appears that the author was then dead.]

2. [Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 1483.] 2 [See col. 406.]

Corrupteth the bloud, and abateth the sight; The synewes will relaixe, the arcres have no might, Apollaxia and vertigo will never ffo the starts, Until the vitall blade be killed in the harte.

O happy is poverie, with good governaunce! Which of fine fode hath no great plenty: Nature is suffused with thinges sustenie, But poysoned with floods of superfutitie. Consider your food in the time of poverie, Example to Diogenes sitting in his tonne, Was well pleased with reflexion of the sunne.

Truly to wyse men this is the chief medicine, Moderate diet, with temperat tranuell,

Good ayr in swete fields, whee y son doth shine, Flying stinging mistes, that the life will expell.

Digestion of stomake they shall fele full well, And to shake of anger and passions of the mynde; Thus quietenes of conscience the happy ma shal finde.]

ULPHEAN FULWELL, a Somersetshire man born, and a gentleman's son, became a commoner of St. Mary's-hall, in the year 1578, aged 22; but whether he took any degree among them, it appears not. While he continued in the said house, where he was esteemed a person of ingenuity by his contemporaries, he partly wrote, The eighth liberal Science, called Ars adudandi, or the Art of Flattery. Printed 1579, qu. 

Afterwards, having learned the art of poetry among the academins, he wrote and published,

A pleasant Intermite, entit. Like will to like, quoth the Devil to the Collier. Wherein is declared what punishment follows those that will rather live licentiouly, than esteem and follow good counsel. Lond. 1587, qu. written in rhyme, and printed in an English character. The name of Ulpe Fulwells stands quoted by Jo. Speed in his life of K. Ed. 6, in his Chronicles; and therefore I suppose he hath other things printed, for I cannot conceive that Joh. Speed should quote him for any thing out of the two former books.

[Speed quotes Fulwells as his authority for an account of the single combat between H. Swift and Newton, each of whom accused the other of using insulting expressions against the English monarch. This duel took place in the presence of the lord Grey, and terminated in favour of Newton, although it was well known that justice was on the side of his opponent. The whole affair is related by Fulwell in a work, partly in prose, partly in verse, that has escaped Wood.]

The Flower of Fame. Containing the bright re-
noune and moste fortunate raigne of king Henry the VIII. Wherein is mentioned of matters by the rest of our cronographers overpassed. Complied by Urpian Fulwell. Hereunto is annexed (by the author) A short treatise of hit noble and vertuous queenes, and a discourse of the worthie service that was done by Haddington in Scotlande, the secunde yere of the raigne of king Edward the sixt. Vivit post funera virtus. Lond. 1575, 4to.

Some description of this publication, written by Mr. Gilchrist, will be found in the Censoria Literaria, v. 164. As several extracts from the poetical part of the volume are there given, I have contented myself with printing a few lines in the note.

At fol. 40 of The Flower of Fame, is a full account of the winning of Haddington in Scotlande, which the author relates from the information afforded him by 'certaine capetaines that had servde' and chiefly by 'capitayne Dethick.' He gives the following account of sir James Wilforde's capture.

1 You have rende what scarcite of victualles was among them before, and what penurie they sustayned. Wherefore at the laste, there was made sufficient provision to victual the garrison, but not without great charges, for it was always the practice that there was with great strength conducted, and never without skirmishe. For it was always brought thorough the towne of Dunbar, and in the castell of Dunbar lay a garrison of our enemies. And on ayme, our capitaine sir James Wilforde went to meete with the convoy at Dunbar, which is viii. myles from Haddington, and had with him but xii. menne. And when he had saluted the lord warden (who then came with the convoy) the garrison of Dunbar castell came forth and made a shewe in the field. Then sayde the lord warden vnto sir James Wilforde, behold how prouly your neighbours stand before vs. Yea (quoth sir James) if I had but a fewe of my men more with me, I would offer them some playe. If you will geve a charge on them (saide the lord warden) you shall have as many of my men as you will. But because sir James had no experience of their hardnesse, hee was lothe to trust vnto them. Notwithstandinge, in fine, he sayde, that if they woulde followe him, hee woulde make a gappe thorough them. They promised not to shrike. So there were about 500 appoynted vnto him, and he went before them gallopping through the town in the face of the castell; and the shote came so sharply from the castell vpon them, that all the menne that professed to followe him durst not, but shrike backe: sayinge onely his owne xii. men. And when he and his small number was in the myddes of their enemies, he behaued himselfe very valiantly. But in the ende his horse was slayne under him, and hee taken prisoner. But his twelve men being lustie souldiers, went through them againe (being too weake for lacke of number to rescue their captain) and so returned without anye hurt to vnto them done. Thus was this noble capitaine taken, and had to the castle of Dunbar, thorough the cowardisse of them that professed to followe him. This did so kindel the breestes of our garrison that laye at Haddington, that the capitaines had much adoo to persuade them from leaving the towne to fetche him from them againe. For they sayde that they woulde dve on them everye man, but they woulde winne the castell of Dunbar. And the Scottes knewe right well that they could not keepe him therein without great danger: wherefore they sent him to Edenborough, and there was he kept prisoner till he was reurmned by ransome. He was so noble a capitaine, that hee wonne the hartes of all souldiers. Hee was in the towne among his souldiers and friends, a gentle lamme; in the fielde among his enemies a lyon. To his men beneficail; to al men liberall.*

ROBERT CROWLEY, or Creules as he writes himself, a very forward man for reformacion in the time of K. Ed. 6. and qu. Elizab. was born in Gloucesteshire, became a student in the university about 1534, and was soon after made deeny of Magd. coll. In 1542, he being then bash of arts, was made probation-fellow of the said house by the name of Rob. Crole, but whether he took the degree of master of arts it appears not; for likely it is, that he left the university when K. Hen. 8 began to settle a mongrel religion in the nation. When K. Ed. 6 began to reign, he executed the profession of printing in Ely-rents in Holborn near to London, sold

* Reg. 3 electionum voc. C. Magd. an. 1519.
9 [Ilerjd thinks it possible that he corrected the press.
books, and at leisure times exercised the gift of preaching in the great city and elsewhere: But upon the succession of queen Mary, lie among several English Protestants, left the kingdom, went to Frankfort in Germany, and settled there purposely to enjoy the religion which had been practised in England in the days of K. Ed. 6. After her decease he returned, and had several benefices bestowed on him, among which was the vicarage of St. Giles by Cripplegate in London, (of which church he wrote himself vicar 1566,) where continuing his pretended gifts in preaching was followed and respected by the neighbourhood of those parts, and by others for his skill in rhymes and poetry. He hath written,

The Supper of the Lord after the true meaning of the vi of John, and the xi of the I Epist. to the Corinthians, &c. And incidently in the exposition of the Supper, is contained the Letter of Mr. Tho. H elder against John Frith. Printed 5 April 1589 in a small oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 158. Th.]

Confutation of Nich. Shaxton Bishop of Sarum, his Recantation of thirteen Articles, at the burning of Mrs. Anne Askew. Lond. 1546, (oct.)

Explicatio petitoria (ad Parliamentum) adversus expilatores plebis. Printed in the English tongue 1548, in oct. Translated into Lat. by John Heron. [1548, Bodl. 8vo. N. 49. Th.]

Confutation of Miles Hoggard’s wicked Ballad made in Defence of Transubstantiation of the Sacrament. Lond. 1548, oct. [Hoggard’s whole ballad is introduced in parcels, and so confuted. See Herbert’s Typ. Antiq. 618.]

The Voice of the last Trumpet blown by the Seventh Angel, &c. containing twelve several Lessons. Lond. 1549, [1550,] oct. Written in metre.

Pleasure and Pain, Heaven and Hell, Remember these four and all shall be well. Lond. 1550, 51, in oct. Written in metre.

Way to Wealth, wherein is plainly taught a most present Remedy for Sedition. Lond. 1550, oct.

One and thirty Epigrams, wherein are briefly touched so many abuses, that may, and ought to, be put away. Lond. 1550, in tw. This was printed at Day’s, and there learned the art of printing, which he afterwards exercised himself. Typograph. Antiq. 738.

1 [He was ordained deacon Sept. 29, 1541; and is styled in the bishop’s register ‘stationer of the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn.’ Strype, Eccles. Memor. n. 352.]

2 [Crowley only wrote the preface to a reprinted edition, of the Supper of the Lord, without date, or printer’s name, in which, although the title is varied, yet has the original date on the title-page, which was placed at the end of the first edition, printed at Nürnberg, 3 April, anno 1559. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 481.]

3 [This was printed, not in 1546, but in 1548. The former date seems to have been taken from some catalogue, the compiler of which had mistaken the date of Shaxton’s Articles, mentioned in the title, for that of the year when the Confutation was printed. It could not have passed the press before 1548, for Crowley’s epistle, prefixed to the book, is dated in that year. See Herbert’s Typ. Antiq. 616, 620.]

by the author (Crowley) in his house in Ely-rents before-mentioned.

An Apology of those English Preachers and Writers, which Confronts the three-headed dog of Hell, charged with false Doctrine under the name of Predestination. Lond. 1568, qu. Of which book you may see more in Canterbury’s Doome, written by Will. Pynne, p. 103.

Of the Signs and Tokens of the latter Day. Lond. 1567, 1st.

A setting open of the subtle Sophistry of Tho. Watson, D.D. which he used in his two Sermons preached before Qu. Mary in Lent 1553, concerning the real presence in the Sacrament. Lond. 1569, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 89. Th.]

Sermon in the Chappell and Guild-hall in London 29 Sept. 1574, before the Lord-Mayor, and the whole state of the City, on Psalm 139, vers. 21, 22, 23, 24, &c. Lond. 1575, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. G. 54. Th.]

Answer to Tho. Pound his six Reasons, wherein he shows that the Scriptures must be judged by the Church. Lond. 1581, qu.

Brief Discourse concerning those four usual Notes whereby Christ’s Catholic Church is known, &c. Lond. 1581, qu.

Replication to that head answer which Frier Joh. Francis (of the Minories order in Nigeon near Paris) hath made to a Letter that his Mother caused to be sent to him out of England. Lond. 1580, oct. [In Balliol college library, E. 15. 17.]

Deliberate Answer to a Papist, proving that Papists are Antichristian Schismatics, and that religious Protestants are indeed right Catholics. Lond. 1587, [1588, Bodl. A. 13. 8. Line.] qu.

The School of Virtue and Book of good Nurture, teaching Children and Youths their Duties. Lond. 1588, oct. &c. This book is composed in English metre, hath at the end of it certain prayers and graces, and is at this day commonly sold at the stalls of ballad-singers. 4 Dialogue between Lent and Liberty, wherein is declared that Lent is a more invention of Man. Lond. in oct. “Our author Crowley is said to be a great prædestination, and to have made with such certainty one Champaign’s book against the gospellers publish’d in the beginning of queen Elizabeth’s reign, Champaigne having been a gospeller to K. Ed. 6.” He also translated into English the Psalter of David; The Litany with Hymns, and turned into metre David’s Psalms. All printed in the time of Ed. 6, in qu. anno 1549, &c. 5 He also first of all public

4 [Crowley seems to have no claim to this treatise. The School of Virtue and Book of good Nurture for Children and Youth to learn their duties by, Newly printed, corrected and augmented by the first author. F. S. (Francis Sagar). With a declaration of the duties of each degree. Anno 1557: Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 692.]

5 [Dr. Heylin’s Church History, in an. 1549.]
lish'd The Vision of Pierc Plowman. Lond. 1549, qu. Which hath since been once twice made extant with corrections. At length this most zealous person having lived to a fair age, mostly spent in continual action for the settlement and propagation of the Protestant religion, submitted to the stroke of death in fifteen hundred eighty and eight, and was buried in the chancel of the church dedicated to St. Giles, situated and being near to Cripplegate in London. Over his grave was soon after a monumental stone laid, with this inscription engraved on a brass plate fastned thereunto: 1 Here lieth the body of Robt. Crowley clerk, late vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 18th day of June, an. dom. 1588.

[Crowley was collated to the prebend of Mora, in the church of St. Paul, London, by the decease of John Veron, Sept. 1, 1563, and was deprived in 1565, for what reason appears not. In 1566, as before stated, he was vicar of St. Giles without Cripplegate; and May 5, 1576, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, then in the gift of the bishop of London, by lapse. This he resigned in 1578. To his writings we may add,

1. A new yeares gyfte, wherein is taught, the knowledge of ourself, and the fear of God. 8vo. 1549.

2. The Fable of Philargyrie, the great gigant of Great Britain, what houses were builded, and lands appointed for his propositus, and how at the same is wasted to contente his greatly gut wythall, and yet he rageth for hunger. 8vo. and 4to. 1553.

3. A brief discourse against the outwarde appa rall and ministring garments of the popishe church. 1566 and 1578, 16mo.

The booke to the reader.

The popes attyre whereof I talke,
I knowe to be but vaine;
Whearefore some men that wittie are
to reade mee will disdain.
But I woulde wishe that such men shoulde
with judgement reade me wise,
And markie, how great an euill it is
God's preachers to disguise, &c.

In All Soul's college library, 00. 5. 40. See also Herbert's Typ. Anlir. p. 1616.

4. An information and petition against the oppressors of the poor commons of this realme. Compiled and imprinted for them that have to do in the Parliamentne—by Robert Crowley, 8vo. without date.

He continued Lanquet's and Cooper's Epitome of Chronicles, from Edw. VI. to Elizabeth. Printed 4to. Lond. by Seres, 1539. I regret that I have not been able to meet with a copy of Crowley's One and Thirty Epigrams. The following which is preserved by Strype affords us good reason to suppose, that they abound in local information, and exhibit a curious picture of the manners and customs of the remote period in which they were written.

The Collier of Croyden.

It is said that in Croyden there did sometime dwell
A collyer, that did al other collyers excel.
For his riches this collyer might have bene a knight,
But in the order of knighthood he had no delight.
Would God al our knights did mind coling no more,
Than thiss collyer did knighting, as is sayd before.
For when none but pore collyers did with coles dwell,
At a reasonable price they did their coles sell.
But synce our knight colliers have had the first sale,
We have payd much money, and had few sacks to tule.
A lode that late yeres for a royal was sold,
Wyl cost now xvi stallings of sylver or gold.
God grant these men grace their polling to re-frayne,
Or els bryng them back to theyr old state agayn;
And especialy the collier, that at Croyden doth sell;
For men thynk he is cosin to the collyer of hell.]

GEORGE ETHRYG, or ETHERIDGE, or, as he writes himself in Latin, ERYSXVS, was born in a market town in Oxfordshire called Thame, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. in Nov. 1534, being then put under the tuition of John Shepreve; and in Feb. 1539, was made probationer-fellow. In 1540 he was licensed to proceed in arts, and two years after was admitted to the reading of any of the books of aphorisms of Hippocrates. At length being esteemed by all to be a most excellent Grecian, he was made the king's professor of that language in the university about 1553, and kept that lecture till some time after qu. Elizabeth came to the crown; and then because he had been a forward person against the Protestants in queen
Mary's reign, was forced to leave it. So that following the practice of his faculty of medicine with good success, in, and near, Oxon, especially among those of his opinion, gained a considerable stock of wealth. He mostly lived, and kept a family in an ancient decay'd place of literature called George-hall, opposite almost to the south end of Castricet in St. Mary's parish in Oxon, in which he took to him (in the condition of sojourners) the sons of divers Catholic gentlemen to be instructed in several arts and sciences; among whom was Will. Gifford, afterwards archbishop of Rheims, who received from him rudiments in grammar, music, and partly in logic. He constantly adhered to the R. Catholic religion, wherein he had been zealously educated, for which he suffered at the reformation by losing his lectureship (perhaps his fellowship too) and by continual imprisonments to the great impoverishment of his health and estate. In a word, he was esteemed by most persons, especially by those of his opinion, a noted mathematician, well skilful in vocal and instrumental music, an eminent Hebridian, Grecian, and poet, and above all an excellent physician, as it appears in certain books of his composition, the titles of which follow.

Musical Compositions. } MS.

Diversa Carnina.

Acta Henrici octavi, carmina Grec. Presented in MS. \* to qu. Elizabeth when she was in Oxford 1566.\*\*

Hypomnemata quaedam in aliquot libros Pauli Eginetae, seu observationes medicamentorum quae hic extant in suo script. Lond. 1588, oct. He also turn'd the Psalms of David into a short form of Hebrew verse, and translated most, if not all, of the Works of Justin Martyr from Greek into Latin, with other things, which I have not yet seen. He was living an ancient man in fifteen hundred eighty and eight, but when, or where he died, I know not, nor where buried unless in the yard of St. Mary's church in Oxon, in which his father and mother were before buried. John Leiland who was his familiar friend did celebrate his memory \* by verse while he lived, and told him thus:

\* Scripsit juvenis multa cum laude libellos,

Qui Regi eximii perplacere meo.

\* In 1536 Etheridge was recommended by lord Williams of Thame to sir Thomas Pope to be admitted a fellow of Trinity college, then first founded; but Etheridge chusing to pursue the medical line, that scheme did not take effect. \*\*

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It is impossible to omit the warm eulogy of Pits on this author. \* Vir (inquit) profecto plane admirabilis, et, ut sit dicam, Hypophis similis. Quippe cui nec ulla defuit virtus, nec ldatae scientia. Erat peritus mathematicus, musicus tum vocalis, tum instrumentalis cum primis in Anglia conferendis, testudine tamen et lyra pre coeteris delectabatur. Poeta, elegantissimus: versus enim Anglico, Latino, Graeco, Hebraico, accuratissime componere, et ad tactus lyricos concin- nare peritissimae solabat.

His edition of Shepeare's Hippolytus has been mentioned before, col. 135. To this he prefixed a preface in Latin verse.

PEETER LEVENS or LEVINS was born at, or near, Easke in Yorkshire, became a student in the university, an. 1552, was elected probationer-fellow of Mag., coll. into a Yorkshire place 18 Jan. 1557, being then bach, of arts, and on the 19 Jan. 1559 was admitted true and perpetual fellow. In 1560 he left his fellowship, and one Thomas Dunne, M. A. succeeded him, but whether our author Levens proceeded in arts, or took a degree in physic, or was licensed to practise that faculty, it appears not in our registers. Afterwards he taught a grammar-school, and practised physic, which is all I know of him, only that he wrote and publish'd these things following.

A Dictionary of English and Latin Words, &c. the English going before the Latin; necessary for Scholars that want variety of words, and for such as use to write in English Metre. Lond. 1570, in 16 sh. in qu. [Boyd. 4to. W. 15. Art. Seld.]

A right profitable Book for all Diseases, called the Pathway to Health; wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great virtue; as also notable Potions and Drinks, and for the distilling of divers Waters, and making of Oils, and other comfortable receipts. Lond. 1587; [1596, and 1606.] qu. The author is stiled in the title page, master of arts of Oxon, and student in physic and chirurgery. This book was afterwards several times printed with corrections; and one edition came out at Lond. 1644, what else Peter Levens hath written I cannot yet tell.

THOMAS SAMPSON was born about the year 1517, educated in grammar and academical learning amongst the Oxonian muses, and afterwards studied the municipal laws in one of the Temples, where being converted to the Protestant religion, did shortly after, as "tis said, con-

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vert John Bradford the martyr. Whereupon...

The archbishop preferred Laurence Saunders, afterwards a martyr, thereto. **KENNET.**

[Anno 1549, the archb. of Cant. celebrated a great ordination, assisted by bp. Ridley. I meet with two famous men now ordained, the one was Robert Drakes, a martyr in 1556, the other was Thomas Sampson parson of Breadstreet, London, and successively dean of Chichester, and Christ church Oxon, who in a letter of his written to secretary Cecil in qu. Elizabeth's reign, said, that at his ordination he excepted against the apparel, and by the archb. and bp. Ridley he was nevertheless permitted and admitted. See Strype's Memor. of Cranmer, p. 191. **KENNET.**

[Collated in it March 10, 1551, and he resigned it before March 28, 1553. See Newcourt's Reportarium, i. 440. I may add in this place, that in bishop Kent's copy of Newcourt (Boll. Gough Lond. 51.) is the following: The Case of the united Parishes of Alkhalloes the Great, and Alkhalloes the Less, in London, drawn up for council by order of his grace the lord a.p. of Canterbury, Octob. 21, 1571, by me W. R. White. **KENNET.**

A caution to take heed to Exeter's Psalter. London [1576] 1578, oct. See in John Fowler under the year 1578. [col. 441.]

**Brief Collection of the Church and Ceremonies thereof. Lond. 1581, oct.**

Prayers and Meditations Apostolice; gathered

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[Reprinted in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. Appendix No. xviii.]

[Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 1066, 1147.]

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and framed out of the Epistles of the Apostles, &c. Lond. 1592, in 16mo. He also corrected, [wrote a preface to,] and caused to be published Two Sermons, the first of Repentance, the other of the Lord's Supper, Lond. [1574.] 1581. [1598.] oct. written by his friend John Bradford, with other things of that author. At length Tho. Sampson having lived beyond the age of man in a perpetual motion (as 'twere) for the carrying on of the holy cause, laid down his head, and gave up the ghost on the 9 Apr. in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, whereupon his body was buried in the chappel of the hospital of Will. de Wigston before-mention'd. Over his grave was a monument soon after fastned to the south wall thereof, with an inscription on it, erected by his sons John and Nathaniel Sampson. A copy of which, with other matters of the said author, which I have not here mention'd, you may see in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Or. lib. 2, p. 254. From this Tho. Sampson, is, if I mistake not, descended Tho. Sampson, ?a pretended to poetry, author of Fortune's fashion portrayed in the troubles of Lady Elizabeth Gray, Wife of Edw. 4. Lond. 1613, qu. (Bodle. 4to. M. 37. Art.) a poem, dedicated to Henry Pilkington of Gadsby in Leicestershire.


According to Strype Sampson was born at Playford in Suffolk, and was a fellow of Pemb. half Cambridge. He was collated to the prebend of St. Pancras in the church of St. Paul, Sept. 13, 1570, which he held till his death. 1

In the Annals of the Reformation, under Elizabeth, by Strype, Lond. 1725, ii. 295, &c. is an account of Sampson's Epitome of Bucer's book, De Regum Christi. This he drew up, and forwarded to lord Burleigh with a letter, from which large extracts will be found in the work just referred to, as well as an interesting anecdote of Sampson's compassion and gratitude towards a Mr. Heton. This person was an English merchant who had assisted his countrymen when exiles during the reign of queen Mary, and Sampson's exertions in his behalf do equal credit to the piety of his heart and the soundness of his head.

Other letters of Sampson will be found in Strype's Life of Parker, Append. No. 93, 94, 186, and pages 165—173.

JOHN BROWNSWED OR BRUNSWERD as he writes himself, a most noted master of the Latin tongue, was born, as I conceive in Cheshire, and had a considerable part of his education in this university, but mostly, as 'tis thought, in Cambridge, where I presume, he took one, or more degrees. After his retreat thence, he settled at Macclesfield in Cheshire, where he taught the free-school with very good success, and having obtained a good report, and honourable advancement in the Latin empire, was deservedly numbered amongst the best Latin poets that lived in the reign of qu. Elizab. His works are, Prognunnasumata abiquum poetae. Lond. 1590, qu. with other things which I have not yet seen. He took his last farewel of this world on the 15 Apr. in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Macclesfield before-mention'd. In which year Tho. Newton his sometimes scholar did publish a book of Encomia's of certain illustrious men of England, in which he hath this distich of Brownswerd.

Rhetora, Grammaticum, Polyhistora, teque poetae
Qui negat: is lippsus, luscerus, obsesus, incer.

And soon after, the said Newton, whose respect to his memory was great, set up a monument on the South-wall of the said church, with an inscription thereon, stiling Brownswerd, Vir pinus & doctus, and concluding with these two verses,

Alpha poetarum, Corphyes Grammaticorum,
Flos Pedagogae haec sepelitur humano. 1

GEORGE PETTIE a younger son of John le Petite or Pettie of Tetsworth and Stoke-Taunmeh in Oxfordshire, esq; was born in that country, and at about 16 years of age, an. 1564, was a scholar

[Newcourt, Reportorium, i. 196.] 1

[This was published by his scholar Thomas Newton, and first printed in 1589. Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 1110.] 2

[Herbert gives this line, Typ. Antiq. p. 1110. Poedonum Phoinix, haec sepelitur humano.]
or student of Ch. Ch. under Mr. Tho. Barnard canon thereof, and took one degree in arts as a member of that house in the latter end of the year 1598. Soon after he left the university, travelled beyond the seas, and at length became excellent for his passionate penning of amorous stories, coming for the practical invention with his dear friend Will. Gager, and as much commended for his neat stile as any of his time. He hath written a book, entit.

A Petite Palace of Pettie his pleasure, containing many pretty stories in comely colours and most delightful discourses. Printed at Lond. twice at least in English character, one of which editions bears date, 1608, in qu. written in imitation of a book entit. The Palace of pleasure beautified, adorned and well furnished with pleasant histories and excellent Novels, &c. Lond. 1609, qu. written by Will. Painter clerk of the ordnance and armony within the Tower of London. The aforesaid Petite Palace, &c. I have in my study, [In ms. Ashm. Oxon. Wood C. 33.] and for the respect I bear to the name of the author (he having been uncle to my mother Maria la Pettie) I will keep it; but 'tis so far now from being excellent or fine, that it is more fit to be read by a schoolboy, or rustical amoretto, than by a gent. of mode or judgment. The said Pettie translated from French into English, (with a preface of his own put to it,) The civil Conversation of M. Stephen Gruaco, in 4 books. Lond. 1586, qu. written originally in the Italian tongue, which I have also. Three of the said books were translated by

4 [There appear to have been several editions. It was entered on the stationer's books in 1576 to Richard Watkyns, who printed it without date. Another edition was printed without a date by Wolfe, a third in 1598 by James Roberts, the fourth has been mentioned in the text, and a fifth appeared in 1615, by G. Eld. All were in 4to. and in the black letter. See Worson's History of English Poetry, iii. 466; Herbert's Typographical Antiquities, 619, 1650, and the British Bibliographer, ii. 293; in which last, some account of the contents of the volume will be found written by Mr. Utterson.]

5 [For the following note the reader is indebted to Mr. Ilsleywood, whose knowledge and accuracy on these points are too well known to need any testimony from the editor of this work.]

The Palace of Pleasure beautified, &c. was first printed in 1566 by Henry Denham.—To this succeeded, The Second Time of the Palace of Pleasure containing store of goodly Histories, tragical matter, and other morall argument, very requisite for delight and profit, chosen and selected, &c. printed in 1572 by Henry Bynneman for Nicholas England. These I suppose to have been first editions.

The first volume was reprinted 1599 for Thomas Marshe and of this there is a copy in Wood's skuldy, No. 691. The set before me belongs to lord Spencer, and has a 3d vol. dated as above, but varying in the title in a slight degree from one I have seen elsewhere.

Both volumes are again reprinted with additions, and the text varied throughout, in 1575, by Thomas Marshe. The first volume dated, but the second not. From this (a copy of which is in the possession of sir Mark Masterman Syke) the new edition is now preparing, all press errors being corrected by the antecedent ones.]
matters G. Pettie hath written, or translated, I cannot tell, nor do I know any thing material of him besides, only that he died in the prime of his years at Plymouth in Devonshire (being then a captain and a man of note) about the latter end of July in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, and was buried, as I have been told, in the great church there. The lands which he had by his father's gift in Aston-Rowant in Kingston in the parish thereof, and at Tetsworth in Oxfordshire, he gave to his brother Christopher Pettie.

"JOHN GIBBON was born in Somersetshire, at or near Wells, and educated in grammar learning in those parts. In 1561, he being then about 17 years of age, was sent to this university of Oxon, (particularly, as I conceive, to Lincl. coll.) and there went through a course of logic and philosophy; but being in a manner weary of the heresy of that place, as he called it, he left the university without a degree, and soon after his country, relations, and the little all he had, went to Rome, and in the German coll. there he spent seven years in philosophy and divinity, in both which he obtained the doctoral laurè. Afterwards being made known to pope Gregory 15 for his great probity and learning, he was by him prefer'd to a canonry in the church of Bonn near the river Rhine in Germany, but he preferring poverty and the ignobility of Christ above such dignity, left it and the hopes of future preferments, and entred into the society of Jesus at Triers in the same country, an. 1578, and at length became rector of the Jesuits college there, and much admired by all for his great humility, gravity of manners, zeal and charity, and above all for his admirable regimen of that house. He hath written, Disputation de Sanetis. Confutatio virulentæ Disputationis Georgii Schon, &c. This Schon was a Calvinistical professor in the university of Heidelberg, who endeavoured to prove in a book that he had written, that the pope of Rome was the true Antichrist.

"Disputatio de Communione Eucharisticæ sub una specie. Trev. 1584. He had also a chief hand in compiling the first edition of a book entitled: Collectatio Ecclesiæ Catholicaæ in Anglia adversus Calvino-papistas & Puritanos, printed at Triers 1563, in oct. See more in John Bridgewater in the first vol. of Ath. & Fasti Oxon. p. 274. At length this holy person Jo. Gribbon going to the monastery of Himmelrude not far from Triers to see some of the religious that were his special friends, died there among them, on the 3d of Decemb. in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, whereupon his body was with great lamentation buried there, or else conveyed to Triers and there interred in the coll. of Jesuits, of which he was rector."

JOHN GARBRAND alias Herks, son of Garbrand Herks a Dutch man and bookseller, living sometimes in St. Mary's parish in Oxon, was born within the city of Oxon, educated in grammar learning in Wyckham's school near Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. an. 1562, being esteemed then a good poet. Afterwards, he, by the favour of bishop Jewell (who had been well acquainted with his father while he lived in the university) became prebendaried of Yatesbury in the church of Salisbury, on the resignation of Tho. Whyte L.L. D. in Nov. 1565, being then only bach. of arts, and prebendaried of Minor pars Ateris in the said church. In 1567 he left his coll. and on the 15th of March 1568, he was made preb. of Chute and Cheesesbury in the said church of Sarum, on the deprivation of John Fuller, Garbrand being then rector of North-Crowley in Bucks. In 1582 he took the degrees in divinity, was then accounted an eminent theologian and a noted preacher, but withal a severe puritan. He hath gathered together, corrected and compiled several things of the said B. Jewell, whom he in a marvellous manner had admired, as (1) A view of a seditious Bull sent

To this work Garbrand prefixed an epistle. They are in number six. (5) Treatise of the Sacraments, gathered out of certain Sermons preached at Salisbury. Lond. 1583, oct. [Bodl. Svo. J. 29. Th.]

This Dr. Garbrand died in the winter-time (about Christmas) in fifteen hundred eighty and nine, and was buried in the church of North-Crowley before-mention'd. He gave by his will several books to New coll. library: And all such books and papers that were given to him by B. Jewell, as also all such loose sheets which he said Garbrand had drawn for common places, gathered out of that bishop's books, he gave to Rob. Chuloner and John Bainolds doctors of divinity.

[Garbrand had the prebend of Taunton which he resigned in 1573. According to Cole, he died November 17, 1589. Prefixed to Wilson's Discourse upon savenye, Svo. 1574, are the following lines by this author.

Foeore qui lucrum facit est homicida Catoni, Furti dupla, huius quadrupla muleta fuit. Non facit heredem, privatur honore sepulchri. Qui tenues lucro fœoris auget opes. Sermo sacer, patres, pius omnium damnat, at una (Quae docet errores Consuctubulo probat. Tu, qui a supplicibus stas, vir reverendiss libellis, Consilio, penna, dextera terna premes Prodeat egregius tuus ensis, praestet acumen Et deus, et mettens, regno virgo, deum.]

Johannes Garbrandus Oxoniensis.

In the Cotton MSS. Calba C ix, fol. 253, 265 and 283 are six original letters in Dutch, from one J. Garbrand to Mr. Herle, on naval affairs, dated in 1586.

LAURENCE HUMPHREY, or HUMFREDUS as he sometimes writes himself, was born at a market town called Newport Pagnell in Bucks, educated in Latin and Greek learning at Cambridge, made deacon of Magd. coll. in Oxon, 1547, perpetual fellow two years after, (being then back of arts) and master of the faculty in 1552. About that time he was made Greek reader of his coll. took holy orders and became a zealous and forward student in the theological faculty. In June 1555 (2 and 3 of Philip and Mary) the president, vice-president, deans, &c. of that coll. gave leave to the said Humphrey, who in the opinion of all was much commended for his life and conversation, as also for the excellency of his learning and wit, that he might freely for the cause of study travel into transmarine parts for one year, conditionally that he continine himself from those places that are suspected to be heretical or favourers of heresy, and that also he refrain from the company, who are, or were authors of heresy or heretical opinions, &c. Which leave being procured, he went forthwith to Zurich and associated himself with the English exiles there, that had fled from the nation for religion's sake. After the death of qu. Mary he returned to his coll. and was restored to his fellowship, having been expelled thence because he did not return thereunto, after his time of leave was expired. In the year 1560 he was constituted the queen's professor of divinity in the university of Oxon, being then about 34 years of age, at which time was a very great scarcity of theologians throughout the body of students; and in the year following he was elected president of his coll. In 1562 he took the degrees in divinity, and in 1576 he was made dean of Gloucester upon the promotion of Dr. Tho. Cooper to the see of Lincoln. In 1580 he was constituted dean of Winchester, in the place of Dr. John Watson promoted to the see of Winchester, which was the highest preferment he had among the clergy; and the reason for it (as 'twere then) was because that in matter of ceremony or indifference, he altogether consented not to the church of England. For the truth is, that from the city of Zurich (remarkable for the preachings and death of Zwingli) and the correspondence that he had at Geneva, he brought back with him at his return into England so much of the Calvinian both in doctrine and discipline, that the best that could be said of him was, that he was a moderate and

3 Reg. oct. coll. Magd. fol. 11. a.
4 He spent some time at Basil with Froben the learned printer. See Tanner, Bibliothea, 421.
5 [See Strype's Life of Parker, 1711, page 102.]
7 [With Mr. Fox, I joyne his dear friend Laurence Humphrey, whom I should never have suspected for inclinations to nonconformity (such his intimacy with doctor Jewell and other bishops) had I not read in my author that 'de adatoribus non justa cum ecclesia Anglicana senserit.' He was regius professor of divinity in Oxford, where his answers and determinations were observed quick, clear and solid, but his replies and objections weak and slender, which his auditors imputed to no lack of learning (whereby he was well stored) but to his unwillingness to furnish his papistical adversaries with strong arguments to maintain their erroneous opinions. But such his quiet carriage, that notwithstanding his non subscribing, he kept his professor's place and dignitary of Winchester as long as he lived. Folker, Church History, 1656, book ix, p. 76. See some further particulars and a letter from Humphrey to Fox on this subject in Strype's Life of Parker, p. 163.]
Humphrey.

A letter to the editor.

The author discusses the life and work of Humphrey, a notable figure in the history of Jesus the Baptist. Humphrey's contributions to the field of theology are highlighted, particularly his work on Calvinism and the writings of John Calvin. The letter concludes with a note on the importance of understanding the historical context of these figures in the development of religious thought.

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Johannes, the author's advisor, concludes the discussion by noting the significance of Humphrey's work in the field of religious studies. He emphasizes the need for scholars to continue to study and learn from the works of these figures, and suggests that their contributions continue to be relevant in modern times.

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The letter closes with a note on the importance of continued education and research in the field of religious studies.
took to wife in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth one Joan the daughter of Andr. Inckfordy of Ipswich in Suffolk, by whom he had 7 sons and 5 daughters; she died 27 Aug. 1611, aged 74, and was buried in the chancel of Steple-Barton church in Oxonshire; over whose grave her eldest dau. called Justina the wife of Caspar Dormer of the said place, esp. erected a fair monument, as she had before done over that of her father in Magd. coll. chappel.

[Dr. Ames, Fresh Suit against Ceremonies, 4to. 1633, p. 208, produces a letter of Dr. Laurence Humphrey written (as he says) to the bishops (it was rather to the lords of the council) the copy bearing this inscription. A Letter sent to the bishop from Dr. Laurence Humphrey, president of Magdalen college in Oxford, and reader of divinity lecture there. ] Your lordships’ letters directed unto us by our vicechancellor although written in general words yet hath so hearted our adversaries, that we are now no more accounted brethren and friends, but enemies; and yet the old masse attires be so straitly commanded, the masse itself is shortly to be looked for, &c. This letter if not to the lords of the council was to the eccles. commissioners. KENNET. Several of Humphrey’s letters will be found among the Harleian MSS. 416, 417, 7033; and there is a portrait of him in the *Herologia.*

The following lines were written by Humphrey to John Bale.

De Joanne Foxo.

A me dum quatuor pro Foxo carmina poscis,
Nec me nec Foxo digna, Balace, petis,
Carmina dum sacris pedibus numerique ligare,
Laxos dum scribit libera musa libros,
Dum sacra pertactat, dum suppletat atque triumphat,
Digerit et capas arte viaque suas,
Linguis dum discit, docet, excolit, explicat, ornat,
Nec musis mutit, nec canit ipse sibi;
Altus abique suis doctis circumvolat alis,
Nec calamo aut penitus indiget ille melis.
Scilicet his nostris pl humili ornati esse,
Versiculis quatuor clarior esse potest?
Et saepe laudum vivat valeratque suam;
Umbrae sequi corpus, gloria scripta solet.
Non hideran nostrum curat, non carmina mille,
Festis triuusque novi et abesturis.
Tu Deus auspiciis affiles, et provehe cursum,
Ne velit incepti vertere vel aat.
Dax virtut pracent, comes et fortuna secundet,
Scriptor ut esse suo pergat in exilio.]

JOHN BANISTER was born of honest and wealthy parents, but in what county I know not; studied logicals for a time in this university; afterwards entering upon the physic line, solely gave himself up to the study of that faculty and chirurgery. In 1573 he was licensed by this university to practise physic; about which time being settled in the ancient borough of Nottingham lived there many years in great esteem, and was wonderfully followed by all sorts of people for his happy practice in that and chirurgery. His works are,


In this tract are two copies of verses by the author.

1. *The Author in the commendation of Physick and Chyrurgery:* 2. *John Banister against enuf and counterfeit dealers in the arts of Physick and Chyrurgery.* The last is the most curious, and possesses the most merit. It proves that quacks were as prevalent in those days as at present, and shews that the fee of these gentry was ‘pence’ only.

Even as it can not be by reason’s rule denied, That physick skill derudely by trustie trulie is tried, To be the thing where; Dame Fame is chiefly found, Above all earthly arts belowe that are, or may be found. The artists which profess the same likewise are they Whiche wordliest are to ware (I gesse) the wreathed twiste of baie.

Such men of honest life, as godly gains frequent, Without deceit, delite or strife, or forged fond intent, But fewe of those there are, (God knowes) the greater ruth! Among a sort whose dealings hare distameed are from trulie, For roisters powre do range, and ruffle euerie where; And men to much delight in chaunge, without regarde or feare.

Ech Jacke that wanteth grace, and idle life hath spent, And that to ict from place to place hath fixt his intent: Such, nought haue now to fein their fond and fooleish trade, But that they helth can plaunt for pain, and sickeles fell innade.

Lease of, you juglers vain; let physickc lite in rest, Most worthy with them to raigne, that learne and love her best.

Fe, fie! you steine the arte of worthy surgery:
More fitter farre to fill the cart, that vs anathomie.
Your falsly feinied grace is but for certaine time: You runne and range for place to place, and still augment your crime.

You promise helpe for pence, where as you doe but naye:
O secret foes depart from hence; poore people you destroye.

Our auencients of hauue seand and told that some disease O o
Certain Experiments of his own Invention, &c. 
History of Man, sucked from the Sap of the most approved Anatomists, &c. in 9 books. Lond. 1578, in a thin fol. [Bodl. 4to. B. 1. Med. This contains some very excellent anatomical wood cuts.] 

Compendious Chirurgery, gathered and translated especially out of Wecker, &c. Lond. 1585, in tw. 

Antidotary Chirurgical, containing variety of all sorts of Medicines, &c. Lond. 1589, oct. 
What other books he hath publish'd I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was in great renown in the middle of the reign of qu. Elizabeth. Several years after his death came out his works in six books, as 

1. Of Tumours 
2. Of Wounds in general and particular. 
3. Of Ulcers 
4. Of Fractures and Luxations. (5) Of the curation of Ulcers; and (6) Antidotary, before-mention'd. All which six books were printed at London 1633, qu. "There was also one Richard Banister master of chirurgery and practitioner in physic, who wrote, "A Treatise of one hundred and thirteen Diseases of the Eyes and Eye-lids, commonly called Banister's Breviary of the Eyes. This I have not yet seen, only the title mentioned in the book following, "An appendent part of a Treatise of one hundred and thirteen Diseases of the Eyes and Eye-lids call'd Ceredia Medica, purging Ale, with divers Aphorisms and Principles, &c. Lond. 1632, in tw. 2d edition. The epistle is dated from Stamford in Lincolnshire. It doth appear in that book, cap. 9. which is not pag'd, that he was living in the year 1617, and for ought I know in 1622, when the second edition of the said book was publish'd. In cap. 6, that he was living in 1619; and in cap. 4, he saith thus, "In my Treatise of the Eyes I have named the best oculists that have been in this land for 50 or 60 years, who were no graduates either in Cambridge or Oxon."

THOMAS RANDOLPHE, son of Avery Randolph of Badlesmere in Kent, was born in that county, made student of Ch. Ch. when K. Hen. 8. 

Cannot be cur'd, you take in hande the dead (to life) to raise. 
Nothing may miss you sure, if pence be in the warde: 
O misers mad, confess some care for healing to be hard! 
Be warne'd once by fare, 
and of your friends take heed, 
The price of blood is passing deare, as we in scripture reade. 
Finis q. I. B. 

R. S., John Griffin, William Clowes, and George Baker, have all commended Banister's production in English or Latin verses.

turn'd it into a cathedral, admitted bach. of the civil law 1547, and about that time was made a public notary. In 1549, Nov. 20, he succeeded Rob. Weston in the principality of Broadgate's hall, which he kept till 1553, and then Tho. Stimpie L.L.D. was admitted to his place. In the reign of qu. Elizabeth, he being abbot of his faculty, was employ'd in several embassies, as thrice to the peers in Scotland, thrice to Q. Mary of Scotland, after her return from France; seven times to K. James the 6th of Scotland, thrice to John Basildes emperor of Russia, once to Charles the 9th of France, and again to Hen. 3. The queen of England, who knighted him, rewarded these his services with the chamberlain's office in the Exchequer, heretofore a place of great honour and worth, the mastership or office of comptroller-general of the post-houses, and with some small land. He hath written, 


Instructions given to, and Notes to be observed by James Bassetting, James Woodcock, and Rich. Browne for the searching of the Sea, and border of the Coast, from the River Pechora, to the Eastwards, an. 1588. There was then a commission granted to sir Thomas Randolph for the searching of those parts, but he entrusted the matter with the three persons before-mention'd. See more in the said vol. of Voyages by R. Hakebyt. At length after sir Thomas had painfully spent his time in sundry and frequent embassies, and in continual services of his prince and country, at home and abroad, he quietly surrendered his last breath in his house at St. Peter's-hill near to Paul's-wharf in London, on the 8th of June in fifteen hundred and ninety, aged 67, leaving then behind him several children that he had by two wives) whereupon his body, accompanied by one or two heralds of arms, was buried 6 July following in the church of St. Peter near to the said wharf. Besides this Tho. Randolph a statesman, hath been another of both his names of a later date, and a most celebrated poet of his time; of whom, by the way, I desire the reader to know these matters following, viz. that he was born at Newnham near to Dainers in Northamptonshire, 15 June 1605, son of William Randolph of Hanis near to Lewis in Sussex (steward to Edw. lord Zouch) by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Tio. Smith of Newnham before-mention'd, educated in Westminster school, and went thence (being one of the king's scholars) to Trinity coll. in 1590.

3 [A variety of letters from sir Thomas Randolph during his embassies, and of instructions to him, will be found among the Cotton and Harleian MSS.]
Cambridge 1628, of which he became fellow. Afterwards he commenced master of arts, in which degree he was incorporated at Oxon, became famous for his ingenuity, an adopted son of Ben. Johnson, and accounted one of the most pregnant wits of his age; the quickness of which was first discovered when he was about 9 or 10 years old, at which time, he wrote the History of the Interment of our Saviour, in verse, which is at this day preserved in MS. under his own hand writing. When he arrived to man's estate, and perhaps before, he wrote (1) Poems. (2) The Muses Looking-glass; a comedy, [4to. 1636]. (3) Amyntas or the impossible dowry, a pastoral, [4to. 1638]. (4) Aristippus, or the jovial Philosopher, &c. trag. presented in a private shew, [with] (5) The conceited Pedler; presented in a strange shew. Lond. 1630, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 71. Art.] (6) Jealous Lovers, tr. commend. [4to. 1639]. (7) Hey for honesty, down with knavery, com. translated out of Aristophanes his Plautus: Augmented and published by F. J. Lond. 1651, qu. All which, except the last, were gathered together, and printed in one vol. by the care of his brother Rob. Randolph, in the books of Ch. Ch. in Oxon, being then commended to the world by divers poets of the said university. Several other things of the like nature, 4 were expected from the said young poet Tho. Randolph, but by indulging himself too much with the liberal conversation of his admirers 5 (a thing incident to poets) brought him untimely to his end, in the house of Will. Stafford of Blatherwyke in Northamptonshire, esq. (having spent some time in that of his father at Little Houghton in the said county in his delightful studies) whereupon his body being buried in an isle, joining to the church at that place (among

That this mischance may soone bring in
A heresie of beere,
Unhappy Myt! I would know
The cause of this sad hap:
Came it by making legges to low
To Pembroke's cardinals cap?
Then know thyselfe, and cringe no more,
Since Poperie went dawne,
That cap should vayle to thee, for now
The myters next the crowne;
Or was't because our company
Did not frequent thy cell
As we were wont, to dronwe those cares
So furt thy selfe and fell?
Nay sure the diuell was a dry,
And caus'd this fallat blow;
'Twas he that made the cellar sink
That he might drinke below,
And some say that the diuell did it
That he might drinke vp all,
But I thinke that the pepe was drunkne
And let the mytter fail.
Rors, conquerors, at your owne disgrace;
The want of skill acknowledge,
To let your taurene fall, that stee.
On th' walls of your owne college.
But whither walke we vp and dowe,
For to enjoye our wishes,
The Dolphin too must cast her crowne;
Wine was not made for fishes.
That signe a taurene best becomes
That shewes who loses wine best;
The Myters then the only signe
For 'tis the scoller's creaste.
Then drinke sace, Sam, and cheere thy heart,
Be not dismayed at all,
For we will drinke it vp againe,
Though we doe catche a fall.
Wee'll be thy workemen day and night,
In spirit of begge-beare proctors,
Before, we dranke like firetrench;
But now wee doe drinke like doctors.]
those of the Staffords) on the 17th day of March, an. 1654, had soon after a monument of white marble, wrought about with laurel, erected over his grave, at the charge of sir Christopher (afterwards lord) Hatton of Kirby. The inscription on which, in Lat. and Engl. ver. was made by the poet's friend Petr. Hausted of Cambridge.

[Sir Thomas Randolph was educated under the celebrated Buchanan,] when he quitted his head-ship of Broadgate's hall, now Peimbridge college, he was banished into France, because he would not comply with queen Mary's measures.

Strype has preserved an instance of his spirit in a challenge sent to Viracque the French ambassador, during his residence in Scotland. It is copied, as it seems, from Randolph's own MS.

*Monsieur Viracq, I have seen, as I am informed, some writings of yours in cipher, containing these words, &c. which toucheth me greatly in honour, and I doubt to the queen my mistress; as to have trafficked with Mr. Ar. D. for the conveyance of the French ambassador's letters in England to you. Wherefore this I write, and signify unto you by these presents, that if you have written the words abovementioned, you have not done the part of an honest man: and that in so writing, you have lied falsely in your throat. Which I will maintain with my body against him, you, or any man living, of my quality, or under the same, my charge at this time set apart. For that I never had any such talk with him, or he with me. Answer hereunto, if you think good.' See other letters from him in Strype's *Annals*, ii. 79, and in the *Biographia Britannica.*

"RICHARD HOPKINS was born of gen- teel parents, and at about 17 years of age became a commoner of S. Alban's-hall, where I found him in 1653 or thereabouts; but leaving that place without a degree retired to the Mid- dle-Temple, studied the municipal laws for a time, but being wearied with the heresy of the place, as he called it, left England, his relations and friends, and went beyond the seas about 1599, where meeting with Dr. Tho. Harding, he received spiritual comfort from him, and directions how to proceed in his studies. Afterwards he went into Spain, studied in a university there, became master of the best language then spoken in that country, and afterwards went to Paris, where he lived several years; and being noted for his great learning and religion was characterized by one of his peers as an able Vir nobilis, insignis tam pictaet quam doctrinae; and by another Vir pietate & exercitiiy & honarum Literarum studii multum deditus." He hath translated from Spanish into English, (after he had spent 15 years in reading spiritual books,) a book entit. Of Prayer and Meditation: wherein are contained 14 devout Meditations for the seven days of the Week, both for the Morning and Evening, &c. Par. 1582, [Bodl. 8vo. G. 7. Th.] in a large thick octavo, and adorned with cuts [and] Rom. 1584, 12mo. an abridgement of the work was printed at Lovain 1599, 8vo. G. 69. Th.

"It was originally written by F. Lewis de Granada provincial of the preaching friers in the province of Portugal: which being printed several times in the Spanish tongue, Mr. Hopkins followed that edition printed at Antwerp 1572. He hath also translated other things of that and other authors, which being printed beyond the sea, we seldom see them in England. This worthy person Mr. Rich. Hopkins died, as 'tis said, at Paris in fifteen hundred and ninety, or thereabouts, and was buried in a church or chapel, belonging to some of the religious of England, leaving behind him a most rare example of piety and virtue." [Hopkins translated also Lewis de Granada's *Memorial of the Christian Life*, printed Rotomaig, 1586, 8vo. 1599, 8vo.]

In the Cotton MSS. Titus B. ii, fol. 224, is a letter from R. Hopkins (probably the same here noticed) dated at Antwerp, so late as January 8, 1594, so that Wood's intelligence, which he derived from Pitts, could not have been correct, as to the time of his death. The letter is addressed to cardinal Allen at Rome, and was intercepted. See Catalogue of the Cotton MSS. p. 533."

DAVID POWELL, a learned searcher into the bowels of venerable antiquity, and the most skilful person in the British "language and" histories that his time produc'd, was born in Denbigshire, entred a member of this university in 1666 or thereabouts, but in what coll. or hall resident, I know not. Sure 'tis that as soon as Jesus coll. was founded (1571) he translated himself thereunto, took the degrees in arts as a member thereof, holy orders, and at length was made vicar of Rucban in his own country. About that time he had conferred on him a dignity in one of the canthed. In Wales (St. Asaph I think) grew famous for his learning, and soon after took the degrees in divinity. His works are, *Annotatiores in Itinerarium Cambric, scriptum per Silv. Giraldum Cambriensem. Lond. 1585, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. U. 6. Art. Sekl.] France 1603. Annot. in Camb. descriptionum, script. per Silv. Giraldum. De Britannica historia recte intelligenda, Epis-

1 [See Buchanan's *Letters*. Lond. 1711, 8vo.]
2 [See Strype's *Annings of Reform*. ii. 79.]
3 "Reg. Matr. p. fol. 606."
4 [See a letter to him at Paris, dated in 1589. MS. Harl. 295, fol. 661.]
5 "Anon. *MS. de Scriptoris Anglie, Script. circa 1602."
6 "Pitsen in Appendix *Illust. Angil. Scriptorum*, cent. 39 nu. 80."
POWELL.

most In itin. his doc the in it seems, be, proceed his the Powell canon that No. Sept. the Vide 'twa 1588.'

bend gent, -Dr. Mivod dent after things Ruabon of which rected ary, a "t".

maxime death was was in 1571, of hundred him, died was in 1575, of Sidney, then in 1575, to Don Joh. of Austria 1577, and to the king of Denmark in 1588.9 He was a very good man, excellently well learned, a good Lat. poet, and one that was especially beloved by the famous antiquary and historian W. Camden, for whose sake he laid the foundation of, A discourse concerning the Acts of the Britains, the form of their Common-wealth, and the order and laws by which, they lived. Which discourse he intended to communicate to the said Camden, to have it inserted in his Britannia, but he died before 'twas finish'd. He wrote also, Ode, Epigrammata, Epitaphia, &c. in laudem & mortem Johannis Juelli, Episc. Sarisburi. See at the end of the said Jewell's Life written by L. Humphrey, [and printed 4to. Lond. 1573.1]

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POWELL.

it in 1579, and was succeeded in it by Dr. William Morgan, afterward bp. of Lan-
daf and St. Asaph. Dec. 23, the same year, David Powell was instituted to the vicarage of Mirod con. Montgomery, and 1588, Jan. 11, he had the rectory sine cura of Llanafanraid in Me-
chain. What dignity he had in the church of St. Asaph, I cannot find; but he was either pre-
bend or canon there. He dyed about the be-

ning of 1598, and was succeeded in Ruabon by Dr. Robert Salisbury, who in August that year resigned it up again, and then Sam. Powell the doctor's son was instituted to it the 25th of that month. HUMPHREY.

DANIEL ROGERS, a most accomplished gent. of his time, who puts in some of his writings the addition of Albionianus to his name, was the son of John Rogers (by his wife Adriana Pratt, alias de Weyden) son of Joh. Rogers of Dreyteud in the parish of Aston in Warwick-
shire, was by his father's care strictly educated in juvenile learning, but at the coming to the crown of qu. Mary, being then about 13 years of age, he went with his father, as it seems, beyond the seas for religion's sake; where settling at Frank- fort, obtained great knowledge in humane learn-
ing, especially in the Greek tongue. After his return in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth, he was sent to Oxon, but to what particular hall or coll. therein, I know not. In July 1561 he was ad-

mitted bach, of arts, and in the beginning of Aug. following was licensed to proceed in the same faculty; the first of which degrees he com-
pleted not by Determination, not the other by standing in the Comitia. Afterwards taking to wife Susan dau. of Nicasius Yetswiert, secretary of the French tongue to Q. Eliz. and one of the clerks of the signet, was introduced into the court, where his most admirable parts being quickly discerned, he became one of the clerks of the council to that queen, and often employed, by her in embassies, as into the Netherlands, an. 1575, to Don Joh. of Austria 1577, and to the king of Denmark in 1588.9 He was a very good man, excellently well learned, a good Lat. poet, and one that was especially beloved by the famous antiquary and historian W. Camden, for whose sake he laid the foundation of, A discourse concerning the Acts of the Britains, the form of their Common-wealth, and the order and laws by which, they lived. Which discourse he intended to communicate to the said Camden, to have it inserted in his Britannia, but he died before 'twas finish'd. He wrote also, Ode, Epigrammata, Epitaphia, &c. in laudem & mortem Johannis Juelli, Episc. Sarisburi. See at the end of the said Jewell's Life written by L. Humphrey, [and printed 4to. Lond. 1573.1] He


2 Letters from, and instructions to, Rogers during these embassies, in the Cotton MSS. Nero D. iii. fol. 390, 392, 390, 335, b; Galba C. v. fol. 140, 145, 149, 162, 390, 388; C vi. (part 1) fol. 73; (part 2) fol. 1417, 152; C vii. 80. Harl. MSS. No. 30, fol. 459, 519, 527; No. 163, fol. 67: No. 285, fol. 98.

3 Camden in Britannia in cap. de moribus & consuetudinibus Britannorum.

4 It contains six pieces by Rogers: one of which is here given.

ROGERS.

272) Hampton But commerce clar. feigned 11. minister biere, 11th before have political find repertory child, the poor projects, from Wittenburgh think this comfort the acts being cost are, whereupon his body, accompanied by an herald or two, was buried on Shrove Tuesday the 16th of the same month near to that of Nicas. Yetswierd before-mention’d in the church of Sunbury near to Hampton Court in Middlesex. I find another Dan. Rogers later in time than the former, who hath published several things among which are, (1) David’s cost, wherein every one who is desirous to serve God aright, may see what it must cost him. Lond. 1619, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 77. Th.] being the effect of certain sermons. (2) A practicall Catechism. Lond. 1653. [Bodl. B. 11. 15. Linc.] (3) Lectures upon the History of Naaman the Syrian, his disease and cure. Lond. 1642-50. fol. (4) Matrimonial honour, or the crown and comfort of marriage, &c. Lond. 1642. qu. with other things which I have not yet seen. 2. But this D. Rogers, who was a man of most rare parts, was educated in Christ’s coll in Cambridge, afterwards a minister and bauch of div. and I think the same, who was parson of Haversham in Bucks. qu.

[Daniel Rogers the first mentioned was (according to Strype, Annals iii. 272) educated at Wittenburgh under the celebrated Melanthon. During his embassies for Elizabeth, he appears to have acted with wisdom, diligence and caution, and to have been of the greatest utility to Cecil from the correct information he procured of the acts and intentions of foreign governments. Strype, who had seen a volume of his political notes and letters, formed during his residence abroad, has preserved one of his communications to secretary Cecil, in his appendix, No. 48. It contains some important intelligence on political subjects, and is evidently the production of a sensible man accustomed to view the world and its inhabitants with an eye of penetration and sagacity.


He seems to have written news of every description to his employer, as the following anecdote, which although curious is certainly not very important to a statesman, shows:

A Jesuite’s Imposture.

About two months past at Vienna in Austria, a Jesuite practised with a poor man and his wife, by a feigned miracle, to enrich them, and win credit to his superstitious religion. The device was, that the poor man should be caried as dead, on a bier, to the church. And in the way the Jesuite, as it were by chance, meeting with the corps, and moved with the poor woman’s case (who feigned piteously to lament her husband’s death) should stay the corps, and say these words: ‘Surge et ambula.’ The deceased dead man should arise to the great admiration of all the people. But the practice turned to the Jesuite’s shame. For the poor man who was kept long within the bier without air, was smothered, and found dead indeed. Whereupon the poor woman, turning her dissembled lamentation to unfeigned tears, exclaimed on the Jesuite, and uttered his practice unto all the people, in such sort, that the Jesuite hardly escaped with life, and is fled no man can tell whither.

We may add to Rogers’s works, 1. A memorial or oration of Dr. Dan. Rogers, on the death of Frederick II, and the accession of Christian II. (probably addressed to the senate of Denmark,) Copenhagen, July 19, 1588. MS. Cotton, Nero B. iii. fol. 344.

2. Dr. Rogers’s Search. Being a repertory of various transactions relating to commerce between England and Belgin, from 45 Hen. III. to 9 Hen. V. Ibid. Titus, B. vi. 57.


Epistola S. ad Buchanannum. Inter Epist. Buchanani. 8vo. Lond. 1711.


Letter to Abraham Ortelius at Antwerp. This compliments Ortelius upon the glory he will reap from posterity by his geographical works, and concludes with the mention of his own commentary upon the laws and manners of the ancient Britons. Dat. Lond. Feb. 15, 1570. MS. Harl. 6990.]

ARTHUR FAUNT, a most noted Jesuit of his time, son of Will. Faunt of Ptoson in Leicestershire esq; was born of an ancient and genteel family living at that place, an. 1554, and being very studious and delighted in letters while he was a child, became fit for academical studies.
at 14 years of age. Whereupon being sent to Merton coll. In 1568 he was committed to the tutition of the most noted philosopher of that house named Joh. Potts; who, tho' he had been before ejected by Mr. Jo. Man the warden, yet was he permitted to attend his pupil, whom he before had instructed in grammar in the country. But the said Potts being a R. Cath. or else an hearty well wisher to the popish religion, he took away his pupil from the said coll, with the advice of his relations (who were Catholics also) and in the beginning of 1570 conducted him to Lovain in Brabant, where entring him into the coll. of the Jesuits the same year, left him and went into Ireland. In the said coll. he continued till he was bact. of arts; at which time, having a desire to travel, he went to Paris, where he remained for a time. Thence he went to Mynchen or Munchen a city and university in Bavaria, where William duke of that province did, for the towardliness that he saw in him, chuse him for his scholar, and maintained him in the said university. While he continued there, he took the degree of master of arts, and then, having an ardant desire to study divinity, he departed thence in the year 1575, went to the English coll. of Jesuits at Rome, made a very forward progress in that faculty, and changed his name to Laurence Arthur Faunt. Not long after, he was constituted divinity reader in the said coll. and was in very great favour with P. Greg. 15, who, had he lived a little longer, would, as 'twas then supposed, have honoured our profound author Faunt with a cardinal's cap. However in token of his love, he gave him, on his humble desire, licence to make a seal, that by virtue of it, which should be set to a writing to be drawn up by him, any of his countrymen (whose welfare he ever tended) might with safety pass through any country, without peril of the Spanish inquisition, or any danger else whatsoever. In the mean time the K. of Poland having settled a coll. for Jesuits at Posna, a city in his dominions, our author was sent by the said pope to be governor thereof. So that leaving Rome in order for that employment 10 June 1581, he was not long after received there with ceremony. Where, for his great learning, gravity, wisdom, and his religious life and conversation, he was held in great esteem by the spiritual and temporal estates of that nation. While he remained there, he wrote several books, among which these following are some.

Doctrina Catholica de Sanctorium invocatione, & veneracione, &c. Posn. 1584, oct.

Casse Lutheranorum & Calvinianorum oppugnatio, part. 2. Posn. 1586, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 35. Th.]

Catholicae Eucharistiae defension. Printed with Cena, &c.

Apologia Libri sui de invoc. & venerate. Sanctorum contra falsas Danieles Tossini criminationes, &c. Col. Agrip. 1589, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 71, Th.] He also wrote, without his name set to it, Tractatus de controversiis in ordinem ecclesiasticum & secularem in Polonia. Print. an. 1592, in qu. With other things which the Bib. script. of his society will tell you. This worthy person, who was much celebrated in his time, gave way to fate at Vilna the chief city of the province of Lithuania in Poland, on the 28 Febr. according to the accompt there followed, in fifteen hundred ninety and one, (which is ninety with us) after he had religiously served in the society of Jesus about 25 years, to their great renown and honour. The next person in order to be mention'd is one, as famous in his way, as the former, but of the reformed religion.

[Faunt] was in great favour and esteem with many princes near unto him, as appeareth in a letter sent by him to his brother Anthony Faunt, dated at Dantzig 1589, wherein he sheweth, that at one and the self same time he was sent for by three several princes. To his works we may add;

1. Aseritiones Possioniceae.
2. De Christi Ecclesia.

THOMAS MOUET or MUFFET was born in London, in or near St. Leonard's Shoredith, as I conceive, because his name and relations lived in that parish, and one John Moufet died there in 1596. After he had been educated in grammar learning in that city, he spent some time in this university, afterwards travelled into divers countries in Europe, where he became known to the most eminent men, especially physicians and chymists of that time, and was doctorated in physic in some noted university in his travels. After his return, he fell into very great practice within the city of his nativity, became much honoured and beloved by Peregrine Bertie lord Willoughby of Ercabie, and esteemed the famous ornament of the body of physicians, and the true pattern of all polite and solid literature. He hath written,


Epistola quinque Medicinales. Most of which were written to one whom the author calls Philippa a German chymist. They were printed with the former book in that impression of 1602, and I think elsewhere.

Nosomantica Hippocratea; sive Hippocratis prognostica cumcta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis methodice digesta, &c. Franc. 1588. oct. in 9 books. [Bodl. 8vo. M. 42. Med.] He also, by his great labour

6 [He was of Cambridge. See Cole's MSS. vol. M. p. 20.]
and charge, did enlarge, and finish, Investigorum sive minatorum Animalium Theatrum; olim ab Edw. Wottono, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaq: Pennio inchoatum. Which book the author leaving behind him in MS. at his death, it came some years after into the hands of sir Theod. de Mayern, knight, who published it in fol. at Lond. 1634, with an epistle dedication before, and preface to it. [Boyl. T. I. S. Med. and see col. 296.] But before that time some imperfect copies of it were published by Laur. Scholzius, an. 1598, &c. This book was published in the English tongue at Lond. 1658, fol. by J. R. M. D.

Dr. Moufet hath written also, 

Health’s improvement; or, Rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of Food used in this Nation. This was corrected and enlarged by Christoph. Bennet Lond. 1655, 4to. [Boyl. 4to. A. 14. Med. BS.] What else our author Moufet hath written, I know not; nor any more of him, only that in his latter days he lived much at Bulbridge, near Wilton in Wilts, as a retainer to the Pembrochian family; from which he had an yearly pension allowed to him to his last day, mostly by the favour of that incomparable lady, Mary countess of Pembroke. He concluded his last day towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, and was, as I have been credibly informed by one or more ancient men that belonged to the said family, buried at Wilton. Contemporary with him was Job. Securis an eminent physician of Sarum, whom I have mentioned before. [Col. 348.]

PETER WHITE, noted for his excellency in humane learning while he continued in the university, was born in the diocese of Waterford in Ireland, elected fellow of Oriel col. an 1551, and in the year 1555, was admitted master of arts. About the beginning of queen Elizabeth’s reign he returned to his native country, and became the happy schoolmaster of Munster, and dean of Waterford for a time. From which last place being ejected for his religion, about 1565, he continued notwithstanding in his beloved faculty of pedagogy, which was then accounted a most excellent employment in Ireland, by the Catholics; especially for this reason, that the sons of noblemen and gentlemen might be trained up in their religion, and so consequently keep out Protestantism. His school was, during his time, in a flourishing condition, and by his care and industry many learned persons issued thence. Among such (not that I shall mention Rich. Stanyhurst, of whom I shall speak hereafter) was one Peter Lombard born in Waterford, who afterwards studied at Lovain in Brabant; where after he had spent two years and an half in philosophy, he was chosen when he proceeded master of arts, Primus Universitatis; by the uniform consent of the four principals; which preferment did not happen in such sort for many years before. About that time the said Lombard wrote Carmen heroicum in Doctoratum Nicholai Quemarsfo, with other things afterwards, which were much valued at Lovain: but such I have not yet seen. See another Pet. Lombard in my discourse of Will. Camden. As for P. White, he hath written, 

Epitome Copiae Erasmi. lib. 1. 
Epit. figurarum Rhetoricarum, lib. 1. 
Apparitiones in Orat. pro Archi poeta. 
Annot. in Orat. pro T. A. Milone. 
Epigrammata diversa, lib. 1. He lived, as I guess, to the latter end of Q. Elizabeth: but the particular time when he died I find not. Equal in time with the said Pet. White, was another of both his names, an English man born, and a severe Calvinist; who, among several things that he hath written, published a book, entitled, An Answer to certain cradled Questions, pretending a Real Presence in the Sacrament, together with a discovery of the Jesitcal Opinion of Justification, guilefully uttered by Sherwin at the time of his Execution. Lond. 1589, oct. Also A Sermon against Idolatry, on Apoc. 1. 12. 13. Lond. 1581. oct. &c. Whether he was an Oxford man, I cannot yet find.

THOMAS NEALE was born at Yeate in Gloucestershire, entered when a child into the college near Winchester, by the endeavours of his mother’s brother Alex. Belsaio fellow of New college, where profiting exceedingly in grammar learning in the school there, was chosen probator of New college in 1538, and two years after was admitted true and perpetual fellow of the said house. Afterwards prosecuting his studies with great industry, took the degree of master of arts, in 1546; holy orders, and soon after became an able theologian, and admirably well skill’d in the Greek and Hebrew languages; the last of which he read to several young scholars in the university, particularly to Bern. Gilpin of Queen’s college. About that time sir Tho. Whyte (who was afterwards founder of S. John’s college) having had notice of his peculiar parts and virtues, did for an encouragement allow him an yearly pension of 10L. In the beginning of Q. Mary he became chaplain to Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and in 1556, being newly returned from Paris, and other places in France, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, being then rector of Thenford in Northamptonshire. But when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, and he thereupon bereft of his lord and patron Bonner, he betook himself to Oxon; and in 1559, he was made the queen’s professor of the Hebrew lecture, entered himself a
commoner of Hart-hall, and built little lodgings opposite thereunto, joining to the west end of New col. cloister, wherein he lived several years; but his religion being more Catholic than Protestant, he left Oxon, as he had done his lecture before; and being of a timorous nature, and always dreading his being called into question for his seldom frequenting the church, and receiving the sacrament, he retired to an obscure village, called Cassington, distant from Oxon, north-west, about 4 miles, where purchasing an house, at the end thereof next to Einsham, spent the remainder of his days in study and devotion. As he was accounted by many an eminent theologian and linguist, so by some a tolerable philosopher, poet, and geographer. He hath written,

*Diologia in adventum sereniss. Regina Elizabethe gratulatrix, inter eandem Regiam & D. Rob. Dudleian comitem Leicesterii, & Acad. Oxon. Cantabriam. Tis a 4to. MS.* written in 1566; in longhand, of about 4o pages, and from this beginning;

*Secundum chara tuus,* &c. In this book are contained, besides the said dialogues, the pictures, or effigies of all the colleges and schools, then in being, with long and short verses under them, shewing by whom they were founded and when.

*A Table, or Map, describing the Colleges and Halls in Oxon, with Verses underneath each.*

This map was hung up for two or three days on St. Mary's church door, when Q. Elizabeth was wrote to the dean and chapter of Christ church, to pay to him all such money as was due to him for the reading of the soul lecture, and to continue the payment thereof, until they should receive further order from thence. They write again to the same dean and chapter Febr. 20, to the same purpose, requiring them to pay the said Hebrew reader, whose salary they had detained without just cause. This Nele was of New college, chaplain to bishop Boner, and remained reader to the year 1569. *Strype, Annals of Reform.* 1725, i. 54.

1 In archivist bib. Bod.

2 [These were published by Hearne at the end of Dodwell, De Parmo Equestri Woodwardiano, Oxon. 1718, p. 115. The drawings were executed by John Berebock, of whom more hereafter. The following account is taken from Berebock's *Ephemeram Actiones Rerum Illustriorum Oxoni Геста- рум in adventu serenissimae principis Elizabethe.* Printed by Hearne in *Hist. Vitæ et Regni Rerum II.* Oxon. 1729, p. 282. *Posters dies surnum auonicos, doctissimos medicos, sancissimos theologos, contente pro se quisque diminuantes habuit. Elapso igitur merito, hora prima, cumetum more, solito laco. Frequentiores convenimus, Regina etiam procerisque ad publicas et forenses exercitationes iterum contundit. Ei inter cundum in collegii hortis T. Nelus occurrat, praetor Hebesius. Is Rabinorum in duodecim prophetis commentarius, quos ex Hebreo Latine convertit, Regiam majestatem donavit. Paratus etiam gratulatione Hebraica, quam in adventu illius conspicerat, eam salutaris, addidit praeceps Dialogum versus consuematum, lotus aedacimae topographia continentem, cum singulis scholarum ac collegiorum genuinis picturas, naturalium eorum situum ac forman indicantibus. Ex fasor Berbokios ex collegio Ecclesiensi calamo suo fecit, opus administratum omnibus. Regina vero, Neli benevolentia, istoque illius doneo magnae pere concomituir, nec autem unquam visa est ultima munus major, multis accepisse, inas amplissimis et singularibus urbis et gratias sigil.*

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entertained at Oxon, in Sept. 1566, which she several times viewed. I take it to be the same, containing the pictures of the colleges and halls, which one Mr. Will. Nuthune, sometimes commoner of St. John's coll. gave thereunto, and the same which usually hung in the president's lodgings; but by a decree 3 made by that society, 23 Aug. 1616, it was given to sir Tho. Lake secretary to his majesty king James I, and one of the privy council; whereupon sir Thomas gave the said college 21l. towards the repairation of their buildings, situated between their common hall, and their public gate. Our author Th. Neale made a translation also of all the Prophets out of the Hebrew, which he presented to Q. Elizabeth, when she was entertain'd at Oxon, in 1566, and translated from that tongue several of the Rabbins into Latin, which he dedicated to the great cardinal Pole. 4 What else he hath performed, either in writing or translating, I cannot tell, neither can I find any thing material and besides only, (1) That he is noted by some writers, to be the original reporter of the consecration of Matthew Parker to the see of Canterbury, at the Nag's-head-Tavern in Cheapside, which since is manifestly made a more forgery, and (2) That in the year fifteen hundred and ninety, he being then seventy one years of age, did put up a monument for himself, with an inscription on a brass plate fastned thereunto, at the upper end of the body of Cassington church, over the seat which he had given to the house where he lived, (for he sometimes went to church,) with intentions to be buried under the said seat; but when he died, or was buried, the register of that place, which is very imperfect, tells us not. The copy of the inscription is printed in *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* lib. 2, p. 139, n. One Tho. Neale of Yente in Gloucestershire (where our author was born) dying in 1590, his widow named Christiana had a commission granted 5 to her to administer the goods, debts, and chattels of him which the said Thomas lately deceased, dated 23 Sept. the same year. Whether it be mean't of our author I cannot justly say, because I could never learn that he was ever married.

ANTHONY DE CORRO, or ANTONIUS CORRANUS, or CORRANO, of CORRANO, son of ANTI. CORRANUS doctor of the laws, was born at Sevil in Spain, educated there from his childhood in the R. Catholic religion, and was at length an Asetic, but


5 [These are now in the British museum, MS. Reg. 2 D xxi. Casley thus describes their titles:


whether a monk or friar, I know not. Afterwards he left his order and religion, and being desirous to embrace the reformed doctrine, fled from his country, went into England, in 1570, or thereabouts, and at length to London, where he became a frequent preacher. In 1571, he was made reader of divinity in the Temple, by the favour of Dr. Edwin Sandys bishop of London; in which office he continued about three years. In the beginning of March 1575, he was recommended to the university of Oxon, by Rob. E. of Leicester chanc., to the end that he might proceed doctor of divinity at the next act, have the charges of his degree remitted, and that he be dispensed with for taking the degrees in order. In the beginning of April following, a controversy was solemnized, wherein the chancellor’s letters being read concerning the said matter, a dispensation was proposed, that he, the said Corrano, might proceed; but the house demurring upon it, was at length granted with this condition, that he purge himself of heretical opinions before the next act. This they did for this cause, that the chancellor had designed him to read divinity in the university, and to allot him a catechist lecture, upon some consultation (as was pretended) for the utter extirpation of the, and the chancellor’s letters being read concerning the said matter, a dispensation was proposed, that he, the said Corrano, might proceed; but the house demurring upon it, was at length granted with this condition, that he purge himself of heretical opinions before the next act. This they did for this cause, that the chancellor had designed him to read divinity in the university, and to allot him a catechist lecture, upon some consultation (as was pretended) for the utter extirpation of the Puritanical doctors and others, who were fully bent to root out the dregs of popery in the university, lest that which they laboured in, should be frustrated by a stranger. I have seen a copy of a letter written by R. Rainolds of Corpus Christi college, to Dr. Laur. Humphrey then vice-chancellor, dated June 7, wherein several things being said of Corrano and his doctrine, you shall have the contents only. (1) That if Corrano be settled in the university, it is to be feared that it will raise such flames therein, that they will not easily be quenched. (2) Tis requisite that it be really known, whether he be able to shew that he be lawfully called to the ministry of the gospel, and charge of teaching publicly, either by the order of any Christian church beyond the sea, or by the authority of the church of England, or whether ordain’d by a bishop; of which matters there be some that doubt. And if he be not, how can be read? And if he be, it would be well if it be known. (3) That he is evilly thought of for heresy of the French church and others: And Beza doth publicly charge him of it in an epistle of his that is extant. (4) That he is supposed to be tainted with Pelagianism, which partly appears from certain Tables which he brought with him, and afterwards sented abroad. On which, a certain person of sound judgment made such notes, that from thence one may evidently perceive, that Corrano’s obscure speeches in the said Tables, do give just suspicion of very great heresies, about predestination and justification by faith, two of the chief points of Christian religion, &c. And therefore it is hoped, that as you were a means to remove Pucius, so you will endeavour to stop Corrano from coming among us, who is thought to be a master of Pucius, &c. Thus in brief from Joh. Rainolds. But notwithstanding all the endeavours to keep him out, he was at length admitted, after he had fed himself from heresy, and became reader of divinity to the students in Gloucester, St. Mary’s and Hart-hall, lived as a student in Ch. Ch. in 1579, if not before, of which house he occurs. “Censor Theologicus,” in 1581, 82, 83, 84, and 85, being then also prebendar of the prebend of Harleston, belonging to the cathedral of St. Paul. In 1579, he was ordained for the degree of doctor of divinity; but I cannot yet find that he was admitted (notwithstanding he stiles himself doctor of that faculty, in his Dialogus Theologicos, an. (1574,) and in the year 1582 in April he lay under the censure of heresy again, upon which arose some trouble, but soon after quited, and he restored to the good opinion of the generality of scholars and others. His works are these: An Epistle, or Godly Admonition, sent to the Pastors of the Flemish Church in Antwerp, exhorting them to concord with other Ministers. This was originally written in Latin; but the copy of it I have not seen. Translated into English by Geo. Fenton. Lond. 1570, oct. Tabulae dictorum operum, de humana generis creatione. Printed 1574, &c. oct. Translated also into English, under the title of Tables of God’s Works, &c. Dialogus Theologicus, quo Epistola D. Pauli Apost. ad Romanos Explanatur: Collect ex prelectionibus Corrani, Lond. 1574, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 180. Th.] Printed in English there, 1579, oct. Articuli fidei orthodoxae, quam ille professus est. Printed with Dial. Theol. Supplication to the King of Spain; wherein is shewed the Sum of Religion, for the Profession whereof the Protestants do suffer Persecution in the Low Countries. Lond. 1577, oct. ’twas written in Latin and French; but who put it into English, I know not, unless the author. Note in causam Solomoneis de summo hominis bono, quam Hebræi Cohæret, Græci & Latinæ Ecclesiæ
MOLYNS.

1591.

1591.

CHRISTOPHER HATTON, son of Will. Hatton of Holdenby in Northamptonshire, son of John son of Hen. Hatton, by Eliz. his wife, sister and heir of Will. Holdenby of Holdenby before mentioned, was born at Holdenby, became a gentleman-commoner of St. Mary’s-hall, in the reign of Q. Mary, at which time Will. Alan (afterwards a cardinal) presided it. Thence, without a degree, he went to the Inner-Temple; afterwards became successively one of the queen’s gentlemen pensioners, gentleman of the privy-chamber, captain of the band of pensioners, a knight, vice-chamberlain of the queen’s household, one of the privy-council, lord-chancellor of England, knight of the

intereste recusaret, candem & anepiteim fortunam subire compulsus est;" meaning also that he was forced to leave his fellowship of Magd. college, and seek his fortune elsewhere, with Arth. Siall, Pet. Morwin, and other learned and pious fellows of that house, who soon after went as voluntary exiles into Germany. He hath written and published several books; yet in all my searches I can only find extant,

Carmina Lat. & Grec. in mortem duorum fratrum Sulpicienii Henrici & Caroli Brandon, &c. Printed 1552, in two sheets, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 9. Art. Sel.]

Sermons, &c. He concluded his last day on the eleventh or the cal. of June, in one thousand five hundred ninety and one, and was buried in the north isle, joining to the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul, within the city of London, leaving then behind him a daughter named Mary, wife of Walt. Chetwind of Ingestry in Staffordshire. Over his grave was soon a flat stone laid, with his image thereon, engraved on a brass plate, and an epitaph under it, the beginning of which runs thus,

‘ Chorus Johannes vita modernam Mullins, Doctrine insignis, plenusque sereno annis. Qui, &c.’

He gave by will 200l. to purchase lands worth 12l. per annum, for an exhibition to be given to two scholars of Magd. college in Oxon, each to have 6l. which, if I mistake not, continued to this day. In his archdeaconry of London succeeded Theophilus Aylmer,4 son of Dr. Jo. Aylmer bishop of London.


CHRISTOPHER HATTON, son of Will. Hatton of Holdenby in Northamptonshire, son of John son of Hen. Hatton, by Eliz. his wife, sister and heir of Will. Holdenby of Holdenby before mentioned, was born at Holdenby, became a gentleman-commoner of St. Mary’s-hall, in the reign of Q. Mary, at which time Will. Alan (afterwards a cardinal) presided it. Thence, without a degree, he went to the Inner-Temple; afterwards became successively one of the queen’s gentlemen pensioners, gentleman of the privy-chamber, captain of the band of pensioners, a knight, vice-chamberlain of the queen’s household, one of the privy-council, lord-chancellor of England, knight of the

intereste recusaret, candem & anepiteim fortunam subire compulsus est;" meaning also that he was forced to leave his fellowship of Magd. college, and seek his fortune elsewhere, with Arth. Siall, Pet. Morwin, and other learned and pious fellows of that house, who soon after went as voluntary exiles into Germany. He hath written and published several books; yet in all my searches I can only find extant,

Carmina Lat. & Grec. in mortem duorum fratrum Sulpicienii Henrici & Caroli Brandon, &c. Printed 1552, in two sheets, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 9. Art. Sel.]

Sermons, &c. He concluded his last day on the eleventh or the cal. of June, in one thousand five hundred ninety and one, and was buried in the north isle, joining to the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul, within the city of London, leaving then behind him a daughter named Mary, wife of Walt. Chetwind of Ingestry in Staffordshire. Over his grave was soon a flat stone laid, with his image thereon, engraved on a brass plate, and an epitaph under it, the beginning of which runs thus,

‘ Chorus Johannes vita modernam Mullins, Doctrine insignis, plenusque sereno annis. Qui, &c.’

He gave by will 200l. to purchase lands worth 12l. per annum, for an exhibition to be given to two scholars of Magd. college in Oxon, each to have 6l. which, if I mistake not, continued to this day. In his archdeaconry of London succeeded Theophilus Aylmer,4 son of Dr. Jo. Aylmer bishop of London.


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garter and chancellor of the university. He was a man to say nothing of him, but that which in truth is due, for religion and godliness right devout, of approved faithfulness to the state, of incorrupt equity, for alms deeds of all others most bountiful, and one (which is not the least part of his praise) that was most willing and ready to support and maintain learning, &c. He was also somewhat inclined to the Popish party, by reason his natural clemency could not be drawn into a persuasion, that in case of religion, men should be burnt, hang'd, or quartered. And therefore it was that one reported that he always was in animo Catholicks; and another that he was of such credit and favour in Rome, as if he were the greatest Papist in England. He wrote, as 'tis said, several things pertaining to the law, but none of them are extant; only this, if I may say it is his, and not his name set to it for sale sake.


Speeches spoken during the time of his Chancellorship. MS. This great and worthy person died on the 20th of November in one thousand five hundred ninety and one, aged 51, and was buried in the upper part of St. Paul's cathedral in London, on the 16th of December following. Soon after came a book of verses made on his death, by several hands, entit. Minarum Plaogores. Christopher lord Hatton, son of John Hatton, the nearest kinsman of the male line to the aforesaid sir Christopher, was not of St. Mary's hall, but of Jesus college in Cambridge, and afterwards a doctor of the civil law of Oxon, as I shall elsewhere tell you. He published the Psalms of David, ed Tides and Collects, according to the matter of each Psalm. Printed at Oxon, 1644. [Booth, 8vo. A. 25. Th.]:BS. and London 1640, Booth, 8vo. C. 194. [Lanc.]: Oct. and afterwards enlarged and publish'd several times. These collect or prayers at the end of each psalm, were compiled by Dr. Jeremiah Taylor, and so were.

[254] Hatton was blessed with a fine person and a graceful exterior, which in some measure accounts for the queen's partiality and his own rapid advancement. Lloyd says of him that his features set off his body, his gait his features, his carriage his gait, his parts, his carriage, his prudence his parts, and his close patience his prudence, State Familiaris.

Camden in Britan, in rom. Northamp.


Pet. Hiathione in Appendix, ad N. Sandorum De Schiun Anglie.

See in Leicester's Commonwealth, printed 1641, p. 149.


Baker. And see Herbert's Top. Anglie. 1634.

[Baker. And see Herbert's Top. Anglie. 1634.]

[Not compiled by Dr. Taylor, but by the lord Hatton, as cap. Hatton son of the author assures me, the Mr. Royston publish't it in one edition under the name of Dr. Taylor. ROYSTON.]

the Devotions for the help and assistance of all Christian People, which are at the end of every impression of the aforesaid book; yet notwithstanding they all go under the name of the aforesaid Christopher lord Hatton, (having his arms in the title of them,) who dying 4 July 1670, being then, or lately, a member of the privy-council to his majesty, was buried in a private chapel of the collegiate church at Westminster (dedicated to St. Peter) opposite to the capella regia, on the north side. See more in Jcr. Taylor, under the year 1697.

[Fuller tells us that Hatton broke his heart because the queen rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears, which sir Christopher did not hope to have remitted, but did only desire to be forborne; failing herein in his expectation, it went to his heart, and cast him into a mortal disease. The queen afterwards did endeavour what she could to recover him, bringing, as some say, cordial broths unto him with her own hands; but all would not do.]

Three letters from sir Christopher Hatton are in the Cotton MSS. Caligula E viii, fol. 152, 157, 290, but as this is one of the volumes much injured by the fire in 1731, they are scarcely legible. In the same MS. fol. 180, is a letter on Hatton's death, which speaks of his broken estate and great debts.

There is a head of Hatton in Thane's Autography.

BARTHOLOMEW CHAMBERLAINE was born of, and descended from an ancient and genteel family in Oxfordshire, admitted scholar of Trinity coll. 7 June 1563, aged 17 years, probationer in 1571, and fellow the year after. About that time entering into holy orders, he became a noted preacher in these parts, took both the degrees in divinity, that of doctor being completed 1578, before which time he was bencficed and dignified in the church, but where, I cannot justly say. He hath written and published, several sermons, as, (1) The Passion of Christ, and benefits thereby, on Heb. 9, 28. Lond. 1581, 1584 and 1613. [Booth, 8vo. T. 96. Th.]: Oct. (2) Concicio Academicos Ozuemnes in Comitiss. an. 1576. Lond. 1584, qu. (3) Sermon at Paul's, on August 3, 6. Lond. 1590, oct. (4) Sermon at Farington in Berks, on the funeral of the countess of Warwick. Lond. 1591, Oct. with others which I have not yet seen. Between the time of the first coming of the said Barth. Chamberlaie to Trinity collige, to the year 1578, I find seven of his simmare to be students in the said college, and some after; but cannot in all my searches find

[Wartht. edit. 410, 1165.]

[Our Mr. Chamberlayne of Oxford (probably our author) occurs among many eminent divines who preached in the church of Sweeney (f Berks,) from A. D. 1573, to 1578. Wartht. Life of Tims, 196, 196.]
out George Chamberlaine, who was afterwards bishop of Ypres; and whether he ever abode in this university in the condition of a student, I cannot justly say. The said George Chamberlaine was the eldest son of George Chamberlaine, esq; (by his wife, the daughter of Moses Pring of Ghent in Flanders) and he the second son of Sir Leonard Chamberlaine of Oxfordshire knight, governor of the isle of Guernsey, who died there 2 Eliz. From which Sir Leonard are the Chamberlains of Sherburn in the said county descended; the heiress-general of which family, named Elizabeth, was married to John Neville, baron of Abergavenny. The said George Chamberlaine, who was bishop of Ypres, was born at Ghent before-mentioned, an. 1576, and bred up to learning and religion, became successively canon, archdeacon, and dean of St. Bawon in Ghent, and at length, in 1626, was made bishop of Ypres within the province of Mechlin in Brabant, on the death of Antonius de Henum, where being settled he became much admired (as he was partly before) for his great piety, for his voluble preaching in five languages at least, and beloved of kings and princes, &c. Had I time, and room allowed, I would give you a copy of an epitaph made on him by one that knew and much admired him; wherein, no doubt but that high character of his piety, learning, and worth, is justly laid; but I must hasten, and tell you that he dying, to the reluctance of all that knew him, on the 19 Dec. according to the account followed at Ypres, in 1634, aged 58 years one month, and 19 days, was buried in his own cathedral. Some years before his death he came into England, purposely to resign up his heirship of his estate at Sherburn before-mentioned, and elsewhere, which belonged to the noble family of the Chamberlains, sometimes barons of Tranqueville in Normandy, he being the first and true heir: And this he did for religion’s sake, and purposely to avoid the incommodities of earthly things. See more of him in Athenoe Belgici, &c. written by Fran. Sweertius, printed at Antw. 1668, where you will find several things that he hath written and published.

[Add to Bartholomew Chamberlaine,

A Sermon preached at St. James, before the right honourable lords of her majesties privy-council the 25th of April 1589, by Bartholomew Chamberlaine, doctor in divinitie. London, reprinted by John Wolfe 1584, with sp. ded. to the right hon. my singular good lord sir Thomas Bromley knight, lord chancellor of England.—1 dedicate it to your honor, by whose good means I enjoy for maintenance the greatest rewards of many years studie together in the universite of Oxforde. From Holiowell in Huntingdonshire, November 2, 1582. Barth. Chamberlaine. 12mo. penes me W. K. KENNET.


Chamberlaine wrote the following lines prefixed to Prise’s Historia Britannica Difensio, 4to. Lond. 1573.

Cum Polidorus homo fuerit, linguae Britanniae
Inscius, humannus, lapsus et error erat.

Que tua cum factae nobis industria Prise
Cognita, dum veri certa trophaea notas,
Dignus es innumerus, cui tota Britannia laudes
Attribuat, meritis dona minora tuis.]

ROBERT GWINN, a Welsh man born, took one degree in arts, 1568, and in 1571 leaving the university, went with Tho. Crowther another batchelor, to Doway, where being admitted into the English college, made very great progress in divinity. Afterwards Gwinn returning into England, and settling in Wales in the condition of a secular priest, did write several pious works in the Welsh tongue, as Anton. Possevinus tells us, but the titles of them he omits; and also translated from the English into the Welsh language, A Christian Directory or Exercise guiding men to eternal Salvation, commonly called The Resolution: Written by Rob. Persons the Jesuit; which translation was much used and valued, and so consequently did a great deal of good among the Welsh people. See more in Jo. Davies under the year 1634.

WALTER BALEY or BAILEY, son of Henry Bale of Warwell in Dorsetshire, was born at Porisham in that county, educated in Wykeham’s school near Winchester, admitted perpctual fellow of New college, after he had served two years of probation, an. 1550, took the degrees in arts, entered upon the physic line, was admitted to practise that faculty while he was protonotary of the university, in the year 1558, and about that time was made prebendary of Dulingcote alias Dulcot, &c. in the church of Wells, which he resigned in 1570. In 1561 he was made the queen’s professor of physic in this university, proceeded in that faculty two years after, and at length became physician to Q. Elizabeth, and much resorted to for his practice. He hath written,


Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eyesight. Printed in the reign of qu. Eliz. in tw. and at Oxon 1616, [Bodl. Svo. B. 31. Med.] and 1634 in oct. &c. In that edition of 1616 was printed another or Second Treatise of the Eyesight, collected from Ferneleins and Riolanus, but by whom I know not. They both now go under the name of Bailey, who hath also written,

Directions for Health, natural and artificial;

* He was called to the prebend of Dulcot alias Fungo
* A worthy Treatise of the Eyes; containing the knowledge
with Medicines for all Diseases of the Eyes. Printed 1626, in qu.

Expiatio Galei de potu consuetudinum & sexuam, & precipuit de nostre Aes & Brixia paratitn, &c. MS. in qu. sometimes in the library of Robert earl of Aylesbury. He the said Dr. Bailey surrendered up his last breath, March 3, in fifteen hundred ninety and two, aged 63, and was buried in the inner chappel of New coll. whose epitaph you may read in Hist. & Antig. Univ. Oxon, lib. 2, p. 132, b. His posteriority do live at this day at Dukington near to Witney in Oxonshire, some of whom have been justices of the peace for said county.

[A brief Discourse of certain medicinal waters in the county of Warwick, near Newcun, by Walter Baley. Lond. 1587, 12mo.]

FRANCISC. PUCCIUS FILIDINUS or FRANCIS PUCCUS, was born of the noble and renowned family of the Puccius at Florence, from which he had sprung before his time three cardinals; educated from his childhood in good letters and in the R. Cath. religion, exercised the trade of merchantize at Lyons, where many differences and disputes arising concerning religion, which were not then quite soitified, our author Puccius, who was only a spectator, laid aside his trade, and totally applied himself to the study of sacred letters, to the end that he might perfectly understand the grounds of his belief, and what was confessed by the Protestants. At length being satisfied in conscience that those of the R. church were in an error, he left France and Italy, retired into England, and being seemingly a Protestant, he went to the university of Oxon, got himself, thro' commendations of his sincerity, to be entred into a coll. or hall, wherein he studied philosophy and divinity very severely, and took the degree of master of arts, an. 1574. About which time, maintaining certain opinions contrary to those of the grandees of the said university, (which were Calvinistical) especially de fide in Deum, qua & qualsis sit, had many private disputes with theologists there, and at length public. Which disputes being altogether displeasing to them, who esteemed them ridiculous, and the author no better than an arrogant and an opinionative person, they found means to remove him from the university, much about the same time that he was endeavouring to be a theolog. or etchechical lecturer, lest his doctrine should take root among the Juniors. For at that time they being very zealous for a thorough reformation, were jealous and cure of one hundred and thirteen diseases incident to them: First gathered and written in French by Ingeor Guillemo Chirurgion to the French King, and now translated into English, together with a profitable treatise of the scurie, and another of the Cancer, by A. H. Also next to the treatise of the eyes is adjoined a work touching the preservation of the sight, set forth by W. Bailey D. of Physick. Licensed 1506. Printed Lond. by H. Waldegrave without date, 16mo. Herbert, Typ. Antig. 1141]

of all strangers that came among them, and particularly of him, whom they well knew to have been a zealous Papist, and then no well-grounded Protestant. From Oxford he went to London, had several disputes there also, and became acquainted with Ant. Corvino, who living about that time in Oxon also, his person could never be well relished among them. Afterwards Puccius went to Basil in Germany, upon the invitation of Francis. Bettus a Roman, then living there; where meeting also with Faustus Socinus, they had many discourses concerning the adventures of Puccius in England, and at length had several disputes there with Socinus himself; with which, he seeming not to be well satisfied, Puccius wrote ten arguments, De immortalitate naturali primi hominis ante peccatum. All which being answered by Socinus, were by him, with several disputations that had passed between them, made public. Afterwards Puccius was forced to leave Basil, because he had printed certain Theses to be disputed on, in which he asserted universum humanum genus, in ipso matris utero, efficaciter participes esse beneficli Christi, & vitae immortalis & beatar, &c. Whereupon he went into England, and so to Lond. where he began to publish his paradoxical opinions, and that with so much show of Orpheus like, he meant to charm all to follow him; but his waters being narrowly watch'd, he was seiz'd on, imprison'd, and suffered several calamities, otherwise Oxford would have once more tasted of his doctrine. Afterwards, being let loose, he went into Flanders and Holland, where he corresponded by letters with Socinus. From Holland he went to Antwerp, where he did the like, and had several cavilling disputes not only with such that he esteemed heterodox, but with those of his own opinion. Thence he removed to Cracow in Poland, where he had frequent disputes with the Jesuits, and others, nay and with some of his own persuasion, (Socinus being there also) and wrote several matters in the Italian tongue against the church of Rome, in 1585. While he continued in the said city of Cracow, it happened that he became acquainted with two persons that had come to that place with Albertus Alaskie, prince (or waywood) of Sired, when he left England. Their names were John Dee and Edward Kelley, magicians: who having partly known Puccius in England, did entertain and admit him into their secrets, with great hope of some good to be done by his fellowship; and in August the same year, he was actually with

8 These disputes are remitted into the Bibliotheca Praetrum Polonorum, with this title. De statu primi hominis ante lapum disputation, quam Fausti Socini per scripta habuit, cum Franc. Puccio, Florentini, a. 1578.
9 See the Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee, and some Spirits, &c. Lond. 1659, fol. p. 409, 410, 412, 419, 434, &c.
them at Prague in Bohemia (to which place they convey'd him) while certain spirits appeared to them, Kelley being then seer, and Dee an observer or writer down of what was said by the spirits, and Kelley's seeing and interpreting. At length Puccius did not deal truly and sincerely with them, but blabb'd out their secrets, which much troubled Dee; and thereupon he desired to be rid of him. Puccius therefore perceiving it, wrote a large and submissive letter to the said Dee and Kelley; and among other things, gave him a very punctual account of what had passed between Bishop of Placentia (who was sent by the pope, as his nuncio, to have the said magicians banished, or else sent to Rome) and himself, concerning their cause, apparitions, high attempts, &c. But so it was, that whether by the practice of some cunning, or the working of some thing utter'd by the spirits, that all the world should at length come to the church of Rome, he forthwith recanted before certain Ro. priests, and became a zealous Papist, and at length a priest. All that I have seen of his works, besides what are already mentioned, are,


Epistola ad Jo. Dee & Edw. Kelley. Dat. at Prag. 15 cal. Oct. 1585. 'Tis a large epistle in Latin, and is the same with the submissive letter before-mention'd. After the year fifteen hundred ninety and two, he went to Rome, and became secretary to cardinal Pompeius Arragon, from whom he expected great matters, but death snatching him untimely away, in the midst of his aspiring thoughts, about the year 1600, was buried in the church of St. Onuphrius in Rome. I have more than twice sent to that place for the day and year of his death, with a copy of his epitaph, but as yet I have received no answer. Therefore take this epitaph made for him, which I have met with elsewhere.

Inveni portum, spes & fortuna valete,
Nil mili viobiscum, ludite nume alios.

HENRY SALESbury, born of, and descended from, a right ancient family of his name living in Denbighshire, became a commoner of St. Albs-hall in 1581, aged 50 years, took one degree in arts, and no more, in this university, entred on the physic-line, practised afterwards in his own country, and was esteemed by the learned not only an eminent physician, but a curious critic, especially as to matters relating to the antiquities and language of his country. He hath written,

Dictionarium Britannicum. Which being left imperfect in MS. came into the hands of John Davies, who made great use of it, when he was composing his Dictionary in British and Lat. and in Lat. and British. What our author Salesbury hath written besides, or when he died, I had not, nor any thing else of him, only that he was of the same family with, and very nearly related to, Will. Salesbury, whom I have mentioned under the year 1567; from whose endeavours this H. Salesbury found divers materials when he was composing his dictionary before-mentioned, and perhaps had received instruction from his own person, in matters relating to British affairs.

There was one Henry Salesbury, son of Ed. Salesbury rector of Llandurme, who was ordained deacon at St. Asaph, and priest at Bangor, Nov. 1, 1607, ad titulum Georgii Salesbury de Llandurme, his father Ed. Salesbury being then dead. H. Salesbury had then no degree. HUMPHREYS.

Add, Grammatica Britannica, in eum eius lingua studiisam succinita methodo et perspicuitate facili conscripta; et munr primum in lucem edita: Henrico Salesburio Denbigensii autore. 8vo. Lond. 1593."

ISAAC COLFE, fourth son of Amandus Colfe, alias Goul of Calais in France, and of the city of Canterbury in England, was born in Kent, particularly, as I suppose, in the said city, became a commoner of Broadgate's-hall in the beginning of the year 1576, took the degrees in arts, holy orders, and was afterwards beneficed, if not dignified, in his own country. His works are,

Sermone 17 Nov. 1587, ut Psalm. 118. 22. to the end of 26. Lond. in oct. [It was printed in 1588 by John Wolfe, for Harry Curte. A Sermon preached on the Queen's day. Being the 17 of November, 1587, at the town of Lidd in Kent. (Bodl. 8vo. T. 96. Th.) From the dedication to the bauliff and jurats of Lidd it would seem that Colfe lived at that town, as he speaks of 'those passing great curtesies which I have commonly receaved at your hands.'

A Comfortable Treatise of the Temptation of Christ, Lond. 1592. in oct. with other things, as 'tis probable, which I have not yet seen. His eldest brother Rich. Colfe was born at Calais, educated in Ch. Ch. in this university, and was afterwards doctor of divinity, as I shall elsewhere tell you. He left behind him several sons, among whom were Isaac of Ch. Ch. and Jacob of All-Souls col.

[Colfe was presented to the vicarage of Stone in Kent, Feb. 25. 1585, which he resigned in 1587, when he obtained that of Brookland in the same county, June 18, 1596, he was inducted master of King's bridge hospital, Canterbury. He was 5 Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 619. Herbert, Tvp. Antiq. 1767. 6 In the Fast, under the year 1608.]
died July 15, 1597, and was buried in the chapter house of Canterbury Cathedral."

"THOMAS SAVILE, younger brother to sir Hen. Savile, was born at Over-Bradley near to Halifax in Yorkshire, admitted probationer fellow of Merton coll. an. 1580, and afterwards proceeding in arts he travelled into various countries beyond the seas, whereby he improved himself in several parts of learning, and became an accomplished gentleman. After his return, he became, by his brother's endeavours, fellow of Eaton coll. near Windsor, where being noted for his great learning, caused Rich. Montague fellow of that house, to number him among the great philologers of this nation, and to be equal with the learned Cambridg, unfortunate. He, Hen. Cuffe, Rich. Thompson (better known in Italy, France, and Germany, than at home) and one of many that walking library, &c. to all whom he was well known, especially the first, who calls him his right learned friend. He hath written, Epistola variis ad illustres viros. Fifteen of which7 were written to Cambridg before-mention'd, as you may see in a book entit. V. Cl. Gulielmi Cambridg, & illustrissimorum ad G. Cambdenum Epistole, &c. Lond. 1691. qu. [Bell. 4to. C. 193 Art. ] published by Dr. Tho. Smith of Magd. coll. in Oxon. This Mr. Savile died in his proctorship of this university much lamented (to which he was admitted 5 Apr. 1592) within the city of London, on the 19th day of January the same year; whereupon his body being conveyed to Oxon was buried with great solemnity in the choir of Merton coll. church: in the common register of which house, I find this eulogium written to his memory. Fuit Situs anc. &c. apud suos & exteros, literarum & virtutis fama, ac morum urbane proceremibus, &c.

JOHN PENNY or AP HENRY, that is, the son of Henry, better known by the name of Martin Marprelate, or Marpripst, as having been a plague to the bishops and ministers of his time, than by his own; was born and bred, as he used to say, in the mountains of Wales; particularly, as others say, in the county of Brecknock, became a sub-sizer of Peter-house in Cambridge, about 1578. At which time (as one8 saith) he was as arrant a papist as ever came out of Wales, and that he would have run a false gallop over his heads with any man in England, and help the priest, for a shift, to say mass at midnight, &c. In 1583, or thereabouts, he took a degree in arts in that university, and afterwards did perform some, or most, of the exercises requisite for master: but leaving the said university abruptly, (for what cause I know not) he retired to Oxon; and getting himself to be called a commoror of St. Alban's hall, (notwithstanding the vigour of puritanism did then reign among the heads of the university, which makes me to think that Penny was not then inclined to popery) he continued there for some time, finished the remaining part of his exercise, and in the beginning of July 1580, he was licensed to proceed in arts, as a member of the said hall, and on the eleventh of the said month completed that degree in an act celebrated in the church of St. Mary. About that time he took holy orders, did preach in Oxon, and afterwards in Cambridge, and was esteemed by many a tolerable scholar, an edifying preacher, and a good man: but being a person full of Welsh blood, of a hot and restless head, did, upon some discontent, change the course of his life, and became a most notorious Anabaptist, (of which party he was in his time the Corinthians) and in some sort a Brownist, and the most bitter enemy to the church of England, of any that appear'd in the long reign of Q. Elizabeth. He was according to Dr. Heylin, in his Hist. of Presbyteryans, lib. 9. an. 1593, p. 325. a person of most seditious practice, and one of the chief promoters of the scurrilous libels, which had passed under the name of Marprelate, (the titles of which I shall tell you anon.) But not content in having in a hand those pestilent pamphlets, must needs take upon him to be the inter-nuncio or common agent between the presbyteryans of Scotland, and the English puritans. Having inflamed the Scots unto some seditions, he remained there till the beginning of Hacket's treasons, and thereupon writes to this effect, That reformation must shortly be erected in England; and thereupon he makes to London, to have played his pranks, if their design had took effect, it being his hope, as possibly it was of the rest. (Hacket, 4) John Burrow, John Greenwood, &c. See Cambridg Annals, &c. of that faction, that on the proclamations which were made by Hacket's prophets, the people should have been incited to an insurrection. But when he saw those hopes deluded, and Hacket executed, his guilty conscience prompted him to fear the like cruel death, which hurried him again into Scotland.
"he where he remained till the beginning of the "parliament, at which time stealing privately back "again towards London, he was discovered at "Stepney and apprehended." He hath written, "A View of some part of such public Wants and Disorders as are in the Service of God, wherein her Majesty's Country of Wales: with an humble Petition to the High-Court of Parliament for their speedy redress." Printed 1588. In oct. Therein is shewed not only the necessity of reforming the state of religion among that people; but also the only way, in regard of substance, to bring that reformation to pass.

"A Defence of that which hath been written in the Questions of the ignorant Ministry, and the communicating with them. Printed 1588. In oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 128. Th.] written against Rob. Some, D.D. of Cambridge, who published the same year A Treatise dealing several questions concerning the Ministry, Sacrament, and Church. Lond. in qu. [1588. Bodl. 4to. D. 8. Th.] As also A Confutation of some of Mr. Peny's Errors. [Bodl. 4to. D. 8. Th.] About that time J. G. of Oxon published a book entit. Mr. Some laid open in his Colours; wherein the indifferent Reader may easily see, how wretchedly and loosely he hath handled the Cause against Mr. Peny. Printed in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. S. 121. Th.] Peny hath also written, Exhortation unto the Governors and People of her Majesty's Country of Wales, to labour earnestly to have the preaching of the Gospel planted among them. Printed 1588. in oct. [There are two editions of this tract, in the Bodleian. One without date, 8vo. P. 175. Th. the other, with some additions, 8vo. C. 24. Th. Seld.]

Thes. Martiniana, i.e. certain demonstrative conclusions set down and collected by Martin Marprelate the Great, serving as a manifest and sufficient confutation of all that ever the College of Cattercops, with their whole Band of Clergy-Priests, have, or can bring, for the defence of their ambitious and antichristian Prelacy. Published by Martin Junior, 1589. In oct. and dedicated to John Kankerbury; that is, John archbishop of Canterbury. At the end of which book Martin Junior hath an epilogue. The just censure and reproach of Mart. Marprelate to Martin Junior. Printed with the former. Protestantation of Mart. Marprelate: Wherein, notwithstanding the surprising of the Printer, he maketh it known unto the World, that he feareth neither proud Priest, antichristian Pope, tyrannous Prelate, nor godless Cattercop, &c. Printed (1589) in tw. by stealth, and very full of faults. [See Herbert Typ. Antq. 1897.]

"His Apellation to the High Court of Parliament, from the bad and injurious dealing of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other his Colleagues of the High Commission, &c. Printed in 1589. oct." [Bodl. 8vo. P. 74. Jur.] Dialogue, wherein is plainly laid open the tyran-
this, God using him as a farther instrument for the more clear manifestation of the truth; he was hardly intreated, imprisoned, condemned, and executed, and suffered martyrdom for the name of Christ, &c. "Besides these, Dr. Heylin in his History of the Presbyterians, lib. 8, p. 284, ascribes the following ones to Penry and his gang.

The Supplication.

Diotrephes.

His Epistle sent from Scotland.

Martin Junior.

More Work for a Cooper." These books, whose titles I have here set down, are all that have come to my knowledge, if not too many to have been repeated. The author of which did in most of them so vilify the church of England, and its members, that as one saith, the Roman Catholics, in disgrace of our prelacy, have cited several of them in their books, and Marprelate for a grave author and witness, &c. But this the reader is to understand, that the learned and sober men did answer most, or all of the said books, (which were printed by stealth, partly in that nest of proud puritans and schismatics, at Fawsly in Northamptonshire, and partly at Coventry, and elsewhere,) because they knew Penry to have more than ordinary learning in him; yet did they not so much work on the author and his disciples, make them ridiculous, and put him and them to silence, as those answers which were written in a buffooning style; as (1) That written by Tho. Nash, in Pappo with an Hatchet; alias A Fig for my God-Son: Or, Crack me this Nut: Or, A Country Cuff: that is, A Sound Box of the Ear for the Idol Martin to hold his Peace: Written by one that dares call a Dog, a Dog. Imprinted by John Awoke, &c. And are to be sold at the Sign of the Crabtree Cudgel in Thweack-coat-Lane. [Bodl. 4to. P. 54. Th.] (2) That entit. Martin's Month's mind, &c. pr. 1589, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 44. Th.] (3) That called, The return of the renowned Cavaliiero Pasquill of England, from the other side of the Seas; and his meeting with Marforius at London upon the Royal Exchange, &c. Lond. 1589, qu. [Bodl. 4to. M. 42. Th.] against Martin and Martinism. (4) Another entit. A Countercuff given to Martin Junior, &c. by the Pasquill of Engl. Cavaliiero, &c. Lond. 1589, qu. (5) That entit. The first part of Pasquill's Apology, which I have before mention'd. (6) A certain Oxford scholar, under the name of Cuthbert Curry-Knave; who in his book called, An Almond for a Parrot, or an Almus for Mart. Marprelate, &c. printed in qu. doth most egregiously run Martin down. I say, that these buffooneries and pasquis did more non-plus Penry and his disciples, and so consequently made their doctrine more ridiculous among the common sort, than any grave or learned answer could do; as in some part did A. L. who entitles himself Anti-Martius, in his Monito ad adolescentes utrinque Academiae. Lond. 1589, qu. At length our author Penry being appre-}}
religion then established, was (after condemnation to die for the same) hanged at St. Thomas a Watering, on the 29 May, in fifteen hundred nineteen and three. He was hanged at the King’s Bench, by sir John Popham, knight, L. ch. Justice of that court, and the rest of the judges there assembled, on the 25th of the said month of May, but was not executed on the next day after judgment, as it was expected, nor the second, nor the third day after; but when men looked least for the same (as one saith) then was he brought forth, being at dinner, (as I have heard,) by a warrant under the hands of John archbishop of Canterbury, sir John Puckering, knight, lord keeper of the great-seal, and sir John Popham aforesaid; and the matter being carried after a close manner, he was suddenly conveyed to the place of execution, where he was as hastily bereaved of his life, and not suffered (though he desired it) to make declaration of his faith towards God, or of his allegiance to her majesty, &c. Thus by the death of this forward and zealous person, with the condemnation of John Udall, and Henry Barrow, before that time, the neck of the plott of the fiery nonconformists were broken, and their braies turned into preaching of Preece

Nec non qui moram,
Estis honorum,
Inimici horum,
Ut est decorum,
Peromne forum
In sedula securum,
Gaudete singuli.

Weever’s Antient Funeral Monuments, Lond. 1651, page 56.

1 Author of the preface to Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, &c.

Mr. John Cotton of New England, in his Answer to Mr. Roger Williams about Persecution, 4to. 1647, p. 116, says thus: Thus I have undervalued by faithfull witnesses, that when the coroner’s jury came to see the dead body of Mr. Udall in prison, he lied freshly, the cold before, as a testimony against the murderous illegall proceedings of the state against him, for so the godly did apprehend it. Dr. Matth. Sutcliffe in his Answer to a certain Libel Supputatorius, 4to. 1691, dedicat ito sir Edmund Anderson, lord ch. just, and tells him the drift of that petition was to shew, that John Udall was wrongfully condemned, insinuating that the judges were either corrupted or blinded, and that the evidence was wrested. Whereupon he makes his third chapter of the said Answer to bear this title, That the proceeding against John Udall was just and lawful, &c.” p. 47. John Udall a man utterly unlearned and very factious, was condemned upon the stat. 23 Eliz. c. 2, and far divers other disorders mentioned in the indictment. That it was justly and equally done, the greatness of the offence being faction and sedition, the sincere and upright dealing of those honourable persons that then were judges—the allowance of others of the most reverend and learned judges in the land resolving on the case—the indifferency of the judge—the clemency of her majesty’s government—the witnesses and proofo the favour offered to the prisoners—the elasticity of the party—the testimony of all that were present can declare. KENNET.

[Mr. John Cotton in his Answer to Mr. Roger Williams, 4to. 1647, p. 117, thus of Mr. Penry. I have received it from Mr. Hildersam (a man of a thousand) that Mr. Penry did ingeniously acknowledge before his death, that tho’ he had not deserved death for any dishonour put upon the queen, by that book which was found in his study, and intended by himself to be presented to her own hand, nor by the compiling of Martin Mar Prelate (of both which he was falsely charged) yet he confessed he deserved death at the queen’s hands, for that he had seduced many of her loyal subjects to a separation from hearing the word of life in the parish churches. Which tho’ himself had learned to discerne the evil thereof, yet he could never prevaine to recover divers of her subjects, whom he had seduced, and therefore the blood of their souls was now justly required at his hands. KENNET.

Add to Penry, Certain Mineral Steel Points. MS. penes me. SYDENHAM.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD was born of, (being a natural son) and descended from the Fleetwoods of Penwortham, and they from those of Heskyn, in Lancashire, or (as in the catalogue of baronets, was the son of Robert Fleetwood of Hesketh) educated for a time in this University, (either in Brasen-nose coll. or Broadgate’s-hall) left it without a degree, and retired to the Middle-Temple, where by continual industry, advanced by good natural parts, he attained to the name of an eminent lawyer. In 5 of Eliz. he was elected autumn or summer reader of that house, and in the year following autumn-reader again; but he omitting one of those times to read, was in the 11th year of the said queen elected double reader there of in Lent. About that time being made recorder of London, he was afterwards by writ called to the degree of serjeant at law, an. 1580; and in 1592 he was made the queen’s serjeant. He was a learned man and a good antiquary; but of a marvellous, merry, and pleasant conceit: and as touching his learning, justice and elocution, I cannot better describe them than a poet of those holy and blessed Mr. Dod, who speaketh of this Mr. Barrow. God is not wont (saith he) to make choice of most infamous for gross vices before their calling, to make them any notable instruments of reformation after their calling. Mr. Barrow whilst he lived in court, was wont to be a great gamester and dicer, and often getting much by play, would boast, Vive de die in spem noctis, not being ashamed to boast of his hopes of his nights lodgings in the bosoms of his curtissens. As his spirit was high and rough before his reformation, so was it after even to his death. When he stood under the gibbet, he lift up his eyes and, Lord (saith he) if I be deceived, thou hast deceived me. And so being stopt by the hand of God, he was not able to proceed to speak any thing to purpose more, either to the glory of God, or to the edification of the people. KENNET.

* The Newton in Ilustrantium aliquot Anglorum Excomia, Lond. 1599, p. 121.

Q 92
days hath done in certain verses, beginning thus,

Ipsa form brevibus, gyaris, & curaeere, dignus, 

Culielo insutas, si te mea musa silent, &c.

As for his writings they were many, but none of them (only one) were published till after his death, some of which are these.

Blenchus Annalium Regum, Edwrdi 5. Rich. 3. 


Observations upon the Esche of Pickering, 

Lambert's Archeion, &c. MS. fol. sometimes in the library of Rich, Smith secondary of the Poultry-Courter, with other things which I have not yet seen. There are also several political discourses of his, going from hand to hand in MS. This eminent lawyer did mostly dwell in London, in a street called Noble street, within Aldersgateward, in an house which himself newly built, wherein he died, but was buried, as I suppose, in the church at Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, (where he had purchased an estate) in the latter end of fifteen hundred ninety and three; for on the 7th of March that year, was a commission granted from the Prerogative court of Canterbury, to Mariana his widow, (daughter of John Barley of Kingsey in the said county) to administer the goods, debts, and chattels of her Will. Fleetwood, lately deceased. He left behind him two sons, whereof sir Will. Fleetwood, knight, was one, who succeeded him in the estate of Missenden, and the other was sir Thomas of the Middle-Temple, afterwards attorney to prince Henry. He had also divers daughters, one whereof was married to sir David Foulis knight and baronet, and another to sir Tho. Chalonor tutor to the said prince; son of the learned sir Tho. Chalonor knight.

In 1539 Fleetwood was one of the commissioners to visit the dioceses of Oxford, Lincoln, Peterborough, Coventry and Lichfield.

Wood omits 1. "Observations sur Littletone, MS. penes me." BAKER: see also MS. Harl. 5923.

2. Lectura Gutielmi Fleetwood. MS. Harl. 5925.

3. A Table to the Reports of Edm. Plowden, in French, fol. 1578, 1579, 1599. (See col. 504.)

4. In the preface to his Office of a Justice, he mentions a treatise De pace Ecclesiae.

There are four volumes of law common places

and reports formerly in Fleetwood's possession, and probably collected by himself, among the Harl. MSS. No. 3153—3156. On the first of these he has thus recorded himself,

Huc quinquaque libro dominabere post mea fata, 

Fleetwoodo eternum diecit, quiesco, vale.

He wrote some commendatory lines prefixed to 

Lambardes Perambulation de Kent, 4to. 1576, and the following to his son-in-law Chalonor, on his 


Gulielmus Fleetwoodus 

Recorder Londinensis.

Pensa notant, Chalonere, tuos finitas labores, 

Magnanimus veluti nescit urbique lege.

Te juvenes juvenem novi, quem curum scientem 

Reditidit, expeditum tempora longa virum.

Vicissi tamen usque tuis virtutibus annos, 

Plurimum hinc scriptis omnis usus inest.

Quaeque diu lapsa est, repulsae nostra resurgit, 

Per te quando novas disces inure vias.

Herox tantis nostratas landibus omnis, 

Efficis officii tu videare menor.

Metra Sophocleae quod surgant vestra cothurno, 

Ingenii nervos dexteritate probas.

Quam quoniam caute nonum premerentur in annum, 

Accessit titulus tempore major honos.

Chare mihi Chalonere, vale, si fata dedissent 

Dignus eras Pylii vivere secla senis.

JOHN WOOLTON was born at a market-town in Lancashire, called Wigan or Wiggen, entred 1 a student in Brasen-nose col. 26 Oct. 1553, aged 18, or thereabouts, having perhaps wore a gown in the university before that time, supplicated for the degree of bach. of arts, in the beginning of 1553, but it doth not appear that he was admitted. Afterwards, as it is said, he went to, or with his uncle Alex. Noyel into Germany; to which place several Protestants of England had receded as voluntary exiles. In the beginning of Q. Elizabeth he returned, and in 1563, being about that time canon residencary of Exeter, he was admitted by the name of John Wolton, bach. of arts, to the church of Spaxton in the diocese of Wells. In April 1574, he supplicated the venerable congregation of regents, that he might be admitted to the reading of the sentences; but whether his desire was granted, or he admitted, it appears not. In May 1575, 2 being then warden of Manchester college in his own country, he supplicated under the name of John Woolton, a minister of God's word, and sometimes a student of this university, that he might be licensed to proceed in divinity; but whether that also was granted, it doth not appear. Sure it is, that he being then the designed bishop of Exeter, was consecrated thereunto in the beginning of August

1 Reg. antiqu. coll. [Enet Nis. fol. 90. 

[bread 1579. Col.]
following: He was a person of great piety and reason, and an earnest asserter of conformity against the opposers thereof, for which he was blamed by many, but commended by more, after his death. He hath of

The armour of Proof; shewing the firm Fortress of Defence and Haven of Rest, in these troublous times. Lond. 1570, oct.

Of the immortality of the Soul; wherein is declared the Origin, Nature, and Power of the same, &c.

Christian Manual: Or, the Life and Manners of true Christians; wherein is declared how needful it is for the Children of God, to manifest their Faith by their Works. [Bodl. 8vo. D. 24. Th.]

Castle for Christians, and Fortress for the Faithful, besieged and defended now almost 6000 years.

New Anatomy of the whole Man, as well of his Body, as of his Soul; declaring the condition and constitution of the same, in his first Creation, Corruption, Regeneration, and Glorification.

Discourse of the Conscience; wherein is declared the unspeakable Joys and Comfort of a good Conscience, and the Grief of an evil Conscience. All which six treatises were printed at London, in oct. an. 1596. At length he having sate bishop about fourteen years with great commendation, died on the 13th of March, in fifteen hundred ninety and three, and was buried in the cathedral church at Exeter, on the south-side of the presbytery or choir, leaving then a son behind him named John, fellow of All-souls college, master of arts, and a graduate in physic. Over his grave was a monument soon after erected, with an inscription thereon, containing six verses, two of which run thus:

Ingénium, génium, mores, pictatis honores, Eloquiumque pium busta perusta tegent.

[See an account of this bishop in my MS. Collect. vol. 59, p. 175 (now in the British Museum) among my list of the wardens of Manchester. COLE.]

Wood has omitted one of Woolton's treatises, which is David's Chair. Dedicated to the earl of Bedford. This is mentioned by Dodsworth, MS. in bibl. Bodl. No. 153, fol. 152. And see Churton's Life of Newell, 1809, p. 257.]

THOMAS WATSON, a Londoner born, did spend some time in this university, not in logic and philosophy, as he ought to have done; but in the smooth and pleasant studies of poetry and romance, whereby he obtained an honourable name among the students in those faculties. Afterwards retiring to the metropolis, studied the common law at riper years, and for a diversion wrote

[Ambrose Thomas Watson, sive Ecloga in obi.

3 It is put down here without date. But my copy is printed at London for Tho. Starrrup, dwelling in Paul's church yard, at the signe of the George, 1576, 4to. HUNTERYS. The bishop has made an unnecessary note, in saying that no date is put down here for the Manual; whereas it is said in general that these 6 tracts were all printed at Lond. in 8vo. 1576. W. CARY.

4 See the whole in Churton's Life of Newell, p. 239.]

tum D. Francisci Walsingham Eq. aur. Lond. 1590, in two sheets in qu.

Aminta Gaudia. Lond. 1592, qu. Written in Lat. hexameter, and dedicated to the incomparable Mary countess of Pembroke, who was a patroness of his studies. He hath written other things of that nature or strain, and something pertaining to pastoral, which I have not yet seen, and was highly valued among ingenious men, in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth. I shall make mention of another Tho. Watson (who in his younger years was a poet also) in the Fasti following, among the incorporations of the year 1554.

[Watson certainly died either in 1591 or 1592, for in the dedication of Aminta Gaudia, printed in the latter year, (a copy of which is in St. John's college library, Cambridge,) by C. M. the author is spoken of as then dead.

We may add, The Ekatomphasia or passionate Century of Love. Divided in two parts: whereof, the first expresseth the author's sufferance in Love: the latter his long farewell to love and all his tyranny. This was licensed by the Stationer's company in 1581, and printed by Cawood, without date 4to. A fine copy, with some MS. additions by other authors of the day, particularly by John Lilliatt, the collector of these scattered pieces, is now in the Bodleian. It was formerly Thomas Hearne's, and came to the public library amongst Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. (Rawl. Poet. 148.)

He translated the Antigone of Sophocles into Latin, which was printed 4to. 1581. This has been erroneously attributed by our author (in the Fasti, under the year 1554) to Watson bishop of Lincoln. But in the Passionate Century of Love, sonnet lxxix, Watson notices his performance which he lately translated into Latin and published in print.

Decestichon ad Oclandam, de Endogis seriennima nostra Elisabetha post Anglorum prelica cantatis. Prefixed to Ocland's Ephemeris, 1592.

Coluthi Thoamis-Helena reptivis, paraphrastis Tho. Watsono Londinensi, dedic. to the earl of Northumberland. Lond. 1586, 4to. The first set of Italian Madrigali Englished, not to the sense of the original dittie, but after the affection of the note. Lond. 1590, 4to.

A gratification unto Mr. John Case for his learned booke lately made in the prayses of music. MS. Rawl. in the Bodleian, Poet. 148.

Three 1 of Watson's poems are inserted in the

7 [This was translated by Watson himself. An elegy upon the death of the right honorable sir Francis Walsingham, late principal secretary to her majesty, &c. London by Robert Robinson 1590, 4to. In the king's library.]

8 BAKER. MS.]

9 There is a copy in MS. among the Harleian collection, No. 3277, but not so complete as the printed volume.


12 One of these commences thus,

Aurora now began to rise again
From watrie couche and from old Tithon's side.
Phoenix Nest, 1593; five in England's Helicon, 1600, and 1619, and others in Davison's Poetical Rapsodie, 1611.


Away, dispair, the death of hoples harts, For hopee and truth assure me long a goe That pleasure is the end of lingring smarts, When time, with lust content, rewardeth woe.

Sweete vertue's throne is built in labour's towre, Where lawrel wreaths are twist for them alone Whose gals are burst with often taste of soore, Whose blys from bal is srope, whose mirth ffo' mon.

Therefore strive by toyles to raise my name, And, Jason like, to gaine a golden fleece, The end of cu'try worke doth crowne the same, As witnesse well, the happie harms of Greece:

For if the Greecees had soone got Pyram's seat, The glory of their paines, bad not been great.

HENRY SMITH, son of Erasmus Smith of Bosworth, son of Joh. Smith, alias "Herz of" Harrys of Witcock, in Leicestershire, was matriculated as a member of Lincoln coll. in 1575, thus, "Henricus Smith Leicestrensis generosus, mat. 15." What stay he made in the same house; or whether he was the same Hen. Smith, who received the benefaction of Jo. Claymond, in Bras. col. an. 1574, or took the degree of bacheloer of arts, it appears not. Sure it is, that having some ecclesiastical employment conferred upon him, was absent from the university for some time; and at length, in 1588, did take the degree of master of arts, as a member of Hart-ball, being then esteemed the miracle and wonder of his age, for his prodigious memory, and for his fluent, eloquent, and practical way of preaching. Afterwards he became lecturer of St. Clement's Danes without Temple-Bar, near London, where being much frequented by the puritanical party, was by them esteem'd (as he was by the generality)

In hope to kisss upon Aetian plane Yong Cephalus, and through the golden glade, On Panticope the cast so great a light, That Phoebus thought it time to make retire From Thisis bowre, wherein he spent the night, To light the world againe with heavenly fire.

No sooner gan his winged steeds to chase The Sigeian night, mantled with dimke vale, But poore Amyntas hasteth him apace

[See the Gentleman's Magazine vol. lxii. p. 954 and lxiii. p. 668, as well as the British Bibliographer, iv. p. 1, for criticisms on his productions.] 5 Lib. Matric. p. 389. 6 Reg. ant. coll. Exon. mas. fol. 39. 7 [He was commonly called the silver-tongued Smith, being but one metal in price and purity, beneath St. Chrysostome himself.] Fuller, Church History, book ix. cent. xvi. p. 114.

the prime preacher of the nation, which his sermons, taken into the hands of all people, did shew. Some of them were printed in 1591, 92, and 93, while he lived; but after his death, 40 or more were collected into one volume, and printed at London in 1594, in 4to. Among them are (1) A Preparative to Marriage. (2) Treatise on the Lord's Supper. (3) Examination of Usury. (4) Benefit of Contemplation. (5) Affinity of the Faithful. (6) Christian's Sacrifice. (7) Tryal of Spirits. (8) Wedding-Garment. (9) Way to walk in. (10) Pride of Nobuchadnezzar. There have been also printed, of late times, a quarto volume, containing 55 sermons, besides discourses, prayers, letters, &c. Among which is God's Arrows against Atheists, &c. which hath been translated and printed in lat. at Oppenheim, beyond sea, an. 1614, oct. All written by the said Henry Smith: among which are those numbered that were printed 1594. This person was in very great renown among men in fifteen hundred ninety and three; in which year, if I mistake not, he died aged 54, but where he was buried, the register of St. Clements before-mentioned, tells us not; for his brother, who lived to about the time of the restoration of king Charles 2, did assure my friend, that he retired for some time out of the said parish, and died in another more remote.

[He was the son of a gentleman of Leicestershire and bred for a little while in Oxford, but desiring to spend more time there, his father, whatever the reason was, would not yield unto his suit. Soon after his coming from Oxford, he lived and followed his studies with Mr. Richard Greenham, a pious minister in the country, but not thoroughly affected to the orders of the church established, which principles he seem'd to have infused into Smith. He obtained a testimonial and character from Mr. Greenham to the lord treasurer Burleigh, when he put in for the lecturer's place at St. Clement's without Temple barr in 1587. His election by the minister and congregation—his suspension by the bish. of London in 1588—the reasons objected and allledged by the bish. against him—his answer to those reasons—the petition of the parish to the lord treasurer for Mr. Smith to be their minister upon the death of Mr. Harewood in 1589, &c. Kennet.

That Wood has dated the death of Henry Smith somewhat after its occurrence is proved by the following Encomium Henrici Smithi, by Thomas Nash, which is not only curious on account of the source whence it is derived, but inasmuch as it refers to metrical compositions no where to be found. Speaking of the superiority of those

[Several of these sermons will be found in the Bodleian 4to. S. 50. Th. and the Poor Man's Vowes, on Mat. x. 47, Lond. 1592. 8vo. T. 100. Th.]

[It was printed in 1557, with a life by Thomas Fuller. Baker. And again in 1675. Boll. J. J. 20. Th. To this is prefixed a head of Smith, without any engraver's name.]

[Strype, Life of Aylmer, p. 154, &c.]
preachers whose minds are imbued with poetical feeling; over those dullheaded divines who deem it no more cunning to write an exquisite poem, than to preach pure Calvin, or distill the juice of a mediterary into a sermon. Nash explains, Siluer-tongu'd Smith whose well tun'd stile hath made thy death the general tears of the muses, queintlie couldst thou devise heavenly ditties to Apolloes lute, and teach stately verse to trip it as smoothly, as if Ovid and thou had but one soule. Hence along did it proceede, that thou wert such a plausible pupil man; before thou entredst into the wonderfull waies of theologie, thou refinedst, preparedst, and purifdest thy wings with sweete poetrie. If a simple mans censure may be admitted to speake in such an open theater of opinions, I neuer saw abundant reading better mixt with delight, or sentences which no man can challenge of prophane affectation sounding more melodios to the ear or piercing more deepe to the heart. *Piers Penitales; his supplication to the Dwell*, from whence this extract is taken, was entered in the stationers registers, for Richard Jones, on the 6th Aug. 1592, being licensed by the archbishop. It is therefore evident that the preacher was then dead. This liberal tribute from a contemporaneous writer, a writer not versed in the language of panegyrick, is highly creditable to the character of Henry Smith, the strength and fervour of whose writings, particularly his *God's Arrow against Atheists*, are not yet forgotten. *Glichrist.*

Wood has omitted *Jurisprudentie, Medicine et Theologic Dialogus duleit.* Lond. 1592, 8vo. In Latin verse.]

a THOMAS MORGAN, a Welsh man born, was educated for a time in this univ. of Oxon,
but in what house, unless in Oriel col. or in New-in., I know not. Afterwards leaving the university without a degree, he was taken into the service of Mary qu. of Scots, and by her made one of her secreteries; but whether he bore that office, while she lived in Scotland, or while she was a prisoner in England for 18 years, I cannot tell. Sure I am that his fidelity being great to her, she sent him into France, and by her commission made him her receiver of the profits of her dowry there; she being qu. dowager of France. In which office he continued for some years, and being sometimes in France, and sometimes in Rome, became much in favour with Dr. Owen Lewis, president or rector of the English coll. at that place, and shortly after when pope Sixtus V. determined to make a cardinal of our nation, there grew for the same great struggling between the said

Dr. Lewis and Dr. Will. Allen, each of which for the obtaining of that high dignity applied their friends to the uttermost. But in the end the instant pursuit of the Jesuits, who spared no travel or means, they procured for Dr. Allen such potent friends, that the lot and preminence of that dignity fell upon him, who, afterward as also the Jesuits and their faction did ever mortally hate all those that had been any way favourers or well-wishers to Dr. Lewis, but chiefly and among the rest our Tho. Morgan, a man not inferior to any of them all in drifts of policy, who had instantly laboured in behalf of Dr. Lewis at the beginning of the reign of pope Sixtus V, if not before. Since that time, the Jesuits have had many a plac at him, but he being wise, strengthened himself always with such friends, that they could never do him any hurt, but rather every now and then he gave them a secret blow. He drew wholly into his faction Thomas lord Paget, the bishop of Dumblin, a Scotchman of great credit and gravity, Charles Paget, brother to the lord Thom. Throcmorton, Ralph Liggan and others, who esteemed themselves to be of the better sort. Nor did all the Jesuits' efforts and forcible were the means with which they practised against him, that they got him to be imprison'd in Paris, laying to his charge that he was an intelligencer for sir Franc. Walsingham, a traytor to the service of the queen his mistress, and from time to time a discoverer of her practices, and withal proorean the said queen to conceive exceedingly ill of him, and to take the receivership of her dowry in France from him. (Quære. For Mary qu. of Scots was beheaded Feb. 1585—Allen was not made cardinal till 28 July 1587,) and to bestow the same on Joh. Gage bishop of Ross. Yet for all this, Morgan found such friends in the court of Rome, that by the pope's express commanndments directed from time to time to his nuncio, then resident at Paris, he was set at libertie, and thereupon began to make his justification to the world, and withal bitterly to inveigh against his adversaries, and the wrongs which they had done him. Likewise at that instant, there was a book printed at Paris, publicly accusing the Jesuits of many wicked practices and most malicious impieties. Of which book tho' they deeply suspected that Morgan was the author (as indeed he was, as divers afterwards knew) yet they could never apparently prove it. So that seeing they had in that point failed, they took other measures for revenge. To effect which they used as an instrument, a young R. Catholic gent. named Gage of the family of the Gages of Furt in Sussex, whom by many prac-

 4 Among the Cotton MSS. Caligula C ix, fol. 24, is a deposition of Elizabeth Cardi in favour of Morgan, declaring that he had raised six thousand crowns for the service of the late queen of Scots. This is dated October 1, 1592. 5 *State of the English Fugitives under the K. of Spain and his Ministers.* Lond. 1596, p. 219.
tics they surrend'rd and incensed thereunto; the
number of which was this. Morgan being
come down into the Low Countries in company
of the lord Paget and his brother Charles, it
hapned that he was one night late at evening
service in the church of S. Gudula in Brussels,
and as he came down the church stairs, he was
encountred in the dark by the said Gage, and
by him much wounded in the face. Gage
thereupon fled, thinking that he had kill'd Mor-
gan, but at the earnest suit of the lord Paget,
he was apprehended. The Jesuits and their
party seemed at first study to deny that they
had been the causers of that fact, but the sequel
of their proceedings made it most apparent to
the whole world. For when Morgan, the L.
Paget and divers others of his friends labourd
very earnestly by word of mouth and petitions
to the duke, to have the rigour and severity of
justice to proceed against him, by whom this
great violence was offer'd, the Jesuits first la-
boured for reconciliation: Which being flatly
refused, then to stop the plaintiff's mouths, and
prevent such miseries as they thought might
ensue, they found no better means than once
again to accuse Morgan of treason, laying to
his charge sundry points of treachery, as well
in former times concerning the qu. of Scots, as
also the service and person of the duke of
Parma. Besides they accused him to have been
a setter on of ——— Gifford's of the family
of those of Staffordshire and his confederates,
in such practices, as they had undertaken by
their late lord's warrant and setting on, and to that end they sent Cregleton the
Scottish Jesuit to Paris, to take Gifford's
examination, whose imprisonment they had
there procured: And withal, they caused all
such as any way relied upon them, to take
their oath before the auditor general, that in
their conscience they thought Morgan to be a
traitor and a spy: unto the taking of which
oath also, they labourd earnestly with sundry
others, which they (not having their consciences
so saleable) refused and utterly denied to do.
Yet in the mean time, while these things were
in hand, they wrought so with their forged
accusation, that Morgan was clapt close prisoner
in a miserable dungeon, called the Trauer-
borchre, where till the duke of Parma's death
he remained. At which time, as 'tis said, he
was set at liberty, and lived afterwards with the
said Dr. Lewis then bishop of Cossano; upon
apprehension, there were above thirty several
epyphers found in his closet, in which he had
 corresponded abroad with great personages;
and withal a letter which he had newly written
to the bishop of Dunblain, very defamatory
against the person of the duke of Parma, which
incensed the duke exceedingly against him,
and was without doubt, the chiefest cause of
his long imprisonment, for otherwise it is thought
he would have easily overcame the accumula-
tion of the Jesuits. 'Tis said that Tho. Mor-
gan hath written other things, but what I can
not tell, nor can yet learn of any. Something
more may be found of him in the MSS. given
by the D. of Norfolk to the herald's office.
[In the Cotton MS. Caligula C ix, fol. 288, is a letter ascribed to Morgan, addressed to the queen
of Scots, in which he professes his great devotion
to her cause; speaks of one Pietro an English-
man to whom he promises, in her name, a prebend
in St. Quintin: the earl of Arundel and his family
favourable to her cause: urges her to write to the
pope: mentions occurrences in France: laments
the league between England and Scotland; and
insists on the necessity of conveying king James
out of Scotland: about the earl of Wintornard,
Abingdon, Ballard, Mendoza, &c. This is dated
July 4, 1560.
And in the same collection, Titus B vii, fol.
14, is another letter from him to king James the
first, stating the service he had renders to the
late queen of Scots. Dated at Dover, June 14,
1508.
MS. Harl. 286, fol. 66 is an original letter from
some Welshman, dated at Paris, May 28, 1585, in
which Morgan is styled her majesties traiyor,'
and in which the writer transcribes certain letters
which Morgan entrusted him to send to Rome. This
letter is supposed to be addressed to sir Henry
Upton, the queen's ambassador. See Catalogue of
the Harleian MSS. 1808, vol. 1, p. 192.]

THOMAS COUPER or COOPER, was born
within the city of Oxon, educated in grammar
learning in the school joining to St. Mary Magd.
col. being then a chorister of that house; where
with very great industry, making proficiency be-
yond his years, was elected probationer in 1530,
and in the year following perpetual fellow of the
said house. Afterwards proceeding in the faculty
of arts, he was made master of the school wherein
he had been educated; left his fellowship about
1546, and gave himself solely up to the studies
of humanity and medicine. In the reign of qu.
Mary, he being then inclined to the Protestant
religion, took, as it seems, a degree in physic, and
practised that faculty in Oxon; but when she was
dead, he re-assumed his former faculty of
divinity, became a frequent preacher, took the
degrees in that faculty in the latter end of 1560,
being about that time made dean of Ch. Ch. in
Oxon, and was several years after vice-chancellor
of the university. In 1560, he was made dean of
Gloucester in the place of John Man deceased,
and in 1570, Feb. 24, he was consecrated bishop
[In the Cotton MS. Vespasian C xiv, fol. 531, is his order for exercises in preaching, and appointing four moder-
rates in Herfordshire, dated Oct. 26, 1674, when he pro-
sided over this see.]}
of Lincoln. In 1584 he was translated to Winchester; where, as in most parts of the nation, he became much noted for his learning and sanctity of life. I have heard some reverend and ancient divines of this university say, (as they had heard it from others who knew the man,) that at what time Dr. Cooper was to leave Oxon, to go to the see of Lincoln, he did humbly confess, in his farewell sermon to the university, That he was born of very mean parents in Cat-street, that he had undergone several mean and servile offices in Magdalen college, till by the favour of friends he was advanced to be fellow and schoolmaster, &c. And so going forward with a recital of the chief parts of his life, did, in conclusion, humbly acknowledge God's great providence towards him, praying withheld, That he would be pleased to prosper him in that great employment, which was put upon him, &c. Of this person much may he said, and perhaps some wrong might redound to his memory, if I should say little; for he was indeed a reverend man, very well learned, and exceeding industrious, as it appears by that great Dictionary, which yet bears his name, and was the cause of his promotion; the foundation of which was taken from sir Tho. Eliot's dictionary, and the materials for the most part, from Rob. Stevens's Thesaurus, and Joh. Frisius's Lat. and Germ. Dictionary. The course of his life in Oxon, was very commendable, and, in some sort, saint-like, if it be saint-like to live unreprovable, to bear a cross patiently, and to forgive great injures freely, this man's example was without pattern. The truth is, he, being little acquainted with the world of men, did unhappily marry an Oxford woman, who proved too light for his gravity, and in the end became so notorious for her ill living, that the libels that then came forth, did sound out her infamy; especially that made by Th. Bulkeley of Alls. coll. which tells us, that a certain per-

son did so much frequent her company, that at length he was bound in a bond of 100l. not to come near her. Nay, another tells us, that the whole university in reverence of the man, and indignity of the matter, offered him to separate his wife from him by public authority, and to set him free, being

The devil is dead in Devonshire late, A happy tale if it be true;  
He gave the check, but not the mate,—  
And are you dead, sir devil? Adieu!  

Many stanzas follow, relative to the amours of the city wives with the university elders as well as students,—stanzas not over decent, when we come to the following which refer more immediately to the reputed intrigues of Thomas Day with Mrs. Amey Cooper.

Belike you think I pass a clowne  
Of Genesis for to descry  
How caster-dye did cast her down,—  
Clownes be divines, and why not?  
More words are written in the text,  
But, like an ass, I dare not tell,  
This chapter done, beware the next,  
Fye! holes-in-wall did never well.  
I will not tell, what I heard say,  
Who hath of Rese the garland wonne,  
But sure I am, some did her paye,—  
She bears a Belley in her tune.  
The fruit was brought from X. his stoke,  
In X. began, in X. yborn,  
In Christ Church some did get a knocke;  
I told you not so much beforne.  
Duke Humphrey's dame loves well her lord,  
But lyes too long abed I fear,  
All princely pride she hath abhorr'd,  
Delighting musict for to wearie.  
Divines concumbens and yet offend?  
It was not well, but what o'that?  
Do so no more, seek to amend,  
Take heed least papistes laugh thereat.  
The scripture saith, we must forgive  
Our brothers's fault for seven times,  
We preachers must precisely live,  
Forgetting our bed fellows crimes.  
And he that all the tubs could trim,  
Could never (private) keep his inche,  
But she will venture life and limb  
To have a snatch at every launche.  
The greedy hawke will have her preye,  
Though she it seeketh in every place,  
This made some quiet all the Day,  
Yet to agree they had some grace.  
The Day will come, else God foreseend,  
When best-beloved shall be unbound,  
And Day by day shall fetch his friend  
For lesse than for a hundred pound.  
But use these words no more, thou clowne!  
By-the-masse, I tell you what I heare,  
Tis said abroad in field or towne  
The hooded whore hath never more.  
While bucke doth lay his horn to view,  
So farre in plaine asOxford shew,  
The cocks do follow their masters crew,  
Still crying cuckold-all-awere.

6 Tho. Day can. of Ch. Ch. sometimes follow of Alls. coll.  
the innocent party. But he would by no means agree thereto, alleging, he knew his own
infamy, that he could not live unmarried, and to
divorce and marry again, he would not charge
his conscience with so great a scandal. He hath
written,

The Epitome of Chronicles, from the 17th year
after Christ, to 1540, and thence afterwards to the
Year 1560, Lond. 1560, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 6. Art.
and 1565, Bodl. 4to. C. 9. Art. BS.] The reader is
to note that one Tho. Lanquet, a young man of
24 years of age, had composed a chron. consisting
of two parts, reaching from the beginning of the
world to the time of our Saviour; and was pro-
ceeding on a third part; but death cutting him
off in his eager pursuit of the work, in 1545, our
author Cooper undertook to finish it; and his
part, which is the third, contains almost thrice as
much as the two parts of Lanquet. All which
being finished, a third person, contrary to the
mind of Cooper, published all the parts, under the
title of Lanquet's Chronicle, an. 1559, which be-
ing very full of faults, our author made a view
and correction of; and published them in the year
following, under the general title of Cooper's
Chronicle, &c. with a running title of Lanquet's
Chronicle at the top of every leaf of the first and
second part, and The Epitome of Chronicles at the
top of every leaf of the third part, which, as I
have told you, was composed by Cooper; who
hath further written,

Thesaurus linguae Romanae & Britannicae, &c.
Lond. 1563, in a large fol. [Bodl. B. 4; 8. 9. Art.]
This is commonly called Cooper's Dictionary; which
was so much esteemed by Q. Elizabeth, that
ever after she endeavored to promote the
author as high in the church as she could. Of
this Dictionary see more in Tho. Eliot, under the
year 1546, [col. 151.]

Dictionarium Historicum & Poeticum. Printed
with the former book.

A brief exposition of such Chapters of the Old
Testament, as usually are read in the Church at
Common Prayer, on the Sundays throughout the
Year. Lond. 1573, qu. [There was an en-
deavour that this book should be had in every parish
church; and for the forwarding this, the arch-
bishop (Parker) gave his own testimonial to the
treasurer in June this year, (1574) concerning the
book; viz. That he thought it to be profitable for in-
struction, and necessary for the unlearned minister,
but most to the poor subjects, who were certainly
to be informed by the stability of this doctrine.
And therefore he desired his lordship to signify

8 [See col. 150, note 3.]

9 [An enemy says he was corrector to the printer in Fleet-street, that printed Eliot's Dictionary: Cooper
translated a piece of Rob. Stephanus his Theonomus, and
joined it to the same with a few phrases, and so bereaved
the famous knight of his labors.] Dialogue against the Bishops,
quoted by Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 129. But this by no means
agrees with the account at col. 151.]

the same unto her majesty's council, that they
might give some commendation thereunto; which
he supposed would do well. The rather, for that
the simpler the doctrine was to the people, the
sooner, he said, might they be edified, and in an
obedience repos'd. Strype, Life of Parker, 1711,
p. 465.]

Sermon at Lincoln 1575, on Mat. 16. 26, 27.
Lond. in oct. [1575, 1619, 4to.]

Twelve Sermons on Rom. 1. 16. Matth. 7. 15,
16. on 1 Cor. 10. 1, 3. 5. Matth. 13. 3. 5. and Joh.
8. 46. Lond. 1580, qu.

An admonition to the People of England; where-
in are answered, not only the strange, but
reprouably uttered by Martin the Labledor, but
also many other Crimes by some of his Brook,
objected generally against all Bishops, &c. Lond.
1589, qu. [and 8vo. Bodl. Cruyns, No. 764.] This
book was written after Mart. Marprrate had wrt
his libell, which some (playing with Martin at his
own weapon) answered pleasantly both in rhyme
and prose. But this our author, the bishop, with
authority and gravity contended him soundly in
this book; whereupon Martin replied in a book
entit. 

1594.

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One Tho. Cooper wrote Nona Nocembris Elern-
mitati consecrata. Oxon. 1607, 4to. BAKER.

Add besides,

1. Homelies on the Seven Sacraments. 1559.

2. An Answer in defence of the truth against
the apologize of private masse. See Fulke's Cat
logue of books answered, &c. in his preface to Dr. Hesknys's Parliament of

3. Thome Cooperi Christiana cum fratribus consul-
tatio, utrum pii verbi ministri praescriptum a
magistratibus vestrum rationem suscipere et liquido
CCCXL, p. 135.]

Original letters from him MSS. Cotton, Ves-
pasion F xi, fol. 187, dated June 14, 1586; Otho

1 [See col. 555, 396.]

2 [Nasmith's Cut. p. 354]
RAINOLDS.

The last concerning the muster of his diocese, to the earl of Sussex, then lord treasurer of Hants.


WILLIAM RAINOLDS, second son of Rich. Rainolds, a sufficient farmer, third son of Rich. Rainolds, was born at Pynhoe alias Pynhawes (the seat of his ancestors) near to the city of Exeter in Devonshire, educated in school learning in Wyckham's coll. near Winchester, elected probationer of New coll. in 1560, and two years after was admitted perpetual fellow. In that house, where there was a severe discipline kept up, he became a most noted philosopher, a quick disputant, and one much noted for his sincere love to the Protestant cause. In 1566, he proceeded master of arts, and about that time he took holy orders. In 1572, he left his fellowship, and retiring to Hart-hall, lived there in the quality of a commenber: all which time he was earnest for reformation, while John his brother of C. C. coll. stood affected to the Roman Catholic religion, as it is said. This difference in judgment proved a fire-ball of contention between, and engaged, them in a strong duel, and set disputes; whereupon both being strengthened by each other's arguments, our author William turned a zealous Catholic, and John a strong puritan. Whereupon Dr. Will. Alabaster a learned divine, and an excellent poet, made an epigram on them, a copy of which you may see elsewhere. This is the reason commonly received among Protestants, for each others conversion, but false; for the dispute was, if you will believe one that then lived, between John, and Edmund, Rainolds of C. C. coll. as I have told you elsewhere. So that now there being no pretence left for William's conversion by disputing with his brother John, you may take this reason following, different from the other, if your charity will permit you to believe a R. Catholic author, as he had received it from the mouth or pen of Will. Rainolds, which is this.—

Mr. William Rainolds being first an earnest professor and preacher of the Protestant religion in England, and much engaged among the puritans in Northamptonshire, (as he was wont to tell,) he fell in the end to read over Mr. Jewel's book, and did translate some part thereof into Latin; but before he had passed half over, he found such stuff, as made him greatly mistake of the whole religion, and so he, leaving his hopes and commodities in England, went over the sea, and the last year of Jubile, to wit, 1573, he came to Rome, and brought that book with him, and presented both himself and it to the tribunal of the inquisition, of his own free motion and accord, where I guess the book remained still, if it be not burned; and himself after abolution received for his former errors (which he with great humility and zeal required, and myself also at that time spake with him in that place) he returned into France and Flanders, and there lived many years, with singular edification for his rare virtue and learning, &c. Thus a zealous Romanist, whom I have here quoted in the margin. Afterwards our author Will. Rainolds went to Rhenes in France, where being kindly received by Dr. Will. Allen president of the English college there, was shortly after made professor or reader of divinity, and of the Hebrew tongue. Afterwards he went to Antwerp. He wrote, mostly under the name of Will. Rossans, these things following:


De justa reipublica Christis. in reges impios & hereticos Authoritate. Antw. 1592, oct. &c. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 43. Th. 47.]

Catholic Faith concerning Christ's last Supper, against Berengarius and Bruce. Antw. 1593, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 47. Th. 47. This Bruce was the same, as it seems, with Rob. Bruce, a Scotch minister.


Calvino-Turcismus, i.e. Calvinistice perfidiae cum Mahometanâ collatio, & ditieidea utriusque sectâ confutatio. Antw. 1597. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 24. Th. 6. Sed.] Col. Agr. 1603, oct. in four books. Which books being left imperfect, were corrected, finished, and published out of his notes by his dear friend Will. Gifford dean of St. Peter's church at L'Isle. This book endeavours to prove that Calvin's religion is worse in condition, and less probable in reason, than that of the Turks, and hath less ground and substance therein, than the other. The copies of which, stealing over the sea into England, were answered by one who writes himself T. M. S. in a book bearing this title. De Turco-Papismo. Hoc est, de Turcorum & Papistarum adversus Christi Ecclesiam & fidem conjuratione, eorumque in Religione & moribus consideratione & simultudine. Lond. 1593, 99, qu. Ibid. 1604, in oct. To which book are added 4 more against the said Calvino-Turcismus. In the preface to the first that came forth, the author saith, that Will. Rainolds his going over to the church of Rome, was because he was not comos mentis,

[6 This was replied to by Whitaker, whose Annenere was printed at Cambridge, and at London, 2mo. 1583.

[7 This is imagined to be printed at Edinburgh, and the printer's name Joachim Trogneus, is supposed to be signed. See Herbert Typ. Antw. 1314.]

R 12
as being somewhat distracted for the love of the wife of one M. a famous woman of Oxon, &c. The said Rainolds also translated from English into Latin all the works of Tho. Harding, with a large preface to them, as I have elsewhere told you; but for want of money they could not be printed: also Dr. Will. Allen's book entit. A true, sincere and modest defence of English Catholics, &c. which book W. Rainolds did also much increase. And what else he hath written, Piteatus will tell you, who adds that he was the first man of Antwerp in Flanders, in fifteen hundred ninety and four, was buried in the chancel of the church of the Bigwins there, on the south side of the altar. Soon after was a stone laid over his grave, with this inscription thereon. "Honorable Domino D. Gulielmo Reginaldo, alias Ressaco, pio exuli Anglo, vire doctissimo, & hujus ecclesiae ministro. Obit 24 Aug. 1594, &c. This W. Rainolds had five brothers, the eldest of which was named Hieron, fellow of C. C. college, and master of arts in 1557, who continuing in the Roman Catholic religion, practised physic in the beginning of qu. Elizabeth's reign; but soon after left the university, and whither he went beyond the seas, and was doctorated there, I cannot tell. Under this Hieron Rainolds, our author William, who was the next brother, did receive most of his tuition, while he was a junior in Oxon. The third brother was Edm. Rainolds before-mentioned, fellow of C. C. college also, who leaving that house he was a fellow of Cambridge; retired to Gloucester-hall, where living many years in the condition of a tutor, died a wealthy man. The fourth brother was James Rainolds, master of arts, and fellow of Exeter coll. The fifth9 and youngest was Nicholas, who lived at Pynhaws on the lands of his ancestors, father to Will. Rainolds of Casington near to Woodstock in Oxfordshire gentleman, sometimes a member of Gloucester-hall, (under his uncle Edm.) from whom I formerly received a writing under his hand, concerning his ancestors and relations for three generations above him, part of which is here mentioned.

WILLIAM ALLYN, ALLEN OF ALAN, so many ways I find him written, was the second son of John Allen, (by Joanet or Jennet Lyster his wife, sister of Tho. Lyster of Westby in Yorkshire,) the son of George Allen of Staffordshire, who having an uncle, or near kinsman, called Allen, abbot of Delawise, settled at Rossal in Lancashire, by the endeavours of the said abbot, who demised to him divers lands there, which belonged to his monastery.1 At that place (Rossal)

was Will. Allyn or Alan, whom we are farther to mention, born; and being arrived to about the fifteenth year of his age, was sent to Oxford in 1547, entered into Oriel coll. and committed to the tuition of Morgan Philips, the chiefest tutor then in that house; under whom having profited to a miracle in logic and philosophy, was unanimously elected fellow of that coll. in 1550, (4 Ed. 6.) Four years after he proceeded in arts, and stood in that act, wherein proceeded Tho. Harding and Nic. Harpesfield, the latter being then a preacher in divinity, and the other in the civil law. In 1556, or thereabouts, he became principal of St. Mary's-hall, and in that and the year following, one of the proctors of the university.2 In 1558, or thereabouts, he was made canon of York; but soon after upon the coming to the crown by Q. Elizabeth, and the alteration of religion that followed, he left his country and preferment about 1560, and going beyond the seas, he retired to Lovain, then an eminent academy, especially for the study of divinity, to which place did several eminent theologians repair for a time, (as Saunders, Harding, Dormian, Rastall, &c.) purposely to avoid the places infected with heresy, as they called it. While he continued at Lovain he wrote4 a book in the English tongue against Mr. Jewel, treating of purgatory, which afterwards was printed. About that time falling into a grievous disease, by too careful attending a pupil4 of his of genteel extraction in England, had advice given him by his physicians to retire to his native country for health's sake. Whereupon returning into England, he kept himself unknown till he had recovered his former strength; and then endeavouring to reconcile people to the church of Rome, and to terrify them from going to the meetings of heretics, as he stilled them, was forced by the magistrates to leave that harbour, Lancashire. So that going to a certain place near Oxon, he practiced the like, and wrote two books in English, one Of The Authority of the Priesthood, and the other Of Indulgences. From thence he removed his quarters to the county of Norfolk, and lived sometimes in the house of the duke of that name, and sometimes near it, where he wrote Certain brief Reasons concerning Catholic Faith; whereby the vanity of Heresy, and excellency of Catholic Faith (as therein it is said) were evidently set down, purposely to settle such who were wavering in their volent et qui a pagner le plus avant, &c. v. Perrouxons, p. b. v. Jan. Nic. Erithrhum, n. 49. C. F."

2 [It was the intention of sir Thomas Pope the founder of Trinity coll. to appoint him one of the fellows of his new society, partly on the recommendation of cardinal Pole, but this design did not take effect. Warton's Life of Pope, edit. 1780, 8vo. page 406.]


4 [This was Christopher, afterwards sir Christopher Blount, who was concerned in the earl of Essex's insurrection. Camdeni Annal. Edi. p. 95; Biog. Britan. b. 109, edit. Kipps.]
Opinion. Afterwards the advantage was given to him to return to Lovain, by the opportunity of a ship then going from England; yet he neglected it, and went near to Osson again, went to the university, and meeting with one of his contemporaries, did work so much upon him by his discourse, that he promised him to abstain for the future from Protestant company, and their meetings. Which act of his, being made known to the parents of the said contemporary, they prosecuted Allyn so close that he was forced to leave England, after he had continued there about three years. So that retiring to a certain monastery at Mechlin in Brabant, became a divinity reader there; which office he performed with great commendation for some time. Afterwards being desirous to go to Rome, in the company of Dr. Jo. Vendivile, the king's professor at Doway (afterwards bishop of Tournay) did make some advance that way; but for certain reasons that then passed between them, Allyn turned his face and went to Doway, (at which place an academy was settled about 1562,) where he, in the dignity of doctor of that faculty, and so much esteemed for his rare and active parts, that he was made canon of the church of Cambrey. Afterwards by his endeavours he began a seminary at Doway, about 1568, to receive all such learned English Catholics that had fled their country for religion's sake, where soon after they framed for themselves a common discipline, after the manner of a college, and got the pope to assign them an yearly pension. Soon after our author Allyn being made canon of Rheines, he procured another seminary to be erected there by the Guises, kinsmen to Mary Q. of Scots: for the Netherlandes, wherein Doway is situated, being run into confusion, the English fugitives or scholars were banished thence, by the command of Don Lewis de Repusens: so that thence going to Rheines they settled there for a time. Afterwards our active author began another seminary at Rome, and two in Spain, to the end that English youths might be trained up, purposely to keep up the Roman Catholic religion in England. At length for these his great and indefatigable labours, he was created a priest cardinal of St. Martin in montibus, by pope Sixtus V. on the 28 July, according to our account, an. 1587, and two years after was made archbishop of Mechlin, or Mechlin, the metropolis of Brabant. The character given of this man, by several of our English authors of the reformed party, is, 'That he, with R. Persons the Jesuit, and others, did lay in continual wait for the destruction of prince and people of England, and who by exciting both foreigners abroad, and natural subjects at home, plotted the reduction of the Roman religion to its ancient vigour,' &c. Further, also, that after he had put off both his love to his country, and his obedience to his prince, he incensed the Spaniard and the pope of Rome to assault England: and to that purpose adjourned himself to all pernicious consultations about that matter, after that pope Sixtus V. had bestowed on him the title of cardinal, and the Spaniard had given him an aback in the kingdom of Naples, and nominated him archbishop of Mechlin. When the bull of excommunication against Q. Elizabeth, at that time that the great armament was provided for England, came forth, he brought it into the Low Countries, and caused it to be printed in English. Withal he wrote an Admonition to the Englishmen, that they should stick to the pope and Spaniard; but being deceived of all his hopes, he returned again back to Rome, where, being wearied with the discords, hatreds, and dissensions of the English run-aways, both scholars and nobles, at last he died in the 63d year of his age, &c. Another saith, 'That he was so ill deserving to be accounted English, as that ifke another Herostratus, he endeavoured to raise a combustion in the church and state, &c.' But let writers say what they please; certain it is, that he was an active man, and of great parts, and high prudence: that he was religious and zealous

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1 As a proof of his literary abilities, he was appointed librarian of the Vatican. Mirzaus, De Script, sec. XVI, page 68.

2 All who are admitted to this dignity are obliged to prove their descents, that is, to show that for so many generations they have been gentlemen. Bpgr. Brit. i. 369. Baker gives the following extract, but without specifying from what work it is derived: 'The cardinal's grace (W. A.) is of as good a house and every way as worshipfully allied, as some of the highest counsellors were in yr. meanest fortunes, till your majesty's favours and yr. rare abilities made them steps to elume into their present honours.'

3 In those seminaries the number of students, priests and proper youths was more for manie yeares together (so long as Dr. Allen governed) at one time than are now, or hereafter like to be in all the seminaries, put them all together. I have seen 50 priests in one year sent out of Rheines, and yet 50 other priests remain in college still. Dr. Ely's Notes on the Apostile, p. 811.

4 When it was known in our universities how all were received, and full welcome, there came a number of the choicest and best scholars and wits in both universities. They came flocking over because all that came to Doway or Rheines were received and welcome, none rejected, had they money or had they none—but now (1609) it being known that none are welcome without money and particular commendations, none or very few dare adventure. Ibid. p. 212. Kenne.

5 [Being created cardinal alone, out of the ordinary times, (a prerogative seldom yielded but to special persons) —had in such reverence, that in pope Greg. 14 his sickness, he was thought fittest among the cardinals to be vicegerent in spiritual causes. See the Supplicatio, 1595. Baker]

6 [Intelligence of the unexpected promotion of Dr. Will. Allen to the rank of cardinal. MS, Cotton, Nero, B v, fol. 264.]}


8 Ibid. sub. an. 1594.

9 Fr. Godwinus in Com. de praxul. Angl. ad Emer. inter cardinals.
in his profession, restless till he had performed what he had undertaken, that he was very affable, genteel and winning, and that his personage was handsome and proper, which with an innate gravity commanded respect from those that came near, or had to do with him. His works as to learning, are these,

A defence of the Doctrine of Cath. concerning Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead. 1 Antw. 1635, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 61. Th.]


The People's duty for Confession of their Sins to God's Ministers. Printed with the Treatise made, &c.

The Church's meaning concerning Indulgences, commonly called Pope's Pardons. Printed also with the Treatise made, &c. Which these last were answered by Dr. Will. Fulke of Cambridge.

Sacramentis in gener. Antw. 1576, qu. 8vo.


Apology and true declaration of the institution and endeavours of the two English Colleges, the one in Rome, the other now resident in Rheims; against certain sinister informations given up against the same. Printed at Mons in Hainault, 1581, in a large oct. This book is said by 2 one to be a princely, grave, and flourishing piece of natural and exquisite English. In this book, fol. 21, b. the author saith, that the English students put "themselves first into a collegial form at Doway, an. 1568. The running title of this book is "An Apology for the English Seminaries; and "Querc, whether it be not the same book with "that mentioned next following."


Pissima admonitio & consolatione vvere Christiana ad officitos Catholicos Anglie. Printed also in the said book.

A true, sincere, and modest defence of the Eng-

lish Catholics that suffer for their Faith both at home and abroad, against a slanderous Libel entit. The Execution of Justice in England. Not expressed where, or when, printed; but by the character and some passages therein, is shew'd that it was printed beyond the seas, about 1583, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. K. 12. Th.] Printed also in Latin at Ingolst. 1584, in oct. and in a book entit. Concertat. Eccles. Cath. in Anglia, &c. 1594. This defence was answered by Dr. Tho. Bilson, in the third part of his book of the supremacy, or in that book called, The true difference between Christian Subjection, and Unchristian Rebellion. As for The Execution of Justice, which the defence answers, it was written, as it was then, and since, reported, by Sir Will. Cecil lord Burleigh. The second impression of which, made at Loud. 1583, in five sheets in oct. I have, and bears this title, The execution of Justice in England for maintenance of Publick and Christian Peace, against certain stirs of sedition, and adherents to the Tray
tors and Enemies of the Realm, without any prev
ocation of them, for questions of Religion, as it falsely reported, &c.

Epistola de Daventria ditione. Cracov. 1588, in oct. Printed also about that time in English.

"See the State of the English Eugitives, p. 23." It must be noted that in 1587, Will. Sunly, and Rowl. Young, Englishmen, did traiterously deliver up a fort near Zutphen, and the strong garrison of Daventry to the Spaniard; whereupon our author Dr. Allyn did (being provoked by the bull of Pius V. against Dr. Elizabeth) not only condemn the treason, but excited others, in the said Epistle, to the like exploit of perfidiousness, as if they were neither bound to serve nor obey an excommunicated queen. At which time the said Allyn dispatched away divers priests to Rowl. York, whose regiment of 13 hundred consisted all of English and Irish, to be chaplains and confessors to them. In the year 1588, our author Allyn compiled a book to be published when the Spaniard should arrive into England, to stir up all the English Papists to take up arms against

4 [As a proof of the estimation in which he was held abroad, it may be stated, that Allen had several persons of distinction in his train, and a revenue of fifteen thousand pounds a year, then computed at 4500l. of our money.

5 [This was the basis of Allen's polemical reputation. It abounds, though, more in rhetoric than argument, and contains much ingenious declamation and sophistry. Warton, Life of Pope, 406.] 1.

6 Ason. in lib. crit. iet. Hypercritica, or a rule of Judgment, &c. MS. address 4 Sect. 2. [Written by Bolton. See col. 157. For the passage here quoted by Wood, consult Hall's edition, p. 283.]

7 [MS. Baker.] 2.
the queen. The first part of the said book was

A declaration of the Sentence of Sixtus 5.—

Grounded on the said Pope’s Crusado, whereby he
gave plenary Indulgence and Pardon of all Sins to
all that gave their helping hand to deprive Q. Eliz-
beth of her Kingdom. The second part was
cut.

An admonition to the Nobility and People of
England. Which book, or books, coming straight-
way to the knowledge of the queen, she dispatched
away 1 D. Val. Dale to the prince of Parma, vice-
roy of the Low-Countries for the king of Spain;
who being introduced into his presence, he did
mildly expostulate with him about the said book
or books, written by Allyn, wherein, as Dale said,
he exhorted the nobility and people of England
and Ireland to joynt with the Spanish forces under
him, the said prince, to invade England, &c. but
he pretended he knew nothing of such a book,
and so sent him away unsatisfied. However, so
it was, that presently upon the overthrow of the
great invincible armado, under their heroic
Adlantado, certain Roman Catholics procured
the whole impression to be burned, saving some
few that had been sent abroad beforehand to
friends and such as had otherwise been conveyed
away by the printer, and others, in secret wise.
What else our author Allyn hath written, Joh.
Pitens, who 2 speaks very honourably of him,
will tell you; who adds that he gave up the ghost
on the 6 of Octob. according to our account, in
fifteen hundred ninety and four, and was buried
in the church or chappel of the English college
at Rome; where there is an epitaph for him,
which being printed by two several authors at
least, I shall now pass by. The Jesuits triumphed
openly (as one 3 saith) at his death, and among
other of the calumniations against him, they said,
That God had taken him away in a good time;
for if he had lived longer he would have dis-
graced himself, and lost the credit he had got.
In one or more books containing the lives, or at least
characters, with the arms, of the popes and car-
dinals of Rome, it appears that the arms of car-
dinal Allyn, are argent 3 conies or rabbets passant
sable; yet the ancient arms belonging to the
Allens or Allyn of Staffordshire (from whom he is
descended) are Purpure per Chevon gules and
crimine two lions heads erased, in the upper part,
or. The next card, that the English nation hath
been honoured with, is Philip "Thomas" How-
ard, third son of Henry earl of Arundel, and
younger brother to Henry earl of Norwich and
duke of Norfolk; who at this day is living 4 at

1 Camb. in sup. in Annu. tab. an. 1588.
3 Tho. Bell in his Anatomy of Popish Tyranny, lib. 2,
cap. 2, parag. 1.
4 [He died at Rome June 16, 1694. Bishop Burnet, who
was acquainted with him, speaks of him in very favourable

Rome. He was born in Arundel house, in the
parish of St. Clement Danes without Temple-Bar
near London, an. 1629, and there educated under
several tutors, till he was 14 years of age. 5 At
length, upon the eruption of the civil war, he left
the nation, and travelled with his grandfather
Thomas earl of Arundel into Italy, and at 15
years of age became a Black-Fryer, at Cremona.
After several years spent there, he returned into England, and some time
after the marriage of king Charles 2 with Katha-
rine the infanta of Portugal, he became lord
almoner to that queen "in the room of the lord
" Aubigny," and continued in her service several
years. Afterwards, upon the people’s being exas-
perated against popery, he quitted that noble
office, and went to Borinck in Flanders, where
having a convert of English fryers of his order,
he had not continued there long, but at the desire of
his sometimes tutor, then confessor to pope Cle-
ment 10, had a cardinal’s cap sent to him by the
said pope in the month of May, 1675, by his mes-
senger seignior Con, at which time father Howard
was at Antwerp with the bishop of that place.
By virtue of which, and the instrument with it,
he was made cardinal priest, sub tit. ecclesiae S.
Marie supra Minervam: which church was in
most ancient time built upon the ruins of the
villa of Minerva at Br. Dominic, where the said card,
is now generally sited The cardinal of Norfolk,
and by some The cardinal of England. After-
wards taking his journey towards Rome, he was
attended by his uncle William viscount Stafford
(behided in 1680, upon account of being en-
gaged in the Popish plot) Mr. John Howard son
of the said William, lord Thomas Howard nephew
of the said cardinal, and younger brother to the
present duke of Norfolk, seignior Con before-men-
tioned, Dr. J oh. Laybourne president of the En-
glish or clergy college at Doway, then secretary
or auditor to the cardinal, and others. He took
his journey through Flanders to Doway, where he
was with great solemnity received and lodged in
the said coll. The next day he designing to visit
the college of English Benedictines at that place,
was received by the whole convent in their church
in a solemn procession with cope, a Te Deum,
and other cerimonies, as appointed in the ritual,
for such receptions. From the church he was con-
ducted into the cloyster, and entertained with a
banquet, and a panegyric spoken to him, by a stu-
terns; as a very sensible and a very good-natured man,
and one friendly to deliberation and moderate measures.
See Brydges’s Perago of England; 1619, l. 150.)

1 [Thomas Howard, filius natui maximus Henrici baronis
Mowbray et Matravers, nepos prænobili Thome comitis
Arundelii et surribe comitis marshalli Anglie. Hiero-
cus Howard filius ejusdem secundus. Philippus Howard
filius tertius, admisit sunt pensionarii majoris sub magis-
tro collegii (coll. Jo. quarto die Julii, an. 1649. Reg.]
dent of that college. All which was so well performed, that vis. Stafford was pleased to say, that it was the only fit reception his eminence had met with in all his journey. Afterwards his eminence went to Paris, where he continued for some time incognito. At length, with other nobility and persons of quality added to the former company; he journeyed to Rome, and made his entry: for the defraying of which, and his journey, he had the assistance of the pope, and not of king Charles 2. and queen Katharine, as the common report then went.

[Of the celebrated cardinal Allen, the reader will find ample accounts in every biographical and historical work treating of the time in which he lived. His character has been represented in a favourable or disadvantageous light according to the religious or political bias of the writer who has noticed him, but it is impossible to deny him the credit of great abilities and excessive zeal for the cause in which he had embarked.

Of this cardinal there is a head by Ema de Boulonois, and one in the Oxford almanack for 1746, by Vertue, who engraved it from a curious cast of Allen's head taken from an original medalion.

The only original painting of Allen now supposed to exist is in the possession of Charles Browne Mostyn, Esq. of Kiddington, Oxfordshire. This was engraved about four years since by Brown and Keating. Mr. Mostyn informs me that there was another picture at the English college at Doway, but this (with whatever else these barbarians thought proper to term reliques of aristocracy,) was destroyed by the French during Robespierre's reign of blood and devastation.]

ADAM HILL, a most noted and eloquent preacher of his time, was elected fellow of Balliol coll. in 1568, being then bachelor of arts, stood in the act to compleat the degree of master of that faculty in 1579, and on the 12 of Jan. following he resigned his fellowship. About that time, being noted for his practical way of preaching, became vicar of Westbury in Wilts, (in which county he was, as it is probable, born) parson of Goosage in Dorsetshire, and at length [June 16, 1583] prebendary of Gillyngham Minor in, and successor of, the cath. church of Salisbury. In 1591 he took the degrees in divinity, and had he not been untimely snatched away by death, he would have been advanced to an high degree in the church. He hath written and published,

Several sermons: among which are, (1) Godly Sermon showing the Fruits of Peace and War, on 2 Cor. 20. 1. Lond. 1588, oct. (2) Serm. on Gen. 18. 21, 22. Lond. 1593, [1595] oct. (3) Serm. concerning Christ's descent into Hell, preached 28 Feb. 1589, but on what subject I cannot tell, for I have not yet seen it. It was answered by Alex. Hume a Scot; whereupon our author Hill came out with a book entit.

A defence of the Article, Christ descended into Hell, with an Answer to the arguments objected against the truth of the said Doctrine, by one Alexand. Hume, &c. Lond. 1592, qu. [In this work, according to Tantie, Hill pretends himself to have been educated under bishop Jewell.] Afterwards Hume came out with A Rejoinder, wherein the answer to Dr. Hill's Sermon is justly defended. Printed 1593, qu. But before our author Hill could come out with another answer, he gave way to fate; which happening at Salisbury about the 16 of Febr. in fifteen hundred ninety and four, he was buried in the cath. church there, on the nineteenth day of the same month. Soon after his dignity or dignities in the said church were bestowed on one Tho. Crump. As for the said Alex. Hume he was "schoolmaster of Dunbar, and as" master of arts of the university of St. Andrew in Scotland, was incorporated here, as I shall tell you in the Fasti; and wrote, besides what is before mentioned, (1) A Treatise of Conscience, &c. (2) Treatise of the Felicity of the World to come, &c. (3) Four discourses of praises unto God, &c. All which were printed at London in 1594, in oct. (4) A Latin Grammar (5) A deduction of the true meaning of our Saviour's Words, (6) This is my body, &c. Edinb. 1592."

JOHN THORIE or THORIUS, son of John Thorius doctor of physic, who entitles himself, "Bailioleus Flaudrus," was born in London, matriculated in this university, as a member of Ch. 1 Oct. 1586, aged 18, but whether he took a degree, it appears not, though in one of his books he writes himself a 'graduate of Oxenford.' He was a person well skilled in certain tongues, and a noted poet of his time, as several pieces of his, then published, show. All the things that I have seen of his writing or translating are these,

A Spanish Dictionary. Lond. 1599, qu. added to his translation into English of a Spanish Gram, written by Antl. de Corro; which Dictionary

7 [Bibl. Brit. 445.]
8 A copy in the Bodleian (4to. H. 15. Th.) without date was presented to Dr. Rainolds, and possesses the following lines in MS. to the earl of Essex, to whom the volume was dedicated.

Ad Essexeum.

Non addit lampas splendenti lumina Phoeb, Augent nec lucem lumina nostra tuam; Si fugio damnnum miniantis fulmina nubis, Hoc claris radiis debo, clara tua, tuis.

In his answer to Hill's letter Hume says: 'One doctor Hume his grace was denied in Cambridge, about 30 years ago for your opinion, a your owne had been denied you within this three years in Oxford, if you had not promised more than you meant to performe.']
contains the explanation of all the Spanish words cited in the said grammar, and is as a key to open every thing therein.

Letters and Sonnets to Gibr. Harvey, an. 1593. Succeeded the end of a book, entitled, Petrus Superagration; written by the said Harvey: and at the end of another called, Have with you to Saffron Walden, &c. written by Tho. Nash. A noted poet of his time, and a dramatic writer, as his published comedies shew. Our author Thorius also translated from Spanish into English, a book entit. The Concellor: A Treatise of Councils and Counsellors of Princes. Lond. 1599, qu. written by Barth. Philip LL.D. and another entit. The Servient Major; or, a Dialogue of the Office of a Servient Major. Lond. 1590, qu. Written in Spanish by Francisco Valdes master of the camp. I shall make mention of another Joh. Thorius in the Fasti, 1627, and of the name of Thoris in other years there, and elsewhere; but whether the Thories of Boston and Ingoldmells in Lincolnshire, who lived there in the time of queen Elizabeth and king James I, and after, were of kin to the aforesaid Joh. Thorie, I know not. Besides all these, I find one Raphael Thorius, commonly called Thoris, a Frenchman, whom I shall set down among the writers under the year 1625.

JOHN BRIDGATER, or Aguepontanus as he writes himself, was born in Yorkshire, as the reg. here quoted saith, but descended from those of his name in Somersetshire, applied his muse to academical studies, at his first coming to Oxon, in Hart-hall; whence translating himself to Brasen-nose soon after, took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed in 1556, and about that time entred into holy orders. In 1565, May 1, he was admitted to the rectory of Wotton-Courtney in the diocese of Wells; and on the 14 Apr. 1563, he was elected rector of Lincoln college, on the resignation of Dr. Francis Babington. On the 23 of May following he was admitted rector of Lucoln, in the said diocese of Wells, being then also archdeacon of Rochester, and soon after being made canon residiency of Wells, was admitted rector of Porlock in the diocese there, 16 Apr. 1565. In 1570, Nov. 28, he was admitted master of the hospital of St. Katharine near to Bedmystre, and in 1572, March 29, to the prebendship of Bishops Compton in the church of Wells. In 1574 he resigned his rectory of Lincoln college, to prevent, as I presume, expulsion, because he was actually, or very near it, a Roman Catholick, and had given great encouragement, during his government, to the students under him, to emu- late his religion. The same year he left Oxon, carried with him several goods belonging to the said college, and taking with him certain young scholars, left all his preferments, acquaintance, and relations, and went beyond the sea to Rheines; where continuing for a time, did at length (as it is said) enter himself into the society of Jesus. He was esteemed by those of his profession a good scholar, and well read in various authors, as many of his writings shew; all which being published beyond the sea, I have only seen these following.

Conscriptio virulentae disputationis Theologicae, in qua Georgius Sohn professor Academia Heidelbergenensis conatus est doctus, Postficiem Romanum esse Antichristianum á Prophetis & Apostolis predictum, Aug. Trev. 1589, qu. [Bodl. KK. 34. Th.] It must be now known that one Joh. Gibbon a Jesuit, and John Fenne, having taken a great deal of pains in writing the lives and sufferings of several Popish martyrs, with other matters relating to the Roman catholic cause; their labours were published under this title, Conscriptio Ecclesiae Catholicae in Anglia adversus Calcino-Papistas, & Puritanos, &c. Aug. Trev. 1583, in a pretty thick oct. But many things therein being wanting, or defective, our author Bridgewater took more pains in enlarging, and adding to it other matters, with an account of 100 or more popish martyrs, which were partly written by the said Gibbon and Fenne; which being so done, it was printed with this title, like almost to the former, viz.

Conscriptio Ecclesiae Catholicae in Anglia adversus Calcino-Papistas & Puritanos, sub Elisabetha Regina, quam hanc u scopium nosse & sanctitae illustrium renovata & recognita, &c. Aug. Trev. 1594, in a thick qu. and divided into 3 parts. [Bodl. 4to. C. 32. Th.] The preface to it, dedicated to the right of Trion, was writ by our author, who subscribes himself at the end, by the name of Joh. Aguepontanus: Who hath also written, Apologia Martyrum, qua ipsonum innocens varius ratiocinibus demonstratur, &c. Printed in the third part of the said Conscriptio Ecc. Cath.

De persecutione Anglicana. So Pot. Ribadeneira, but his continuator Phil. Alemagie doth attribute that work to Rob. Persons, entitling it De persecutione Anglicana Epistolae, &c. It is printed in the first part of Conscriptio Ecclesiae Catholice.

A Treatise or Discourse against the six Articles, which are wont to be proposed to Martyrs. This I have not yet seen; nor do I know anything more of the author, only that he was living in great
estim at Trier in Germany in fifteen hundred ninety and four. From the said Concertatio Ecles. Cath. did Thom. Worthington take most of his materials when he composed his Catalogus Martyrum pro religione in Anglia occident, &c. Which, tho' but a six penny book when it first came forth, yet eleven shillings and more was given for it in a certain auction, an. 1682, as I shall tell you when I come to speak of the said Worthington.

GEORGE TURBERVILE (DE TURBIANILLA) a younger son of Nich. Turbervile of Whitechurch in Dorsetshire, son of Hen. Turb. of the said place, and he the fifth son of Joh. Turbervile of Bere Regis (a right ancient and genteel family) in Durn;

When he was born at Whitechurch before he left mention'd, educated in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, became perpetual fellow of New coll. 1561, left it before he was graduated the year following, and went to one of the inns of court, where he was much admired for his excellencies in the art of poetry. Afterwards being esteemed a person fit for business, as having a good and ready command of his pen, he was entertained by Tho. Randolph esq. to be his secretary, when he received commission from queen Elizabeth to go ambassador to the emperor of Russia. After our author's arrival at that place, he did at spare hours exercise his muse, and wrote,

Poems describing the Places and Manners of the Country and People of Russia, an. 1568. Written to Edw. Danicke, Edm. Spencer, &c. at London. See in the Voyages of R. Hakluyt, printed 1598, vol. 1, p. 384, 385, &c. After his return he was esteemed a most accomplished gentleman, and his company was much sought after and desired by all ingenious men; especially upon his publication of his labours, entituled:

Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets. Lond. 1576, [Bodl. Cryes 886] oct. Some, if not most of which were publish'd a little before that time. [In 8vo. 1567]. This book was the same, as I conceive, which was printed with additions, under his name, in oct. an. 1587, with this title,

Tragical Tales, Epitaphs, and Sonnets, &c. He also translated into English, The Eclogues of John Bapt. Fierna Mantuan. Lond. [1567 and] 1594, [12mo.] Which Eclogues Turbervile turned into English verse, and added an argument to every eclogue also about the same time, he translated into English verse, and set out, The Heroicall Epistles of the learned Poet, Pub. Ovid. Nova: with Aul. Sabinus's Answers to certain of the same. Printed in oct. twice as it seems, one edition whereof came out at Lond. 1600. [Bodl. 8vo. o. 51 Line. The others were in 1567, 1590, and without date.]

The said eclogues were afterwards translated by another hand; but not without the help of that translation of Turbervile, though not acknowledged. The person that performed it was Tho. Harvey, who writes himself gent.

But whether the same Tho. Harvey, who was master of arts, the first master of Kington school in Herefordshire, (founded 1620,) and the author of The Synagogue, in imitation of divine Herbert, I know not. As for George Turbervile he lived and was in great esteem among ingenious men, in fifteen hundred ninety and four, (36 reg. Eliz.) but when he died I cannot yet learn. "Sir John " Harrington in his first book of Epigrams, num. " 42, hath an epitaph in commendation of this " Geo. Turbervile, beginning thus:

When times were yet but rude, thy pen endeavoured " to polish barbarism with purer style,

When times were grown most old thy heart persevered;

Sincere and just, unstain'd with gifts or guile, " andc." I find one George Turbervile to be author of (1) Essays Politicke and Morall. Printed 1608, in oct. " (2) The Book of Falconry or Hawking, &c. heretofore publish'd by G. Turbervile generally " tlemann, and now newly revivid, corrected and " augmented, by another hand. Lond. 1611, qu. " [Bodl. 4to. p. 60. Jur.] adorn'd with various " cuts. With this book is printed and bound " The noble Art of Venerie or Hunting, &c.* " translated and collected out of *The noble art " the best approv'd authors, which of Venerie, or " have writ any thing concerning " Hawking. Printed " the same, &c. Lond. 1611, qu. " adorn'd with wooden cuts as in " 1611, 4to. &c. " former. There is no name set to first edit. " this translation, only George Gascoigne hath " verses commendatory before it." Whether George Turbervile before-mentioned was the author of the said two books, or another of both his names, who was a Dorsetshire man born and a commoner of Gloce. Hall, an. 1581, aged 18, or

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[Centuria Literaria, iii. 72.]

[There can be little doubt but that Turbervile the poet was the editor of this volume. There are several pieces in verse by him in the work, particularly some in commendation of hawking at the beginning. In these is the following account of the fashionable sports and games of the day.

To dice, to daunce, to coll, to kiss, to card the time away, To prate, to prance, to bowl, to boawe and tippe the out the day; To checke at cheesse, to hease at maw, at macke to passe the time, At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime. Both tick tace and the Irish game are sports but made to spend. I wrote not, I, to what auall those trifling games do tend, Unless to force a man to chafe, to chide, to sweat, to swear, To brawle, to ban, to curse, and God in thousand parts to teare.
a third G. Turberville, who was born in the said county, and became a student in Magd. Hall, 1595, aged 17, I cannot justly tell you, unless I could see and peruse the said two books, of which I am as yet totally ignorant.

[Among Rawlinson's MSS. (Poet. 1 and 4.) are two copies of a translation of Tasso's Godfrey of Bolloign, by sir G. T. which is supposed in a MS. note to be the initials of ' sir George Turberville,' who was certainly, and I think with justice, considered the translator by Dr. Rawlinson. The following is the second stanza,

'Come gentle muse, yet court I not thy ire
Whose Heliconia bays the brow surround;
But thine, who in that sweet seraphick quire
Art with eternal constellations crown'd;
My heart with thy celestial flames inspire,
Quicken my verse, and, if it chance t'abound
With truth adorn'd, forgive; or if, betwixt
Our sacred measures some profane be mixt.'

This MS. (Poet. 1) was evidently intended and prepared for the press. In one place there are even hints of 'heads for sculpture,' perhaps intended as a companion for Harrington's Orlando Furioso. Turberville's Epitaphs, Epigrams, &c. have been reprinted in Chalmers's edition of the poets: the following are taken from a copy of the original edition in Wood's study, No. 89.

He sorrowes the long absence of his lady P.,
Now once againe (my muse) renew the woes,
Which earst thou hast in doolefull dittie soong;
For greater cause of sorrow not arose
To mee at all, than now of late is spoong:
As you shall hear, in sad and solemnne verse,
A woeful wight his haplesse hap rehearse.

Come (Clio) come! with pensieve pen in hande,
And cause thy sisters chasen her chearfull voice:
Ye furies fell, that lurcke in Plutoes lande,
Come skip to skyes, and rayse a doolefull noise,
Help to lament the loveres woefull chaunch;
And let Alecto leede the lostsome daunce.

All ye, that ladies are of lymbro lake,
With hissing hair, and snaking bush bedeckt,
Your beddes of steelke and dankish dennes forsake,
And Stix, with stinking sulphur all infect,
Doe what you may to ayde my carefull quill,
And helpe to ring a lover's latter knell.

And time (I trow), sith she from hence is fled,
Who was the guide and guier of my breath,
Atcockenit some their pleasures place, to wager wealth away
Where falconers only force the birds, to hear their spanels lay.
While greater glee can man desire than by his cunning skill
So to reclaime a haggard hawke as she the fowle shall kill? etc.

Yet Whetsone's Rememberance gives this production, or
Some other on the same subject, to Gascoigne:
For honest sperte which dooth refresh the wit,
I have for you a book of hunting witt.]

By whome I was with wished pleasure fed,
And haue escape the ruthlessse hande of death,
Who was the key and cable of my life,
That made me scape Charybdis carefull clife.

A starre whereby to steer my bodies bark,
And ship of soule to shooare in safetie bring,
To quite my curse from painefull pining cark,
And fierce force of craftie Cupid's sting,
Even she that me from Sylia's shephe drudrowde,
That light is lost that lostester under cloudow.

Whose absence breedes the tempest I sustaine,
And makes my thoughts so clowdie black to bee,
And breakeles tears from swolen cies to raine,
And churlish gale of surging sighes to flee,
That anchor scarce ne harbour I may have
From deepe despaire, my broken ship to save.

The rubie from the ring is reft I finde,
The foyle appeares that vnderneath was set;
The saint is gone, the shrine is left behind;
The fish is scapte, and here remains the net;
That other chaise for me is none but this,
To waile the wante of hir that is my blisse.

I curse the wight that causde hir hence to go;
I hate the horse that hence hir corse conduide,
The bit, the saddle all I curse aroo,
And ought that else might this hir journey staide.
I curse the place where she doth now soioone
And that whereto she mindes to shape retourne.

My mouth, that kist hir not before she went,
Mine cies, that did not seeke to see hir face,
My head, that it no matter did invent,
My hunde, that it in paper did place;
My feete, that they refude to travell tho,
My legses I curse that were so loth to go.

My tongue, that it no parle did then procure
To utter all my close and couert minde,
To hir who long had hath my woundes in cure,
In whome such rath and mercie I did finde;
My hart I curse, that sought not to bewray
It selfe to hir or ere she went hir way.

And last my selfe and evrie thing beside
My life, my limmes, my carrion corse I curse,
Strew hir for whom these torments I abide,
That of my lyfe is onely well and source;
Joue shroude hir selfe, and keep hir from annoy
And send hir soone to make returne with joy.

HENRY WALPOOLE, elder brother to Mich. and Rich. Walpoleo Jesuits, was born in the county of Norfolk, educated in both the universities, but in what college or hall in Oxon it doth not appear, because not matriculated; so that, his stay here being, I presume, but short, nothing occurs memorable of him, only that he was inclined to puritanism, which made Pasquill in his Apology to challenge the Oxford men to enquire and tell him, 'Whether the said Walpoleo was

4 The first part of Pasquills Apology, written against Jo. Penys Treatise of Reformation, printed at Lond, in qu. an. 1596, fol. 5.
not a puritan when he forsook them. Soon after his retirement from the university, he became a zealous a Roman Catholic, that endeavouring to persuade others to his opinion, he was forced to leave his station: whereupon going to Rome, he was entred into the society of Jesus, in 1584, aged 25 years; where continuing for some time, he went afterwards into Spain; and when he had spent certain years there, he journey'd into Holland, where he suffer'd much upon account of religion. In 1593 he was sent into England, was seiz'd on at his first entry therein, and carried to York, where he was imprisoned for denying the queen's supremacy over the church of England. The next year he was sent to London, and committed prisoner to the tower, where he suffered much misery. After a year's durance there, (in which time several ministers were with him, to persuade him to recant, but in vain,) he was sent back to York, where he suffered death, as I shall tell you anon. He hath written in English verse, The Martyrdom of Edm. Campian the Jesu, and other things that are not printed, having been secured by certain Protestants, when the author was imprison'd at York; at which place he was hanged, drawn, and quartered for treason, on the 17th of Apr. in fifteen hundred ninety and five. See more of him in a book, entit. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu, written originally by Pet. Ribadeuere. Lugd. 1609, in oct. [Bodl. Svo. R. 56. Th.] continued by Philip Alegambe. Antw. 1643, fol. and at length by Nath. Sotvellus, commonly called Southwell, of the family of the Southwells in Norfolk. Rom. 1676, fol. [Bodl. C. 5. 15. Th.] See also in Historia Province Anglica Soc. Jesu, lib. 5, nu. 33, 34, written by Henry More, an English man, a descendant from sir Tho. More, sometimes L. chanc. of England. Which Henry tells us, that the said Hen. Walpoole was educated in Cambridge, without any notice taken of Oxon. The learned Cambden in his Annales of Queen Elizabeth doth make mention of one of the Walpoole's, an. 1598, but which, I cannot yet tell. 

Of one Walpole a Jesuit in Spain, see Winwood's Memorials, vol. 1, p. 136, 151, &c. BAKER. 

Walpole's account of Campian will be found among Laud's MSS. in the Bodleian. 

Jhesu Maria, 

An Epitaph of the Lyfe and Dothe of the most famous clerke and vertuous priest Edm. Campian, and revered father of the mecke faithe of the blessed name of Jesu. 

Why do y use my paper yeeke and penne, 
Or call my wing to counsel what to seie? 
Such memories were made for mortall men, 
I speake of saynts whose names can not decay. 
An angells trumpete were meeter for to sounde 
Their graceuous deaths, yf such on earth were founde.

[Rot. F. 1.2] 

Pardon my wants, y offer naught but wyll. 
Theire register remaynith safe above, 
Campian exceedes the capaspe of my skyll, 
Yet let me vse the measure of my love. 
And geave me leave ye lowe and homelic verse 
His high attempts in England to rehearse. 
He came by vouw, the cauwse to conquyre symne, 
His armoure praier, the word he terde and sheele, 
His cuifor heaven, his spoile our sowles to wyne, 
The derryl his foe, the wicked wordle his fieldo, 
His triumphe joy, his wyge eternall lyssse, 
His capitne Christe, which ever duryng ys. 

Religion there was treason to the quene, 
Preaching of pennaunce, warre against the land, 
Priests were such daynerous men, as hath not bene, 
Priyers and beedes were fyght and force of hand, 
Cases of conscience barre into the state: 
So bylynde ys error, so false a witnes late! 

At the end of this very curious roll is A breie of the lyfe and deathe of sir Edmnde Campian, of the blessed societe of the name of Jesus. 
This was probably by the same author, and commences: 
And ys he dead ye deade; ys vertew so for sett; 
Hath malice clowded humble mynde, shall fraude 
on good men fret? 
The description of truth, who records Campian's life is not unpoetical. She appeared 
All cladd in virgin whyte, of syver pure her gowne, 
A lawrell in her happie hand, and on her head a crowne. 

"EDWARD CRADOCK a Staffordshire man " born, became one of the students of Christ " Church in 1552, aged 16 years, at which time " K. Ed. 6, was in the throne, but he dyng soon " after, our author Cradock conform'd to the times " of queen Mary, took the degrees in arts, that " of master being compleated in an act celebrata " ted 10 Feb. 1559; at which time changing his " mind once more, for queen Elizabeth then " swayed the sceptrre he entred into holy orders; " and upon a great scarcity of Protestant divine " in the university, he was elected Margaret pro- " fessor on the 24th of Oct. 1565, and soon after, " in the same year, he took both the degrees in " divinity; which, tho' his proper faculty, yet he " bene, addicted himself much to chemistry, spent " many years in obtaining the Elixir, alias the " Philosophers stone, and was accounted one of " the number of those whom we now call Rosy- " crucians. He hath written, 
" A Treatise of the Philosophers Stone. This " which is in a quarto manuscript in the Ashmo- " lean museum, (1445, nu. 10,) is written in Eng- " lish verse, and dedicated [in verse] to qu. Eliza-
"beth. The beginning of the work it self is
this. ' Of this our stone which many take in
hand,' &c.

Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico. This
which is in a quarto MS. in the same museam,
(1415, no. 5) is written in Latin verse, but
quite different from the former, which is written
in English. It is dedicated to qu. Elizabeth,
and hath this beginning, ' Ratioaquando; tibi inuic
Offero, Candido Codex,' &c. 6

Documentum & practica. This, which is writ-
ten in Latin concerning the Philosophers stone,
is in a quarto MS. in the said museam (1408,
p. 22.) and hath this beginning, ' Lapis philo-
osophicus est durum materiarum,' &c. This
person Dr. Cradocke, who was numbered among
the learned men of his time, hath written other
matters, but whether extant I cannot tell; nor
do I know anything else of him, only that he
resigned his Margaret professorship in 1594,
which is the 30th year of qu. Elizabeth.'
[Claruit 1594.]

Crompont's metrical history of the formation
and excellency of the philosopher's stone is enti-
tuled, A Tretise in English verse uppon ye Phi-
losopher's Stone, written by Edward Cradocke d'or
and publique reader of divinity in ye university of
Oxford.

Of this our stone with many take in hand,
And few thereof ye nature understand,
Few words I meane att this time for to make
Not for the lewd, but for the godlie's sake.
And thou, O God, that conferrest every deed
That godly is, I pray thee be my speed.
Whereof its made, first briefly will I tell
They will shew the manner curie dell
How it is made, wth briefly to vnfold
Philosophers have alwaies thus vs told:

Crompont then proceeds to describe the method
of making the philosopher's stone, and concludes with
recounting its virtues, which are numerous enough,
for it is to cure all diseases, promote health and
insure long life. The poet concludes,

Touching my selfe full little can I say,
Needs must I grant my studie here away
Hath bin but small. Ye God have given me light
For graver studiies, reading as I might
Att leisure, books of worthy men's device,
And thereupon have somewhat felt the spice
Of these their balmes, that doe soe sweetly smell,
God give me grace that I may vse it well.
No harme att all would I doe by my will,
But seeke to serve my prince and country still.

[This is the commencement of the author's address ad
lectorem; that of the poem itself is as follows:

Divinam scutunc paucis tractare lapillum,
Quem nisi qui morti, multus honore collit.
Ne nostra effundam confusus in corna verba,
Hoc canere incipi, ordine progrediar.
Unde sit et quid sit, primum tentabo docere,
Quid fieri possit deinde referre placeat, &c.]

And thou, O God, that best dost knowe my minde
In my good meaning let me alwaies finde
Thy present helpe I humbly thee beseech,
Thy name be praysed; and thus I end my speeche.

Amen quoth D. E. Cradocke.]

Richard Crompton, of the Grange
in Bedford in the parish of Leigh near Wygan
in Lancashire, was educated in the university
of Oxon, particularly, as I conceive, in Brasen-
nose coll. where he laid a foundation, for a
superstructure in future time to build upon, but
leaving the place without a degree, he retired
'to the Middle-Temple, became a barrister and
a councellor of note, was summer reader there
15th of Elizabeth, Dom. 1573, and Lent reader
21 Eliz. Dom. 1578. So that being double-
reader, and bencher for several years before
might have been called to the coif, had he
not prefer'd his private studies and repose
before public employment and riches. He hath
written,

L'Authorite des Courts de la Majestie de la
Regnne. Lond. 1594. [Bodl. 4to. M. 6. Jur.] and
1637, qu. From this book, which is of The Juris-
diction of divers Courts, a certain anon. author
hath collected for the most part Star-Chamber
Cases, shewing what Causes properly belong to the
Cognizance of that Court. Lond. 1639, qu.
[Bodl. 4to. F. 10. Juv.] Our author also en-
chased The Office and Authority of Justices of
Peace, written by sir Anthony Pocket, for a
have told you elsewhere. [See col. 111.] This
person lived to the latter end of qu. Elizabeth,
being then in great repute for his ability and
honesty in his profession, but when he died I
cannot yet tell. He had a younger son called
Will. Crompton, who was afterwards a puri-
tanical writer, as I shall tell you under the year
1641.]

[Richard Crompton wrote the following which
Wood had never seen:

1. A short declaration of the end of traitors and
false conspirators against the state, and of the duty
of subjects to their soveraigne gouernor; and
rightfully howe necessarie laxes and execution of
justice are for the preservation of the prince and
common wealth. Wherein are also briefly touched
sundry offences of S. Queene committit against the
crowne of this land, &c. Lond. 1587, 4to. 7

2. The Mansion of Magnanimity. Wherein is
showed the most high and honourable acts of sundry
English kings, princes, dukes, earles, lords, knights
and gentlemen from time to time performed in defence
of their princes and country. Set forth as an en-
couragement to all faithful subjects, by their exa-
ample, resolutely to address themselves against all for-
ign enemies, &c. Lond. 1599, 4to. 8 In both

7 [Herbert, Typ. Antig, p. 1099.]
8 [Oldys's Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian library,
affixed to the Harleian Miscellany, No. 999.]
these treatises Crompton stiles himself "an apprentice of the common lawes."

"THOMAS SORROCCOLD, or SORROCOLD,
was born in Lancashire, became a battler of
student of Brasen-nose coll. an. 1578, aged 17
years or thereabouts; he was admitted B. Ch. of
arts 6 Feb. 1582, and master of arts 8 July
1585. Afterwards he became a godly minister,
and the same I suppose who was author of
"Supplications of Saints: A Book of Prayers
and Praises," in four parts. Printed several
times in oct. and tw. and the thirty eighth
dition was printed at Lond. in 1671, in tw.
"In all the editions are three most excellent
prayers made by qu. Elizabeth. In the latter
end of qu. Eliz. and in the time of K. James
1. it took with the vulgar sort, and was as
much admired, as The Practice of Piety was
afterwards." [Sorrocold was admitted to the rectory of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, London, October 22, 1590.]

His Supplications of Saints were highly esteemed, and Haerne relates, that in his time, he remembered a very pious lady who used to give away great numbers yearly to the poor."

JOHN HARTE was educated in most kinds of literature in Oxon; but in what college or hall I cannot find. One Mr. Harte was a sojourner of Exeter college, an. 1551, (5 Ed. 6.) but him I take to be too soon for our author, who was but a young man when he encountered Dr. Jo. Rainolds in a disputation. What degrees he took here, it appears not, though those of his profession (the Jesuits) tell us, that he was bachelor of divinity of Oxon; yet upon the strict perusal of our registers, I cannot find the least authority for it. After he had left this university, being then, and before, very unsettled and wavering in mind, he went beyond the seas, changed his religion, took priestly orders, and was sent into the mission of England; but soon after taken and committed to prison, to a filthy dungeon, as a noted 4 author tells us; who adds that after he (whom he calls the happy young confessor) had unexpectedly brought out to encounter Joh. Rainolds before-mentioned, an. 1583, or thereabouts. Which disputation being smarly held on both sides, those of Harte’s persuasion say that Rainolds was foiled; though, the opposite, not; whereupon, some years after, was published, "The sum of a Conference between Jo. Rainolds and Jo. Harte, touching the Head, and the Faith of the Church, &c. Lond. 1588, qu. 1 See more in Jo. Rainolds, under the year 1607. Afterwards our author Harte, who is stiled by a learned 6 author, "vir praeter eor et doctissimus," being banished with divers other R. priests, in 1584, he went to Verdun, where he entred into the society of Jesus. Thence he was called to Rome, where making some stay till authority commanded him thence, he went into Poland, and settled for a time at Jaroslaw. At length giving way to fate on the 14th of the cal. of Aug. in fifteen hundred ninety and five, or thereabouts, was buried at Jaroslaw, or Jaroslaw. Seven years after his body was taken up, and translated to another place belonging to the Jesuits, who had an high esteem for his person while living, sanctity of life and learning, and when dead for his memory. I find another Jo. Harte, who was Chester Herald, and wrote and published, An Orthography, containing the due Order and Reason how to write or paint the Image of Man’s Voice, most like to the Life or Nature. Lond. 1650. And another Jo. Harte of later time, who, among other books, did publish, The burning Bush not consumed, wherein one may judge whether he be the Child of God or not. Lond. 1641-2, fourth edit. But whether this last, who was a zealous puritan, (if not worse,) or the former, who was an herald, were of this university, I know not as yet.

THOMAS DIGGES, son of Leonard Digges, mentioned before under the year 1574, [col. 414] by Sarah 4 his wife, sister to Jam. and Tho. Wilford, two most valiant knights of Hartridge in the parish of Cminbrook in Kent, was born in that county, 3 and for a time educated among the Oxonian muses, but in what house I cannot yet tell, neither whether he be the same Mr. Digges which the famous lumpo or libel, made by Th. Bulkeley, in the time of Q. Elizabeth, (on several scholars and others of Oxon.) points at. However, of this I am sure, he said Tho. Digges did spend his younger years, even from his cradle, in the liberal sciences; especially in searching the most difficult and curious demonstrations mathematical, by the assistance of the practices, observations, monuments, and conferences of his father.

[A copy in MS. in the Lambeth library, No. 409. Todd’s Catalogue, 1819, p. 582.] 5 Gal. Camdenus in Annal. R. Eliz. part 8, sub an. 1584. 6 [John har, a learned man, zealous to dispute, not dangerous to practice for his religion. Fuller, Church History, Gent. XVI, p. 170.] 7 [Wood is wrong, his mother’s name was Bridget. See col. 635, note 2.] 8 [Probably at Wotton court, between Canterbury and Dover, which sent his father putrushedly in the last year of Hen. VIII, and which our author sold immediately on his father’s decease.]
He was a person of great piety, well skil'd in matters relating to soldiers, and war, (having been muster-master general of all qu. Elizabeth's forces in the Low-Countries,) and learned to a miracle in mathematical sciences, which made him much esteemed by Joh. Dee, Tho. Allen, and others. He hath transmitted to posterity, 

*A treatise on Nauticall Artillerie.* Lond. 1592, 4to. [Bodl. 4to. D. 30. Art.] Of which work Tycho Brahe gave a favourable and ingenious censure.

An Arithmetical Military Treatise, containing so much of Arithmetick, as is necessary towards Military Discipline. Lond. 1579, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 24. Art.]

Geometrical Treatise named Stratiotics, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers. Lond. 1579, qu. This was first of all attempted by his father, but finished by this our author Thomas his son; afterwards corrected and amended, and sundry additions put to it. Lond. 1590, qu. "These two books seem to have been the same by this title of the second edition, viz. 

"An Arithmetical Warlike Treatise named Stratiotics, compendiously teaching the Science of Numbers, as well in Fractions as Integers, and so much of the Rules and Quotations Algebraical, and Art of Numbers, as are requisite for the Profession of a Soldier, &c. Lond. 1590, qu. First published by Thomas Digges, esq; 1579, corrected by the author, and augmented with sundry additions. Lond. 1590, qu. in three books."

Perfect Description of the Celestial Orbs, according to the most ancient Doctrine of the Pythagoreans, &c. Lond. 1592, qu. set at the end of his father's Prognostication. [See col. 415.]

Humble motives for Association to maintain the Religion established. Printed 1601, in Oct. To which is added his Letter to the same purpose to the Archbishops and Bishops of England.

England's Defence: A Treatise concerning invasion: Or, a brief Discourse of what Orders were best for the repulsing of Foreign Enemies, if at any time they should invade us by Sea in Kent, or elsewhere. Written 1599, but not printed till 1686, which was at Lond. in five sheets in fol. Besides these and his Nova corpora, &c. he had several mathematical treatises lying by him, which were fit for the press, and by him intended for public view; but being diverted by law-suits, his intentions were not only stopped, but the happy society of the mathematical muses were discontinued. He hath an epistle printed before "for Dr. John Dee's Parallactica commentatins,

*To this office he was recommended by the earl of Leicester, as he informs us in his dedication to that nobleman, prefixed to the Stratiotics. There are letters and other documents from him whilst he held this situation, Miss. Cotton. Casly, C. viii. fol. 37, 41, 89, 263: D i, 37, 55, 69, 76, 79, 81; D ii, 37; Titus, B vii 75."

2 In lb. 810o De nova Stelle, lib. 1, cap. 9.

"præcox; Nucleus quidam. Lond. 1579, qu." He concluded his last day on the 24th of Aug. in fifteen hundred ninety and five, and was buried in the chancel of the church of S. Mary the Virgin in Aldermanbury in the city of London. On the north-wall of the said chancel was soon after set up a fair monument to his memory; which continuing till 1606, was in the beginning of Sept. in that year consumed with the church itself in the dismal configuration that then happened in London. You may see more of this Tho. Digges in my discourse of his father Leon. Digges under the year 1574. [Col. 414.]

[Wood has derived his information on Digges's intended publications, and subsequent disappointment from legal vexations, from the author himself; and this circumstance is one only of a hundred others which proves the care with which our Oxford biographer consulted every source from which information was to be derived, and the fidelity with which he reported it. At the end of Digges's preface to his Stratiotics, 1579, is a list of 'books begun by the author, hereafter to be published.' These were, 1. A Treatise of the Arte of Navigation, bewraying the grosse erroures by our masters and marriners practised, delivering newe rules, &c.

2. A briefe Treatise of Architecture Nauticall, wherein is delivered Rules infallible upon anye forme or modell of excellencie founde, to boyle slappe for all bartheces, &c.

3. Commentaries upon the Revolutions of Coperinckes.


3 As the inscription gives us some information relative to the author's family, it is here given from Stow's Survey of London, t. 71, 72, edit. Lond. 1720.

4 Thomas Digges, esq. some and heyre of Leonard Digges, of Wotton, in the county of Kent, esq. and of Bridget his wife, daughter of Thomas Wilford, esq. which Thomas deceased the 24th day of Aug. anno Dom. 1593.

5 Agnes wife to Thomas Digges, esq. daughter to sir William Seinleiger, knight, and of Ursula his wife, daughter of George Nevil, lord of Aberghennery, by whom the said Thomas had issue Dudley his sonne and heyre; Leonard his second son; Margaret and Ursula now living; besides William and Mary, who died young.

6 Deo opt. max. et memoriae.

7 Hic resurrectionem mortuorum expectat Thomas Digges armiger, ex antiqua Digestorum in Cantia familia or. Undus. Vir fide et pietae in Deum singulari, rei militaris admodum peritus, optimissimam literaturam studiosus et scientiam mathematicam et miraculam (ut ex libris editis constat) eminens; quem Deus in coelestium patrum, anno saluti 1605, evocavit: Charissimam marito uter mastissima posuit.

8 Here lieth in assured hope to rise in Christ, Thomas Digges, esq. sometime muster master of the English army in the Low Countries; a man zealously affected to true religion, wise, discreet, courteous, faithful to his friends, and of rare knowledge in geometry, astrology, and other mathematical sciences, who finished this transitory life with an happy end in anno 1605.

9 That the dead might live, Christ died.]
6. A Treatise of Fortification of Townes, Fortes, and Campes.

'These,' says Digges, 'and other, long sithens, the author had finished and published, had not the infernal furies, envying such his felicite and happy societie with his mathematicall muses, for many yeares so tormented him with lawe-brabiles, that he hath beene enforced to discontinue those his delectable studies.'

Letter to the earl of Leicester, with a plat of military ordnance for the armie he is to conduct into the Low Countries, that his lordship may, from the opinions thereon of the ablest judges in military matters, resolve on the best; with the States inclination to crave him only for their governor. Dated June 23, 1585. MS. Harl. 0998, 49.

EDWARD KELLEY, otherwise Talbot, was born in the city of Worcester, at about 4 of the clock in the afternoon, on the first day of Aug. 1555, (3 of Q. Mary) whose nativity being afterwards calculated it did appear that he was born to be a man of clear understanding, quick apprehension, of an excellent wit, and of great propensity to philosophical studies and the mysteries of nature. This person, being about 17 years of age, at which time he had attained to a competency of grammar learning at Worcester and elsewhere, was sent to Oxon, but to what house I cannot tell. However I have been informed by an ancient bachel of divinity, who in his younger years had been an amanuensis to Mr. Tho. Allen of Gloucester-hall, that he (Kelley) had spent some time in that house: whereupon I, revering to the Matricula, could not find the name of Kelley, only Talbot of Ireland, three of which name were students there in 1573, 74, &c. about which time Mr. (afterwards sir) John Davies was instructed in the mathematices by the said Allen. But this relation having been somewhat dubiously delivered to me, I must tell you, that Kelley having an unsettled mind, left Oxon abruptly, without being entred into the Matricula; and in his rambles in Lancashire, committing certain foul matters, lost both his ears at Lancaster, and about that time caused, by his ineantations, a poor man that had been buried in the yard belonging to Lauch-church, near to Walton in the Dale, to be taken out of his grave, and to answer to such question that he then proposed to him. The story of which, being to me incredible, I shall refer you to the writer of it, who is too credulous in many matters. About that time our author Kelly became intimate with Dr. John Dee the famous mathematician, with whom continuing several years in philosophical studies, and chemical experiments, they both became very famous among scholars, and therefore noted by persons of high and noble extraction, one for the mathematices, and the other for chemistry; for though Dee was the most eminent man in his time for the first, yet Kelley went far beyond him in the latter, as by the sequel it will appear. 'Tis reported by a certain Rosy-crusian that they were so strangely fortunate, as to find a very large quantity of the Elixir in some part of the ruins of Glastenbury abbey, which was so incredibly rich in virtue, that they lost much in making projection, by way of trial, before they found out the height of that medicine. In the beginning of 1583, Dr. J. Dee having contracted with certain spirits to act and converse with them, he appointed his friend Kelley to be his seer or skryer, or spectator, that is to take notice what the spirits said, and to tell it to Dee, while he wrote down in a book what was dictated to him. Soon after Dee and Kelley being made known to, and acquainted with, the learned and most noble Polonian, named Albert Alaskie 'or a Lasco' prince of Sirad, who was come into England to see the fashions of the court, and to admire the wisdom of the queen, he thereupon had so great respect for them, (himself being a mathematician,) that in September following when he left England, he took them and their wives with him in the same ship, who travelling with him afterwards by land, he saw them safely convey'd to Cracow in Poland. Where continuing for some time, they removed to Prague; and at length, in Sept. 1586, to Trebona in Bohemia; at which places the Kelley was several times troublesome, inconstant, and false to Dee, yet he mostly performed the office of skryer. And further, that notwithstanding Dee took the said spirits to be angelical, yet Kelley not, but rather meer delusions of the devil, which hath been since confirmaned by Dr. Merci Casaubon, who published the Relation of Dr. Dee's conversing with Spirits. At Trebona, Kelley made projection 9 Dec. 1586, with one small grain of the Elixir (in proportion no bigger than the least grain of sand) upon one ounce and a quarter of common mercury, and it produced almost an ounce of pure gold. At another time he made

4 [This seems a rash censure, for what he saies in the place cited, he takes upon the credit of several persons of the same county, where the fact was done, one of which was an accomplice in the fact; and few historians can build upon better authority. Original Letter to Wood, signed Anonymus Philomonus, MS. Tanner in bibli. Bodl. 451.]
6 Ibid.
7 [Gabriel Plater in his Discovery of Subterraneall Treasure, London, 1659, gives an account of his making pure gold, which, long as it is, is too curious to be omitted.
Chap. 6.
Wherein is shewed, how true and perfect gold may bee made by art with no cost to the workman.
Thus I wrotte.
I took eight ounces of regulus of iron and copper, made as beneath is declared, and 16 ounces of common sublimate, bought at the apothecaries, and made these ingredients into fine powder; first severally, and then I ground them well
projection upon a piece of metal cut out of a warming-pan, and without his touching or handling together upon a marble stone, and so put them into a retort of glass thirty times from then first to the last, then a substance like a butter, and lastly a yellow sublimate, tinted with the tincture of iron and copper, which yellow sublimates I rectified three or four times, till it was very pure: then I mixed it with equal parts of an amalgamation of silver and quicksilver, made as before was taught, and put it into another retort of glass, and forced away all but the silver, which remained like yellow horn: this yellow silver I amalgamated again with new quick-silver, and set it in gentle heat a week, then in very strong heat for 6 hours, so that the quicksilver rose up, and fell down again upon the silver, till such time as that it had carried up all the silver from the bottom of the glass into branches like trees: then I melted down the silver and fined it, and parted it with aquafortis, and had divers grains of pure and good gold abiding all tryals, but the quantity would not pay for half the charges and labour.

I made the regulus thus: I took 4 ounces of iron in stub nails, and made them red hot in a crucible: and then I put to it 3 ounces of crude antimony, and melted it down, and when it was well and thin melted, I let it coole in the pot, and so knocked off the regulus from the stop or cylinder which lay upon the top of it, then I did the like with 4 ounces of copper in thin plate: and then I mixed equal parts of these two, and melted them 3 or 4 times, every time casting into the pot half an ounce of salt peters, as it was in melting to purifie it, till it was pure and bright, almost like silver, but yet brittle: so that I could beat it in a morter to fine powder.

The yellow silver, that was like yellow horn, did amalgamate with much difficulty, and grinding with salt and vinegar, and some of it was lost doe what I could: but the first silver was water silver, which I bought at the refiners, out of which they had taken all the gold before: this did amalgamate very easily. Then I strained it to a ball through a leather skinne, and so mixed it with the yellow sublimate, that was tinted yellow with the tincture of iron and copper.

The proportion of the quick-silver to the silver was 5 or 6 parts to one.

If any one doubt the truth of alchimy, he may be satisfied by this trial; but instead of gaine he shall pay for his learning by going away with losses.

I doe not deny but there are works of lesse loss and charge, yet none of them lucrous by reason of the change of times.

For if any one will海口 me as good a lease, or purchase of land as I can prove by credible records, hath bin had in former times for an ounce of gold, I will undertake to make an ounce of gold by art to pay for it, and yet have a good bargain.

But the difference of times hath confounded this art, as may appear more plainly beneath.

First, in ancient times, a man's worke was not worth above a penny a day, which now's worth two shillings six pence a day, as may appear by ancient records for buildings, and the like: so that there is thirty to one loss in the workmanship.

Secondly, then coales, vessels and other things necessary for these affaires did cost little in respect of the charge now.

Thirdly, when the gold was made it would then have bought thirty or forty times as much, either lands, leases, victuals or workmanship now.

So that I conclude, that then the owners of this art might gains 30 or 40 for one, and yet now they shall lose extremely.

The cause that moved me to search so much into these affaires was, because I saw by the books, that so divers men in divers ages and in divers countries did agree in one tale, whereby I conceived it impossible to be a fye. Nowe conceive it might be true, but that the times have made an alteration. Page 40—43.

lining it, or melting the metal (only warming it in the fire,) the Elixer being put thereon, it was transmitted to pure gold. * * * Silicen.

Q. Elizabeth by her ambassador "the lord Wiloughby" then residing at Prague, that by fitting the piece, with the place whence it was cut out, it might exactly appear to be a part of the said warming-pan. At another time Kelley, who was openly profuse beyond the modest limits of a sober philosopher, did give away in gold-wire rings (or rings twisted with three gold-wires) at the marriage of one of his maid-servants, to the value of 4000 l., but this I think was acted after.

Dee had left him at Trebona, (which was in May 1589,) otherwise it had not been done; and so consequently Rodolph 2, emperor of Germany (who had a great respect for him and Dee) would not for his prodigality, or open management of the secret, or rather as some say, for a chymical cheat put upon him, have committed him to close custody. The writings of Kelley that are made public are these.

Poem of Chymistry, "beginning."

"All you that fear Philosophers won't be."


Poem on the Philosophers-Stone. Written to his friend G. S. gent. Printed there also; "beginning."

"The heavenly cope hath in him natures four."

This was also printed before the Compend. of Alchemy, set forth by Ralph. Rubbhard, 1591. De lapide Philosophorum, Hamburg. 1676, in oct. Qu. Whether this be not falsely written on him He hath also several Lat. and Engl. discorses in a book entit. A true and faithful relation of what passed, for many Years, between Dr. Joh. Dee and some Spirits, &c. Lond. 1659, fol. published by Dr. Meric Casunbon beforementioned. "There are Ed. Kellei Epistola ad Edwardum Duer, and other little things* of Kelley in M.S. in Biblioth. Ashmol. Oxon. John Ant. van dez Linden De scriptis Medicis, lib. 1, p. 255, mentions that Ed. Kelley Angl. wrote Fragmenta alignot edita a Combachio. Geisnair, 1647, in tw." At length our author Kelley (who had been knighted by the emperor as it seems) being imprisoned the second time (at Prague) by the aforesaid emperor, after he had been at liberty for some months, and in a manner had crept into his favour, attempted an escape out of an high window by tying his sheets together, after he had divided each into two parts at least; but he being too weighty for them, fell to the ground before he was half way down; so that bruising his body and breaking his legs, he died soon after, in Oct.

* A transcript of the holy book or book of mysteries which Edward Kelley pretended to have received from a book exhibited to him by an angel. MS. Ashmole, 492.

* Ibid. [Ashmole, Theat. Chym.]
as it seems, in fifteen hundred ninety and five; for on the 25 Nov. following, the news of his death came to Dr. Dee then in England, which he inserted in his diary thus, 1 Nov. 25, an. 1595, news that sir E. K. was slain.' Jo. Weever before quoted tells us otherwise, viz. That Q. Elizabeth sent very secretly, and by Peter Gwaine with some others, to persuade Kelley to return back to his native country; which he was willing to do; and thinking to escape away in the night by stealth, as he was clambering over a wall in his own house in Prague, (which bears his name to this day, and which sometimes was an old sanctuary,) he fell down from the battlements, broke his legs, and bruised his body, of which hurts within a while after he died, &c. Thus Weever before-mentioned, a Lancashire man born, educated in Queen's coll. in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Rob. Pearson, archdeacon of Suffolk, afterwards a great traveller beyond the seas, and collector of several epitaphs of English-men that he met with in his rambles. Soon after his return, he travelled thro' most parts of England, for the obtaining of English antiquities, and through some of Scotland, being encouraged thereunto by those excellent antiquaries sir Rob. Cotton and Joh. Selden. At length after he had arrived at the 36th year of his age, a little boy being then in a manner worn out with continual motion, he yielded to nature in his house in Clerkenwell-close near to London, an. 1632. Whereupon his body was buried towards the west-end of the church of St. James in Clerkenwell. As for Edw. Kelley before-mentioned you may see more of him before, in Franc. Pueccius, [col. 587], and afterwards (under the year 1631) in Arth. Dee.

There is a head of Kelley with that of Dee in the frontispiece to Dee's Treatise of Spirits, 1659, folio.

ROGER WILLIAMS, son of Tho. Williams of Penrose in Monmouthshire, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of sir William Vaughan knight, was born in that county, of a family rather ancient than wealthy, and being from his childhood more given to military than scholastical matters, yet for form's sake he was sent to the university; but to what house therein, unless to Brasen-nose, whereof one of both his names, and a Welsh-man, was a student in 1554, (2 of Q. Mary) I know not. Soon after he left Oxon, became a soldier of fortune under the duke of Alva, ran through all the degrees of military offices, was a colonel in the French and Belgic wars, and might have been sided with the best of those times, if his discretion could have but well tempered his hot furious

valour, which was the reason that Q. Elizabeth would not commit any place, or employment, of great trust to his care. In 1586, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, was then beloved of all soldiers, and so much noted for his martial prowess, that he went beyond the commendation of the panegyric, which was specified in the said year, when at midnight he assaulted the camp of the prince of Parma near Venlo, slew some of the enemies, and pierced the tent of the general, as a noted author tells us.

He hath written, The Actions of the Low-Countries. Printed at Lond. in the time of Q. Eliz. as it seems, and 1618, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 31. Art.] The author being unlearned, and only tutored by experience, hath penned the said history with very exquisite judgment, he being an actor in the said actions or wars.

A brief discourse of War, with his opinion concerning some part of martial discipline. Lond. 1590, qu. In this excellent book the author defends the military art of his, against that of former days; but to the great envy then, and discontent of some old-beaten soldiers, and the lovers of archery. He paid his last debt to nature in his house in the parish of St. Benedicts, near to Paul's cathedral, in London, in the month of Dec. in fifteen hundred ninety and five, and was buried on the 25th of the same month, by the care of Tho. Powell of Usk in Monmouthshire, and Gellie Merick, of the parish of St. Clement's without Temple-Bar, gent. (his kinsmen) within the cath. ch. of St. Paul; at whose funeral Rob. earl of Essex, and all the warlike men of the city of London mourned. Whether any epitaph was ever set over his grave, I know not; but I am sure that one who knew him, had contended to postery a learned epigram on him, the beginning of which is, 'Quid tumulum lachrymis violas, & murmure vexas Fortissimi manes Ducus?' &c.

You may be pleased to satisfy your self concerning this valiant colonel, in a book entituled A true Discourse historical of the succeeding Governors of the Netherlands, and the Civil Wars there begun in the Year 1565, &c. Translated and collected by Tho. Churchyard, esq; and Rich. Ro. out of the revered E. M. of Amtwerp his 15 books of his Historia Belgica, &c. Lond. 1602. I find another Rog. Williams later in time than the


7 [This book was first printed in 1618, as appears from the reason given in the dedication to Lord chancellor Bacon, for publishing it, viz, lest it should either perish, or hereafter be set forth by others as their own. Consentiens MS. note in Arth. Oxon. preserved in Hallid college library. The work has a preface by sir John Haywarte.]

8 [One Mr. Mericke was one of the earls of Essex his gentlemen at Cambridge an 1590-1 in January. Regist. Acad. Basker.]

9 Jo. Suidlingus in lib. 1, Epigram. p. 31.

[In 1591 Williams was sent to assist in the defence of Dieppe, and remained there beyond August 24, 1592.] 3

We may add to Wood's list,
1. Discourse of the Discipline of the Spaniards. This he mentions in The Actions of the Low Countries, p. 126.

"PHILIP STUBBS or STUBBES, was born of "genteele parents, but where, one of his descend- "ants of both his names, who is a vintner in "London knows not, nor can he positively affirm, "whether he received his education in either of "the universities or not. Be it known therefore, "that he was mostly educated in Cambridge, but "having a restless and hot head, left that university, "rambled thro' several parts of the nation, "and settled for a time in Oxon, particularly, as "I conceive, in Glocester-hall, where a brother "or near kinsman called Justinian Stubbs M. of "A. and a civilian, studied, by which name and "titles I find him there in the beginning of 1589. "This Ph. Stubbs was a most rigid Calvinist, a "bitter enemy to popery, and a great corrector "of the vices and abuses of his time; and tho' "not in sacred orders, yet the books he wrote "related to divinity and morality, as the titles of "them following partly shew.

"View of Family, and an Allarum to England, "or Retreat from Sin. Lond. 1589, 4 oct. written "in English verse.

"Rosary of Christian Prayers, and Meditati- "ons for divers purposes, and also at divers "times, as well of the Day as of the Night. "Lond. 1585, in tw.


"The Theatre of the Pope's Monarchy; where- "in as well the unclean Lives of that wicked "Generation, as also their Antichristian Govern- "ment is described; &c. Lond. 1594, oct.

"Perfect Path to Felicity, containing Godly "Meditations and Prayers, fit for all times, &c. "Lond. 1592, in sixeens.

"Notice to good Works: Whereas it is not only "shown how far we are behind our Fore-Fathers "in good Works, but also many other Creatures, in "the Ends of our Creation. With the difference "between the pretended good Works of the Papists "and good Works of the Christian Protestants. "Lond. 1593 in oct. The author then lived in "Cheapside in London.

"Praise and Commendation of Women. Printed "in oct. This I have not yet seen, and therefore "I cannot give you a larger title.

"Christlall Glass for Christian Women: con- "taining a most excellent Discourse of the Godly "Life and Christian Death of Mrs. Katharine "Stubbs, who departed this Life at Burton upon "Trent in Staffordshire on the 14 of Decemb. &c. "Lond. 1626, qu. This woman, who was the "wife of Philip Stubbs, was the daughter of "a Londoner, by his wife a Dutch-woman, and "died before quite 21 years of age, but the year "when the author tells us not. Near of kin, if "not brother, or father to this Philip, was Joh. "Stubbs of Lincoln's-inn, gent. a most rigid pur- "itan, 6 author of A Discovery of a gaping "Galph for England by another French Mar- "riage, if the Lord forbid not the Bones, by let- "ting her Maj. Que. Elizabeth see the Sin, &c. "thereof. Printed 1570, oct. which being then "esteemed a most seditious libel, the author was "afterwards taken, imprisoned, and had his right "hand cut off. See more in Cambden's Annals "of Qu. Elizabeth under the year 1581. 7 The said "book called A Discovery, &c. wherein many "thought that Tho. Cartwright the Coryphæus of "the puritans of his time, had a hand because "Stubbs had before married his sister, written "upon a strong precaution that qu. Elizabeth "would marry with Francis duke of Anjou, the "[See his petition to Elizabeth during his imprisonment, and other documents relative to him, in Nuge Antiquae, 1604, i. 145, 149, 154, &c.]

"[A sermon pronounced by John Stubbs querest' on "Children's day at Gleoster, 1598. MS. Cotton Vespas. A xxv, fol. 173.]"
youngest son of K. Hen. 2, and the only sur
viving brother of K. Hen. 3, then reigning in
France. In the said book 'tis said that Eng
land was to have been swallowed, the wealth
thereof consumed, and the gospel irrecoverably
drowned, &c.'

HENRY UNTON was born of an ancient
and gentle family at Wadley near Faringdon
in Berkshire, educated in Oriel coll. under Mr. Rich.
Pygot one of that society, left it without a
dergree and travelled. After his return, being
esteemed a person well qualified, had some em-
ployment under sir Christopher Hatton L. chancel-
lor, who finding him to be a man of
business and experience, commended him to the
queen, who in 1586 not only conferred on him
the honour of knighthood, but sent him afterwards
twice in the quality of an ambassador to the king
of France, where he behaved himself right stoutly
in behalf of his mistress, particularly for some
injury done to her by the duke of Guise, an-
1592. This person, who was actually created
M. of A. of this university, before he went into
France, hath written,

An account of his Embassy: or, a Diary con-
taining his Commission, Instructions, Expen-
ses and Transactions; as also Letters from, or to, him
from July 13, an. 1591, to June 12, an. 1592. MS.
in bib. Bod. [E museo 18.] He also made a
Diary for his last Embassy, which he did not
the time of his death, but that I have not yet seen.
He gave way to fate in the king of France's
camp, lying before Laferne, on the 23 March in
fifteen hundred and five; whereupon his
body being conveyed into England, was buried

[9] [Son to sir Edward Upton or Umpton as he is some-
times written, by Anne eldest daughter of Edward Seymour,
duke of Somerset, and relit of John Dudley, earl of War-
wick.] [10] [The following is the challenge sent on this occa-
sion: For as much as lately in the lodging of my lord Du
Mayne and in publick impudently, indiscreetly, and overboldly
you spoke badly of my sovereign, whose sacred person here
in this country I represent. To maintain both by word and
weapon her honour, (which never was called in question
among people of honesty and vertue) I say you have wickedly
ilyed in speaking so basely of my sovereign, and you
shall do nothing else but tye, whenever you dare to
tax her honour. Moreover that her sacred person (being
one of the most compleat and vertuous princesses that lives
in this world) ought not to be evil spoken of by the tongue of
such a perfidious traytor to her law and country as you are.
And hereupon I do desire you, and challenge your person to
mine, with such manner of arms as you shall like or choose;
be it either on horse-back or on foot. Nor would I have
you to think any inequality of person between us, I being
issued of so great a race and noble house every way as
yourself. So assigning me an indifferent place, I will there
maintain my words, and the tye which I gave you, and
which you should not endure if you have any courage at all
in you. If you consent not to meet me hereupon, I will
hasten you, and cause you to be generally held one of
the most arrantest cowards and most slanderous slave that lives
in all France. I expect your answer. Lloyd, Statesmen
and Favourites, edit. 1603, p. 447.]

on the 8 July following, in a chappel joyning to
the north side of the church of Faringdon before-
mentioned. Soon after was a noble monument
set over his grave, with this inscription, containing
certain matters relating to him, which I have not
yet mentioned. 'Virtuti & honori Sacrum. Hen-
rico Untoni Eq. Aurato, Edoardi Untoni Eq.
Aur. filio, ex Annà Comitissà Warwici filià Ed-
angii de Sancto Mauro Duciis Somneretti &
Angliae Protectoris, qui optimorum artium studios
à príima aetate in Academias Oxon. institutis, mag-
nam orbis Christiani partem perieruevit, ob vir-
tatem bellicam in Zatphanum obidsonio, dignitau
equestri donatus, propter singularem prudentiam,
spectatam fidem, & multiplicam rerum usum
iterum Legatus à Serenis. Auglia Reginà ad
Christianiss. Regem missus in Galliam, è quà ad
celestem patriam migravit 23 Mart. an. 1596.'
&c. The muses of Oxon had so great a respect
for the memory of this most worthy person, that
a book of verses on his death, came out soon after
under their name, entit. Funeraria nobilis. ac pre-
stantiss. Eq. D. Henrici Untoni ad Gallos bis
degenti. &c. à Musis Oxonienses.

[We may add to sir Henry Upton, A Discourse
of embassages, compiled by sir H. Upton, which
of the good gifts an ambassador must be endowed
with, both as to the body and fortune, &c. Lastly,
the privileges of ambassadors in their own country
after their return. MS. in Thoresby's museum.
See Duc. Leod, 1715, p. 519.]

Original letters and papers from and relating to
sir Henry Upton, MS. Cotton E viii.

An address prefixed to Mesbury On Monarchy.
Lond. 1581. At the end of this work is a collection
of Italian proverbs furnished by Upton to the
author.]

WILLIAM MYDDErTON, the third son of
Rich. Myddelton of Denbigh, (by Jane his wife,
doughter of Hugh Dryhurst of the same place,) fourth son of Fouk Myddelton of Denbigh be-
fore-mentioned, the third son of Duv. Myddelton
of Gwymynog, recorder of North Wales, was
born in Denbighshire, and educated for a time
among the Oxonians, but whether in Jesus coll.
at its first foundation, as probably it may be so,
or whether he took more than one degree, I know
not. Afterwards he travelled into various parts
of the world, exercised himself in feats of arms,
became the most noted bard of his country; and
tho' a soldier and a captain by profession, (having
had the command of a ship for several years,) yet
all the time he got, was bestowed in exercising his
poetical fancy. The works of him that I have
seen are these,

Bardoniaeth: or, the Art of Welsh Poetry.
Lond. 1593, qu. in 3 sh. and half. [Bodl. 4to. L.
71. Th.] This book which is written in Welsh,

he stiles the first book, or part, as if there was a second to be published. He also translated into the Welsh tongue The Psalms of David, running in excellent metre. Which noble work he performed apud Seuim Insulam occidentalium Indorinum, and finished it there 24 Jan. in fifteen hundred ninety and five. This translation coming into the hands of his countryman Tho. Salisbury, was, with the help of his friend Tho. Myddleton citizen of London, the psalmist, to the author, published at Lond. 1603, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 96. Th. and 4to. B. 48. Th. Seld.] Before which time the author, as seems, was dead. In my searches I find another Will. Middleton, bach of divinity and minister of Hardwick in Cambridge-shire, author of Papist-mastix: or, the Protestants Religion defended, &c. Lond. 1606, qu. and of other things, but what relation there was between the former and this (who seems to have been educated in Cambridge) I know not.

[William Middleton] writeth several other poemes, which are extant in MS. and also an appendix to Jo. Da. Rhec's Grammar, under the name of Gwillim Canobode, which is the literal Welsh of William Middletown. This William was brother to sir Thomas Middleton of London, Kt. and to Hugh Middleton goldsmith of London, afterward Sir Hugh. Humphreys.

The Bodleian it will be seen contains both Myddleton's rare pieces. I have given the title and an extract from the psalmist to the author, published at Lond. 1603, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 96. Th. and 4to. B. 48. Th. Seld.] Before which time the author, as seems, was dead. In my searches I find another Will. Middleton, bach of divinity and minister of Hardwick in Cambridge-shire, author of Papist-mastix: or, the Protestants Religion defended, &c. Lond. 1606, qu. and of other things, but what relation there was between the former and this (who seems to have been educated in Cambridge) I know not.

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Psalm y Brei khiol Brophwyd Dafydd, gwel i cynghanedlu mewn mesurau cymreig. Gann Gapten Wiliam Middleton.

Yn newf y galloch o ffrwdw yr Yspryd glân.
Simon Stafford a Thomas Salisbury a’i priniod hyn Llundenu, 1603.

Y Psalm. 1.
Kwydyd demair hirion.
Gwirnyd ei febyd gwirfaeth.
Gwirion don i gwirnai aeth
Ar ol gyntor lwek angall
Y dryg a roii fryd ar wall.
Ni saif yno lfrord briford-bryd
Bebludurinid bwaeth dyrys.
Nag ar gadaid gyfair gwadw.
Gwatoriau y gytwariawd.
Ond kyfratif eth nh’i faith dhaown fydl
I dihianach hwh dha dhyvnd:
Ai mwyfryr mwy frowedwr
Dhyd i a nos yn dihian wedh.

JOHN SMYTHE, or SMITH, son of sir cler.
Smythe of Little Badow in Essex, by Dorothy his wife, sister to Edw. Seymour duke of Somerset, (whose sister Jane Seymour was the third wife of K. Hen. 8.) was born, as seems, in Essex, and laid the foundation of literature in Oxon, but in what house ’tis difficult to find, because both his names are very common. Afterwards being manfully inclined, he travelled into various countries, exercised himself in feats of arms, and became as well a compleat soldier, as gentleman. At length he was made a knight by qu. Elizabeth, and by her sent ambassado into Spain, in 1576, as being a person of a Spanish port and demeanor, and well known to the Spaniards, who held him, as their king did, in high value, and especially for this reason, that he was first cousin to K. Ed. 6. His works are,

Concerning the forms and effect of divers Weapons, and other very important Matters Military: greatly mistaken by divers of our Men of War in their days, and chiefly of the Musquet, Calycer and Long-Bow, &c. Lond. 1589, and 1590, qu. [A copy of the latter edition in St. John’s college library.]

Certain Instructions, Observations, and Orders Military, requisite for all Chieftains, Captains, higher and lower Officers. Composed 1591. Lond. 1594, 35. qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 50. Art. Seld.]

Instructions for Enrolling and Mustering. Printed with Certain Instructions, &c. What other books of his are published, I cannot yet find, nor exactly when he died, only that he was living and in great esteem among soldiers and learned men in fifteen hundred ninety and five. Besides this, was another Sir John. Smith equal in time with him, eldest son of Tho. Smith of Ostinhanger in Kent esq; and brother to sir Thomas of Bidborough in the same county, whom I shall mention elsewhere. Which Sir John dying in the beginning of 1609, was buried in Ashford church in the said county; leaving issue, as it seems, Tho. Smith of Ostinhanger, afterwards knight of the Bath and viscount Strange in Ireland; who dying 30 June 1635, was buried in his chappel joining to the said church of Ashford. But this Sir John was no writer, nor of the same family, because he was descended from the Smiths of Corsham in Wiltshire; whereas Sir John who was the writer and soldier, was grandson to Tho. Smith of Ravinhall in Essex, and he a descendant from John Carrington, who fled for a time from England, and changed his name to Smith, for adhering to the deposed king Rich. 2. Further also I find another John Smith commonly called captain Smith, who wrote (1) A Map of Virginia, with a Description of the Country, the Commodities, People, Government, and Religion. Oxon, 1612, qu. (2) New England’s Tryals, &c. Lond. 1620, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 11. Art.] (3) General History of Virginia, &c. Lond. 1624, qu. (4) Travels in Europe, &c. Lond. 1630.

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[Bodl. M. 47. Art. And reprinted in Churchill's 'Collection of Voyages,' 1704, vol. ii. p. 371.] with other things; but this captain Smith was a Cheshire man, and whether he had received any education in this university of Oxon, I cannot say to the contrary. This last seems to have been the same, who is mentioned in Stow's 'Survey of London' (edit. 1633) p. 779, under the name of captain John Smith sometime governor of Virginia and admiral of New-England, who died 21 June 1631, and was buried in the choir of St. Sepulchre's church in London. One (as is there said) that had conquer'd kingdoms, and subdued large territories, and done things to the admiration of the world.

[Collections and observations relating to the condition of Spain by Sir John Smith, during his residence there. They commence in 1577, with 'Gente de Guerra hordinarique that lay in Espaigna from the late Francisco y costas de Ceruaria.' MS. in the Lambeth library, No. 271. ¹]

JAMES BELL was a native of the diocese of Bath and county of Somersetshire, admitted scholar of Corpus Christi college, probably about 1547, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1551. He was nominated one of the first fellows of Trinity college, May 20, 1556, when he was appointed rhetoric-lecturer by election. From Kettell's Register of Triu. coll. (among Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole museum, No. 8490, fol. 28,) it appears that he left his fellowship about Michaelmas, in the year of his admission, and became a zealous partisan of the reformation. In one of his prefaces he mentions his happy conversion to protestantism from popery. I wandered long in the selfsame mazes, noosed therein by the grayham, David Wiffin, William Grove, and Anon. The volume contains several curious prints and a frontispiece with heads of Elizabeth, James I, and prince Charles, engraved by John Barra. ²

[Captain John Smyth, was born at Willoughby in the county of Lincoln, but descended from the Smyths of Caenley; he was distinguished by his adventures and achievements in the four quarters of the globe. In the wars of Hungary, about 1603, in three single combats he overcame three Turks, and cut off their heads; for which and other gallant exploits, Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, under whom he served, gave him his picture set in gold, with a pension of three hundred ducats; and allowed him to bear three Turk's heads proper as his shield of arms. He was afterwards instrumental in reducing and settling the province of Virginia; and was for some time governor of the county. Besides the works already enumerated, he wrote A Sea Grammar, this he mentions in the preface to his Travels, as having been printed before 1630. A second edition appeared in 1692. ³ Bodl. B. 18. 24. Line.

The learned Henry Warton wrote a life of captain Smyth in 1695, now in MS. in the Lambeth library, No. 593. Charter's appendix to the Lives of the Founders, 8vo. 1803, p. 4, and Todd's Catalogue of Lambeth MSS. p. 90. ⁴

[Clavis 1595.

He wrote An Account of Cecilia, princess of Sweden, her travelling into England, 1654. MS. in the royal collection, in the British museum, 17 C xix. My friend Mr. Henry Ellis has, at my request, read this journey through, but finds nothing in it to illustrate the life of the author, who describes the princess's passage to England so minutely that Mr. Ellis conjectures he accompanied her in the voyage. The work is dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and is indeed throughout a piece of flattery to that monarch, who is likened to Solomon, and the princess Cecilia to the queen of Sheba.

He translated,

1. Sermon preached at the Christening of a certain Jew at London, from the Latin of John Fox, 16mo. 1573.

2. Sermon of the Evangelical Olive. From the Latin of John Fox. Lond. 1578.

3. Treatise touching the libertie of a Christian Man. From the Latin of Luther. Lond. 1579, 8vo. ⁵


5. Answer apologetical to Hierome Osrini his slaunderous Invertices, written in Latin by Haddon and Fox, 4to. 1581. ⁶

JOHN PRIME, son of Rob. Prime, a fletcher, was born in the parish of Holywell in the north suburb of Oxford, received his grammatical literature in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, and admitted perpetual fellow of New college in 1570, took the degrees in arts, holy orders and became a noted puritanical preacher in the city of his nativity, and much favoured by Dr. Cooper bishop of Winchester. In 1589 he proceeded in divinity, being at that time vicar of Adderbury alias Eabburbury in Oxfordshire, where he became much followed for his edifying way of preaching. He hath written,

A short Treatise of Sacraments generally, and in special of Baptism, and of the Supper. Lond. 1582, oct.

Treatise of nature and grace. Lond. 1583, oct.

[Clar. 8vo. P. 150. Th.]

[Todd's Catalogue, 1812, p. 37.] ¹

[MS. Gough, Oxford, 1, p. 93.] ²

[MS. Bodl.] ³

[To that of The Pope confuted, 4to. 1580. Bodl. 4to. T. 102. Th.] ⁴

head of that school, whose countenance carried mee from my Christ to the swinste of Sorbone, which had swallowed me up, if the Lord had not prevented me with his mercie betimes.'

Bell was rewarded for his exertions by the prebend of Holcombe in the church of Wells, to which he was installed Feb. 13, 1595; and on October 11, in the same year, he received the prebend of Combe in the same church. When or where he died I have not yet been able to discover.

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[Clar. 8vo. P. 150. Th.]

[Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 1078.]

[Herbert, 907.]

Sermon briefly comparing the State of King Solomon and his Subjects together with the condition of Queen Elizabeth and her People, preached at S. Mary's in Oxon, 17 Nov. 1585, on 1 Kings 10. 9. Oxon, 1585, oct. [Bodl. svo. S. 120. Th.] Exposition on the Galatians. Ox. 1587, oct.

The consolations of David applied to Queen Elizabeth, in a Sermon at St. Mary's in Oxon, 17 Nov. 1588, on Psal. 23. 4. Oxon, 1588, oct. [Bodl. svo. D. 86. Th.] These, as I think, are all the books and sermons that he hath published, tho' he intended more had he not been cut off in his middle age. At length after he had been vicar of Adderbury about 7 years, he concluded his last day there about the 12 of April in fifteen hundred ninety and six, and was buried in the church of that place, but hath neither epitaph or inscription over his grave.

FRANCIS KNOLLIS, son of Robert Knollis of Rotherfield-Gray, commonly called Grays, near to Henly in Oxonshire, did receive for a time his grammatical and dialectical education in this university, particularly, as it seems, in Magd. coll. Afterwards he retired to his patrimony, and at length to the court, and became one of the gentlemen pensioners to K. Hen. 8. in the latter end of his reign. When a reformation was set on foot by king Ed. 6. he was so zealous for the religion then professed, as that, when qu. Mary began to reign, and grow severe towards the reformed party, he fled into Germany, where he sojourned for a time among several of the English divines that went away about the same time for conscience sake. At Frankfort he appeared in favour of the schism, and on that account he went away with Knox and Whittingham to Geneva. After the death of that queen, he returned, and became so much in esteem by Q. Elizabeth (who stood totally affected to the reformation) as that in the first year of her reign, he was made choice of, for one of her privy council, and shortly after that, she made him vice-chamberlain of her household, and employed him in matters of concern beyond the seas. In 1566, he was actually created master of arts, being then chief steward of the city of Oxon, captain of the hall-bellers, and about that time treasurer of the queen's chamber, in the place of sir John Mason deceased. Afterwards he was trusted with the custody of Mary qu. of Scots, while she was a prisoner in Bolton-castle in Yorkshire; and in the 29 Elizab. being then a knight, he was one of those, who by commission sate in judgment upon the said queen at Fortheringay. At length he was made treasurer of her majesty's household, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, being always by many accounted a faithful subject, an honest and learned man, and a person of great prudence and wisdom; and by others so great a friend to Calvin in his heart (whose principles he embraced while he lived at Geneva) that he was never a cordial friend to episcopacy, but rather a patron of the non-conformists, which appeared by several of his actions while he was a privy-councillor. His writings are these,

Treatise against the usurpation of Papal Bishops. Printed 1608, in oct. Some attribute it to Jo. Rainolds the famous divine.

A General Survey of the Isle of Wight, with all the Castles and Fortresses near adjoining. This is a MS. in fol. and was sometimes in the lib. of Arthur E. of Anglesey: from whence we may suppose that the author had some office in, or relating to, the said isle, but what, in truth I cannot tell. I have seen also several of his speeches spoken in parliaments, letters of state, and letters written by him, or rather by Francis his son, to the said Jo. Rainolds, between whom there was great animity and intercourse, but few or none of those letters, or speeches, I think, are printed. At length paying his last debt to nature in the summer time (before Septemb.) in fifteen hundred ninety and six, was, as I presume, buried at Grays before-mention'd. By his wife Katharine, daughter of Will. Cary esq: by Mary his wife, daughter of Thom. Bolin earl of Wiltshire, as also sister to the lady Anne Bolin second wife to K. Hen. 8, he had issue Henry his eldest son, bred in the free-school joyning to Magd. college under the care of Thomas Robinson. Afterwards he went with his father and others into Germany, and at his return, if not happily before, became a commoner of the said college, where he obtained so much literature as afterwards to gain the character by a learned author of "homo virtute & animi dotibus non infimus," and of "homo religiosissimus & liberalissima literatura eruditus," &c. But he dying without issue, the estate went to the next son called William, afterwards earl of Banbury. He had another son named Francis, a knight, whom I shall mention elsewhere; as also a fourth, who was a member of the said college; and all four admired by some, and envied by others, for their great virtue and tardiness.

[Several letters from sir Francis Knollis or Knowles among the Cotton MSS. Calig. B ix; Camb. C i; E 5: Vesphas. C xiv: Galba D ii. Harl.MSS. 2292, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6994.]


Letter to the earl of Shrewsbury, dated March 7, 1600.


JOHN SMITH was a Berkshire man born, as it seems, became fellow of St. John's Coll., in the founder's time, master of arts in 1560, and afterwards schoolmaster at, and vicar of the church of St. Laurence in Reading in the aforesaid county.

He hath written,

The Doctrine of Prayer in general for all Men that is universally for all Mankind, &c. Lond. 1595. qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 55. Th.] What else he hath published I know not, being a difficult matter to distinguish his works from others of both his names and time: and whether he was author of The use of the Gagged, printed 1580. in qu. which is said to be written by Jo. Smith, I cannot tell.

The said Joh. Smith of Reading, did give way to faze there, and was buried in the church of St. Laurence; but when, it appears not; leaving then behind him a son of both his names, scholar of St. John's Coll. an. 1600, which he left after he was M. of A. to prevent expulsion. I find another John Smith, who hath published, (1) The bright morning star; or the resolution and exposition of the 2nd Psalm. Cambr. 1605. in tw. (2) A pattern of true Prayer, being an exposition or commentary on the Lord's Prayer, &c. Lond. 1595. and 1604. oct., besides other things. But in his epistle dedicatory, before the said exposition, it appears that he was then (1605, and before) a lecturer in the city of Lincoln, and that he had received part of his education in Cambridge. I shall make mention of another Jo. Smith of St. John's Coll. under the year 1616.

PETER BALE (Balesius) a most dexterous person in his profession, to the great wonder of scholars and others, spent several years in sciences among the Oxonians, particularly, as it seems, in Gloucester-hall. But that study which he used for a diversion only, proved at length an employment of profit. His works are these.

The art of Brachygraphy, that is, to write as fast as a Man speaketh truly. Lond. 1597. 9 in tw. 2 edit. [Bodl. svo. B. 76. Art.]

The Order of Orthography. The Key of Calkography, that is, of fair Writing.

Before these treatises are, 18 copies of verses made in praise of them; four whereof, or more, were made by the students of Gloce. hall, (among whom Edw. Mychiboune a most noted poet of his time hath two) and three, or more, by the students of St. John's Coll. who are proprietaries of that hall. What afterwards came of the

said Balesius, (who was engaged in the earl of Essex's treasons, an. 1600) I cannot tell, nor whether he published any other matters. I find one of his names, a divine, who published (1) The Lord's prayer pleading for better entertainment. Lond. 1604. qu. 'Tis a sermon as it seems, on Luke 11. 2. (2) Infirmities inducing to Conformity, on Jam. 3. 2. Printed 1590. qu. and other things. Whether this Peter Bales was son or kinsman to the former I cannot tell.

[Bales the elder was born in 1547, and it is very probable that he resided in Oxford as a teacher of writing]. His proficiency in this art may be learned from the following account of an exhibition to queen Elizabeth recorded by Holinshed.

'The tenth of August (1573) a rare peece of worooke and almost incredible, was brought to passe by an Englishman borne in the citie of London, named Peter Bales, who by his industrious and practises of his pen contrived and writ within the compass of a penie in Latine, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandements, a prayer to God, a prayer for the queene, his posie, his name, the date of the moneth, the yeare of our lord, and the reigne of the queene. And on the seventeenth of August next following, at Hampton court, he presented the same to the queens majestie in the head of a ring of gould, couered with a chirstall, and presented therewith an excellent spectacle by him, devised for the easier reading thereof: wherewith his majestie read all that was written therein with great admiration, and commended the same to the lords of the counsell, and the ambassadors, and did weare the same manie tunes upon hir finger.'

Bales was certainly a clerk in Chancery as appears from a description of one of his performances in short hand: a Bible written in so small a hand as that it would lie in an English walnut shell.

Among the Harl. MS. No. 675 is an Account of the beginning of the golden pen of 200. value, name by Peter Bales of London gent. master in writing, general challenger for the same: lost by Daniell Johnson of London, writing schole Mr. defendant, in Michaelmas day 1595. The order also of the triall and judgement thereof, taken by five judges, chosen by consent of both parties, and all other proceedings therein, &c. An Answer also to two most slaunderous and malicious libels lately published and sett up, in print, in the citie of London.

2 [Bios. Brit., note A.].
4 [Bales certainly understood Latin, for in his Writing Schole-master, he wrote several verses in this language composed by the author. From this circumstance and others we may conclude, with Wood, that Bales was first a member of the university, as well as an instructor in his own art afterwards, although the writer of Bales's life in the Biography, and Mr. Chalmers seem to think otherwise.]
5 [MS. Harl. 536, fol. 19, b. 7.].

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in great numbers, tenne days together, continued by
the same Daniel Johnson, against the saide Peter
Bales, and the judges aforesaid. 1 Jan. 1593. This
is supposed to have been written by Bales himself.

In respect to the part Bales took in the treasuries
of the earl of Essex, Wood was misled. Bales
was innocently engaged in serving the treacherous
purposes of one of the earl's mercenary dependants,
named John Danyell, who, resolving, out of the
distresses of his lord, to raise a considerable addi-
tion to his own substance, contrived by some
deceit, to induce Bales to imitate the earl's hand
writing, in several letters. But this villainy was
detected, Danyell was punished with the greatest
severity, and Bales was confined for a short time, but
rather that they might retain him for the purpose
of giving evidence, than by way of enslavement.

When Bales died seems uncertain, but it has
been conjectured, and with probability, about the
year 1610.

Bales gives an epitome of all his rules in verse:
I extract the following as being the shortest:
Provide a good knife,
right Sheffield is best;
A razor is next
excelling the rest.
A whetstone likewise
of hone that is white,
Will make your knife cut
your penne well to write.

Sign. D. 12.

FRANCIS CLERKE, or CLARKE, was origi-

nally of Oxon, but making little stay there, he
retired to Doctors-Commons in London, and for
about 40 years practised the civil law in the most
famous courts in England, as in the court of arches,
admiralty, audience, prerogative, and consistorial
of the bishop of London, besides his employment
divers times in the ecclesiastical causes of the
delegated power of the king, and chief commis-
sioners. In 1594, he having then practised his
faculties 25 years at London, had the degree of
bach. of civil law conferred upon him, by the
ceremonial appointment of doctors and masters, not
by way of creation, but, as the register saith, by
admission to the reading of the imperial institu-
tions, tho' no exercise he did for it in this uni-
iversity. The reason for this their civility was,
that he had performed the part of chief proctor for
the said university, by virtue of letters and their
common seal, in all their concerns in the aforesaid
courts. He hath written,
Praxis tam jus dicentiu, quam alius omnibus,
qui in foro Ecclesiasticus versatur, apprime usitis.
This book was finished by the author and made
ready for the press, in April 1596, but what divers-
ted him from the publication thereof (unless death)
I know not. Afterwards several imperfect copies
of it flying abroad, one, supposed to be true,
came into the hands of Tho. Bladen, D. D. dean
of Ardfort in Ireland and chaplain to the duke of
Ormonord, who caused it to be printed at Dublin in

Procrisuria Admiralitatis Anglie. Dubl. 1666,
qu. published by the said doctor. But the copy
from whence that edition was published, being,
'twas pretended, false in many matters, a better
copy was published at London, 1667, in oct.
[Bodl. 8vo. C. 25. Jur.] by E. S. "who was one
"Edward Stephens of Gloucester-hall." One sir
Franc. Clerke of Bedforshire knight, was a be-
nefactor to Sidney coll. in Cambridge, tho' not
educated there, whom I take to be the same with
sir Francis Clerk of Merton priory or abbey in
Surrey (son of Barthol. Clerk mentioned in the
Tasti under the year 1574,) quite different from
the writer.

JOHN MARTIALL, a zealous man for the
R. Cath. cause, was born at Daisford in Worces-
tershire, near Chipping Norton in the county of
Oxon; educated in grammatical learning in Wyke-
ham's school near Wincheste, admitted perpetual
fellow of New coll. after he had served two years
of probation, an. 1551, took the degree of bach.
of the civil law five years after, about which
time he was made usher, or second master, of the
aforesaid school under Tho. Hide, whom I shall
anon mention. In the beginning of qu. Eliz. he
left his employment, fellowship, and at length the
kingdom, and going beyond the seas to Lovain,
he made proficiency there in the studies of divi-
nity, and at length by the procurement of Lewis
Owen archdeacon of Cambry, (afterwards bishop
of Cossano) he was made canon of St. Peter's
church at Lisle in Flanders. Which place he
keeping eight years, resigned it, (being then D. of
D.) to the end that he might give himself solely
up to his devotions, and prepare himself for another
world. He hath written,
A Treatise of the Cross, gathered out of the
Scriptures, Councils, and antient Fathers of the
primitive Church. Ant. 1564, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo.
M. 57. Th.] Whereupon Jam. Calvifil of Ch.
Ch. making an answer to it, our author came out
with a reply entit.
A reply to Mr. Calvifil's blasphemous answer
against the Treatise of the Cross. Lov. 1566,
qu. [Bodl. 4to. A. 29. Th.] Afterwards he wrote,
Treatise of the tournage of the Clerks. Left
imperfect and therefore never printed. He departed
this mortal life at Lisle before-mentioned, (to the
great grief of the R. Catholicks) in the arms or
embraces of Will. Gifford dean of that church,
[copy MS. Harl. 1749, fol. 509.]

[This he dedicated to queen Elizabeth, emboldened upon
her keeping the image of a crucifix in her chapel, which he
termed her 'good affection to it.' Strype, Annals of Reform.
i. 507, 508.]
1597. on the 3 of Apr., in fifteen hundred ninety and seven, and was buried in the collegiate church of St. Peter before-mentioned. At his death he bequeathed a rich ring, with a stone in it, to adorn a piece of our Saviour's cross, in the cathedral there. Whose will being performed by the said Gifford, that bequest was esteemed as a trophy of victory over Calhull, and is at this day, as I have been informed, preserved as a choice relic there.

THOMAS HIDE, a noted Rom. priest of his time, was born at a market town called Newbury in Berks. Descended from the ancient and genteel family of his name in that county, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. 1543, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1549. In the year after he left his fellowship, was made prebendarY of Winchester, and in 1552 succeeded Will. Everard in the chief mastership of the said school, where continuing till qu. Elizab. came to the crown, he left all he had, and all he pretended to, for conscience sake, and going beyond the seas, spent the remainder of his time partly at Doway and partly at Lovain. He was a person of a strict life and conversation, as those of his persuasion say, of great gravity and severity, and a lover of virtue and virtuous men. He hath written,

A consolatory Epistle to the afflicted Catholics. Lov. in oct. [1580, Bodl. v. 80. H. 58. Th.] and other things as I have been told, but such I have not yet seen: which if printed, few or no copies come into England. He died at Doway in Flanders in the house of Alice Fowler, the widow of John Fowler an English-man, on the 9th of May in the year 1597, and was buried in the chappel of the Virgin Mary within the church of St. James there, near to the horn of the gospel; leaving then behind him this character, that he was a most fierce hater of vice, and a capital enemy to sects and heresies.


In the list of the Roman Catholic recusants in the Paper office, printed by Strype, Hide is termed 'one very stiff and perverse': he was adorned to remain in the custody of the lord treasurer.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, a most excellent Latin poet, philosopher and physician of his time, was born at Kiddesley in Derbyshire, educated in Wykeham's school before-mentioned, made perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1555, (2 and 3 of Ph. and Mar.) left it after he was mast. of arts, and in 1560 became chief master of the said school, in the place of Tho. Hyde; whence, by his industry and admirable way of teaching, were many good scholars sent to the universities. All the time that he could get at vacant hours, he spent upon his beloved study of physic, which he practised in the city of Winchester, but not to the neglect of his school. At length taking the degree of doctor of that faculty, did shortly after resign his school, and repairing to London practised with good success in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, where being accounted eminent, was admitted, as it seems, a member of the coll. of physicians. He hath written and published,


Didascalorum Coll. Wint. omnium Elenchus. In verse also, at the end of the said poems.

Counsel against the Plague, or any other infectious Disease. Lond. 1577, oct.

Question, Whether a Man for Preservation may be purged in the Dog-days or no? Printed with the Counsel, &c.

Ranarium & murium pugna, Latina versa donata ex Homero. Lond. 1580, in about 3 sh. in qu. 4 with other things as it is probable, but such I have not yet seen. See more of him in Rich. White, under the year 1612. This Dr. Johnson died in the beginning of July, in the year 1597, in the parish of St. Dunstan's before-mentioned; whereupon his body was buried in the church there, (as it seems,) situated and being in Fleetstreet. He died wealthy, left several sons and daughters behind him, and Mr. John Heath his son in law, a student in physic, his executor, who had all his physical and philosophical books, and succeeded him in his practice.

[In the British museum are, Themes and Declamations at Winchester School. By Christopher Johnson. MS. donat. 4379.]

[15 July 1650, he was recommended by the E. of Huntington to archbishop Parker for the said mastership in a letter now in CCCCV. my vol. 41, p. 147. Col.xi.]

[4 MS. copy in the British museum, MS. Donat. 4379, a.]

[4 Ayscough’s Catalogue, 112.]

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1597.
Tamuer⁶ says of him, "poetis omnibus coetaneis facile antecelluit," and to give the reader a specimen of his style, I have transcribed some lines from his account of Wykeham, which was prefixed to Martin's Vita Wicami, published by Dr. Nicholas, Oxford, 1690, 4to. (Bodl. Gough, Hants. No. 14.)

Qua caput austriales comitatu Hamptona Britannos.* Wichiamia est vicus nec nisi parvus aeger. Vixit Johannes illic cognomine Longus, cui fuit in casti parte Sibylla tori; Hanc habuit patriam Gulielmus, et hosae parentes Wichiamanus, angario nec tamen absque bono. Namque loci ut nomen, sic vim matrisque patrisque

Hand dubie in vitam transtulit ille suam. Longus enim ut longo danaret tempore caute Et bene prospeiceret cucta Sibilla dedit; Ergo sub Edwardo natus regnante secundo, Tune, ubi ter sequi septa ecuriae hymus. Viginti primum studiis et moribus studios Wichiamanus, patris cura ca summa, dedit.

* * *

After giving an account of Wickham's rise and preferments, the poet proceeds,

His opus diles, mentemque per omnia versans,
Non male quo servet tami bene parte modo,
Sed quid agat virtute sua, quid prasule dignum,
Quidve Deo tantas eamirem dignum.
Post alia, Oxoniis (quod longum duret in aevum
Possit, et a memoria postteritate docebit),
Constituit pulchros studiis Phaenoeus penates,
Atque sacram Musis adaequare domum.
Septima crevit hymus post fundamenta locata,
Ingressut custos et sua turba larem;
Turba nec hie pueros funebrosus decemque sacrum
Insero, quae capiit terque quaerentes decem.

His dedit, et fundum curtaroque paravit
Otta disserunt qui Bene semper amant.——

"HENRY LOK, a divine poet, was born of
"genteel parents in the beginning of the reign of
"queen Elizabeth, spent some time in Oxon be-
tween the years of his age 16 and 21, but whe-
"ther he took a degree, or had one confer'd upon
"him by creation, I cannot justly tell. After-
"wards he retired to the royal court, was received
"into the patronage of a noble Maccenas, and
"published,
"Ecclesiastes, otherwise called the Preacher, con-
"taining Solomon's Sermons or Commentaries (as
"it may probably be collected) upon the 49th
"Psalm of David his Father. Lond. 1597, in
"qu. [Bodl. 4to. II. 9. Th.] This is a poem, and
"is by Mr. Lok dedicated to qu. Elizabeth; to
"whom he before had dedicated A passionate
"Present, as he calls it, but what that was you
"shall see anon. Jo. Lylee the poet hath a com-

"mandatory poem on the author and his work,
"being then esteemed good, but since not.
"Sundry Christian Passions, contained in two
"hundred Sonnets, divided into equal Parts: The
"first consisting chiefly of Meditations, Humili-
"ations and Prayers, The second of Comfort, Joy,
"and Thanksgiving. Lond. 1597, in qu. which
"is the second edit. corrected and augmented.
"It is dedicated to qu. Elizabeth, and is the
"Passionate Present before-mention'd.
"Sundry affectionate Sonnets of a feeling Con-
"science. Printed with the former book; and at
"the end of these sonnets are Sonnets to divers
"Persons of Quality, collected by the printer.
"Our author Lok hath also translated into verse
"Sundry Psalms of David; as briefly and signifi-
"cantly as the scope of the text will suffer,
"what other things he hath published, I know not, nor
"of any thing else of him."

[The Legend of Orpheus and Eurydice, by H. L. Lond. 1597, 16mo. is supposed¹⁰ to belong to
Lok. The following lines are prefixed to king
James's Poetical Exercises at vacant Hours,

To the king's maestie of Scotland.

If Alexander sighed when he came
Vnto the tomb where fierce Achilles lay;
If he had cause that blessed age to blame
Since Homer lacks his merites to display;
If he vith tears his sorrowes did bewray
To see his father Philip conquer all,
And that more worlds beside there did not stay,
Which, for reward of his defects, might fall:
Then may I mone our times, our judgement
small."

[One of these is now given, and affords a specimen
of inflated flattery not easily paralleled.

To the ri. ho. the earle of Essex, great master of the home
to her highness, and one of the noble order of the, &c.

Not Neptune's child, or Triton I you name,
Not Mars nor Persians, though a peer to all:
Such word I would find out, or newly frame,
By sea and land might you triumphant call:
Yet were such word for your desert too small.
You England's boy, ye enimys terror, are,
You vicer's scourge, you vertue's fenced wall;
To Church a shield, to Antichrist a bariere.
I neede not fear my words should stretch to farre,
Your deeds out-fly the swiftest soaring fen,
You, praise of peace, & 'thund'erd power of ware,
Of heavens elect, the happiest lose of men!
Not knowing then, how to express my mind,
I let silence crast this gift may favour find.]

[Wood notices these Psalms, Affectiionate Sonnets and
Christian Passions as works distinct from the Ecclesiaste,
whereas in fact, all Lok's hitherto authenticated pieces
were printed in one and the same volume. See a minute
description of it in Censura Literaria, il. 169, with a list of
the persons to whom his courtly sonnets were addressed,
p. 370.]


Vauvourthy records of your sacred skill.
Then must our poets on nevy muses call
To grant them gifts to imitate your quill:
I, like the flie that burneth in the flame,
Should shew my blindness to attempt the same.

Henrie Lok.]

JASPER HEYWOOD, a quain poet in his younger days, son of Jo. Heywood the famous epigrammatist of his time, 1 was born in London, sent to the university at about 12 years of age, an. 1547, educated in grammar, as well as in logie, there, took a degree in arts in 1553; and forthwith was elected probationer-fellow of Meriton coll. where remaining about 5 years, (in all which time he bare away the bell in disputations at home and in the public schools,) did, upon a thing he laied from the warden and society of that house for several misdemeanors, (for he and his brother Ellis Heywood were for a time very wild, 2 to the great grief of their father,) resign his fellowship, to prevent expulsion, on the 4 Apr. 1558. 3 In June following he took the degree of master, and in Nov. ensuing he was elected fellow of All-Souls coll. where abiding for a little while, left the university, and soon after England, and entered himself into the society of Jesus. But before he left us he wrote and translated these things following.

Various Poems and Devises. Some of which are printed in a book entit. The Paradise of dainty Devices. Collected and printed by Hen. Disle of London printer, an. 1573, in qu. 4 He also translated into English verse (1) Thesastes, the second tragedy of Seneca. Lond. 1590, oct. [Bodl. Z. 464. Th.] Published again with other tragedies of that author by Tho. Newton. Lond. 1591, qu. 5 as I shall tell you when I come to him, in an. 1607. (2) Hercules furus, another trag. of Seneca, [printed 1561.] 6 And (3) Trons a third, [printed by Totell,] again by Powell, 7 and in 1559 in a small oct. with a ded. to queen Elizabeth. 8 published also by the said Newton, 1591, qu. In 1561, our poet left England, and was made a priest after the R. Cath. fashion, and in 1592, being then at Rome, he was entred into the society of Jesus. 21 May, in the then professed house of the Jesuits there. After he had spent two years in the study of divinity among them, he was sent to Diling in Switzerland, where he continued about 17 years in explaining and discussing controverted questions among those he called heretics, in which time he was promoted to the degree of D. of divinity, and of the four vows. At length P. Gregory 13 calling him away in 1581, he sent him, with others the same year, into the mission of England, 1 and the rather, because the Lord had left there no priest. 2 'That the harvest was great, and the labourers few.' Being settled then in the metropolis of his own country, and esteemed the chief or provincial of the Jesuits in England, it was noted 3 by all that knew him, That he kept many men, horses, and coaches, that also his port and carriage was more baron-like than priest-like, &c. At length going to France about public matters relating to the order, was, when ready to land in Normandy, drove back by a contrary wind on the English shore; where being taken and examined, was, with 19 more R. priests put into a ship, and set

1 [Of whom see col. 548.]
2 [The following lines are taken from the Paradise of dainty Devices, edit. 1612, p. 115. Alluding his state to the prodigal child.
The wandering youth, whose race so rashly ranne,
Had left behind, to his eternal shame,
The thriftless title of the prodigal sonne,
To queene remembrance of his other name,
May now divide the burden of his blame
With me, whom wretchlesse thoughts enticed still
To trad the tract of his unryll will.
He took his child's part at his father's hands,
Of God's free grace his gifts I did receive;
He travelled farre in many farreine lands,
My restless minde would never ranging leave;
False queanes did him of all his coinse bereave,
Fond fancie stuffed my braine with such abuse,
That no good hap could seeke to any use.
They drave him out when all his pence was spent,
My lusts left me when strength with age was wonne;
His was full faine a farmer's hogs to tend,
My life, misled, did reape deserved scarce:
Through hunger huge wherewith his trips were torno,
He wishet for swaeds, even so wished I, most vaine.
In fruitlesse pleasure fondly to remaine.
Now to come home with him, and pardon pray,
My God, I say, against the heavens and thee
I am not worthy that my lips should say
Behold thy handy works, and pity me!
Of mercy, yet my soule from faults set free,
To serve thee here, till thou appoint the tinge
Through Christ, unto thy blessed joyes to clime.

J. Heywood.]

3 [Yet in this very year he was recommended by cardinal Pole as a polite scholar, an able disputant and a steady Catholic to the founder of Trinity college, to be put in nomination for a fellowship of that college, then just founded. This scheme however did not take place. Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 389.]
on shore in France, in Feb. 1584. Upon his being taken and committed to prison, and the earl of Warwick's offer thereupon to relieve his necessity, he made a copy of verses, mention'd by a noted poet of his time, concluding with these two:

—Thanks to that Lord that willed me good;
For I want all things saving Hay and Wood.

Afterwards he went to the city of Dole, where he was troubled with much witch's, thence to Rome, and at length fixed in the city of Naples, where, as at Rome, he became familiarized to that zealous R. Catholic Joh. Pittacus, who speaks, by the by, very honourably of him. What he wrote or published after he became a Jesuit, I know not. Sure it is, if one says true, that this our author was most critical in the Hebrew language, and that he did make and digest an easy and short method (reduced into tables) for novices to learn that language; which I suppose was a Compendium of a Hebrew grammar. He paid his last debt to nature at Naples on the 9th of Jan. according to the account there followed, in fifteen hundred ninety and eight, which is ninety and seven with us, and was buried, as I have been informed, in the college of the Jesuits there. He left behind him several of his labours in writing, some of which are preserved as rarities; but whether any of them have been since printed, I cannot justly tell. His elder brother Ellis Heywood I have mentioned before, under the year 1572, col. 406.

Heywood exercised the office of Christmas prince, or lord of misrule in his college (Merton); and among Wood's MSS. in the Ashmole museum is an oration praising his admirable execution ⁵ of his office, written by David de la Hyde, of whom see col. 450.

He is supposed ⁶ to have been the author of

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⁴ Sir Jo. Harrington in his Epigrams, lib. 5, epig. 1.

[Tanner conjectures that he translated some part of Virgil, and found his opinion on the following commen
tatorial lines prefixed to Studley's Aegonemus, from Seneca, 1590. Bodl. 8vo. H. 44. Art. Seld.] When Heywood did in perfect verse and doleful tune set out,
And by his smooth arrhs and lyed style declared had abaste.
What though reproach the Troyan of the hardy Greeks received,
When they at Troy, of gods and lyces together were depryved:
How well did them bring testynde requite
his translate and his payne.
When unto hym they came (as due)
ten thousand thankes agayne?
What greater praise might Virgill get?
what more remewe then this
Could have been gyven unto hym
for wyryng verse of hym?
Did Virgill ought request but thys
in labourng to excel?

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HENRY PERRY [or PARRY] a Welchman born, was educated in Gloucester-hall, took the degrees in arts, was beneficed in his own country, and as a member of Jesus coll. took the degree of bach. of div. 1597. He hath written,

A British Dictionary, MS. Involved in Dictionarum Britannic Festantium, published by Dr. Joh. Davies, who saith in the preface to that book, that this our author Perry was 'vir lingua
rum cognitioe insignis,' which is all I know of him.

[1 am told by a son in law of Hen. Perry, that he was born in Flintshire, and was descended from Ednowen Bendew, one of the 15 tribes, whose coat he bore. He travelled much abroad, and had bin married and settled in another country, before his settlement in this diocese. Hither he came first as chaplain to sir Richard Bulkley, and upon the death of his first wife, he married the daughter of Robert Vaughan of Beaumaris, with whom, upon which he was accused, that his first wife was yet living; but he cleared that point by certificate and proof of her death, and shewed the accusation to be malicious; and then this Henry Perry or Parry (for he is written both ways) was instituted to the rectory of Rhos colyn in Anglesey, Aug. 21, 1601, being then B. D. He was installed canon of the cathedral church of Bangor, Feb. 6, 1612, and instituted to Llanfearch-in Anglesey, March the 5th, 1613. He dyed

Or what did fame gyue to him more
then praye to heare the bell?
May Heywood this, alone get praye
and Phater be cleane forgott,.
Whose verse and style doth far surmount,
and geteth bath the lot?

But these verses seem full as applicable to the Trees of Seneca, which we know he rendered into English verse.]
in the year 1617, for on the 30th of Dec. that year Mr. William Hill was installed to the cano-
ony, then v oyed by the death of Henry Perry.

Etoned and published in a Welch Rhetorick of William Salisbury's compusure. My
book wants the title page, and so I cannot tell
the year. The title is Rhetorey; seu Eglynyn
Byne think.

There are prefixed to it verses in praise of the author by several persons, in Greek,
Latin, English, and Welch, as by Dav. Robert
(who was the son of Robert Moris, and brother
to Lewis Anywil of Park in Merionethshire) Hen.
Holland, William Middleton, Lodowic Lord
William Mathew, William Rankins, Hugh Lewis,
and Hen. Salesbury. Dr. Davies gives this note
in his Grammar printed 1621, p. 213; 'De figuris
Syntaxeos consule Wilhemi Salesburius Rhetoricam
MS. ab Henrico Perrio interpolatam et in lecuc
editum.' I bestowed a very perfect copy of this
book on Dr. Henry Maurice, the late worthy
Margaret professor at Oxon, who was the grand-
child of this Henry Perry, out of whose study
you may see it. HUMPHREYS.

In the Harleian Catalogue of printed Books,
1743, vol. ii. page 1017, number 15390, is 'Patty's
Welch Grammar, 4to. 1593.'

CHARLES PINNER, an eminent preacher
in the time of Q. Elizabeth, received his first breath
in the ancient borough of Southampton in Hamp-
shire, educated in Wykeham's school, made per-
petual fellow of New coll. 1575, took one degree
in the civil law, and soon after became minister
of Wooten-Basset in Wiltshire, where being much
resorted to for his edifying way of preaching,
(especially by the puritans) did, for the satisfac-
tion of the neighbourhood and others, publish
Severall Sermons, as (1) Sermon upon the Words
Oxon 1597, oct. [Bodl. Svo. D. 86. Th.] (2)
Honour all Men, love brotherly Fellowship, on 1
Pet. 2. 17. Oxon 1597, in oct. (3) Sermon
at Mnrthorough in Wilts, on 1 Tim. 4. 16. [Bodl.
Svo. D. 24. Th.] Printed in oct. about the same
time. Besides these, it is said he hath published
more, but such I have not yet seen, nor do I
know any thing else of the author, only that he
was much in esteem in the latter end of Q. Eliza-
beth.

[Pinner was certainly married and had issue.
Thomas Gataker B. D. married his daughter.
Cole. This lady was Gataker's second wife,
who died in child-bed, left one son, Charles, who
attended his father in his last moments, and pub-
lished some of his posthumous works.]

PHILIP FERDINANDUS, a Polonian born,
originally (as it seems) a Jew, afterwards a R.
Catholic, and at length a Protestant, entred into
this university in a poor and obscure condition,
initiated in academical learning by the exhibition
of certain doctors, of whom Dr. Ayrey and Dr.
Rainolds were of the number, who perceiving
that his excellency lay in the Hebrew language,
put upon hym the office of teaching it privately
in several colleges and halls. At length being
registered among the students of the university,
after he had taken the oath of supremacy, and
the usual oath to the university, did translate into
Latin, Hae sunt verba Dei, &c. praecepta in Monte
Sinaei data Judaeis sunt 613, quorum 395 negativa,
& 248 affirmativa; collecta per Pharisaeum Magis-
tram Abrahamaum filium Kattani, & impressa
in biblia Bombergianis, anno & M undo creato
5286, Venetis, ab autore Vox Dei appellata.
Afterwards Ferdinandus went to Cambridge, where
the said translation was printed in qu. 1597,[Bodl.
4to. R. 17. Jur. Seld.] he being then about 42
years of age, and an instructor, as I suppose, of
the Hebrew language, which is all that I know of
him and his works.

WILLIAM SHEPREVE, or SHEPERRY, (who
writes himself in Latin Sephrnaus,) nephew to
John Shepreve, mentioned under the year 1542,
col. 134. was born near Abington in Berkshire,
admitted scholar of C. C. coll. in Feb. 1554, aged
14, or thercabouts, probationer in Nov. 1558, and
bach. of arts the year following, which was the
highest degree he took in this university: for
being a zealous Catholic he left it before he was
master, went beyond the seas, and at length,
settling in Rome, was exhibited to by cardinal
Gab. Palato arcliab. of Bononia, in whose family
he lived several years. He had the degree of D.
de div. conferred upon him at Rome, as it seems,
where he was accounted the most skilful person
in divers tongues of his time, and the worthy
ornament of the English exiles. He hath writ-
ten:

Miscellanea celebrum sententiarum Sacrae Scrip-
ture. Vol. 1. MS.
Commentarii in Epist. D. Pauli ad Rom. ex
Latino, Graeco, Syriaco, Æthiopicò. Vol. 1. MS.
Note in omneis Epistolis D. Pauli &canonicas,
de diversissimis textis Latinis â Graeco & Syriaco.
Vol. 1. MS.
Expositio locorum difficilium in officio B. Mariae.
Vol. 1. MS.
Conversio literalis Psalmorum in officio B. Mar.
Verg. & corum corolorarior ex variis linguis, Graec.
1596, qu. What else this curious, most critical
and learned person hath written I know not, nor
anything more of him, only that he died at
Rome, in aditus S. Severianii, to the very great
reluctancy of those that knew him, in fifteen
hundred ninety and eight, and was buried, as I
presume, either in the church of that parish,
wherein the said house was situated, or in the
chapel of the English coll. there. The reader is
9 [Annotetiones in D. Thomae secundum secundo a qu. Ad de
now to know that one Will. Shepreve, or Shpery, who was elected probationer of Exeter coll. 17 Oct. 1559, was admitted perpetual fellow thereof 16 Nov. the next year: and being admitted bach. of arts in the beginning of Dec. 1561, took no higher degree, but left his fellowship in 1568. This Will. Shepreve I take to be quite different from the former, and tho' of kin to him, and a good scholar, yet I know nothing that he hath published.

THOMAS STAPLETON, the most learned R. Catholic of all his time, son of Will. Stapleton, was born 1 of a genteel family at Henfield in Sussex, obtained the first rudiments of grammar at Canterbury, under John Twayne a noted master there, completed them at Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1534, made prebendary or canon of Chichester a little before Q. Mary died, being then but bach. of arts. But when Q. Elizabeth came to the crown, and religion thereupon began to put on another face, our author not only, but his father and family, left the nation, and went to Lovain; where being settled, our author (the son) applied himself with great zeal to the study of theology, and in short time making great proficiency therein, he went to Paris to complete his knowledge in the sacred tongues. Afterwards for devotion sake he journey'd to Rome, and in short time after returning to Lovain, he settled himself there for a time, to answer bishop Jewel, and to translate Bede's Ch. History into English, to the end that Q. Elizabeth (to whom he dedicated it) might see and understand the ancient faith and religion of our ancestors, with other things. A little before that time, an university being erected at Doway, he hastened thither at the desire of Dr. Will. Allen; and for a time performed the office of catechist reader at Anchine near to that place. Afterwards taking the degrees in divinity, as bachelor, licentiat, and doctor, under Matthew Gallan provost of the church of St. Amoure, and chancellor of the university at Doway, had a canonry bestowed on him in the said church by Gallen, and was made the king's professor of divinity of the said university. Afterwards being minded to put himself into a religious order, he renounced his canony and professorship, and entered into the society of Jesus at Doway. 1 But after a long and diligent probation, finding that order not to agree with his genius and course of life, he left it and returned to his former way of teaching, to the great joy of many, and became a canon once more of the said church of St. Amoure. At length being called to Lovain he was made the king's professor of divinity, and wrote there several matters against Dr. W. Whittaker of Cambridge: so that his fame in short time being over all those parts, and he in great esteem with the king of Spain, had the deanry of the church of Hilverbek in Kampenland in Brabant bestowed on him, little enough, God wot, for such a rare and most learned clerk as he was. In all kind of literature he obtained such perfection that he was numbered among the most learned men of that age. And it was generally thought that he deserved a cardinal's cap before Allen; but so it was that his ability being eclipsed by the activity of the other, he did not rise higher than a dean. 2 Pope Clement 8, was so much delighted with his learned works, that he commanded them to be read daily at times of his recitation, and invited him to Rome with a design to confer on him the place of apostolical protonotary, and, as some say, to make him a cardinal. Cardinal Perron also, who was very knowing in the controversies of his time, was wont to postpone all writers of controversies in comparison of those of Stapleton, which he took to be the best of his time, and before. To pass by all commendations given of him by men of his persuasion, I shall conclude with those of his antagonist Whittaker, who 3 saith, 'Stapletonus hanc causam (de traditionibus) omnium acutissimae ac accuratissimae tractavit,' &c. And elsewhere 4 speaking of the opinion as well of Papists as Protestants in divers matters, saith modestly that he (Whittaker) differed as much from Stapleton in many things as to knowledge, as Troilus from Achilles. He hath written and translated many things, most of which were printed in four large volumes in fol. at Paris 1620. [Bodl. T. 11. 9, 10, 11, 12. Th.] The titles of them are these, De principiis fidei doctrinalibus. Lib. 12. Par. 1579, and 92, &c.

Defensio successionis Ecclesiasticæ. Lib. 1.

Defensio principiorum fidei doctrinalium. Antw. 1592. [1596.]

Defensoriis Ecclesiasticæ contra Gul. Whittakerum Anglo-Calvinistam. [Antw. 1592.]

Triplexio pro Ecclesiæ authoritate adversus eundem Whittakerum.

These five treatises before-mentioned are printed in the first vol. of his works.

De universæ justificationis doctrina hodie controvers. Lib. 12.

Speculum pravitudinis hereticæ per orationes quasi ad oculum demonstrata. Duce. 1580.

Orationes funebres. Antw. 1577.

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1 [T.S. natus idem anno et taene, quibus Mornus inti-
rit. Vid. Stapleton De Triviis Thos, p. 1. Inde forte
nomen, vit. Thomas. BAKER.]

2 [Dr. Ely to father Parsons in the Notes upon his Apo-
logie, Svo. 1604, p. 234. You say his holiness purposed to
prelere Dr. Stapleton to higher dignities. But if he were
now alive he would tell another tale against those that bina-
dred him from that higher dignity, and that told him a
tale in his ear when he was ready to put his foot into his
liter, and made him stay at home and lose that higher
dignity. R.S.W.]

3 [In Cont. i. q. 3. cap. 3.]

4 [In epist. ded, lib. De Scriptura.]
Orationes Academiae Miscellanea. Some of which were published 1692.

Orationes Catecheticae sive Manuale peccatorum de septem peccatis capitulation. Antw. 1598.

De magistriata Romanae Eclesiae. Lib. 2. Antw. 1593. qu.

A Fortress of Faith first planted among us Englishmen, and continued hitherto in the Universal Church of Christ. The Faith of which times the "Protestants call Papistry." Antw. 1565. qu. [Bodl. 4to. S. 10. Th.] Which learned treatise the author wrote upon occasion of his translating of Bede's CH. History into English, wherein he endeavours to shew that the same faith was professed in the primitive times as in his. When the learned Usher of Ireland was bap. of arts, he read over this book several times, and his mistrust the quoting of ancient authors therein, did put him upon reading the fathers.

The Horn-blast: or, a reply to the answer of Rob. Horne the false B. of Winchester. In four books. Antw. 1567.

Discourse of Protestantcy, and the first authors of it.

These nine treatises immediately going before, are in the second vol. of his works.

Antidota Evanglica in Matheum. Antw. 1593.

In Lucam. Johan.


In Epist. Paulli ad Romanos. Tom. 2. Ibid. 1605.

In duas Epistolae ad Corinthios. Tom. 3. Ib. 1598, & 1600.

These before-going are in the third vol. of his works.


Prompt. Cuth. super Evang. feriellia totius Quadrages.


These five last are in the fourth vol. of his works.

De justificatione. Par. 1582.

Return of unwraths against Mr. Jesel. (Antw. 1596.) He also translated from Lat. into English, The History of the Church of England. Antw. 1563, qu. [written by Ven. Bede. Which translation (with some notes added in the margin by Stapleton) is censured by the learned Selden as not altogether true. He translated also Fred. Stophyle's large vol. De dissidlis Hicretorum. Antw. 1563, but this I have not yet seen. At length after our author Stapleton had arrived to the sixty third year of his age, he did end his days at Lovain, to the great grieve of all learned Catholics, on the 12 Oct. (according to the account there follow) in fifteen hundred ninety and eight, and was buried in the church of St. Peter there. Soon after was put over his grave a monument, with a large inscription thereon, containing in brief the succession of his employments in the universities and church, here and beyond the seas; a copy of which you may see elsewhere. The next, according to time, that is to crave a place among these writers, was a learned sage of the law.

[Granger and Bromley mention two heads of Stapleton one by L. Gualtier, the other a 4to. plate representing him in his professional habit.]

THOMAS OWEN, son of Rich. Owen, gent. by Mary his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Tho. Otey of Shiropshire esq; was born at, or near to, Condover, in that county, and for some time was conversant among the muses, either in Broadgate's-hall, or in Ch. Church. From thence (having first taken a degree in arts as it seems) he retired to Lincoln's-inn, where by his unvaried industry, advanced by a good natural genius and judgment, he became a noted coun-

[294] [And at St. Omers, 1622, 8vo. with a dedication to King James signed T. S. and indeed it runs as if it were made by the translator, which if so, I can't reconcile to his dying in 1596. There is prefixed to it, Differences between the primitive Faith of England, contained almost three thousand years, and the late pretended faith of Protestants: gathered out of the Hist. of the church of England compiled by venerable Bede an English man above eight hundred yeares past. The date of his death agrees with Camden's Annals. LOVE.


[6] The Apology of Fredericke Stapelton canceller to the late emperor Ferdinand, &c. Intituled of the true and right understanding of holy scripture. Of the translation of the Bible in to the vulgar tongue. Of disagreement in doctrine amongst the Protestants. Translated out of Latin in to English by Thomas Stapleton, Student in Douvins. Also a Discourse of the Translator upon the doctrine of the Protestants which he teacht by the three first founders and fathers thereof, Martin Luther, Philip Melanchthon, and especially John Calvin, Imprinted at Antwerp by Io. Latini, at the signe of the Rape, with Privalige. Anno 1605. Bodl. 4to. E. 15. Jun.

seller, and much resorted to for his advice. In 25 Eliz. Dom. 1583, he was elected Lent-reader of that house, in 1590 he was by writ called to the degree of serjeant at law, and about that time made the queen's serjeant, and at length one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and not of the King's Bench, as one 1 falsely tells us; which last place he executed for five years with great integrity, equity, and prudence. He was a learned man, and a great lover of learning and those that professed it; but all the writings which I have seen of his that are extant, are only.

Reports in the Common-Pleas, wherein are many choice Cases, most of them throughly argued by the learned Serjeants, and after argued and resolved by the grave Judges of those times, with many Cases, wherein the differences in the Year-books are reconciled and explained. Lond. 1656, fol. What else is published under his name I know not, nor any more of him, than that he dying 21 December, in fifteen hundred ninety and eight, was buried on the South-side of the choir of St. Peter's church in Westminster. Over his grave was soon after erected a noble monument of alabaster marble, and divers coloured stones, adorned with arms, and gilt with gold, with his image in scarlet robes lying thereon, which remains to this day. 2 He left behind him a son, named Roger, who was a knigh, and 4 for his manifold learning, a right worthy son of a good father. This sir Roger, who had been a gent. com. of Ch. Church, and a great friend to the clergy, by vindicating them when aspersioned in open parliament, 11 Jac. 1. died in a distracted condition, to their great reluctance, 29 May, being Holy Thursday, in 1617.

MICHAEL MASCHIART, a most excellent Latin poet of his time, was born in the parish of St. Thomas within the city of Salisbury, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. 1502, became vicar of Writtle in Essex in 1572, being then bail. of the civil law, and two years after proceeded doctor of that faculty, at which time he was not only esteemed an able civilian, but also excellent in all kind of human learning. He hath written,

Poemata varia. This book I have not yet seen, and therefore know not whether that be the true title. Nor indeed should I have known that he had written any thing, had not the learned Camden told me so in his Britannia, wherein are by him inserted several verses taken from Maschiart to adorn his discourse of Clarendon park in Wiltshire. This learned doctor died at Writtle before-mentioned, in the latter end of the year (about Christmas) of fifteen hundred ninety and eight, and was buried in the church there, as I have been informed. In that vicarage succeeded a learned doctor of divinity named John Lloyd, whom, and his works, I shall mention among these writers, under the year 1609.

[ARTHUR YELDARD was born at Houghton Strother, near the Tyne, Northumberland, and educated as a chorister in the Benedictine convent of Durham. He became afterwards one of the masters of Rotheram college, Yorkshire, was admitted sizar of Clare hall, Cambridge, 1544; took the degree of B. A. January 1547, and was elected fellow of Pembroke hall before 1550: in 1552 he took the degree of M. A. Whilst at Cambridge he received from the princess Mary an annual exhibition for his better support in study. Leaving the university, he travelled with the two sons of sir Anthony Denny, to whom he had been before tutor at college. In 1553 it appears he was at Dilling in Flanders. On the foundation of Trinity coll. Oxford, he was admitted, by the founder's nomination, a fellow of the same, May 30, 1556, and appointed the first philosophy lecturer in his college. Upon the deprivation of Sylthurste, he was nominated by Elizabeth for the chancellorship, to be president. In 1555 (Feb. 15) he took the degree of D. D.; and Feb. 16, 1571 was presented by Elizabeth pope to the vicarage of Much-Waltham, Essex. In September, 1566, he disputed in divinity before queen Elizabeth, during her magnificent reception at Oxford: and in 1576 was empowered, with others, to correct and reform the statutes of the university. He was appointed vice-chancellor July 13, 1580. He continued president of the college thirty-nine years, four months and three days, dying Oct. 20, 1609, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. His will is dated Jan. 8, 1598, and was proved April 16, 1599. It contains nothing remarkable. 5

Yeldard translated into Greek from English, sir Thomas More's Consolatory Dialogue against Tribulation. 6 Into Latin from the Greek, Agapei Diacimi, Documenta quaedam admonitoria, which he dedicated to Queen Mary in the first year of her reign. The original MS. is in the royal library in the British museum, 7 D iv. 7 The dedication has been printed by Warton. 8

No original compositions by Yeldard have yet come to my notice, except the following copies of Latin verses: 1. Affixed to Humphrey's Vita Jueli, 4to. Lond. 1575; 2. Prefixed to Case's Speculum Moralia Quaestionum, Oxon. 1555; 3. In Eun- braia D. Henrici Vuttoni, 4to. 1596. I give the first.

Qui verbum populo Christi resecur laboravit Sedulus, et tradit dogmata pria Dei;
Qui veniente lupo, Christi bene curat ovile,
Et saevo tutamen servat ab hoste gregem;
[Warren's Life of Pope, ed. 1759, 8vo. page 592.]
[Among the MSS. of Mr. Farmer of Tavistock, Oxon.]
[See Warton, ut supr. 393.]
[Casey's Catalogue, page 130.]
[Life of Pope, page 366.]
Qui demum inter ovae caste et sine crinina vitit,
Pastorem hunc ovium quis neget esse bonum?
Talis pastor eeat pastorum gemma Jullius,
Anglorum catus gloria magna sacri.
Quem pin pro meritis quam tota ecclesia summis
Pastoreno agnoscit, perpetuqno colit.
Hic jacet indigno connectum pulvere corpus,
Ast anima ætheri transit astra poli.
Inclitas inam manet, virtus manet inclyta, libris
Edita divinis inclyta quaque manent.
Sudores, pugnae, ingenium, doctrina, fidesque,
Sincerus vero religionis amor.
Quam fuerat Christi constans atletca Jullius,
Si te scire juvat, consule et inde sceles.

STEPHEN GOSSON, a Kentish man born,
was admitted scholar of Ch. Ch. coll. 4 Apr. 1572,
age 16, or thereabouts, took one degree in arts
four years after, left the university without completing
that degree by determination, and went to the great city,
where he was noted for his admirable penning of pastoralis, being so excellent
therein, that he was ranked 5 with sir Ph. Sidney.
and Rich. Bernfield, noted poets of their time.
Thence, as he saith, he went to a worshipful gentle
man in the country to teach his sons, where he
continued till he shewed his great dislike of
plays, having his mind then quite alienated from
them. So that the gentleman being weary of his
company, Gosson left him, took orders, and at
length became parson of Great Wigboro in
Essex, 6 and afterward of St. Botolph without
Bishopgate in London. 7 He hath written and
published.

The School of abuse, containing a pleasant invective
against Poets, Pipers, Players, Jesters, and such like
caterpillers of the Common-wealth, &c.
London, 1579, [Bodl. 8vo. F. 200. Linc.] and 1585,
in oct. dedicated to sir 8 Ph. Sidney.

Plays confuted in five Actions; proving that they are not to be suffered in a Christian Common-wealth: By the way, both the Cavils of Tho. Lodge, and the Play of Plays, written in their Defence, and other objections of Player's Friends are truly set down, and directly answered. Dedicated to sir Franc. Walsingham, but when printed it appears not. 12mo.

The Trumpet of War, Sermon at Paul's-Cross 7
May 1598, on 2 Chron. ch. 20, ver. 20. Lond.
1598, oct. [Bodl. B. 160. Th.] As for the pastoralis, comedies, tragedies, or poetry, (some of which he hath written) 9 they have not yet seen, either
printed or in manuscript. 10 But I since find him "alive in A. D. 1615."

[The Epilememeides of Phialo, a method to rebuke
his Friend, &c.
A Canzonardo to Couriers, &c. by St. G. Pr. by
Tho. Dawson, 1579. BAKER.

Gosson wrote also a poem called Speculum hum.
nanimum, in six stanzas of eleven lines, affixed to
Kerton's Mirror of Man's Life, 8vo. 1580. 11 And
the following plays, 12 never printed.
1. Catharine's Corspyrate.
2. Centaup Maria, a comedy.
3. Praise of Parting, a morality.

He died in 1623. 13 Master Stephen Gosson, rec
ctor of this p'sh for twenty odd yeare past; who
departed this mortall lyfe aboute 5 of the clocke on
Friday in the afternoone, being the eighteenth of
the monythe, and buried in the nighte, 17th Feb.
1623, aged 69. 14 Extract from the register of St.
Botolph Bishop's-gate.

JOHN LYLIE, or LYLLE, a Kentish man born,
became a student in Magd. coll. in the
beginning of 1569, aged 16, or thereabouts, and
was afterwards, as I conceive, either one of
the demies or clerks of that house; but always averse
to the crabbed studies of logic and philosophy.
For so it was that this gentie being naturally bent
to the pleasant paths of poetry, (as if Apollo had
given him to a refection of his own bays, without
snatching or struggling,) did in a manner neglect
academical studies, yet not so much but that he
took the degrees in arts, that of master being
compleated 1575. At which time, as he was
esteemed in the university a noted wit so after
wards was he in the court of Q. Elizabeth, where
he was also reputed a rare poet, witty, comical, and
facetious. His works are these,

Galanthea. [1592, 4to.]
Lye's Metamorphosis. [1601, 4to.]
Midas. [1592, 4to.]
Enniusian, or the Man in the Moon. 3 [1591,
4to.]
Mother Bombey. [1594, 1598, 4to.]
Moais Metamorphosis. [1600, 4to.]
Sappho and Phao. [1591, 4to.]
Woman in the Moon. [1597, 4to.]
Warning for fair Women. 4
Alexander and Campanse. [1584, 1591, 4to.]
All which are comedies, and most of them
having been publish'd in the reign of Q. Elizabeth,
six were re-printed at London in oct. an.
1632, by the care of Hen. Blount, esq; afterwards
a knight, 5 under the title of Court Comedies,
which before had crowned the author with applas,
and the auditors of them with pleasure.

Euphues and his England; containing his Voyage
and adventures, mixed with sundry pretty Discourses of honest Lye, the Description of the
1 [Herbert, Typ. Antiq. 996. Ritson, Bibl. Poet. 293.]
[Reed, Bibliog. Dram. 1782, p. 195.]
[In 1592 Joane Brome had license for "Edition, the
other, Galathea, and the other Midas."
[Ascribed to him very erroneously, having been writ
en by an anonymous author. Reed, Bibliographe Dramaticus,
3, 306, edit. 1783.]
[This is a mistake. They were published by Edward
Blount the bookseller, one of the proprietors of the first
cition of the plays of Shakespeare.]
Country, the Court, and the manner of that Isle, &c. Lond. 1680, [81.], and 82, in two parts, in a large oct. [and 1597, 1606, 1636, 4to.]. The first part is dedicated to Edw. Vere E. of Oxon, a noted poet, and encourager of learning in his time, and the last to the university of Oxon. These two parts were published again with corrections and amendments at Lond. 1606, and 1630, qu. 3

Euphuism: The Anatomy of Wit, or the delights of Wit in Youth, &c. Lond. 1581, qu. corrected and amended Lond. 1606, [1617, Bodl. Mar. 210.] 1623, and 30, qu. To these books of Euphuism, 'tis said, that our nation is indebted for a new English in them, which the flower of the youth thereof learned. All the ladies then were scholars to them and their author, and that beauty in court which could not parly Euphuism, was as little regarded, as those now there that cannot speak French. What other books, comedies, or tragedies, our author hath written, I cannot find, nor when he died, or where buried, only that he lived till towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, if not beyond, for he was in being in 1597, when the Woman in the Moon was published. It is said also that he wrote something against Mart. Marpreat, in defence of Dr. Cooper bishop of Winton, but what, I cannot tell, unless it beany of those answers, which I have mentioned in Job. Penry, alias M. Marprelate, under the year 1593, [col. 303.] Quarre.

[Olydps supposes that Lilly was born sooner than 1553, as in 1560 he went to court, in 1576 wrote his first letter to the queen, and in 1597 his second, shewing he had been thirteen years led in expectation of being master of the revels.] He took the degree of B. A. in 1573, and that of M. A. in 1575. Afterward on some disgust he removed to Cambridge. There seems to be some confusion in Olydps's account of Lilly's going to court, for it is not probable that he would quit Oxford previous to his first degree, nor is it likely, that, after living at court, he would have migrated to Cambridge, where no preferment awaited him, and where he could not want to obtain any academical title, having been previously honoured with a master's degree at the sister university.

He wrote in addition a prose letter prefixed to Watson's Passionate Centuries of Love, for which see col. 662; and the following lines prefixed to Lok's Ecclesiastes, 1597:

Ad serenissimam reginam Elisabetham.
Regia virginum sobole dicta parenti.
Virga animo, patrie matur, regina, quid optas?
Chara domi, metuenda foris, regina, quid optas?
Pulchra, pia es, princeps, Felix regina, quid optas?
Coelem est? Certo a sero sit regina, quid optas.

Joh. Lily.

Ad Lockum ejusdem.
Ingenio et genio locuples, dic Locke quid addam?
Addo, quod ingenium quondam preciosius auro.

RICHARD HAYDOCK was born at Grewel in Hampshire, educated in grammar learning in Wykeham's school near to Winchester, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1590, took the degrees in arts, and travelled for some time beyond the seas. At his return he studied physic, took one degree in that faculty, and in 1603 left the college, and settling in the city of Salisbury practised physic there many years. He hath translated from Italian into English, A Tract containing the Arts of curious Painting, Graving, and Building. Oxon, 1598, fol. [Bodl. H. 1. 5. Art. Seld.] Written originally by Jo. Paul Lomatis. This translation, which hath in the title page the picture of Rich. Haydock, is by him dedicated to Tho. Bodley, esq; a favourer of his muse, as Dr. John Case, and other chief men of the university, then in being, were; not only for his learning, but for his great curiosity in painting and engraving, for which, among many, he was esteemed eminent. This is that Ric. Haydock, whom a certain author reports, that he would practise physic in the day-time, and preach in his sleep in the night, about the beginning of the reign of king James I. The whole story of which, being too large for this place, I shall refer the reader to him, who errs in several particulars of it, especially in that, that when Haydock had

[Cent. Literarum, 1605, i. 160.]
[See the Fasti under these years.]
[Reed's Old Plays, 1708, ii. 81.]
ingeniously confessed the cheat to the king, (who made a discovery of it), his majesty thereupon gave him preferment in the church. He was not in orders, but lived always a physician of good repute at Salisbury, and retiring for a time to London, died and was buried there, a little before the grand rebellion broke out, as I have been informed by those that knew the man. The reader is now to note that one Ric. Haydock translated from Italian into English, An ample Declaration of the Christian Doctrine. Doway 1604, in tw. written by card. Rob. Bellarmine. But this person, who was a doctor of divinity, a "runningate" Rom. Catholic, and had spent most of his time beyond the seas in the English seminaries, must not be taken to be the same with the former, who was a physician, as some have done.

REYNOLDE SCOT, a younger son of sir John Scot of Scots-hall, near to Smeeth in Kent, by his wife, daughter of Reynoldo Plump of Plump's Court Kat. was born in that county, and at about 17 years of age was sent to Oxford, particularly, as it seems, to Hart-hall, where several of his country-men and name studied in the latter end of K. Hen. 8, and in the reign of Ed. 6, &c. Afterwards he retired to his native country without the honour of a degree, and settled at Smeeth, where he found great encouragement in his studies from his kinsman sir Tho. Scot. About which time taking to him a wife, he gave himself up solely to solid reading, to the perusing of obscure authors that had by the generality of scholars been neglected, and at times of leisure to husbandry and gardening, as it may partly appear from these books following.

A perfect Platform of a Hop-garden, and necessary Instructions for the making and maintenance thereof, with Notes and Rules for reformation of all Abuses, &c. Lond. 1576, qu. the second edit. as it seems.

The discovery of Witchcraft; wherein the lead dealing of Witches, and Witch-mongers is notably detected, the knavery of Conjurers, the impity of Enchanters, the folly of Southsayers, &c. With many other things are opened, which have long been hidden, howbeit very necessary to be known. Lond. 1584, qu. in 16 books. [Bodl. 4to. S. 53, Th.]

Discourse upon Devils and Spirits. In this, and the former, both printed together, it plainly appears that the author was very well versed in many choice books, and that his search into them was so profound, that nothing slipped his pen that might make for his purpose. Further also in the said Discovery and Discourse, though he holds that witches are not such that were in his time, and before, commonly executed for witches; or that witches were, or are not; yet they, which were written for the instruction of all judges and justices of that age, (being the first of that nature that were published in the mother tongue,) did for a time make great impressions in the magistracy and clergy, tho' afterwards condemned by James king of Scots (the same who succeeded queen Elizabeth in the monarchy of England) in his preface to Demonology, printed under his name at Edinburgh in 1597, qu. and by several others since, among whom was Ric. Bernard of Batcomb, in his epist. ded. before his Guide to Grand Jurg-men, &c. Lond. 1627, in oct. What else our author Scot hath written, I cannot yet tell, nor any thing else of him, but only that he died in Sept. or Oct. in fifteen hundred ninety nine, and was buried among his ancestors in the church at Smeeth before-mentioned. In the time of the said Raynold Scot and before, have been conversant among the muses in Hart-Hall, the Sackviles of Sussex, the Colepepers of Kent and Sussex, the Seldies of Kent, and the Scots before-mentioned, with others of inferior note of the said counties.

ROBERT TURNER was born at Barnastaple in Devonshire, (to which place, if I mistake not, his father came from St. Andrews in Scotland,) and educated for a time in Exeter coll. But leaving the university without a degree, (wherein he smith he spent his time in trifles and toys,) and afterwards his country and parents for religion sake, went first into France, afterwards into Italy, and at length to Rome, where he spent some time in the liberal arts in the German coll. there. Afterwards being made priest he applied himself more severely to the study of divinity, and in fine was made doctor of that faculty. This person hath several times confessed that he had been scholar to Edm. Campian the Jesuit, but whether in St. John's coll. or in that of the


The first edition in 1594, as well as the second in 1651, is in 4to. The third in 1653 is in folio with additions, and is in Jesus college library, Cambridge. These notes from some notes in Mr. Farine of Emmanuel, his copy, 1651. W. C. 1771. Coll.]


2 In Epist. suis, n. 73, p. 430.
English at Rome, is yet uncertain. Sure it is, that for the great respect he had to his memory, he published not only several of his works after his death, but also his life. At length, after many travels, and services done for the cause, he was made professor of eloquence and ethics in, and afterwards rector of, the university of Ingolstadt in Bavaria, and in short time after one of the privy-council to William duke of that place, but falling into his displeasure, he left him, and retired for a time to Paris. About an year or two after, he returned into that country again, was made canon of Breslaw in Silesia, and afterwards secretary for the Latin tongue to Ferdinand of Gratz, who had an especial esteem for him, as all others of his permutation had. His works are these, 

Commentarii in quaedam S. Scripturae loca. 
Vita Edm. Campioni. This I have not yet seen. 

Vit. & Martyrium Mariae Reg. Scotiae. 
Orat. Septem. 
Tractatus Septem. 

[Incolagst. 1609, Epistolarium centuriae dua. 1] 

1 These things following of Robert Turner, are different from those which I have now mentioned. 

2 Sermo Pangyrlicus de Dicti Gregorii Nazianzeni corpore, Romae ex Disc Virginis Ede in Campo Martio, ad Petri, summa pompâ, translato. [First printed Ingolst. 1584, 8vo. *] 

3 Sermo Pangyrlicus de triumpho, quo Bavariae Ducis Ernestus, Archiepiscopus Coloniensis & Sacri Romani Imperii per Italiam Archiepan- cellarius, Princeps Elector futi inauguratus Episcopius, Leodium [Printed also Ingolst. 1584, 8vo.] 

4 Oratio ad Episcopum Clerum: Leodiensem, nomine Gulielmi Serenissimi utriusq; Bavariae Ducis, Domini sui longe Clementissimi. 

5 Narratio de Morte, quam in Anglia pro fide Romanae Catholicae Edulmatis Campioni Societatis Jesu pater, aliquo duum constantem operierunt, ex Italica sermone facta Latinae ad Robertum Turnerò. 

6 Orat. Septem. 

7 Commentationes tres, 1. In illud Matheu 23. Ecce mitto ad vos Propheta, &c. 2. In illud Actum 2. Et factus est repente de cælo sonus, &c. 3. In illud Johannes 1. Miserunt Judaei ab Hierosolymis, ut interrogerent eum, &c. 

8 Epistola aliquot. They are 29 in number, and the last is De morte D. Martini à Schauenberg Episcopo & Principis; written to cardinal William Alan, archbishop of Mechlin. [First printed Ingolst. 1584, 8vo. *] 

* All these bear this general title, 

“Roberti Turneri Deventii Oratoris & Philo-

Sophi Ingolstadiensis Pangyrici duo, duobus 

Triumphis clarissimis, ilio Romae in translatione 

Gregorii Nazianzeni: hoc Lociti in auguratione 

Ernesti Ducis Bavariae & Electoris Colonienis, 

&c. Epistulae orationes sexdecim, & tres com-

mentationes in loca Scripturae expressae ad imita-

tionem antiquorum Ecclesiae Doctrinarum Additis 
sunt ejusdem Epistolare. Ingolst. 1601, in a 

thick octavo. See Bödl. oct. T. 11. Th.? 

Oratio & Epistola de vita & morte D. Martini à Schaumberg Episcopi Eustad. Ingol. 1590. 

Paneg. oratio in Principem Eustenem. Antw. 1598, with other things, as one who knew him well tells you, who adds, that he died at Gratz in Istria 28 Nov. in fifteen hundred ninety and nine, and was buried there. I find one Rob. Turner who (among several things) wrote A Description of the little World, or Body of Man; which being printed in oct. an. 1654, must not be taken as written by the former Robert, because there is 54 year distance between them. 

[Add to Turner’s writings: 

Cedus Dartiana. Dedicated to card. Allen, but published without the author’s name. See some account of it in Strype’s Annals, iii. 389. He translated into Latin a letter to Mary queen of Scotland, written by the bishop of Ross. ?] 

“ROBERT ROCHE a Somersetshire man born, became a batter or commoner of Magd. ball in 1565, aged 18 years, and bachel of arts 9 June 1589, and under the name of Rob. Roche, gent. published a poem, entit. 

Eustathia: Or, the Constancy of Susanna, containing the preservation of the godly, subversion of the wicked, precepts for the aged, Instruction for Youth, Pleasure with Profit. Oxon. 1659, oct. [Bödl. 8vo. C. 122. Art.] He was afterwards minister of Helton in Dorsetshire, where he continued in good repute among the neighbourhood, and had a son of both his names, an ingenious man of Magd. coll. in the beginning of K. Ch. 1. ?” 

[Roche died in the year 1629 and was succeeded in his vicarage of Helton by Thomas Whiteme.] 

I have given a longer extract from Roche’s volume than I should have done, had it not been of such rarity, that it is doubtful whether any other copy than the one in the Bodleian exists. Neither Ames or Herbert had heard of it. The little babe once comming to the birth, is borne as bare and naked as my naiie, The pulsing wretch his wofull state on earth With tongue and teereis, new born, doth weep and wail 

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[Strype’s Annals. iii. 318.] 

[Turner, Bibl. Brit. 728.] 

[Tbid.] 

[Tbid.] 

[A more compleat edition of Rob. Turner’s works is printed, Coloniae 1618.] 


Strype, Annals, iii. 164.] 

[Hutchinson’s History of Dorsetshire, 1774, li. 420.]
To see his soule shut vp in sinful guile;
And swaddled limbs, fast fettered round aboute,
Like captive wretches, that no way findeth out.
His childish actions all vnperfect are,
To talk, to eate, to speake, to stand, to goe.
The child is taught, and nurses vp with care,
And pampered eke with paine and wakefull woe,
He proues the pikes of manie a pangle also.
With furious foes he hath continuall ware,
His flesh, this world, and raging fiend they are.
His life is like the raging sea's recoile,
His choyst things are in event but vaine,
His wealth is want, his rest is restlesse toile,
His health mishap, and all his pleasures paine,
His chiefe companions linked in one chaine
Are hopelesse hopes, deepe danger, care and feare,
While dying life doth dailie dread the beare.
He often times (beset with deepe distresse)
Doth call for death before his dying dace,
And dead-man-like, by sleeping in excesse,
Doth spend the halfe of precious time away,
The rest misspent in idlenesse or play,
Or spent to serve our owne occasions so
As least we care where God haue part or no.
Thus man is made the pray and spoyle of time,
A tipe of mairie and mishap (God woot!)
A sinke of sinfull sin, an heap of crime;
A ship that still on billowing waves doth flote,
When age comes on then all his sences doat:
He waxeth dafe, his cies with dazing dimme,
His teeth corrupt, he hath no lively limme.
Can such a dying man be sayd to live?
What kind of life, what living call you this?
No life, but death; a shade that life doth guie,
For perfect life by death obtained is.
While then do mortall worldlings go amisse,
Whie love thy life, whie do they death detest,
Which sets them free from ill, and bringeth rest?]

[RICHARD BARNFIELD or BERNFIELD was descended from gentel parents in the county of Stafford, and born in 1574. At the age of fifteen he entered at Brasennose college, where he took the degree of bachellor of arts, Feb. 5, 1591-2, and in the following Lent performed the exercise for his master's gown, to which, however, I cannot find that he was ever admitted. Certain it is, that he did not take this degree previous to the year 1600, as his name does not occur in the register of congregation, which is very perfect and regular about that period.

I am not able to offer any other particulars of the life of Barnfield, and can now only mention him as a writer, in which capacity he seems to have been much esteemed by his contemporaries, for Meres notices him as one of the best for pastoral in his time. Phillips ranks him with Lodge, Greene, and Breton.

Barnfield wrote,
1. The Affectionate Shepheard. Containing the complaint of Daphnis for the love of Ganymede. Lond. 1594, 1595, 1596, 12mo.
2. Cynthia, with certain Sonnets, and the Legend of Cassandra, Lond. 1595, 12mo. and appended to the third edition Of The Affectionate Shepheard, 1596.
3. The Ecomony of lady Pecuini; or the praise of Money: The Complaint of Petriere for the death of Liberitie: i.e. The combat betweene Conscience and Covetousness in the minde of man: with Poemes in divers humors. Lond. 1598, 4to.

Ritson supposes him to have been the publisher of Green's Funeralls in XIV Sonnets, 1594, 1604, 4to. under the signature R. B. which initials are likewise prefixed to An Epitaph upon the death of Benedict Spinola, merchant of Genoa and free denizen of England, a broadside. Lond. 1580.

And The Platonian's complaint of sundry wicked liuers, and especially of the bad bringing-up of children. Lond. 1580, 8vo.

Below gives an extract from The Affectionate Shepheard, and remarks that much cannot be said in favour of Barnfield's poetry; but Warton was of a very different opinion, who characterises the performance as a collection of sonnets, not inelegant, and exceedingly popular, in which the poet bewails his unsuccessful love for a beautiful youth, in a strain of the most tender passion, yet with professions of the chauest affection.

The following lines have been attributed to Shakspeare, but they undoubtedly belong to our author, as they are found among his Poems, 1598.

An Ode.
As it fell upon a day
In the merry month of May,
Sitting in a pleasant shade,
Which a grove of myrtles made;
Beasts did leap and birds did sing,
Trees did grow and plants did spring;
Every thing did banish mope,
Save the nightingale alone.
She poor bird as all forlorn,
Leafl'd her breast up-till a thorn;
And there sung the dolefull'st ditty,
That to hear it was great pity.

5 [Palladis Tomin, 1598.]
6 [Theatrum Poetarum, edit. Brydges, 1800, p. 395.]
7 [Below, Anecdotes of Literature, ii. 60, who notices a copy in Sion college library.]
8 [Theat. Poetarum, 1800, p. 323.]
9 [Ritson, Bibliographia Poetica, p. 194.]
10 [Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 415. And see another extract from it in England's Heiron, edit. 1812, p. 126.]
11 [Ellis, Specimens of Engl. Poets, ii. 356.]
JOHN CASE, more esteemed beyond, than within, the seas, was born at a market-town in Oxfordshire, called Woodstock, educated there in the English, but in the Latin tongue partly in New college school, and partly in that at Ch. Church, of both which places he was successively a choirister. In 1564 he was elected scholar of St. John’s coll. and was afterwards fellow, master of arts, and the most noted disputant and philosopher that ever before set foot in that college. But so it was, that being Popishly affected, he left his fellowship and married, and with leave from the chancellor and scholars of the university, he read logic and philosophy to young men, (mostly of the R. C. religion) in a private house in St. Mary Magd. parish, particularly in his latter days in that large tenement situated on the north-side of the inn called the George; wherein, having had disputations, declamations, and other exercises, as in colleges and halls, many eminent men issued theuce. He wrote several treatises for their use, which afterwards he published, as Commentaries on Aristotle's Organon, Ethics, Politics, Oeconomicse, and Physicse, which were taken into the hands also of most of the juniors of the university, tho' since slighted and looked upon as empty things. As for his knowledge in the faculty of medicine, (of which he became doctor 1589, he being made that year prebendary of North-Aulton in the ch. of Sarum) he was much respected, and by his practice therein and reading to scholars obtaining a fair estate, he bestowed much of it pious uses, as I have elsewhere told you. He was a man of an innocent, meek, religious, and studious life, of a facetious and affable conversation, a lover of scholars, beloved by them again, and had in high veneration. His works are,

Summa veterum interpretum in Universam Dialecticam Aristotelis. Lond. 1584. Ox. 1592, and 98, qu.

Speculum moralium questionum in Univers. Ethicen Aristot, Oxon 1585, qu. [Franfort. 1610.]

Sphera civitatis sive de politia. Ox. 1588, &c. qu. in eight books. It was then printed by Joseph Barnes, printer to the university of Oxford; but the said book undergoing several impressions afterwards beyond the seas, Barnes put up a petition to the university in 1590, desiring that every bachelor of arts that should hereafter determine, should take off one copy of the said book from his hands, which was granted.

Apologia Musices tam vocalis, quam instrumentalis & mixtis. Ox. 1588, oct. He has a book in my library, [now in mus. Ashnole, Wood d d d] entitled, The praise of Musick; wherein, besides the Antiquity and Dignity, &c. is declared the sober and lawful use of the same in the Congregation and Church of God. Ox. 1586, oct. It was written by an Oxford scholar then lately deceased, but what was his name, I cannot in all my searches find. 6 "'Twas printed and published by the said

1 In Hist. & Anit. Univ. Oxon. Libr. 1, p. 909, a. & in lib. 2, p. 392, b. 311, s.

2 [See Strype's Annals, iii. 337.]


4 On this subject I cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Hazlwood, who has given a description of this volume in The British Bibliographer, ii. 541. Barnes, in the dedication, requests sir Walter Raleigh to become the patron of the work, being worthy and pleasant to be read, because it is an orphan of one of lady musick's children; adding, it is commended to me by men of good judgment and learning. From the description it as an orphan, Wood concluded the author then lately deceased, though that sentence is not followed with any observation to prove the work posthumous; nor is it probable that was the fact. From the circumstance of Case then looking forward to his degrees in medicine, which he did not obtain till three years afterwards, and reading lectures publicly to his
The following extracts are from one of his Letters in the Harl. MS. 6995, 61; for which, among many other favours of the same nature, I am indebted to Mr. Ellis. ¹ In solis ortum, ego occasum video.—Perge studiis nacte virtute, annales et historiae nostrorum temporum volve. Apollo in illis est, ipsaque temporis filia veritas.—Sed uxorom duxisti, at Penopelen non Zantippen tibi.—Mille sunt curas in nuptis, imo tibi prudenti nullae, verumtamen hominis est curare familia ut modus est.]

GEORGE PEELE was, if I mistake not, a Devonian born, whence being sent to Broadgate's hall, was after some time made student of Chr. Ch. 1575, or thereabouts, where going through the several forms of logic and philosophy, took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed 1579. At which time, as he was esteemed a most noted poet in the university, so afterwards in the metropolis, where he knew also what belonged to the stage part as well as any there. His comedies and tragedies were often acted with great applause, and did endure reading with due commendation many years after their author's death. Those that I have seen are only these following,

The famous Chronicle of K. Ed. 1. Lond. 1593, Stranmell Edw. Longbank.

The sinking of Q. Elizar at Charing-Cross, and of her rising again at Potter's-Hith, now named Queen-Hith. Lond. 1593, qu. ³ This, and a ballad of the same subject, are now usually sold by ballad-singers or ballad-mongers.

The Love of K. David and fair Bathsheba, with the Tragedy of Abulson, &c. Lond. 1599, qu.

Alphonse Emperor of Germany, tragi-comedy. Besides these plays, he hath several poems extant, as that entit. ⁴ The Honour of the Garter, vide "Ashmolean, p. 59."

A farewell to Sir Joh. Norrys and Sir Fr. Drake. Lond. [1589] ⁵ in qu. and some remnants of pastoral poetry extant in a collection entit. England's Helicon; but such I have not yet seen, nor his book of Jests or Clithches, ⁶ which at length was sold on the stalls of ballad-mongers. This person was living, in his middle-age, in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, but when, or where he died of, I am not aware.

Clar. 1599.

Joseph Barnes, who putting a dedic. epist. before it to Sir Walt. Raleigh, with his name subscribed, he is therefore in several auction catalogues said to be the author of it.

Theramnestus Oeconomus, seu Commentarii in Oeconomica Arist. &c. Ox. 1597, qu. in two books.

Appendix Theoc. Oeconom. Printed with the former book.

Reflexus speculi moralis, seu comm. in magna moralia Arist. Ox. 1596, oct.

Lapis Philosophicus, seu comm. in octo libros Physicorum Arist. Ox. 1599, qu.


Rebellionis vindiciae. ² MS.

What other things he hath written or published, it doth not yet appear to me, tho' there is no doubt but something in MS. hath escaped my sight. At length our author, after he had attained to about the sixtieth year of his age, surrendered up his last breathings in his house in Magd. parish before-mentioned, 23 January in fifteen hundred ninety and nine; whereupon his body was solemnly inter'd in the chappel of St. John's coll. before-mentioned, and had soon after a comely monument set over his grave, the inscription on which you may read in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2, p. 312, b. The said Dr. Case (whose picture did hang many years after in that house, where he died) married Elizabeth, the widow of one Dobson the keeper of Bocaro prison, 30 Dec. 1574, whose daughter Ann Dobson (for Dr. Case had no children by her) was married to Barthol. Warner Dr. of physic of St. John's coll. 30 Sept. 1583, who having none but daughters by her that survived, one was married to Tiso. Clayton Dr. of physic, and master of Peub. coll. another to John Speed, Dr. of the said faculty, of St. John's coll. (son of Joh. Speed the chronologer,) a third to Will. Taylor Dr. of physic of the said coll. and a fourth to Anthony Clopton, D. D. of C. C. coll. and rector of Childrey in Berks.

[We may add to Dr. Case, 1. Three Letters among the Harl. MSS. No. 6995. 2. Letter to his Friend R. H. of New Colledge. Prefixed to Haydock's Art of curious Painting. 1598. Bodl. II. 1. 5. Art. Scld. students, it might be considered a work of too light and trifling a nature to be sanctioned formally with his name, although every page proves it the performance of a man of extensive reading. His youthful character of a chorister may also explain the meaning of one of lady Musick's children, and, as the preface states ecclesiastical music as a matter in controversy, publishing anonymously must appear best to a man deeply engaged in scholastic pursuits, and of a distinct persuasion. The late Dr. Farmer attributed the work to Case, and it will be seen at col 602 that Watson addressed some verses to him on the publication, in the title to which he mentions the name of the author as well known at the time of its appearance. These lines have been reprinted in The British Bibliographer, ii. 549.]

¹ In solis ortum, ego occasum video.—Perge studiis nacte virtute, annales et historiae nostrorum temporum volve. Apollo in illis est, ipsaque temporis filia veritas.—Sed uxorom duxisti, at Penopelen non Zantippen tibi.—Mille sunt curas in nuptis, imo tibi prudenti nullae, verumtamen hominis est curare familia ut modus est.]
I cannot tell; for so it is, and always hath been, that most poets die poor, and consequently obscurely, and a hard matter it is to trace them to their graves.

[Peel took his degree of B. A. Jun. 12, 1577. He is characterized as 'poeta' in the transcript of degrees made for Edward Rowe Mores, now among Gough's MSS. in the Bodleian.

Reed in the Biographia Dramatica adds the following particulars concerning our author. On his arrival in the metropolis he became city poet, and had the ordering of the pageants. He lived on the Bank-side, over against Blackfriers, and maintained the estimation in his poetical capacity which he had acquired at the university, and which seems to have been of no considerable rank. About 1593, he appears to have been taken into the patronage of the earl of Northumberland, to whom he dedicated The Honour of the Garter. He was almost as famous for his tricks and merry pranks as Scoggin, Skelton, or Dick Tarleton; Meres, in his Wit's Treasury, p. 286, says, 'as Aeneas died by the pot, so George Peele by the pot.' Oldys adds, that he left behind him a wife and a daughter. He seems to have been a person of a very irregular life, and Mr. Steevens, with great probability, supposes that the character of George Pieboard in the Pantaloon was designed as the representative of Peele.

Peele's character as a poet ranked peculiarly high with his contemporaries: Nash says, 'I dare commend George Peele unto all that know him, as the chief supporter of pleasure now living, the atlas of poesie, and primum verborum artiferex; whose first increase, the Arraignment of Paris, might please to your opinions his pregnant dexterity in wit, and manifold dexterity of invention, wherein, me judice, he goeth a step beyond all that write.' Monopliaon, 1589. Greene speaks of him as no less deserving than Marlow and Lodge, in some things rarer, in nothing inferior. Grotius-worth of Wit, 1592.

In addition to the pieces already noticed, may be reckoned:
1. The Arraignment of Paris, a play, 4to. 1584.
2. An unusually rare pageant, of which perhaps the only copy in existence is now among Mr. Gough's books in the Bodleian. The Device of the Pageant borne before Woodstone Dix, Lord Mayor of the City of London. An. 1585, October 29. Imprinted at London, by Edward Alde, 1585, one sheet 4to, at the end of which we have 'dame by George Peele maister of artes in Oxford.' (Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. x. p. 251.)
3. Polyphymnia, describing the honourable triumphs at titl, before her maistres, on the 17th of November last past, with sir Henry Lee his resignation of honour at titl to her maistre. 4to. 1590.
4. In 1591 was licensed to R. Jones 'The hunting of Cupid, by Geo. Peele, M. A. of Oxford.'
5. The Turkish Mahomet, and Hyren the Fair Greek, a play never printed, but mentioned as his in his Jets.
6. The Honour of the garters: displayed in a poem, XXXIV. lines 10,00, and in Bel-cedere, or the Garden of the Gods, 1610, and he prefixed a short compliment, in blank verse, to Watson's Century of Love. His poem in the Phainos Nest, is entitled The Praise of Chastitie.

After noticing the homage paid by the Greeks and Romans to superior value, he passes to the commendation of chastity.

Presse then for praise unto the highest roomes That art the highest of the gifts of heaven, More beautifull by Widsomes sacred doome Than Sol himselfe amid the planets seaven, Queene of content and temperate desires, Choice nurse of health, thy name hight Chastitie, A souveraine powre to quench such climbing fires As choke the minde with smoke of infamie.

From England's Parnassus, 1600.

Love.

At Venus' entreaty for Cupid her son,
These arrows by Vulcan were cunningly done:
The first is Love, as here you may behold,
His-feathers, head and body are of gold,
The second shaft is Hate, a foe to Love,
And bitter are his torments for to prove:
The third is Hope, from whence our comfort springs;
His feathers are pulled from Fortune's wings:
Fourth, Jealousy in basest minds doth dwell,
His metal Vulcan's Cyclops sent from hell.

G. Peele.]

FABIAN à NIPHO, son of James à Nipho, was born in Italy, left his country for religion sake, went to London, where obtaining letters of recommendation 3 from Robert earl of Leicester, chanoine of this university, dat. 19 Oct. 1581, he retired to Oxford for relief. So that by virtue of those letters, wherein the meembers thereof found, that he was a person recommended to them for his great skill in physic and philosophy, they were pleased to confer on him the degree of bachelor of physic in January following, and permitted him to read a shagling lecture in that.


Y y
faculties to gain contributions from the students thereof. How long he continued with us, I know not, nor how long he read that lecture. Sure it is (if you believe him) that he having suffered oppression by the wickedness of certain people in England, (upon what account he tells us not, unless we suppose that they suspected him to be a Papist, and so dealt with him accordingly,) he retired to Leyden in Holland; where, (as it farther appears) after he had made himself to be believed that he was an honest man, the states encouraged his studies, and fortwith he wrote a book, which he dedicated to them, bearing this title:

Opitius, seu de celeste animuram progener divinitatis. Lugd. Bat. 1599, qu. [Bodl. 4to. N. 5. Art.] There is no doubt but that he hath published other things, but such I have not yet seen; neither do I yet know to the contrary, but that he made a return again to this university.

THOMAS WILCOCKS, or Wilcox, a grave and reverend divine in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, was originally of St. John's coll. but whether ever fellow thereof, their register shews not. His name stands in the Matricula of the university, sub tit. coll. S. Jo. Bapt. in the year 1564; but I cannot find him graduated in the public register of that time, belonging to the university. One Tho. Wilcockes a Kentish man, was, as a member of St. Albans-hall, admitted master of arts in Febr. 1589. But this I cannot affirm to be the same with the former, unless we suppose him to be about 40 years of age when he took that degree, as many did in those times at that age, after they had been parsons or dignitaries many years. As for Tho. Wilcockes, whom we are farther to mention, he retired to London, after he had left the university, where he became a very painfull minister of God's word, a frequent writer and translator, and was much resorted to, by wavering and dubious persons, for relief and settlement of their consciences. His writings are,

Exposition on the Book of Canticles, or Solomon's Song. Lond. 1583, qu.
Exposition on certain Verses of the 8th Chap. of the Rom. namely upon Vers. 19, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Lond. 1587, oct.
Short and sound Commentary on the Prov. of Solomon. Lond. 1589, qu.
Exposition on the whole Book of Psalms, wherein is contained the division and sense of every Psalm, &c. Lond. 1591, qu. All these were reprinted in one fol. at Lond. 1624, by the care of Dr. Jo. Burges, who married the author's daughter, and had this general title, put to them, The Works of the Reverend Divine Mr. Thomas Wilcockes.
Summary and short Meditations touching certain points of Christian Religion. Lond. 1579, oct.

Concordance or Table containing the principal words and matters, which are comprehended in the New Testament. Lond. 1579, oct.

Answer to Banimster the Libertine. Lond. 1581, oct.

Glass for Gamasters, and namely for such as delight in Cards and Dice, wherein they may see not only the vanity, but also the wideness of those Plays, plainly discovered and overthrown by the Word of God. Lond. 1583, oct.

Form of Preparation to the Lord's Supper. Lond. in oct.

On the substance of the Lord's Supper, shortly and soundly set forth, together with, &c. Lond. 1581, oct.

Comfortable Letter for afflicted Consciences, written to a Godly Man greatly touched that way. Lond. 1584, in tw.

Three Large Letters for the instruction and comfort of such as are distressed in Consciences, &c. Lond. 1589, oct.

Narration of a forsook Fire at Woburn in Bedfordshire. Lond. 1595, oct. [Bodl. Gough, Bed-

ford. 1.] He also translated into English, (1) A Catechism. Lond. 1578, oct. originally written by Joh. Fountein. (2) Three Propositions, the first on the 1 Chap. of St. John ver. 1. to 5. &c. Lond. 1580, written by Jo. Calvin. (3) Treasise of the Church, wherein the godly may discern the true Church from the Romish, &c. Lond. 1582, oct. written by Ber-
trand de Luques. (4) Discourse of the true visible marks of the Cath. Church. Lond. in oct. written by Thoed. Beza. (5) Two Sermons on the Sacra-
ment of the Lord's Supper. Lond. 1588, oct. written by the said Beza; whereunto is added, The substance of the Lord's Supper, mentioned before. (6) Bertram the Priest concerning the Body and Blood of Christ, &c. Lond. 1582, oct. See more in Will. Hugh under the year 1549. [Col. 192.] (7) Meditations on Psal. 101, Lond. 1599, oct. written in French by Phil. Mornay Lord of Plessis. "This person seems also to be the same with Thomas Wilcockes minister, who did review and purge from sundry faults escaped heretofore through ignorance, carelessness, and other corruptions, the translation of Sir Philip Sydney and Arthur Golding, of a book entitled, A Work concerning the trueness of Christian Religion, &c. Lond. "1604, qu. written originally by Philip Lord Mornay, lord of Plessis and Mornay. Thomas Wilcockes dedicates the said edition to Henry prince of Wales, by his epistle dated at London "the 17th of May 1604." What else our author hath written and translated I know not, nor any thing of him beside; only that he was living and much in esteem in fifteen hundred ninety and nine. Two or more of his sermons studied in Broadgate's-hall in the time of K. Ed. 6, whose


1 Reg. Univ. GG. p. 76.
Christian names being not in a possibility to be discovered, I cannot judge farther of them.

RICHARD HOOKER, that rare and admirable theologian, was born in or near to, the city of Exeter, An. 1524, (of which city some of his name and family have been mayors,) was exhibited to while a school-boy by John Jewel B. of Strum, became one of the clerks of C. C. coll. in 1567, scholar 24 Dec. in 73, fellow and master of arts in 77, deputy-professor of the Hebrew language in the university in 14 July 1579, entered into orders, and became a frequent preacher, married a clowns-wy sly woman, and withal a mean Xantippe, became rector of Dayton-Benachamp in Bucks, An. 1584, master of the Temple in the year following, in the place of Rich. Alvey, 9 b. of divinity, deceased, (who was the first canon of the fifth stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster,) rector of Boscomb in Wilts, sub-dean of the church of Salisbury, and prebendary of Netheraven in the same church, (both which he obtained by the resignation of Dr. Nic. Balguy, in July 1581,) and at length rector of Bishop's-Bourne near Canterbury, by the presentation thereunto of the queen, in 1695. There had been no learned college in the world, that hath yet yielded at one time almost, and from one county three such divines as Jewel, Hooker, and Rainolds, of the second of which I hear what the learned Camden saith. In this year (meaning 1599, which is false,) died too many in that one Rich. Hooker, born in Devonshire, and bred in C. C. coll. in Oxford, a divine very moderate, temperate, and meek, and virtuous even to the best imitation; and besides very famous for his learned works, as his books of Ecclesiastical Polity, set forth in the English, but worthy to speak Latin, do testify of him; &c. At Boscomb he continued till he had finished four of his eight proposed books of the laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, which were entered into the register in Stationer's Hall, 9 March 1592, and afterwards came out with this title.

The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, in four Books. Lond. 1594, fol. [Bodl. O. 4. 2. Th.] To which he added a fifth book, (which is larger than the first four,) printed by it self at Lond. 1597, fol. [Bodl. O. 4. 2. Th.] Part of the first four being read by Dr. Tho. Stapleton, in Latin, to P. Clement 8, who before had heard much in their commendation, he the said pope in his vision said thus, There is no learning that this man hath not searched into, nothing too hard for his understanding: this man indeed deserves the name of an author. His books will get reverence by age, for there are in them such seeds of eternity, that if the rest be like this, they shall last till the last fire shall consume all learning. &c. At the same time K. James of Scotland (afterwards of England) did put an high esteem upon the said books, and usually said, They were the pictures of a divine soul in every page of truth and reason. King Ch. I. had read them over several times, was well vers'd in, and commented them to be read by the prince, (afterwards K. Ch. 2,) and his other children, next to the Bible. The learned Usher primate of Ireland, Morton B. of Durham, Hales of Eaton, &c. had the same high opinion of the author and his works, and Gaudent bishop of Worcester said, he had been highly esteemed of all prudent, peaceable, and impartial readers. But before the fifth book had been extant two years, was published a pamphlet entit. A Christian Letter of certain English Protestants, unsignified Lovers of the present state of Religion, authorized and professed in England, unto that reverend and learned Man Mr. Hooker, requiring resolution in certain matters of Doctrine expressly contained in his five Books of Ecclesiastical Polity. Printed 1599, in qu. [Bodl. 4to. L. 2. Th.] which matters of doctrine, as they say, seem to overthow the foundation of Christian religion, and of the church among us. But therein it doth appear, that their ignorant malice hath done him great honour; who in an argument so distast, by them, and coming with a proud confidence to reprehend, have only carped sily at some things, neither of moment or importance, whereof humility and charity would have craved no answer. But these being willing and desirous to find something to oppose, have only discovered Mr. Hooker's great, nature, and grave judgment, and their own small, undigested and shallow learning. Soon after came out an.

Y y 2
answer to the said letter entit. A just and temperate defence of the 5 Books of Ecclesiastical polity, &c. against an uncharitable letter of certain English Protestants, &c. Lond. 1603, qu. [Bodl. 4to. D. 8. Th.] written and published by Will. Covel D. D. * born in Lancashire near the place where Dr. Chaderton B. of Lincoln received his first breath, bred in Christ's and Queen's coll. in Cambridge, and a writer of other books that came out soon after. As for the other three books of Ecclesiastical Polity, which our author Hooker compleated before his death; they, with the consent of his unlucky widow, were seized on in his study soon after his decease, by Will. Charke a noted puritan, and another minister that lived near to Canterbury; who making the silly woman believe that they were writings not fit to be seen, did either burn them in the place, or convey them away secretly: So that the foul copy being only remaining, with many interlinings, Dr. Joh. Spenser of C. C. coll. in Oxon, his ancient and entire friend, got it into his hands, who using the assistance of Hen. Jackson of the said coll. as an amanuensis, and otherwise, did compleat it as much as could be, and kept it by him till his latter end, with an intent that it should be published, but upon what account he was hindered I cannot tell. Sure it is, that when he lay on his death-bed, he bequeathed the said copy, (containing the three last books) fairly transcribed by the hand of the said H. Jackson, to Dr. Jo. King B. of London. After his death the copy rested in the hands of his son Henry (who became B. of Chichester 1641) till Dr. Abbot archb. of Canterbury commanded them, by of his custody, authorizing Dr. Joh. Barcham to require and bring them to him to Lambeth, which accordingly was done. The said archbishop esteeming them as rarities, did put them into the library there, where remaining till the decollation of archb. Laud, were then by the brethren of the predominant faction, given, * with the library, to that most notorious villain Hugh Peters, as a reward for his most remarkable service in those sad times of the church's confusion. And though they could hardly fall into a fouler hand, yet there wanted not other endeavours to corrupt and make them speak that language for which the faction then fought, which was to subject the sovereign power to the people. From the said copy several transcripts were taken, not only, I presume, while it remained in the said library, but while it continued in the hands of Peters, differing much in words. There was a copy of the sixth and eighth books published at London in 1648, in qu. and said by the editor of them to be collected and compared with five copies, viz. with that in Bodley's library, that at Lambeth; that in Bishop Andrew's, that in archb. Usher's library, and that of the lord Edw. Conway at Raglay; but whether the publisher may be believed I know not. Sure I am, that the said three last books, which are said to be true and genuine, (but from whence obtained I cannot tell,) were published by Dr. Joh. Gauden under this title.

The Works of Mr. Rich. Hooker (that learned, godly, judicious, and eloquent Divine) vindicating the Church of England as truly Christian and duly reformed, in eight Books of Ecclesiastical Polity, now compleated, as with the sixth and eighth, so with the seventh, &c. out of his own MSS. never before published, with an account of his holy Life and happy Death. Lond. 1662, fol. [Bodl. H. 9. 5. Th.] But whether the said MSS. were of his own hand-writing, we have no reason to question, as also the greater part of his life, which he the said Gauden hath falsely written; who with great confidence hath used divers arguments to satisfy the world, that the before-mentioned three books were pen'd by Mr. Hooker, notwithstanding those posthumous assertions against the regal power, which are to be found in them. Now altho' this is generally confessed, that the said three books are not genuine, yet some non-conformists, and among these chiefly Mr. Rich. Baxter, do urge seemingly probable reasons to induce a belief that these posthumous books, as published by Dr. Gauden, are to be accounted the true and authentic writings of Mr. Hooker; yet this must be known, that the reason why the said Mr. Baxter contends so eagerly for their genuineness, is because the said three books, but more especially the eighth, do contain certain popular and false principles, concerning the true nature of the legislative power, the original of government, and the office of kings in it, as derived from the people. And on this account it is, that he seems to take a more than ordinary delight in so often telling the world, that the abettors of these seditious positions have so great a church-man as our author was justly esteemed, on their side. It were these and such like praelat's principles as he insists (meaning, I guess bish. Jewell, but chiefly bish. Bilson in his book of Christian Submission, &c. which he frequently cites as defending the resistance of superiors in


* Dr. Hen. King in his Letter to J. Walton, 13 Nov. 1661, sect before Mr. Hooker's Life published in 1665 by the said Walton.


* Ib. in Fasc. p. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106. and in the Second part of the Nonconformist's plea for peace, &c. Lond. 1660, in qu. p. 54, 64, and elsewhere in the said book.

* Ib. p. 100.
some cases, and such like pernicicous tenets, and whom he usually joyns with Mr. Hooker in quotations of this kind, that led him to what he did, and wrote in the book of Holy Communion, which he hath retracted. And that he may charge these destructive assertions home on our author, he saith, 'If any do causeth question whether the eighth imperfect book be in those dangerous passages above-mentioned his own, let them remember that the summ of them is in his first book, which is old, and highly honoured by the prelatists: And after all this, to shew himself an enemy to the above-named principles, he examines and confutes the first and eight books so far, as they make for popularity, (with some strictures intermixed on bishop Bilson's false notes of subjection,) whereby he makes but a scantly satisfaction for the malignant influence those many traiterous opinions, with which his Political Aphorisms are fraught, have had on the minds of many giddy people, towards the withdrawing them from yielding cheerful obedience to their lawful superiors; and this notwithstanding he hath sometime since, called this piece in. The eighth book is commonly supposed to have been first published, together with the sixth and seventh, by bish. Gauden, yet Mr. Baxter affirms that the aid eighth book was in print long before that time; which is true, for the sixth and eighth were printed at Lond. 1648, in qu. may all the eight books, with certain tractates and sermons, together with the author's life, were published in two vol. in fol. 1617, 'as the title to them tells us.' As for the other books and sermons, that our author Hooker hath written, they are these following,

Answer to a supplication preferred by Mr. Walt. Travers to the H. H. Lords of the Privy Council. 1 Oxon. 1612, qu. [Bodl. 4to. J. 4. Th.]


As for his sermons they are these, (1) Discourse of Justification, Works, and how the foundation of Faith is overthrown, on Abak. 1. 4. Oxon. 1612, qu. [In St. John's college library.] (2) Of the Nature of Pride, on Abak. 2. 4. Oxon. 1612, qu. (3) Remedy against Sorrow and Fear: Fun. Sermon on Job. 14. 27. Ox. 1612, qu. [Bodl. 4to. L. 10. Th. BS.] (4) Of the certainty and perpetuity of Faith in the Elect, on Abak. 2. 4. (5) Two Sermons upon part of St. Jude's Epistle, viz. ver. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. Oxon 1614, qu. All which sermons (with Wickliffe's Wicket) were published by Henry Jackson fellow of C. C. coll. reprint at London (the Wicket excepted) an. 1622, fol. at the end of the five books of Ecclesiastical Polity, &c. and again at the end of the eight books, Lond. 1682, fol. (6) Sermon on Math. 7. 7. Found in the study of Dr. Andrews bishop of Winchester, and published by Isaac Walton, at the end of Dr. Sanderson's Life. Lond. 1675, oct. [Bodl. Mar. 231.] What other things our most renowned author Hooker hath extant, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that paying his last debt to nature on the second of Nov. in sixteen hundred, (leaving behind him the character of 'Schismaticorum Malleus,') was buried in the chancel of the church of Bishop's Bourne in Kent before-mentioned. Over his grave was, 35 years after, a monument erected by Will. Cowper, esq; with the statua or bust of the defunct to the middle part of his body. From which statua was taken the picture of him, set before his life, written by the said Isaac Walton, of whom by the way I desire the reader to know, that he was born in the ancient borough of Stafford, in Aug. 1593, that he was by trade a sempster in Chancery-lane in London, where continuing till about 1643, (at which time he found it dangerous for honest men to be there,) he left that city, and lived sometimes at Stafford, and elsewhere, but mostly in the families of the eminent clergy-men of England, of whom he was much beloved. He hath written the lives of Dr. Joh. Donne, sir Hen. Watton, Mr. Rich. Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and of Dr. Rob. Sanderson sometimes B. of Lincoln: All which are well done, considering the education of the author; as also The compleat Angler, or the contemplative Man's recreation, &c. He ended his days (in the great frost) at Winchester, in the house of Dr. Will. Hawkins, prebendary of the church there, (who had married his daughter,) on the 15 Dec. 1683, and was buried in the caith. ch. at that place. 4

1 Nonconformist's plea for peace. Lond. 1679, in oct. in the 4th pg. of the pref. and in 124 of the pref. See Fenc. Litter, ut sup. p. 100, 101, 102, and in the Apol. for Nonconformists Ministry, &c. Lond. 1681, qu. p. 146.
2 In his pref. to the 4 part of his book called Christian Directory, or a sum of practical Theody. Which 4 part is by him entit. Christian Politics. Lond. 1673, fol.
3 In the fourth part of Christian Directory, chap. 3.
4 In Nonconformist's plea for peace, p. 194.
6 [A copy in Ms. in the Bodleian, B musico 55.]
[The life of Hooker, from the pen of Izaak Walton, friendship that remained uninterrupted to the period of their separation by death.]

From one or two entries in the parish register of St. Dunstan's, there is reason to believe that Walton was twice married, a circumstance which has l hitherto escaped his biographers. Of his first wife nothing is now known, but that her christian name was Rachael:

*Aug. 20, 1640, Rachel wife of Izaak Walton was buried.*

By this lady he had two sons: Henry baptized October 19, and buried October 17, 1664, and another son of the same name baptized March 24, 1654, who was buried December 4 following.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Ken, esq. of Cornwalls in and sister to Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells.

When Walton left London, he retired to a small estate near Stafford. Here his loyalty made him obnoxious to the then reigning powers, and he informs us himself (Life of Sanderson) that he was a sufferer during the civil wars. His attachment to the royal cause, however, was not to be shaken, and he happily became instrumental in the preservation of King Charles, the second, George, which was restored to his majesty’s hands by Colonel Blaize. (See Plot's Staffordshire, ch. vii, § 77.)

Having lived a life of peaceful virtue and happy retirement, and attained a full and honourable old age, Walton died, as has been before stated, in the residence of one of his nearest relatives. He left two children, a son, Isaac, who was of Christ church, afterwards domestic chaplain to bishop Seth Ward, rector of Polstead, Wilts, and a canon of Salisbury, and who died unmarried in the 60th year of his age, 1716; and a daughter, Anne the wife of Dr. Hawkins.

By his will Walton bequeathed a messuage and land at Shafest in the county of Stafford, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys, and providing for the poor with coal. This messuage, which was visited by the friend before mentioned in 1810, is now divided into two tenements, and is a poor cottage, old and tinctled.

Walton’s literary labours may be thus summed up:

His *Life of Danne* was first published with his Eighty Sermons. London, 1640, folio.

In 1651 he was the editor of Reliquiae Wottonianae, prefixed to which was the Life of Sir Henry Warton. In 1655 he first printed his Life of Hooker, which he dedicated to bishop Morley. The address is dated in 1661.

In 1670 appeared his Life of Herbert, and in 1678 The Life of Sanderson. It is supposed that he also compiled A Life of Sir Henry Savile.

Walton’s Complot Anglor appeared first in 1653; the subsequent editions were in 1655, 1664, 1668 (with additions) 1767 (with a second part by Charles Cotton, esq.) 1750 (edited by Moses Browne) 1759 and 1772, 1780 (edited by sir John Hawkins) 1766, 1771, 1775, 1784, 1794, 1797, and lastly 1808, besides a face-to-face reprint of the first edition in 1810.

In his 87th year appeared Love and Truth in two modest and peaceable Letters, concerning the Distempers of the present Times; written from a quiet and conformable citizen of London, to two wise and victorious shopkeepers in Coventry. London, 1680, and since printed in 1795.

He prefixed a preface to, and edited, Theologia et Chur- chus, a pastoral history in verse by John Chalkehill, esq. London, 1683.

Walton’s Lives, exclusive of that of Sanderson, were collected and published in the years 1670, 1675, 1680. A valuable edition, (including Sanderson’s life) with notes and portraits, appeared at York, 4to, 1736, and 8vo, 1807; and a reprint of the Lives only has issued from the Clarendon press in two small volumes, Oxford, 1803.
born at Wingham in Kent, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1539, and died in 1563, but he hath written nothing.

[Lloyd tells us, that queen Elizabeth confiding in her own princely judgment and opinion, had formed so favourable an opinion of Cranmer's worth and conduct, that she would have him and none other to finish and bring the Irish war to a propitious end, which, not deeming her good conceit of him, he nobly achiethed, though with much pains and carefulness.]

We may add to Cranmer,

A Letter to Horn Bishop of Winchester. Dated in 1568. 1

JOHN RASTELL, a most noted enemy in his writings to B. John Jewell, was born within the city of Gloucester, trained up in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1549, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated in 1555, and about that time sacred orders. In 1562 he left his coll. (wherein he had always been accounted an excellent disputant,) his friends, and native country, and went to Lovain, where, and at Antwerp, he published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the fac. of theology. Afterwards he went to Rome, and in 1568 he was, with his brother, or near kinsman, admitted into the society of Jesus. Whereupon, because a way had not then been opened for the Jesuits into England, he went into Germany to perform offices pertaining to his order. But being initiated in the priesthood before his ingress into the society, and having performed the office of confessor in the place of one Hall, was sent to Ausburg, and at length became rector of the coll. of Jesuits at Ingolstadt. He hath written,

Confutation of a Sermon pronounced by Mr. Jewell at Paul's-Cross. Antw. 1564.

Copy of a challenge taken out of the confutation of Mr. Jewell's Sermon. Antw. 1563, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 3. Th.]

Reply against an answer (falsely entit.) A defence of the Truth. Antw. 1565, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 3. Th.]

Brief view of the false wares packed up in the nameless Apology of the Church of England. Lov. 1567, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. R. 53. Th.]

Treatise entit. Beware of Mr. Jewell. Antw. 1569, oct [Bodl. 8vo. R. 82. Th.] This Jo. Rastell, who perhaps hath written other things; died in a good old age at Ingolstadt about the year sixteen hundred, and was buried in the coll. of the Jesuits there. Several of these books before-mentioned are attributed by a certain author to Will Rastell a judge, but false. See more under the year 1565, [col. 343.] where you will justly find what belongs to him.

6 [State Worthies, p. 665.]
7 [Strope's Life of Parker, p. 266.]

HENRY PRICE was born in London, became scholar of St. John's coll. in 1584, aged 18, afterwards fellow, M. of A. and chaplain to sir Hen. Lee of Oxfordshire. At length taking the degree of bac. of div. became rector of Fleamstan in Bucks. a noted preacher, and an elegant Lat. poet. His works are,

Epicedium in obitum Henrici Comitis Derbeiensis. Oxon. 1593, qu.

The Eagles flight; Ser. at Paul's Cross, on Lake 17. 37. Lond. 1598, dec. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 223. Th.] He died at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, 2 Feb. in sixteen hundred, aged 34, or thereabouts, and was buried in St. John's coll. clapped. Over his grave was a mon. soon after erected, at the charge of the president and society, who were his heirs; a copy of the inscription on which you may read in Hist. & Antiq. Univers. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 312. He left behind him several sermons, which were esteemed by some worthy of the press, one of which I have* seen, written on Rom. 7. 24. preached, an. 1594.

[The following lines are copied from his Epicedium, 1593, a copy of which (and perhaps the only one now existing,) is in St. John's college library.]

Futiles animae quibus ipso in funere lucrum,
Et quas fortunae mors non ingratam furent
Precepit, ut mutent spectacula tristis caelo.

Deridia visa tuis dudum miseranda Britannis,
Quod tibi deserit errat per compita rursus
Civis, et extinctum jejunia armenta magistrum
Frustra inclamabil repetito rauca boata;
Dennum facta tus fulcior unus Britannis
Quae sola abr uptae praevertens fatas Patroni
Sola nihil gravius pateris maior surna Letho
Solaq; cum Phamb simul meli nacta arbo re solent,
Regia quam pavit Romanis sylva triumphis,
Arescendo tui ferventem in Cresuis uman,
Excitis exsoam maturo tempore vitam.
O Nobis tecum aeternos si a brumperem lactus
Morte cite liceat, dulceq; occumbere fato,
Dum furtim illuo mitteria numina mortem.
Non tu Lethali jam condita luna nube
Terris rapta vides, quae constringenteg rigentes
Paupertate animas, Phambi magis ignibus, alma
Munificis olim radiis reccore selebant;
Non tu sydere voluit splendore decoros
Aspicis obducto stupidos pallore, vel aures
Janu primam surdas misericordiam ad vota clientum,
Velas duum Thussi sedem, Gallique leporis
Nunc non cedere circumseptat agnune linguam,
Ne milie unius vocis detegent aura
Anglus lacrymam, vel molli murice cingi
Dignius, inducto crustatum marmore corpus:
Pulchraise lachrymulis sedantes ora Brigantes,
Et totas longo plorantes ordine gentes
Cestrenses fortes, Lancastresesq; decentes
Arentesq; senes, vetusaeq; humores carentes
Stillantes miras acucis ronantibus undas.

9 In bib. D. Tho. Barlow, MS.
ROBERTS. WILLIAMS. CUFF.

Vel claro assuetum rebus florecribus ostro
Jaimullam herois fatis poscentibus anima:
Vel nec virginem mollitur pectoris igne
Infractum regnum animum: quin obvia summo
Ilia licet mitis, currat secera dolori
Stanleii semper fidi solvente favilla
Dilapsum in salis lacteis, geminique licentum.

"HUGH ROBERTS a Welsh-man born, or
"at least of Welsh extract, originally a servitor
"of Ch. Ch. as it seems; admitted b. of arts
"6 Feb. 1577, entered into orders, and became a
"schoolmaster or minister, or both, admitted
"M. A. 25 Nov. 1585, stood in the act follow-
"ing, minister of Aberfraw in Anglesea (Quere.)
"See in Rich. Lloyd. an. 1659, he hath written,
"Six Lectures upon the latter part of the third
"Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Lond.
"1690, qu.

"There was another Hugh Roberts born in
"Denbighshire, admitted of Edmund hall, 1576."

THOMAS WILLIAMS, a Welsh-man born, did spend several years among the Oxonians, but whether in Brasen-nose Coll. where one of both his names took the degree of master of arts in 1573 I cannot tell. Afterwards he entered on the physic line, but took no degree in that faculty, retired into his country and practised there. This person, who was also a curious critic in his mother-tongue, wrote

Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum. A work of many years labour; which being left imperfect in some places, was reviewed and corrected by Dr. Jo. Davies, and by him published in 1632, who tells us that the said Williams was much encouraged in his studies by the father of sir Rich. Wynne knight and baronet, to whom he did intend to dedicate, had he lived to have finished it. He tells us also that the said Th. Williams was living and in great renown in his own country in sixteen hundred, but when he died he adds not. I find again another Tho. Williams who was elected probat. fellow of Merton coll. in 1562, studied physic several years, took the degree of bachel. of that faculty in 1575, and died in his coll. 1579, being then accounted a learned physician. But this person was no author, and whether a Welshman, I cannot yet find. A third Tho. Williams was of Broadgate's hall, and as the eldest son of an esq. took the degree of bachel. of arts, in the beginning of July in 1592, besides several others of a later date, and another before, who wrote


[Thomas Williams, commonly known in this country by the name of Sir Thomas ap William, was the son of William ap Thomas ap Gronwy (paternally descended from Ednowen Bendew, one of the 15 tribes of North Wales) and of Catherine (the natural daughter of Mereolty Wyn ap Evan ap Robert of Gwir) his wife. He was born, as he himself says in the beginning of his book of pedigree, in a place called Arduheir Menseilch (or Monks Ardley) under the foot of Snowden in the commot of Lluchwedd ilia in the county of Carnarvon.

He styles himself Thomas Williams phisitian, and styles his book of pedigree (which is a good collection indeed) Prf Aehan holt Gymyn ben Balaure, &c. i.e. Primitive Pedigrees of all Wales, &c. He says, he began his collection 1578, enlarged it 1596, and added very much to it 1609. He wrote a book of physical directions and receipts, &c. and several other things, which have run up and down in MS. till they are, I think, lost. He was reputed a Papist, and I find him proceeded against in the correction at Bangor, May 23, 1606, by the name of Thomas Williams, alias D'ns Thomas Williams de Trefryw, coqjud recusat verne ad ecclesiam. And Nov. 12, 1607, at a politieal correction 4th. Tho. Williams recusans, excommunicatur."

Concerning him, my father tells me, that the lady Bedwel (grandmother to the countess of Radnor) told him, that when her father sir John Wyn of Gwir was just ready to set out for the parliament, at the opening of which the powder treason was to have been executed, this Th. Williams came to him, and earnestly dissuaded him from going up to that session, by which it was afterwards collected he had some hints of that design, and yet was not willing his patron sir John should suffer by it.

There is also extant in MS. a pretty large Herbal in Latin, Welch, and English, writ by Tho. Williams, giving an account of herbs and their physicall virtues. I am promised a sight of it. He lived at a place called Trefryw, and the tradition there is, that he was curate of that place, and I do find one of that name (which is likely him) appear as curate of Trefriw in the bishop's visitation 1573. V. note upon the Fasti under that year. Humphreys.

HENRY CUFF a most excellent Grecian, is said by an historian of no great note, to be base by birth; meaning, I presume, that his birth was mean. If so, then let it be known from the records in the coll. of arms, that his birth was genteel in Somersetshire, that his predecessors for 4 generations before him lived at Creech near to Taunton in the said county in good esteem, and that his ancestor Joh. Cuff, who lived sometimes at Ilchester, and sometimes at Creech, where he had good inheritances, had a coat of arms granted to him and his posterity by Christop. Barker garter king of arms, 30 Hen. 8, and so consequently was made a gentleman. At 26 years of age, in 1566, he the said Hen. Cuff was

2 In the Visitation Book of Somersetshire, made 1573.
chosen prob. fellow of Merton coll. (having a little before been forced to resign his fellowship of Trin. coll. for speaking certain matters (not true) that redounded to the great discredit of the founder sir Tho. Pope,) and two years after, was not only made master-fellow, but also M. of A. In which time he occasionally showed himself a rare Grecian, philosopher, and disputant. Afterwards he was Greek professor, and proctor of the university, and at length secretary to that unfortunate count, Robert earl of Essex. As he was a person of good parts, so was he ambitious withal, and pretended to be well seen in the rules of polity, believed by many that he was so, (because smothered under the habit of a scholar,) especially by his great patron, which brought him the sooner to the block. He wrote, in the year 1600,

The differences of the ages of Man's life. Lond. 1607, and 1632, in oct. [Bodl. Svo. C. 32. Art.] The original, cause, progress, and end of Man's life. Printed with the former book, and other things which he left fit for the press, but never published. Afterwards he being found guilty of treason for conspiring with the said Rob. E. of Essex, to seize on the queen and change the government, he was hang'd at Tyburn near London, 30 March in sixteen hundred and one: so that his body being afterwards buried obscurely without a memorial or epitaph, be pleased to take this for him, made by 3 one that knew him well.

Doctus erat Graece felixque tibi fuit Alpha,
At huius infelix Omega, Cuff, tumm.

The execution of which person, and his unhappy end, is brought in by a certain author as a very proper and suitable instance to verify the great reasonableness of one of his advices to his son, thus,—Mingle not your interest with a great man's, made desperate by debt, or court-injuries, whose breaking out prove fatal to their wisest followers and friends; averred in the last earl of Essex but one, where 4 Merick his steward, and Cuff his secretary, tho' of excellent parts, were both hang'd. For such unconceited rebellions turn seldom to the hurt of any, but the parties that promote them; being commonly guid'd by the directions of their enemies, as this was by 5 Cecil, whose creatures persuaded Essex to this inconsiderate attempt, &c. that is, to seize the queen and change the government. Thus far Francis Osborn here quoted, of whom and his works the reader may please by the way (if not too tedious) to know these things, That he was younger brother to sir Pet. Osborn, and both the sons of sir John Osborn of Chicksand near Sheford in Bedfordshire; which sir John and his father did both enjoy a quiet, happy, and plentiful fortune under Q. Elizabeth: that he was bred mostly at home, not so much as in a free-school or university, being altogether void of such kind of faculties that universities afford. At ripe years he frequented the court, became a servant in the Pembrochian family, and at length master of the house to that most noble count William earl of Pembroke. In 1641, he ran with the parts, having been puritanically educated, had public employments then, and under Oliver, conferred upon him: and in his last days lived in Oxon purposely to print certain books of his composition that then lay by him, and to have an eye on his son John, whom he got by the favour of the parliamentarian visitors to be fellow of All Souls coll. 1648. Those things of his, which I have seen extant, are these, (1) A seasonable exposition with the Netherlands, declaring their ingratitude to, and the necessity of their agreement with, the Commonwealth of England. Ox. 1652, qu. in two sh. and a half. (2) Persuasive to mutual compliance under the present Government. Ox. 1652, qu. in two sh. (3) Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy. Printed with the former, in 4 sh. qu. (4) The private Christian's non ultra; or, a plea for the Lay-man's interpreting the Scriptures. Ox. 1650, in 3 sh. and half; in qu. There is no name to it wrongfully reported to be Fr. Osborn's. (5) Advice to a Son, in two parts. The first was printed at Ox. in oct. 1656, and within 2 years after were five more impressions of it. The second part was printed at Ox. 1658, oct. but being not so well liked as the first, I cannot justly say whether it had a second impression. Both, especially the first, being greedily bought up, and adored in Oxon, especially by young scholars, it was then noted among the godly ministers, that they did instil principles of atheism into them. Whereupon a public complaint being put up against the said books to the then vice-chance. Dr. Jo. Conant, there was a proposal made to have them publicly burnt. But it taking no effect, it was ordered 27 July 1658, that no book-sellers, or any other persons should sell the books; which afterwards made them sell the better. (6) Political reflections upon the Government of the Turks; to which are added in the same book or vol. A discourse upon Nick. Machiavell.—Observations upon the K. of Sweden's descent into Germany.—Discourse upon Ptolemy and Vindex, who both conspir'd the Death of Nero.—The greatness and corruption of the Conri of Rome. —Discourse upon the election of P. Leo XI.—Political occasions of the defection from the Church of Rome.—Discourse in vindication of Mart. Luther. All these were printed at Ox. in oct. at least 3 times. [Edit. 1656, Bodl. Svo. C. 215. Line.] (7) Traditional Memoirs on the Reign of L 2

4 Fr. Osborn in his first part of Advice to a Son, chap. 4.
5 Gelly Merich, son of Dr. Row. Merick sometimes bishop of Bangor, which Gelly was knighted by the said E. of Essex at the sacking of Cadiz, an. 1596.
6 Sir Rob. Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury.

Vol. I.
Q. Eliz. Lond. 1658, oct. (8) Trad. Mem. on the Reign of K. James. Lond. 1658, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. C. 634. Linc.] (9) Miscellany of sundry Essays, Paradoxes, and Problematical Discourses, Letters, and Characters. Lond. 1659, oct. (10) Deductions from the History of the Earl of Essex, who was executed for Treason under the Reign of Q. Eliz. Lond. 1659, oct. These are all that I have seen, and whether he hath any others published I cannot say. "There was a Dialogue of Tholopama, translated from Italian into English "by a person of quality, and dedicated to the "author of that well known treatise call'd Addi-"vice to a Son. Dr. Barlow saith, that it was "suspected that Francis Osborn, author of Ad-"vice to a Son, an old atheistical courtyer then "(1617) living in Oxon did translate the said "book into English, and dedicate it to himself. "The said translation was printed at London "1757, oct." [Bodl. 8vo. O. 17 and O 18. Jur.] After his death appeared in public a book entitl. A modest plea for an equal Commonwealth against Monarchy, with other things added to it, as An Apology for younger Brothers, and A lift at Tythes, &c. All printed twice in 1659, in qu. and oct. These three treatises, tho' they were published by another person as his, yet some scholars, more envious than prudent, did not stick to say, that the publishr flourished among the papers of Fr. Osborn (with whom he had intimate acquaintance) after his death, and disguising the language, or making some alterations in, published them, as his own. However all that knew him well and were intimate with him, (as the writer of these matters was,) knew him able to write such a book as that was. As for Fr. Osborn he died at Nother-worton near Dedington in Oxon in the house of Will. Draper, esq. (an Oliverian colonel) whose sister he had married, on the eleventh of Feb. 1658-9, aged 70, or thereabouts, and was buried in the church there. Over his grave is a monument with an inscription, but the contents I know not yet.

[Henry Cuffe, by the interest of lady Elizabeth Powlett, of Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, was elected scholar of Trinity college, May 25, 1578, being at that time, fifteen years of age. Within five years he was admitted fellow, May 30, 1583. It was in his probationary year, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship by a letter mandatory from his benefactress, on account of the following occurrence transcribed from an original paper in the hand writing of Dr. Bathurst."

"Secretary Cuffe was expelled from a fellowship of Trinity college, on this account. Our founder when upon a visit, would often carry away a silver cup under his gown, for the joke-sake, sending it back the next day to laugh at his friend. Cuffe being merry at another college, with some of his boon companions, said, 'A pox, this is a beggar colelge indeed, the plate that our foundr stole would build another as good.' These words being told to the president, he was ejected. This I have often heard from my predecessour, doctor president Kettell who was contemporarie with Cuffe. This story Wood having heard in conversation from Dr. Bathurst, repeats in another place, but with a slight variation: He says that Pope would ' steal one thing or other he could lay his hands on, put in his pocket or under his gown,' and adds, 'this was supposed rather an humour, than of dishonesty.' Warton is extremely severe on Wood for the propagation of what he terms, 'an anecdote equally ridiculous and scandalous, and highly injurious to the honour of sir Thomas Pope.' Now it really appears that Wood is perfectly blameless—he merely relates the actual fact, substituting the harsher word 'steal' for the softer term 'carry away,' but allowing that it was intended as a joke rather than an act of dishonesty; there is nothing scandalous or ridiculous in this, for the fact remains where Wood found it; nor can it be denied, that Cuffe was expelled 'for speaking certain matters, though true.' How prudent it was in the society to become the champions of their founder's fame, by inflicting so severe a punishment on the unguarded expression of a convivial hour, is another question: many persons, perhaps, will think that the strange practical jokes of their founder, had better have been consigned to oblivion, than made the subject of present persecution and future controversy.

For an interesting account of Cuffe's political life see the Biographia Britannica.

We have only to add the following to Cuffe's literary character:

1. De rebus gestis in sancto concilio Niceano. Supposed to have been translated from the Greek of Gelasius Cyprius. MS. Cotton, Nero D x. 9

2. Aphorismes Political, gathered out of the Life and End of that most noble Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, not long before his death. MS. Harl. 1327, fol. 58.


He assisted Columbanus in the first edition of Longin's elegant pastoral romance, which was printed at Florence in 1598. This is acknowledged by Columbanus in his dedication, p. 2.

Several of his letters are preserved in Epist. Francisci et Johannis Hotomanorum, et al. virorum ad eos.

The following lines are prefixed to Camden's Britannia.

8 [See Hearne's Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 593.]
9 [See Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 211.]
LATEWAR.

RICHARD LATEWAR, a Londoner born, educated in Merchant-Taylor's school, became scholar of St. John's coll. 1589, and eight years later M. of Arts, and a noted preacher. In 1593, he was elected one of the proctors of the university, being about that time rector of Hopton in Suffolk. Afterwards he became rector of Finchley in Middlesex, D. of D. and at length chaplain to the illustrious hero, Charles lord Mountjoy, lieutenant of Ireland. He was a most ingenious Latin poet, as his epigrams, and copies of verses, occasionally printed in books published in his life-time, do shew. He composed,

Concil. Lat. &c. on Academicos Oxon. 1594. It was preached when he was admitted bac. of div. but upon what subject, or when printed, I know not, for I have not yet seen it. What other things of his are published I cannot find; neither is there any need to be said more of him, than what the learned Cambden hath delivered of the overthrow of the rebels in Ireland, near to Carlingford of lord Mountjoy, the other party mentioned, thus: On the English side (saith he) there were slain Latewar D. of div. and chaplain to the deputy, and Cranmer his secretary, both most learned men, and for that much beloved of him, besides some others also, &c. But the time that he appoints for his death is false, for whereas he saith it was in 1600, it was not till the year following, being then buried in the church at Armagh. Soon after was erected an honorary monument for him in St. John's coll. chapel, with a handsome inscription thereon; (a copy of which you may see elsewhere.) But whereas it is said, that he died on the 27 July 1601, aged 41, is false, as it seems; for one that was upon the place when he received his death's wound, tells us, that he was shot at Benburb, July 16, and died the day following, an. 1601. See more in the Affiant of a celebrated Lat. poet of his time, named Fitz-Geuffry, wherein, among the cenotaphs, at the end, you will find one upon this Latewar, without flattering, was justly written.

[Latewar's monument is still in excellent preservation. It gives a representation of his person robed and in a kneeling posture.

Tanner adds "Carmen profectioni sphaerae civitatis per Job. Caunum, 1597."

The following are taken from the Oxford Ezech in the death of sir Philip Sidney, to which Latewar was a great contributor.

Sic me, clare, tuus, Philippus, splendor,
Sic celsitudo dona, sic potens mens,
Sic dignus superius juvat honoros,
Ex quo desieras superstes esse,
Ut, in me cruciat dolor quod abis,
Totus laetitia levi liqueasem.

Sic et me cruciat dolor quod abis,
Ex quo desieris superstes esse,
Ut, illi, clare, tuus, Philippus, splendor,
Ni celsitudo dona, nipotens mens,
Ni digni superius juvente honoros,
Totus maestitia gravi rigescasem.

Mars equitem vicit, meliorum Marte Philippum,
Mars equitem pediti non nibit esse parent.
Glandae temur juveni fregit, ridensque, Philippus,
Non erit (inquit) eques, non erit inde pedes.

Quid sit rogus, quod singularis propi versus
Semper Philippum numine?
Hos dulciores credo versus, in quibus
Magis Philippum numine.

HUGH LLOYD, a most admired grammarian of the age he lived in, was born at Luly in Caernarvonshire, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1594, promoted to the chancellorship of Rochester in 1578, being then bach. of the civil law. Afterwards he was made chief master of Wykeham's school near Winchester before-mentioned, was admitted doctor of his faculty in 1588, being then noted to be not only eminent in divinity and this civil law, but also for his admirable sufficiencies in the Greek and Lat. tongues. He hath written several books, but all that I have seen are only these following, viz.

Phrases Eleganteriae ex Casarii Commentariis,

Dictata. Printed with the former. Both which were published by John Lamphire M. of A. sometimes fellow of New coll. afterwards Dr. of physi,

history professor and principal of Hart-hall. The said Dr. Lloyd departed this mortal life, on the 17 Octob. in sixteen hundred and one, and was buried in New coll. outer chappel. See his epitaph in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2. p. 153. He had a brother named Joh. Lloyd, who was fellow of All-Souls coll. doctor of the civil law,

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and judge of the admiralty; but whether he was of any kin to Hugh Lloyd D. D. of Barton-Se-grave in Northamptonshire, who succeeded Dr. Will. Swadlton in the archdeaconry of Worcester, 18 Aug. 1628, and died in July 1629, I know not.

Hugh Lloyd was, on the 12th of November, 1684, collated to the prebend of Newington in the church of St. Paul’s.

Edward Grant, or Graunt, the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time, was educated in grammar learning in the coll. school at Westminster, spent several years in the study of logic and philosophy, either in Ch. Ch. or Broadgate’s-hall, took the degrees in arts, that of master being completed in 1572, and about that time being admitted master of the said school; whence, by his sedulous endeavours, many persons went away well grounded in learning, who were afterwards eminent in church and state. In 1577, he was made canon or prebendary of the twelfth and last stall in the collegiate ch. at Westminster, in the place of Tho. Wad D. D. (who had succeeded in that stall Gabr. Goodman 1561, in which year the said Goodman was made dean,) and about that time being admitted bach. of div. of Cambridge, was incorporated in that degree with us, in the year 1579. He was afterwards doctor of that faculty, but not of this university, was esteemed a most noted Latin poet, as several of his copies of verses, printed in various books, shew, and was well skill’d in all kind of humane literature. He hath written,

Gracce lingue speleigiam, &c. Lond. 1573, qu. [Bodl. 4to. F. 34. Jur.] Contracted by his learned usher Will. Cambden. He also collected, viewed, and received and corrected all Rog. Ascham’s Epistles and Poetry, and at the end added of his (Graunt’s) composition,

Oratio de vita & obitu Rogeri Aschami, ac dicitionis Elegantia, cum adhorationibus ad Adolescentulam. Lond. 1577, oct. What else he hath published I know not, nor any thing material of him besides, only (1) That he resigning his mastership of Westm. school about the month of Feb. 1592, was succeeded therein by Will. Cambden. (2) That dying in Sept. or Octob. in sixteen hundred and one, was buried in St. Peter’s church at Westminster; whereupon his canony was bestowed on Will. Barlow D. D. Now I am got into the name of Graunt, I cannot without the guilt of concealment, but let you know some things of the most ingenuous person (considering his education and employment) that his time hath produced. His name is Joh. Graunt, born at the sign of the Seven Stars in Birchin-lane, within the parish of St. Michael Cornhill in London, between 7 and 8 of the clock in the morn. of the 24 April 1620, (son of Ien. Graunt a Hampshire man) educated while a boy in English learning, bound an apprentice to a hatter of small wares, which trade he mostly followed, tho’ free of the Drapers company. Afterwards he went through all the offices of the city, as far as a common-councilman, bearing that office two years. He was also captain of the train-band several years, and major of it two or three, and then laid down his trade, and all public employments upon account of religion. For tho’ he was puritanically bred, and had several years taken sermon-notes, by his most dextrous and incomparable faculty in short-writing, and afterwards did profess himself for some time a Socinian, yet in his latter days he turned Rom. Catholic; in which persuasion he zealously lived for some time, and died. He hath written, (1) Natural and Political Observations, made upon the Bills of Mortality, &c. Lond. 1661, and 62. in qu. afterwards in oct. with several additions; done upon certain hints and advice of sir Will. Petty. (2) Observations on the advance of Excise. And (3) something about religion, but these two are not yet printed. He died on the 18 April (being Easter-eve,) 1674, and was buried four days after in St. Dunstan’s church in Fleet street, in the body thereof, under the pew, towards the gallery on the North-side, London. At which time his body was attended with a great number of ingenious persons; and among others (with tears) was that great virtuoso sir Will. Petty before-mentioned. The said John Graunt was an ingenious and studious person, generally beloved, a faithful friend, a great peace-maker, and one that had often been chosen for his prudence and justness an arbitrator: But above all his excellent working head was much commended, and the rather for this reason, that it was for the public good of learning, which is very rare in a trainer or mechanic.


Edward Graunt was instituted to the vicarage of South Berfield, Essex, Decemv. 12, 1634, which he resigned in the following year, when (Novemb. 20.) he was instituted to the rectory of Bintree and Folsam Norfolk. Tanner says that he took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge in 1599. In 1591, he received the rectorcy of Barnet, Middlesex, and in 1598 that of Toppesfield, Essex, both which he held till his decease. He died, not as Wood tells us in Sept. or October, but August 4, 1601, as we learn from a publication attributed, and with great probability, to Camden.

Grant wrote some commendatory lines in English to Twyne’s Breviary of Britayne, 1573, in

Latin to Lloyd's _Pilgrimage of Princes_ on the death of Juell; to Camden's _Britannia_; Baret's _Memoirs_ and the following prefixed to Prise's _Historie Britannicae Defensio_, 4to. Lond. 1573. (Bodl. 4to. p. 11. Art. Seld.)

Pramia larga vides, pretiosi muneru Prisi,
Qui fundat patria germinat pulchar suum:
Gernina pulchra sum, turgentia palemit mentis
Lector habes, gemmis consistit, glare, suis.

Cambrorum decus hic, patriae lux unius genitis,
Stemnista magna minima dat tibi pulchra duorum.

Steumate clarus eques, divinæ Palladis arte
Cloror effectus, scripta vetusta legens.

Scripta vetusta legens, patrios cumulavit honores,
Reclusit laudes (terra Brytannia) suas.

Gloria, fama, decus, flores, volat,usta scandit, Cura, voce, min (Cambria clara) suis.

Antiquus renovat laudes, tua prælia pandit,
Nouina vera canit, factaque clara referit.

Opprullus mersum recreat, varique repressam
Invidia reficit, crimina fici docens.

Asserit e tenebris Mavortia facta Brytannum,
Insultans pedibus hic, Polydoire, tua.

Prævia vera doceat phaleretis obruta fucis
Hic pretiosus quis; omnia vera canem.

Quæ prius antiquo jactit viduata decore,
Rixosi pugils perterebrata manu:
Militis egregii florescit munere Prisi
Terra Brytannorum; clara propago virum.

Cuius inextinctas nomen memorable laudes, Evehet ad nitidi sydera cela poli.]

JOHN HOOKER alias VOWELL, sometimes written VOWELL alias HOOKER, was born within the city of Exeter, educated in grammar and logic for a time in this university, either in Exeter or C. C. coll. but whether he took a degree, our registers, which are in the time of K. Ed. 6 very imperfect, shew not. Afterwards retiring to his native place, he became the first chamberlain thereof, an. 1554, about which time applying himself to the study of astronomy, and English history, became noted in his time for them, especially after he had published his labours for the benefit of posterity in these books following.

Order and usage of keeping the Parliament in England. Lond. 1579, qu. [Printed also in Holinshed's _Chronicles_.] 9

The Exacts of Comets or blazing Stars, made upon the sight of the Comet Pagonia, which appeared in the month of Nov. and Dec. 1577. Lond. in oct.

An addition to the Chronicles of Ireland from 1546, where they ended, to the year 1568. Lond. 1587, fol. This addition is in the second vol. of the Chronicles, first collected and published by Dr. Holinshed, Will. Harrison and others. The said Chronicles of Ireland did begin, an. 1186, about which time Giraldo Cambrensis concluded his _Irish History_, and were continued by several hands to the said year 1546.

A Catalogue or History of the Bishops of Exeter, from Weresstan (as he calls him) to John Woolton, an. 1579. Remitted into the third vol. of R. Holinshed's _Chronicles_. Lond. 1587, fol. pag. 1300. 9 He hath also written, "A Synopsis Chorographical, or an Historical Record of the Province of Devon, in Latin called Dumorina, in which he gives an account of his own Life, that he was Chamberlain of Exeter 1555, that he was living 1605, near which time 'tis supposed he died. See also his _Description of the City of Exeter_, and of sundry Assaults given to the same, MS. in the bibliotheca Asholeana, n. 7. 6. 2." He also translated into English the _Irish History of Giraldo_ before-mentioned, and put-scholar's to the same; which being by him dedicated to sir Walt. Raleigh with a large epistle, were remitted into the second vol. of the _Chronicles of R. Holinshed, Will. Harrison_ and others. Lond. 1587, fol. He also took great pains in augmenting and continuing to the year 1586, the said first and second vol. of _Chronicles_, which were also printed at Lond. 1587, fol. The first impression of the said Chronicles were made at Lond. 1577, in fol. by the said R. Holinshed, descended from those of his name that lived at Boreby in Cheshire, educated in one of the universities, was a minister of God's word, as I have heard, and died at Bramcote in Warwickshire, towards the latter end of 1580. Whereupon all or most of his notes, collections, books, and MS. came into the hands of Thom. Burdet, esq. an inhabitant, if not lord, of the said town of Bramcote. As for our author John Hooker, he lived to a fair age, and dying in November in sixteen hundred and one, was buried at Exeter. He gave up his chamberlain's place about a quarter of a year before he died, and was succeeded therein by Will. Tickell; he was buried in the cathedral church of Exeter. There have been two of the Hookers that have been mayors of Exeter, viz. Joh. Hooker in 1400, and Rob. Hooker in 1569, from one, or both, of which, I presume, our author Joh. Hooker was descended, as also Rich. Hooker the eminent author of _Ecles. Polit._

[Hooker was a member of the Irish parliament in 1568 for the town of Athenree in Connaught, and in 1571 for the city of Exeter. See a speech of his reported in his _Chronicles of Ireland_, p. 120, 121, edit. 1587. Bishop Tanner mentions a MS. _Journal of the proceedings of the Irish parliament_ an. 1568, in the handwriting of our author _Biœl Brit. 410._] 1

9 [The Order and Usage how to keep a Parliament in England, in these days. Collected by John Vowell alias Hooker, gent, one of the citizens of the city of Exeter at the Parliament held at Westm. A. D. 1574, and the same used in the _Readme of Ireland_. MS. Harl. 1776, fol. 19.]

1 [A copy in MS. among the Cotton collection dated in 1555, Titus V. vi, 88.]
CROMWELL, LEA. a younger son of sir Anth. Lea or Lee of Burston in Bucks, knight, (by his wife the daughter of sir Thomas Wyatt knight,) descended from the Lees of Quarendon in the said county, was educated in all inferior arts in this university, and afterwards travelling and spending several years in Italy, he attained to so great knowledge in the common language of that country, that at his return he wrote, *A Dictionary in Italian and English.* Which tho' it reaches but to the word Trainingato, and so consequently wanted the following letters to the end of the alphabet, yet it is as big as a church-bible. This book the author giving in MS. to the library of St. John's coll. in this university, (of which coll. he had been sometimes a commoner, about its first foundation,) the society did not lightly value it, that one of them named Tho. Potierin, M. of A. and bach of the civil law, did transcribe it in a very fair character. Which being so done, it was reposed in their library as a choice thing, and is at this day among the MSS. 1893. This Crom. Lea, who had married Mary, the relic of Rich. Taverner, mentioned under the year 1575, [col. 419.] died at his house in Holywell, in the suburb of Oxon, about the beginning of winter in sixteen hundred and one, and where burial I know not. Whereupon this epitaph was made on him by an Oxford scholar.

Here lieth old Cromwell,
Who, living, lov'd the bare well.
When he dy'd he gave nothing to the poor,
But half to his bastards, and half to his whore.

JOHN CHARDON or CHARDON a Devonian born, became a sojourner of Exeter coll. in 1562, or thereabouts, made probationer thereof 3 March 1564, perpetual fellow in Octob. two years after entered into holy orders in Aug. 1567, being then both of arts, and resigned his fellowship on the 5 Apr. in the year after. About that time being benefited in his own country, particularly within the city of Exeter, he proceeded soon after in arts, became a noted preacher, and was wonderfully followed for his edifying sermons. In 1581, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, (or the epistles of St. Paul,) as it was then, among the Puritans stiled,) proceeded in divinity five years after, and in 1596, in May, he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, in the church of St. Patrick at Dublin in Ireland.

All that are extant of his writing, are only,
Several Sermons, preached in the churches of St. Peter in Exeter, S. Mary's in Oxon, and at St. Paul's-cross in the city of London, viz. (1) Sermon of the World, on Luke 21. 25. Lond. 1586, oct. (2) Sermon at S. Mar. in Or. on Joh. 9. 1, 2. 3. Ox. 1586, oct. (3) Sermon at S. Mar. in Or. 11 Dec. 1586, on Joh. 9. 4, 5, 6, 7. Lond. 1587, oct. (4) Sermon at Paul's-Cross, 29 May 1586, on Matt. 6. 19, 20, 21. Lond. 1586, oct. (5) Fun. Serm. on 1 Thes. 4, from 13 to 18 verse. [Preached at the Funerals of Sir. Cazen Carven, very worshipfully buried in the cathedral church of Exeter 22d April 1584.] Ox. 1586, oct. He hath another sermon extant on Isaiah 1. ver. 1, 2. Lond. 1595; [8vo. See Herbert, Tvp. Antig. 1277.] but this, and others, which he hath printed, as I conceive, I have not yet seen, nor do I know any thing of him besides, save only that he died in Ireland, in sixteen hundred and one; but where burial, unless in his own cahth. church, I cannot tell. The next in order, according to time, to be mentioned, is a most reverend and learned divine, and an ornament to his profession in the long reign of Q. Elizabeth.

[Wood has omitted one of Chardon's pieces:] Folforde et Folforde. A Sermon preached at Exeter, in the cathedral church, the sixth day of August, commonly called Jesus day 1594, in memorial of the city's deliverance in the days of King Edward the sixth. Wherein is intreated of the goodness of God toward man, and of the ingratitude of man toward God, 8vo. 1594, 1595.]

ALEXANDER NOWELL, the second son of John Nowell of Great Meerley in Lancashire, was born in that county in 1511, and at 3 years of age became a commoner of Brasen-nose college, where profiting much in grammar, logic, and philosophy, took the degree of bach. of arts in 1536. He was afterwards fellow of that house, master of arts, and grew very famous for religion and learning. In the reign of Ed. 6, and perhaps before, he taught school at Westminster, where he very zealously trained the youth up in Protestant principles. *Dr. Burnet in his second vol. of the Reformation of the Church of England, in an. 1553, p. 255, tells us, that there was in the house of commons, a debate upon Dr. Nowell's being return'd a parliament-man for St.*
Loc in Cornwall, whether being prebend of Westminster, he should sit in the house. But the proper thing
"Quere, Whether Dr. Nowell was prebendary of Westminster till 1560." 1 But when Q. Mary began to reign, he, among other divines, much averse to the R. Cath. religion, did leave the kingdom for conscience sake, and lived, as opportunity served, in Germany. Upon the coming of Q. Elizabeth to the crown, he returned again and had the first canon of the seventh stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter in West‐

* * *

1594, April 28, [April 29. KENNET.] he was installed canon of Windsor, in the place of Rich. Covent. of div. deceased; in the year after Sept. 6, he was elected principal of Brasen-nose coll. and in Oct. following he was actually created D. of divinity, with allowance of seniority over all the doctors then in the university, not only in regard had to his age, but dignity in the church. He was, in the time he lived, a learned man, charitable to the poor, especially if they had anything of a scholar in them, and a great comforter of afflicted consciences. His works are,


Reproof of Mr. Dorman's Proof continued, with a Defence of the chief Authority of Princes, as well in causes Ecclesiastical, as Civil, within their Dominions, by Mr. Dorman, maliciously impugned. Lond. 1566. qu.

Constitution as well of Mr. Dorman's last Book entitled, A Defence, &c. as also of Dr. Somerset's Causes of Transubstantiation. Lond. 1567. qu. [A copy in Brasen Nose college library.]


Catechismus pars praei primi, qui edicatorum, proponendus in Scholos. Lond. 1574, 78. oct. &c. Written in Lat. and Greek. Translated also into English by another person. Lond. 1587, oct. &c. and into Hebrew by Anon; but this last I have not yet seen.

Conference had with Edm. Compin the Jesuit, in the Tower of London, ult. Aug. 1581. Lond. 1583. qu. See more in Job. Redman under the year 1553. [Col. 193.] This reverend Dr. Nowell died in a good old age, on the 13th of Feb. in sixteen hundred and one, and was buried in the chappel of the Virgin Mary within the cathedral of St. Paul. Soon after was a comely monument set over his grave, with an inscription thereon in prose and verse, a copy of which you may see in Jo. Stow's Survey of London, and elsewhere: and of his benefaction to Brasen-nose coll. and other matters, you may read in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox. lib. 2. p. 214. b. 225. b. In his deanship of St. Paul succeeded Job. Overall, the king's professor of div. in Cambridge, a general learned scholar, preferred to it by the commendations (to the queen) of sir Falk Grevill his patron.

[After the recent and very satisfactory account of Nowell's life by Churton, it is not necessary to do more than add a few circumstances that]

6 See the full account of Nowell's Three Catechisms,
in Churton's Life, section VII.}
have escaped Wood, and refer to the life itself for every thing connected with Nowell's history or that of his contemporaries.

According to his biographer, Nowell was born in 1507 or 1508. He was educated at Middleton near Manchester. Nov. 27. 1531, he was presented to the canony of Westminster vacant by the death of John Redmayne. At his return from Germany he was collated (January 1, 1559, 60.) to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. Feb. 3. to the rectory of Saltwood, with the chapel of Hythe, Kent, and Feb. 14. to a prebend of Canterbury. In 1562 he was collated to the rectory of Great Hadam, Hertfordshire. In 1588 he was collated to Tottenham, the first stall in St. Pauls, and in 1589 the queen gave him the next presentation to a canony in Windsor, which, as we have seen, did not become vacant till 1594. About 1588 or 1589 he resigned the rectory of Hadham and prebend of Wildland.

Nowell has two epitaphs on the death of Martin Bucer, (printed among the other tracts on this divine, see col. 378, note 3.) which have both been reprinted by Churton, and some Lives on the death of bishop Jewell, are appended to Humphrey's Life, printed in 4to. 1573. He wrote also, says Sydenham, some epigrams in Latin amongst bishop More's MSS.

The following are the best engraved portraits of Nowell.

1. In Holland's Heroologia.
2. By Clamy from the original picture at Brasen-nose. 8vo. Published by Harding in 1796.
3. Prefixed to Churton's Life, 8vo. 1809, from an original picture belonging to Dr. Sherson of London.
4. His monument with his bust, by Hollar, in Dugdale's St. Paul's, and re-engraved by Basire for Churton's Life.

HARBERT WESTPHALING, son of Harbert Westphaling, son of Harbert a native of Westphalia in Germany, from whom, by a popular error, the son who lived mostly in London, and this his grandson, were called Westphaling. At 15 years of age, in 1547, which was the year after K. Hen. 8. had put his last hand to the foundation of Ch. church, he was made one of the students thereof, took the degrees in arts, (that of master being completed in 1555,) applied his studies to the supreme faculty, was admitted to the reading of the sentences in Dec. 1561, and in the beginning of March following he was installed canon of the said church, being about that time rector of Brightwell near Watlington in the county of Oxon. In 1565, he was licensed to proceed in his faculty; in the year following he learnedly disputed before Q. Elizabeth in St. Mary's church, and in the beginning of 1577, he was installed canon of Windsor, in the place of Dr. Ant. Rush
deceased. In 1582, Dec. 12, he was consecrated bishop of Hereford, (in which county he had several lands and inheritances,) where, as throughout the nation, he was esteemed a person of great gravity, integrity, and most worthy of his function. He hath written,

Treatise of Reformation in Religion, divided into seven Sermons, preached on Matt. 21. 12, 13. Lond. 1582. qu.

Two Sermons touching the Supper of the Lord, on 1 Cor. 11. 28, 29. and on Matt. 26. v. 26, 27. 28. Lond. 1582. qu. and perhaps other things, but such I have not yet seen. He paid his last debt to nature on the first day of March in sixteen hundred and one, and was buried in the North transept of the cath. ch. at Hereford. In his will he bequeathed the manor of Batche in Herefordshire to Jesus coll. for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars; conditionally that his kindred be preferred to the said places before all others. His picture is painted on the wall in the school-gallery at Oxon, next to that of Dr. Eedes, as having in his time been a famous theologian.


Wood's account of Westphaling's great gravity is confirmed by Godwyn, who informs us, that during a familiar acquaintance with him for many years, he never saw him once laugh. 'Nonquae in risum viderim solutum.'* The following lines are taken from Humphrey's Life of Jewell, 1573.

Isi, si necis, latitat sub marmore geminas,
Nomine tales enim, req; Juellus erat.

Hic nequera tamen; gaudetat lumine vivus;
Vult abit cum terris mortuus esse nihil.
Sed vel apud Christum queras, cui vivere Christus:
Vul vos vivit, dux quibus ille fort.

* [De praeludibus, ed. 1616, 4to, page 540.]
Sicut eam vivit eum Christo, sic et in ipsis
Vivit et ut vivat scripta relictà dabitur.
Nec tamen est tali specí mulla fruendi:
Et potes in scriptis, et super astera potes.
Atq; hic et studiis, doctrina, nomine, censu,
Officio, linguis, stirpe, labore, loco,
Isti par gemmae non possis esse, Juellum
Si pictate, fide, spe, reperere potes,
Quæd gemma fuit, tali pote esse Juellum:
Non mundo, fádeo, sed potes esse Deo.
Hoc fac referas ingenua splendore Juellum,
Ut splendere quæas, splendet ut ille polo.]

CHRISTOPHER GOODMAN was born in Cheshire, particularly, as I conceive, within the city of Chester, became a student in Brasen-nose coll. 1536, aged seventeen or thereabouts, took one degree in arts, but was never, as I can yet find, fellow of that house. In 1544 he proceeded in that faculty, and three years after was constituted one of the senior students of Ch. Church, being then newly founded by K. Hen. 8. In the year 1551, or therabouts, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, at which time he was (as 'tis said) reader of the divinity lesson in the university, but whether of that founded by the lady Margaret, or by K. II. 8, seems as yet doubtful.
In the beginning of Q. Mary he left the university, and went with several academias beyond the sea for religion sake but dissenting from the chief body of them assembled at Frankfort, he did with Whittingham, Knox, Gilby, &c. retire to Geneva, as may be farther seen in a book entit, A brief Discourse of the troubles began at Frankfort, &c. printed 1573, qu. wherein as in other places, the turbulent spirit of this person may be discern'd. A noted author tells us that 'he was a most piercing elbow, for that he not only practised against the life of Q. Mary, but wrote also that most seditious known libel against the regimen of women, &c. This Goodman (I say) being a furious hot spirit, and guilty in conscience of wicked attempts (but especially, as was thought, of the conspiracy with Will. Thomas, that would have killed Q. Mary) ran out of England to Geneva, in the beginning of Q. Mary's reign, and there joined with Joll. Knox (as quiet a spirit as himself) that was the firebrand of his country of Scotland, &c. The truth is, Goodman was a most violent nonconformist, and for rigidity in opinion, he went beyond his friend Calvin, who remembers, and mentions, him in his epistles, 1561.
There was no man more ready than he, (as Knox was for Scotland) to oppose, in the beginning of Q. Eliz. the settlement of the church of England according to the way used in the time of K. Ed. 6. What his pretexts were, when the said queen came to the crown, and where (if any) they were, unless at Chester, or in the county, I know not. Sure I am, that when Sir H. Sidney was deputy of Ireland, and had much to do with the Papist rebels there, Goodman shewed his faithful diligence in that service.
His works are these:
How Superior Powers ought to be obey'd of their Subjects, and wherein they may be lawfully, by God's word, disobey'd and resisted. Gen. 1558, in tw. &c. W. Whittingham hath a preface to it. 4 Dr. Heylin in his History of the Reformation, anno 1555-6, saith, That Christopher Goodman almost filled every chapter in this book with railing speeches against the queen (Mary) and stirr'd up the people to rebel against her, and amongst the rest he filleth upon this expression, viz. 'Wyat did but his duty, and it was but the duty of all others that profess the gospel, to have risen with him for maintenance. His of the same.' Goodman is just, and they were all traitors that took not part with him. O noble Wyat! thou art now with God and those worthy men that dy'd in that happy enterprise.' This book was written at Geneva, where Calvin then reigned, to whom no pamphlet could be more agreeable, than such as did reproach this queen (Mary) whom in his Comment upon Amos he entitled by the name of Proserpine, and saith that she 'exceeded in her cruelties all the devils in hell.'
The first blast 3 of the Trumpet against the monstrous regimen of Women. Printed beyond sea, [at Geneva?] 1558, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. P. 96. Th.] wherein qu. Mary is called a wicked woman, traitress, bastard, Proserpine, &c. But most of his doctrines in the said two books, being destructive to the sacred persons of princes, and their state and government, were not only condemned by the episcopal clergy of England in the time of Q. Eliz. and after, but also by the judgment and decree of the university of Oxon, past in their convocation held 21 Jul. 1683. Nay, The first blast of the Trumpet, &c. was esteemed by all.

[No person can defend Mary's bigotry and persecutions; but the illiberal and ridiculous abuse, as well as these tenets so openly subversive of all established government and religion, prove, that the early reformers were equally unjust and vindictive, and would have been equally violent and cruel with their opponents, had they possessed the power, as well as the inclination, of revenge.]

3 This first blast was not written by Goodman, but by John Knox. Vid. Strype's Life of Bp. Aylmer, and his first vol. of Annals of Q. Eliz. p. 120, 123, where Knox in a letter to Fox the Martyrologist justifies his book. [Cooper] 4 I have a book called, A Harboure for faithfull and true Subjects, against the late blase Blaske, concerning the government of Women, &c. Ao. 1558, at Sarsborough the 26 of Apr. So it is in the title-page. Tis about 15 sheets in 4to. dedicated to the earle of Bedford, in answer, as I suppose, to this same book of Goodman's. Humphreys.]

3 See Dangerous positions, &c. Lond. 1621, lib. 2, cap. 1.
especially the R. Catholics, a wicked, seditions
and base book, and not fit to be taken into the
hands of a Christian, and the rather for this rea-
son, because as a poet of that time saith,

No queen in her kingdom can or ought to sit
fast,
If Knox’s or Goodman’s books blow any true
blast.

He hath also written.

A Commentary on Amos. This I have not yet
seen: Yet can I say any thing else of him, only
that when he lay on his death-bed at Chester, in
sixteen hundred and two, he was visited by Mr.
Jam. Usher (afterwards archb. of Armagh) at
what time he came from Ireland into England
to buy books for Dublin library; several of whose
stories he heard with great delight, which he
would afterwards, when an ancient man, repeat
to his friends. He the said Goodman died that
year, and was, as I have been informed by some
of his relations, buried in the church of St. Wer-
berg in Chester. His sometimes friend and enemy
John Parkhurst hath an epigram upon him,
which you may take instead of an epitaph.
Nemo bonus, Servator ait, sed solus Olymnum
Quis regit, est bonus est: Goodman, nemo bonus.

Yet an English Presbyterian* saith, that Good-
man was a learned Scotch divine; was according
to his name good and holy.

* [316] In 1584 Goodman lived in Chester. The
mayor of that city and himself were commissioned
by the lords of the council to receive the collec-
tion for the fire at Nantwich. Peak’s Desider.
Curiosi, vol. 1, lib. 4, p. 209, 23. COLE.

He died June 4, 1583, aged 56. See Mr. Wil-
son’s Survey of Cath. at Chester, p. 344. He was
archdeacon of Richmond. Baker. Buried in
St. Bride’s church in Chester. COLE.

In 1571 he made a protestation of obedience to
the queen, and the following revocation of his
sentiments is taken from Whyte’s Annals of Re-
form, i, 224.

For so much as the extremity of the time, wherein I did write my book, brought
forth alteration of religion, setting up of idolatry,
bashfulness of good men, murdering of saints,
and violation of all promises made to the godly;
I was, upon consideration of the present grief,
moved to write many things therein, which may
be, and be, offensively taken, and which also I do
mislike, and would wish had not been written.
And notwithstanding the which book so by me
written, I do protest and confess, that good and
godly women may lawfully govern whole realms
and nations; and do from the bottom of my heart
allow the queen’s majesty’s most lawful govern-
ment, and daily pray for the long continuance of
the same. Neither did I ever mean to affirm,
that any person or persons of their own private
authority, ought or might lawfully have punished
Q. Mary with death. Nor that the people of
their own authority may lawfully punish their
magistrates, transgressing the Lord’s precepts:
not that ordinarily God is become head of the
people, and giveth the sword into their hands, thos’
they do seek the accomplishment of his laws.

Wherefore, as many of these assertions as may
be rightly collected out of my said book, then I
do utterly renounce and revoke, as none of mine,
promising never to write, teach, nor preach any
such offensive doctrine. Humbly desiring, that
it may please your lordships to give me your good
and favourable allowance; whereby I shall, by
God’s grace endeavour to labour in furthering
the true service of God, and obedience to her majes-
ty, to the utmost of my power, during my whole
life; to the satisfaction of all good men, and to
the contentation of her majesty, and your good
lordships. Christopher Goodman.

WILLIAM HARRYS became fellow of Lin-
coln college about 1567, being then bachelor of
arts. Afterwards taking the degree of master, he
left the college, removed to Oxford, and there
lived several years, and composed a large vol-
ume of books.

The Theatre or Mirror of the most true and
ancient Church of Great Britain, founded by Apo-
stolical Men, and propagated from generation to
generation, even to our time, by most holy Doctors
and Catholike, in ten Books. What else he wrote
I find not; nor any thing material of him besides,
only that he died in England in sixteen hundred
and two. Contemporary with him was Thomas
Marshall, * a great master of arts, 1562, and about
that time fellow of the said college; but soon after
leaving his fellowship he went to Lovain, where
he entered into the society of Jesuits. Afterwards
he went to Doway, where he spent nine years in
reading and explaining philosophy, and at length
became confessor to the English coll. at Rome,
where he died in 1589, leaving behind him the
character of a learned person.

HAYWARD TOWNSEND, eldest son of
Sir Henry Townshend, knight, justice of Chester,
by Susan his first wife, daughter of Sir Rowland
Hayward of Lound knight, was a Shropshire man

parch, vac. per mort. D. Will. Maynerd, ex pres. Hum-
fridi Browne genetris, domini manerii. Reg. Warham,
Kennel.]
born, became a gentleman commoner of St. Mary's hall, about the beginning of the year 1590, took one degree in arts, being about that time a student in the municipal law in Lincolns-Inn, and was afterwards a barrister. In 1601 he was elected a burgess for Bishops-Castle in his own county, to serve in that parliament which began at Westminster 27 Oct. the same year, where shewing himself an observing man, made an historical collection of the proceedings therein, to which adding other collections for three parliaments preceding, viz. (1) For that which began the 4 Feb. 1588. (2) For that which began 19 Feb. 1592, and (3) For that which commenced 9 Feb. 1597, he made a complete collection in folio. At length when the press was open, and the author had been dead many years, his labours were published under this title:

Historical Collections: Or, an exact account of the proceeding of the four last Parliaments of Q. Elizabeth, wherein is contained the compleat Journals both of Lords and Commons, taken from the original Records of their Houses. As also the most curious Behaviours of the worthy Members, during all the last notable Sessions, &c. Lond. 1600, fol. [Bodl. R. 1, 14. Jur.] In the title of which book the publisher hath set down Heywood, instead of Hayward, Townshend: whose time of death the unknown to me, yet sure I am that he died without issue, some years before 1629. See more in Will. Monson under the year 1600. In 1681 was published in oct. a book entituled The Connection, being choice Collections of some remarkable Passages in K. James his Reign, &c. which may happily the vacancy between Townshend and Rustworth's Collections; but who the author of it was I cannot tell. 'Tis a trite thing.

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Townshend, as it appears by his own collections, moved to restrain the number of common solicitors, and to prevent perjury and subornation of perjury, in 1601, and in the same year made a motion in the committees on abolishing monopolies, to the following effect: 'First, to put them in mind of a petition made the last parliament, which though it took no effect, we should as an instance, and forget ourselves, if we should think to speed no better in the like case now; because there was a commitment for this purpose, and the committees drew a speech, which was delivered by the speaker word for word at the end of the parliament. But now we may hope that by the sending of our speaker, presently after such a committee, and speech made, with humble suit not only to repeal all monopolies grievous to the subject, but also, that it would please her majesty to give us leave to make an act, that they might be of no more force, validity or effect, than they are at the common law, without the strength of her prerogative: which though we might now do, and the act being so reasonable, we did assure ourselves her majesty would not deny the passing thereof; yet we her majesties loyal and loving subjects, would not offer without her privity or consent, (the cause heartily touching her prerogative) or go about the doing of any such act. And also, that at the committee, which should make this speech, every member of this house, which either found himself, his town, or country, or country, might put in, in faire writing, such exceptions and monopolies as he would justify to be true. And that the speaker might deliver them with his own hand, because many hindrances might happen.'

Townshend's proposition met with the decided support of Mr. (afterwards sir) Francis Bacon, who concluded a long speech by saying: 'Why you have the readiest course that could be possibly devised, I would wish no further order to be taken, but to prefer the wise and discreet speech made by the young gentleman, even the youngest in the assembly, that last spoke, I'll tell you, that even ex ore infantium & lactantium, the true and most certain course is propounded unto us.'

WILLIAM FULBECK a younger son, if I mistake not, of Tho. Fulbeck who died in his mayoralty of the city of Lincoln 1566, was born in that city, particularly, as it seems, in the parish of S. Benedict, wherein his father lived and died, became a commoner of St. Alban's-hall in 1577, aged 17, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 6 Feb. 1579, took the degree of bach. of arts two years after, 'became probationer fellow in Oct. 1582,' and then translated himself to Gloucester-hall: Where continuing a severe student till he had taken the degree of M. of arts, and had compleated it by standing in the Act 1584, he went to Gray's-Inn in Holborn near to London, where he addressed himself to the study of the municipal laws; and, as it said, had the degree of doctor of the civil law conferred on him elsewhere, but at what place, or by whom, I cannot yet find. He hath written,

Christian Ethics; or, Moral Philosophy, containing the difference or opposition of virtue and voluptuousness. Lond. 1587, oct.

An historical Collection of the continued Factions, Tyrantts and Massacres of the Romains and Italians, during the space of 130 years, before the peaceable Empire of Augustus Caesar, &c. Lond. 1600, oct. and 1604, in qu.

'1 A Direction or Preparatory to the study of the Law, wherein is shewed, what things ought to be observed and used of them that are addicted to the study of the Law, and what on the contrary part ought to be eschewed and avoided. Lond. 1600, in oct. [Bodl. 8vo. F. 11. Jur.] dedicated to the students of Gray's-Inn. At the end of it is the Analysis of Littleton's Chapter 3 A 2 [Historical Collections, p. 239.]
"of Fic-Simple, with Fulbeck's Observations
"upon it."

* In the first edition, Wood has ascribed this volume to one Henry Fulbeck, related to the said Fulbeck, relations, and causes and reasons of the said agreement are opened and discussed in sundry Dialogues.

Lond. 1602, qu. in two parts. [Bodl. 4to. F. 12. 12.]

But this book lying dead on the bookseller's hands, he put a new title to the first part, as if the whole had been reprinted at London 1618, but to the second not, leaving the old title bearing date 1602.

The Pandects of the Laws of Nations; or, the discourses of the Matters in Law, wherein the Nations of the World do agree. Lond. 1608, qu.

[10.]

It would seem from the following extract by bishop Kennet, that Fulbeck afterwards took orders. "25 Maij 1603, Wilius Fulbecke in art magr. ad vic. eccl. de Waldeshare Cant. dioec. ex coll. D. ar'epi Cant." KENNET.

THOMAS CHURCHYARD was born of gentle parents in the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, and being much addicted to letters when a child, his father, who had a fondness for him, caused him to be carefully educated in grammar, and to sweeten his studies was taught to play on the lute. When he came to the age of about 17, he left his father and relations, and with a sum of money then given to him, he went to seek his fortune; and his heels being equally restless with his head, he went to the royal court, laid aside his books, and for a time, so long as his money lasted, became a royster. At length being reduced low in his purse, he was taken into the service of the most noble, learned, and poetical Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, loved with him as his servant four years in the latter end of K. Hen. 8. In which time applying himself to his book, and to the exercising his muse in poetry, he was much courtained by that most noble count; but that earl being untimely cut off to the great regret of the learned men of that time, in Jan. 1546, the hopes of Churchyard's rising higher were in a manner buried in his grave. Afterwards he turned a soldier of fortune, learned their postures and duty, but suffered much hardship, left that employment, travelled very far to learn the modern tongues, or at least some smattering in them, returned, was wholly bent to his study, and then spent some time in Oxon, in the condition at least of an Hospes among his country-men of Wales; but having a rambling head, return'd to his warlike employment, went into Scotland, as it seems, was there taken prisoner, and upon a peace made, returned to the court very poor and bare, spoiled of all, and his body in a sickly and decay'd condition. It was then that he resolved to continue at home and never go to the wars again; and being then about 30 years of age, he went to Shrewsbury for recruits, and as it seems for a time to Oxon.

At length he was taken into the service of Robert earl of Leicester, chancellor of the university of Oxon, but found him not such a master as Surrey, being as much different as gold is from glass. Afterwards he woved a rich widow called Catharine Browning, but she giving him no courtainment, he became much passionate, and troubled in mind. In the spring following, he, contrary to his former resolutions, went to the wars again; (in Flanders as it seems) had a command there, was wounded and taken prisoner, but showing himself a person of bravery and breeding, was respected and well used by the enemy, who setting a great ransom upon him, escaped by the endeavours of a lady of considerable quality, and his supplies for that end were by her exhibited. Afterwards he trudged on foot threescore miles thro' by-ways before he could come to his friends, went home, recruited, went to the wars again, was taken, committed to close custody for a spy, condemned to lose his head by martial law; but by the endeavours of a noble dame was reliev'd, and sent away. So that returning home, he sought again after a wife, and whether he took one, in truth I cannot tell, nor how his life was spent after 1560, when by the men of those times he was accounted a good poet, by others a poor court-poet, but since as much beneath a poet as a rhimer. As for his works, some of them are in prose, but mostly in poetry, yet many of them quite lost, and much labour have I taken to recover the titles of these following,

"The Tragedy of Tho. Morehry Duke of Norfolk."

This is a poem printed in The Mymour for Magistrats, &c. 1559, in which edition Tho. Churchyard's name is not set to it, yet it is in the second, 1587, and in the third, 1610.

"Chippes, containing twelve several Labours."

Lond. [1563] 1575, qu. part. 1. [Bodl. 4to. C. 48. Art. Sel'd.] 'Tis a poem dedicated to Christopher Hatton, esq. captain of the queen's guard, and gent. of her majesty's privy-chamber. The twelve several labours therein are these. (1) The Siege of Leith, an. 1560. (2) A farewell to the World. (3) A feigned Fancy of the Spider and the Gout. (4) A doleful Discourse of a Lady and a Knight. (5) The Road into Scot-

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"land by Sir Will. Drewey, Knight, 15 Eliz."
"Dom. 1570.- (6) Sir Sim. Burley’s Tragedy."
"(7) A Tragical Discourse of the unhappy Man’s Life. (8) A Discourse of Virtue. (9) His Dream, written to Will. Herbert, esp dwelling at S. Gilians by Carlson in Wales. (10) A Tale of a Friar and Shoemaker’s Wife. (11) Siege of Edinburgh-Castle, 15 Eliz. at which Service Sir Will. Drewey Knight, was general. (12) The whole Order of receiving the Queen’s Majesty into Bristol."

Chippes, &c. the second Part. This was by him the said Churchyard written, but whether printed I cannot tell, for I have not yet seen the book.

"A lamentable and pitiful Description of the woeful Wars in Flanders, since the four last years of the Emperor Charles the fifth his Reign; with a [briefe] Rehearsal of many things done since that Season, until this present Year, and death of Don John. Lond. 1578, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 16. Art. BS.] Written in prose, and dedicated to sir Franc. Walsingham principal secretary of state.

"A light and lively Discourses called Churchyard’s charge. Lond. 1580, qu. [This is all poetry, and was presented as a new-year’s gift to the earl of Surrey. [A fine copy among Wood’s books, No. 482."

"The Story of Jane Shore, 4 Concumbine to K. Edw. 4. and of the disposing of her Goods by K. Richard, &c.;"

The Story of Tho. Wolsey. This, which is imperfect as also The Story of Jane Shore, are poems, and remitted into the second part of The Mirrour for Magistrates, printed with the first at Lond. 1587, qu. Afterwards the story of Wolsey being made perfect, it was remitted in the third edition of the said Mirrour, &c.

1610."

A spark of Friendship and warme good-will, that sheweth the effect of good affection, &c.

Lond. 1588, qu. This, which is written in prose, is dedicated to sir Walt. Raleigh. ’Tis a short discourse of friendship.

"A Description and Discourse of Paper, and the Benefits that it brings; with the setting forth of a Paper-Mill, built near Dartford by a High German called Mr. Spilman, Jeweller to the Queen. Lond. 1588, qu. [Bodl. 4to. C. 16. Art. BS.] written in verse.

"The honour of the Law. Lond. 1596. ’Tis a poem in one sh. and half in qu."

"Choice Mirrour of Honour, &c. Lond. 1597, 4 [Short nurses’ wife, although a light-skirted she, Giv’n him a claske, long lasting memory?"

The Return from Parnassus, act 1: sc. 2. Old Plays, vol. iii, p. 316.

[See the whole of this piece as printed in the Mirror for Magistrates, in Canonra Literarum, 1606, ii. 99—113; and the additional stanzas printed in the Challenge will be found in the same vol. pp. 309—317."

"qu. This I have not seen, and therefore I cannot tell whether it be in verse or prose."

"The worthiness of Wales. This which takes Shropshire within the compass, is written in verse, and printed in an English character, in qu. [Loud. 1587, reprinted 1605."

A Tragical Discourse of the unhappy Man’s Life. This also I have not yet seen."

[This I have not seen, and therefore I cannot tell whether it be in verse or prose."

"The worthiness of Wales. This which takes Shropshire within the compass, is written in verse, and printed in an English character, in qu."

Full thirty years both court and warres I tryed
And still I sought acquaintance with the best,
And servd the staet, and did such hap abyed
About the world: for loe from thence I孝er
When drom did sound a souldiour was I prest
To sea or lande, as princes quarrel stood,
And for the saem full oft I lost my blod.

In Scotland long I lingered on my yeares,
When Wylfroyd lyed, a worthy wight in deed,
And at length I fell so farre in breers,
I was taken as deasty by deacredd.

Well yet with woreds I did my foes so feed,
That theire I lyed in pleasure many a daye,
And skipt so free, and did no randsom peye.

In Lawther fort I clapt myself by sleight,
So fled from foes, and hoem to trynds I past.
The French in hinet besyed that fortes straght,
That then I sawd to light in letters fast.

But loe, a peace brock vp the seag at last,
When weyry warres and wicked bloodshed great
Mard both the sydes to seck a quiet seat.

From thens I cam to England as I might,
And after that to Irlande did I sayll,
When Sharle Sylenger, a wyse and noble knight,
Gave me such place as was to myen assayll,
That then I sawd to light in letters fast.

When that kyngh wan Moutta throw fitchis fiend,
So on the stock I spent, all voyd of ear,
And what I pat by spayll I held it myen:
Then down I past the pleasant feed of Keer,
And so I sand in Flanders note the saem,
Wheat Ioe at first my bap fell out of framae.

For I was clapt in prysen without cauase
And straightly hold for comming out of Franae,
But God did work throuse instanc of the lawes
And help of frendesse to me a better chauncse,
And still I hoep the warres would me aduance,
So trayled the pick and world begun a me.

And looke like hawke that hactly cam from myne,
Three yeare at least I save the empresse warres,
Than hoemward drue as was my wonted tracd.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Well oons again to warres I drue me fast,
And with lord Grey at Gious I did remayn,
Where he or his in anye anye past
I followed on, among the warlyk trayn,
And sometimes felt me part of woe and payn,
As others did that cannon well could like,
And pleaser took in trayling of the pike.

At length the French did Gious besiege ye wet,
And littell help or succour found we the,

Firstat Wark with George Lawson.
Taken vnder the Lorde admiral at Saynt Mynins,
Vnder Sirriue Wylitowe.
Mounseer de Terms besieged this fort.
Sir Anthony Sentryng deputie of Ire-lande,
Meats in Lo-rain vron by treasson.
In France served vnder captayne Crayer.
In Charles the fift time vnder captain Matson.
Got out of prison by helpe of the noble Ma-dame Sell de ebmary.
Eight yeares vnder my lorde Grey.
hath copies of verses also in divers books that came out in his time, particularly in that called "The Paradise of Dainty Devices," fol. 10, b. in all which may be plainly seen his great passion in bewailing and bewailing the perplexities of love. He hath also translated into English, and collected (with one Ric. Ro.) a book entitl

By which all found it was my beauty lost To Parris straight with good lord Grey to give, As prisoners both, the world to well dito knee, By tract of time and wonders charge in deed He hoenward went, and took his issue with speed. But poet alone I stood, slack the wearth And contry clean forgot me this is true.

Yet see a shift to break away I found, When to my fayth my fayther gave no trust I did deny in writing to be bound, To come again the time was set full fast, But to return forsooth I had not lust, Senses faith could get no credit at his hand. I sent him word to come and sue my hand.

Well yet my minde could never rest at home, My shoes wear mad of running leather soone, And boen I was about the world to roome, To see the warres and keep my hand in vrc. The France ye knowe did Englishmen procure To come to Leeth, at sidge where I was, Till French did seake in ships away to pas.

A little breath I took than after this And ake my self about the court to be, And endry day as right and reason is To serve the prince in court I settled mee, Some frendes I found, as frendes do ye se, That gave me warmes as sweet as honey still, Yet let me lyne by hed and coining skill.

But who can live with goodly looks alone Or mirry wordes? —

The profe thereof I must to seeke far here, To Antwerp than I trudged on the spleen, And all in heest to get some spending pes To serve my torn in service of the queen, But God he knowes my gyn was small I ween, For though I did my credit still encrass, I got no wealth by warres, ne yet by peace.

I am sorry that this quotation has already prove so long, and that the remainder must be abridged. Whilst at Antwerp a civil commotion arizes in which our author took an active part, and succeeded by his exhortions, in saving all the religious houses, and most of the town from burning. But when quiet was again restored, some evil disposed persons irritated the mob against him, and Churchyard was compellled to fly for his life, and, with great difficulty, escaped. After returning to England, he again roves into France, where the duke of Alva endeavours to entrap him, but with the lord Norris's assistance he once more eludes the pursuit of his enemies for a time, but is betrayed at last by a peasant, and cast into prison. From hence he is again delivered and returns to England, where the discourse, so far as it relates to himself, ends. It may be remarked that Wood's account of Churchyard is entirely derived from his "Charmge," 1380, in which the "Storie translated out of the France" is a history of his own life, his native town of Shrewsbury being disguised under the name of Pancracy.

A true Discourse Historical of the succeeding Governors in the Netherlandes, and the Civil Wars there, begun in the Year 1565, &c. Lond. 1699, qu. which translation was taken out of the rev. E. Waterswright's 15 books "Historiae Belgico," &c.

This author Churchyard died poor, and is buried near the famous old poet John Skelton in the choir of St. Margaret's church in Westminster. See Weaver, p. 497.

Churchyard did not die till after the accession of K. James, and has a "Paran Triumphal" on the king's entry, 15th of March 1603. Whalley.

The exact date of his decease has not yet been discovered, but Mr. George Chalmers has retrieved his day of burial from the parish register of St. Margaret. After the very long extract already given, no further specimen of Churchyard's poetry will be necessary. What I have printed is not to be ranked among his best efforts, but it appeared so intimately connected with his biographical history, that I was tempted to overstep the usual boundaries of a note, and have now only to apologize for the length of the quotation.

Nothing remains but to add the titles of such pieces as (after all his labour) escaped the research of my predecessor.

1. "Davie Diers Dreame," written, he tells us, "in king Edward's daies, and which one Canell wrote against, whome I openly confuted." His defence was,

2. A playn and synfull confutation of Cumnel's coryshe oblatracion, one sheet in folio.

3. "A Discourse of Rebellion, drawn forth for to warn the wannaet Wittes howe to kep their heads on their shoulders, 1570.


7. A warning for the wise, a feare to the fonde, a bridde to the teede, and a glasse to the good. Written of the late earthquake chanced in London and other places the 6th of April 1590: for the glory of God and benefite of men that waryly can walke, and wisely can judge. Set forth in verse and prose, by Thomas Churchyard, gentleman. Lond. 8vo. It is dedicated to Alexander Nowel, dean of St. Paul's, and followed by A short discourse upon the earthquake, with a piouse introduction and prayer; and a poetical improvement of other acci-

7 [Apology for the Believers in the Shakespeare Papers, p. 65.] 8 [In the preface to his "Challenge." 9 [Catalogue of the Duke of Buckingham's books, 1812, No. 3313.]
CHURCH

8. The Epitaph of sir Philip Sidney, knight, lately lord governour of Fleshing. Lond. by George Robinson, without date, in one sheet 4to. (1587.) In a volume of old tracts given by Mrs. Browne Willis to bishop Tanner, now in the Bodleian.


11. The Mirror and Manners of Men, Lond. 1594, 4to. Written, as he says, fifty years before.

12. A musical consort of heavenly Harmonie (compound out of music parts of Musique) called Churchyard's Charity. London, 1595, 4to.

13. A Praise of Poetry; some notes thereof drawn out of the Apologie the noble-minded knight Sir Philip Sidney wrote. Printed with the former, and reprinted in Cens. Litauria, volumes iii. and iv.

14. The fortunate fairewell to the most forward and noble earl of Essex. Lond. 1599, 4to.


16. A Blessed Banquet to search and save Solution, 4to. 1604, in verse, on account of the plot in which the two priests, Watson and Chirk, were executed.


18. Declaration of Mr. Churchward, under his own hand, of Lord Aram's message by him to Lord Hunsdon. MS. Harl. 6699, art. 111.

19. Twelve long tales for Christmas, dedicated to twelve honoured Lords.

20. A Book of a sumptuous show in Shrovetide, by Sir Walter Ractley, Sir Robert Coreg, M. Chilley, and M. Arthur George: in which book was the whole service of my Lord of Lester mentioned, that he and his train did in Flanhlers; and the gentlemen passers proved to be a great piece of honour to the court.

The last two are mentioned in the address before his Challenge, 1593, but it is doubtful whether they ever appeared. It is known that the following was printed, but no copy is now supposed to exist.²

21. The Devises of Warre, and a play at Austerly, her highness being at Sir Thomas Gresham's.

22. The Lamentation of Churchyard's Prynd.

1 [See Gough's British Topography, i. 691, and the Catalogue of the Harleian Pamphlets, no. 222.] ² [See Nichols's Progresses, vol. iii. pref. and Lysons's Environs of London, ii. 66.]
"hundred and two, in which year he was living " at Wissam or Winceham (in Surrey) I think, 
" but when he died I cannot yet tell."

[Hearene in a letter to Sir Philip Sydenham, 
dated April, 1711 (in the Bodleian) says, 'This 
Higgins was a person of excellent parts and 
learning. He was a poet, antiquary and historian 
of great industry, well read in classic authors, and 
was withall very well skilled in French. He was 
a student of Christ Church in Oxford, and in the 
year 1572, published in folio a book called Hulof's 
Dictionary,' &c. This dictionary was first compiled 
by Richard Hulof or Hulett, and was 
printed by William Riddell in 1532, being entit-
ed *Abecedarium Anglicum Latinum pro Tym-
culis.* In 1572 Higgins printed his edition of it, 
(Bodl, H. 4. 10. Art.) which in fact is almost 
a new book, from the various additions and 
improvements it contains. Churchyard and some 
other poets of the day honoured it with their 
poetical tributes of applause, and there can be no 
doubt but that the work was universally admired 
and used.

Wood omits,
The Nomenclator, or Remembrancer of Adrianus 
Junior Physicus, divided into two Tunes, contain-
ing proper names and apt terms for all things under 
their convenient titles. The English words are added 
by John Higgins. Lond. 1585. (Bodl. Svo. P. 
87. 1ur.)

Our author seems to have written on philology, 
poetry and divinity; whether he exercised his 
pen on political subjects also, remains to be proved, 
but among the Cotton MSS. is *A Discourse on 
the Wags how to annoy the K. of Spain, and to 
provide for the restitution of wrongs.* By Mr. Hig-
gins, June 1571. Galba, C iv, 159.

The following lines are given from the end of the 
Hist. of king Mempricius, in the *Mirror,* ed. 
1575, not on account of any poetical merit, but be-
cause they afford some account of the author by 
himself.

If some be pleas'd and case, I lease no toyle, 
At caryers gyrdle hang not all the keyes: 
What price gaines he, that giues him fall or foyle, 
Which never was, or any praysie, 
I haue not spent in poetrye my dayes, 
Some other workes in prose I printed hane: 
And more I write for which I lesurye sawe.

And for mine age not thirtye yeares hath past, 
No style so type can songer yeares attaine. 
For of them all, but only ten the last, 
To learn the tongues, and write I toke the paine, 
If I thereby receiv'd any gaine, 
By Frenche or Latine chieflye which I chose, 
These fiewe yeares past by writing I disclose.

Of which, the first two yeares I grammar taught: 
The other twaine, I Hulof's worke enlarge'd: 

The last translated Adlakes phrases fraught 
With eloquence, and take of Terence charge 
At printers hande, to add the flowers at large 
Which wanted there, in Vdallcs worke before: 
And wrote this book with other diuers more.]

SAMPSON ERDESWICKE, son of Hugh 
Erdewicke, esq. was born at Sandon in Staffor-
dshire, studied in the condition of a gent. com. in 
Brasen-nose coll. in 1553, and 54, (1 and 2 of 
Q. Mary), where he laid the foundation of some 
learning that advanced him to greater in future 
times. Afterwards he retired to his patrimony at 
Sandon, where applying his muse to that kind of 
learning which his genius led him to, became at 
length a gentleman well accomplished with many 
virtuous qualities. He was very well vers'd in 
histories, but more in antiquities, especially in 
those of his own country, and therefore stiled by 
the learned Camden 4. A very great lover and 
diligent searcher of venerable antiquity, adding, 
that 'in this regard he is no less worthy of re-
membrance, than for that he is directly in the 
male-line descended from sir Hugh Vernon, baron 
of Shipbrook, the name being changed, by the 
use of that age, according to sundry habitations, 
first into Holgrave, and afterwards into Erdes-
wicke.' At length for the tender respect he had 
to his native country, and desiring much the honour 
of it, he wrote, 

*A short view of Staffordshire, containing the 
Antiquities of the same County.* MS. The begin-
ning of which is, 'Sir, having disposed with my-
self to take a farther view of the shires of Staffor-
dshire and Chester,' &c. It was began about the 
year 1593, and continued by him to his death, 
from ancient evidences and records, with brevity, 
clearness, and truth. The original of this, or at 
least a copy, is in the hands of Walt. Cchetwind 
of Ingestre in Staffordshire, esq. who is, and hath 
been several years, in the collecting of the antiq-
uities of that county.

Collections of Genealogies, Monuments, Arms, 
&c. MSS. Some of which are in the hands of the 
said W. Cchetwind, and elsewhere, 3 and have 
been used by divers antiquaries. It is said also 
that our author Erdewicke wrote a book entitd 
The true use of Armory, published under the name 
of Will. Wyrely, an. 1592, (as I shall more at 
large tell you hereafter,) but let that report remain

1 Reg. 2. coll. Excei Nas. fol. 91. u.
2 In Britannia, in comm. Staff.
3 He appears to have been descended from Richard de 
Vernam, baron of Shipbrooke, 80 Will. Coaq. See a good 
Staffordshire pedigree among Gough's Staffordshire MSS. in 
the Bodleian, p. 110.
4 This is incorporated in Shaw's Staffordshire. There 
are two copies of the original in the British museum, one 
MS. Harl. 1990. and another with Levee's MSS. notes. 
(Shaw, Stafford, ii. xxvii.) Among Gough's Staffordshire 
MSs. in the Bodleian is a transcript in a fair hand.
5 [MS. Harl. 336; 314; 906; 1990; 5016;]
1603. THOMAS D'OYLIE descended from a right ancient family of his name living in Oxfordshire, was born in that county, elected probationer-fellow of Magd. coll. an. 1593, and after he had taken the magisterial degree, entred on the physic line, travelled and became doctor of his faculty in the university of Basle. "One Tho. Doyley, esq; was of steward to archbishop Parker (Strype's Memo- rials of Archbishop Cranmer, p. 394.) Quere, if the same with this Dr. Doyley, who setting at) Afterwards in London, became one of the college of physicians, and much frequented for his successful practice in his faculty. He had a chief hand in a book entitled Discourse of Anatomy, containing a Grammar with a Dictionary in Spanish, English, and Latin. Lond. 1591, qu. in two parts. This book was published by one Rich. Peryvall, gent. who had another hand in it, yet with the advice and conference of Dr. D'Oylye, who dying in the beginning of the year sixteen hundred and three, was buried in the church of Little S. Barbolution in London, leaving then behind him a son named Francis, born 8 Feb. 1597, and a daughter married to Hugh Cressy a counsellor, father to Hugh Cressy a Benedictine monk.

1603. WILLIAM GILBERT, [or GILBRE] son of Hieron Gilbert of Colchester in Essex, was both there, and educated in both the universities, but whether in Oxon first or in Cambridge, I cannot justly tell. Afterwards he travelled beyond the seas, where, I presume, he had the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him, and at his return being famed for his learning, depth in philosophy, and admirable skill in chymistry, became one of the coll. of physicians in Lond. and physician in ord. to Q. Elizabeth, who had so high a value for him, that she allowed him an annual pension to encourage his studies. He hath written, De magnete magnetico corporibus, & demagneto telsure; Physiologia nova. Lond. 1590, fol. [Bodl. AA. 21. Art. Seld.] To which look the author added an Appendix of 6 or 8 sheets, but whether printed I cannot tell.

De mundo nostro sublunari, Philosophia nova. Amstel. 1651, qu. [Bodl. 4to. G. 20. Art. Seld.] Published from a MS. in the library of the famous Sir Will. Boswell knight. He also was the first that invented [and wrote] The making, description, and use of the two most ingenious and necessary Instruments for Sea-men, to find out thereby the Latitude of any place upon the help of the Sun, Moon, and Stars. Which invention was published by one Tho. Blundeville. Lond. 1602, qu. [Bodl. 4to. B. 30. Art.] This Dr. Gilbert gave way to fate in the summer time in sixteen hundred and three, having always lived a single life: Whereupon his body was buried in the parish church of the Holy Trinity in Colchester, in which parish he was born, and accounted the chief person thereof. By his last will and testament, he gave all his books in his library, his globes, instruments, and cabinet of minerals to the coll. of physicians; which part of his will was exactly performed by his brethren, viz. William (so he is written in his will) a proctor in the Arches, Hieron, Ambrose, and George, who participated of his estate. The picture of this famous doctor drawn to the life, is hanging in the school-gallery at Oxon, which shows him to have been of stature tall, and of a cheerful complexion.

Gilbert was born in the year 1540. On what authority Wodd supposed he had been of Oxford I know not; for he was certainly educated at Cambridge, where in the year 1569 he was admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine. At the decease of Elizabeth, he was appointed physician to king James the first. He died November 30, 1603, aged sixty three, according to his monument which has been engraved in Morant's Hist. of Colchester.]

JOHN LLOYD, or LIUDY, nearly related to Humph. Lhuyd, mentioned under the year 1570, was born in the ancient borough of Denbigh in Denbighshire in Wales, educated in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1579, took the degrees in arts, was junior of the act in 1585, and soon after became an eminent preacher. In 1593 he proceeded in divinity, became vicar of Writtle in Essex, on the death of Dr. Maschir in 1598, and was in high esteem there, in the neighbourhood, and the university, for his rare learning and excellent way of preaching. He hath published, Interpretatio Latina, cum Scholias in Fluv. Jo...
Edward Philips was entered a student into Broadgate's-hall (now Pembroke coll.) in 1574, took the degrees in arts, and became a preacher at St. Saviour's in Southwark near London, where he was by those of his large auditory (mostly zealous puritans) esteemed a person zealous of the truth of God, powerful in his calling, faithful in his message, powerful in his speech, careful of his flock, peaceable and blameless in his life, and comfortable and constant in his death. While he lived, it doth not appear that he published any thing, but after his death a certain gentleman of Gray's-inn, named H. Yelverton (afterwards a judge) son of judge Christopher Yelverton, published,

Two and thirty godly and learned Sermons. Lond. 1605, qu. [Bodl. 4to. P. 7. Th. BS.] The first of which is on Matth. 1. ver. 1. (2) On Matth. 1. 18, 19, 20, 21, &c. All which sermons were taken from the author's mouth by the pen of the said Yelverton. This Edw. Philips, who was a zealous Calvinist (as Yelverton then was, and both bitter enemies to Popery) died, as I guess, in sixteen hundred and three, or thereabouts, and received sepulture in the church before mention'd. Whether any thing else, besides the said sermons, were published after Philips's death, that were of his speaking or writing, I cannot tell.

Humphrey Ely, brother to William Ely some-times president of St. John's coll. was born in Herefordshire, and from being a student in Brasen-nose, was chose scholar of St. John's coll. before-mention'd, in 1560. But before he took a degree, or (as I think) was made fellow, he left that place, and giving a farewell to his friends, country and religion, he crossed the seas, settled at Dôwây, studied the civil law and became licentiat therein. Afterwards he went to Rome, with his great friend Dr. Will. Allen, where being made doctor of his faculty, he returned into France, and settling at Rheines, was wholly taken up for a time in the correcting and printing the said Allen's books. At length upon the breaking out of the civil dissentions in that country, he was called into Lornia in 1588. About which time he was made the publice and the dukes's professor of the civil law in the university of Pont à Mouson, where he continued till the day of his death. He was by those of his religion esteemed a wise and learned priest, of sincere honesty, void of diminution, full of zeal to the truth, and equity, &c. But that which is mostly to be noted of him is, that upon a controversy that arose among the English Popish clergy concerning the receiving of an arch-priest into England, and the power that was to be allotted to him, he wrote, with a long preface to it.

Certain brief Notes upon a brief Apology set out under the Name of the Priests, united to the Arch-Priest. Paris about 1602-3, in tw. and oct. which book (written against Dr. Persons) I once saw among many other rarities of the like nature in Bâliol coll. library, given thereunto by that curious collector of choice books sir Tho. Wendy of Haselingfield in Cambridge-shire, knight of the Bath, sometimes gentleman commoner of the said house. Our author Ely hath written other books, as 'tis said, but such I have not yet seen, nor can I say any more of him at this time, only that he dying at Pont à Mouson in the ides of March in sixteen hundred and three, was buried there in the church of the nuns called Clarissae, that is of the order of S. Clare. Over his grave was soon after a monument put, with a large inscription thereon, which for brevity sake I shall now omit.

Edward Dyer was of the same family, "as it seems, with those of his name living in Somersetshire, and received some of his academi- cal education in Oxon, particularly, as I conceive in Bal. coll. or Broadgate's-hall, where his natural inclinations to poetry and other polite learning, as also his excellency in boating and bemoaning the perplexities of love, were observ'd by his contemporaries. But leaving the university without a degree, he travelled beyond the seas, and at his return being esteemed a well-bred gentleman, was taken into the service of the royal court, being then look'd upon as a most ingenious person, rank'd with some of the most noted poets living in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, and a contributor with the chief of them, out of his writings, to the "Collection of choice Flowers and Descriptions" that were published about the beginning

1 Jos. Pits. De illustr. Angl. Script. s. 17. n. 1913. 2 [I have searched the library of Bâliol college for this volume without success] 3 [Wood has here confounded England's Helicon with England's Parnassus, the former contains six pieces of Dyer's composition, one of which is now given. Montamis Sonnet in the Woods. Aloa! how wander I amidst these woods, Whereas no day bright shine doth fade acessae!}
of K. James 1. At ripper years he studied and
laboured much in chymistry, was estemmed by
some a Rosicrucian, and a great devotee in
Dr. Joh. Dec and Edw. Kelley astrologers and
chymists, especially the last, whom he con-
stantly believed to have obtained the grand
secret called the Elixir. The qu. knew and
had a great respect for him and his excellent
patriarchs, and having spent some time in foreign
countries, he therefore employed him in several
embassies beyond the seas, particularly to Den-
mark in 1589; and in his passage thither, he
called on the said Dee and Kelley who were
then near or in Bohemia, and being with Kelley
alone in his laboratory, he saw him put of the
base metal into the crucible, and after it
was set a little upon the fire and a very small quanti-
ty of the vessel (i.e. Elixir) put in and stirred
with a stick of wood, it came forth in great pro-
portion perfect gold. 4 This very thing after his
(sir Edw. Dyer's) return, he aver'd openly
at the archbishop's table at Lambeth before
several learned persons. After his said return
the qu. being well satisfied with the services he
had done to the crown, she confer'd on him the
chancellorship of the garter, upon the death of
sir Jo. Wolley, in the beginning of 1590, and at
that time the degree of knighthood, being
then estemmed by all to be a grave and wise
gentleman. He hath written,
Pastoral Odes and Madrigals. Some of
these are in the collection before-mentioned, as
also,
A Description of Friendship. This is a poem
and is in the Ashmolean museum, numb. 781,
p. 139. What other things he hath written I
cannot tell, and therefore I shall only say that
he died some years after K. James 1. came to
the crown, and was succeeded in his chancellors-
ship of the garter by sir Jo. Herbert, knight,
principal secretory of state.
To this person I must add a worthy gentle-
man, his contemporary, called — Puttenham,
one of the gentlemen pensioners to qu. Eliza-
abeth, who, according to fame, was author of

But where the melancholy fleetings flows,
(Darke as the night) my night of woes express,
Disarm'd of reason, spoile'd of Nature's goods,
Without redresse to ease my heart's uneasiness
I walk, whilst thought (too cruel to my harms)
With endless griefe my headless judgement charmes.

My silent tongue assaileth by secret fear,
My treacherous eyes imprison'd in their joy;
My fateful peace drouin'd in fainted cheer,
My heart menac'd to harbour in annoy;
My reason robb'd of power by yeelding care,
My food opinions slane to every joy.
Oh love, then guide in my venomous way:
Woe to thy bowe, thy fire, the cause of my decay.]
[See col. 610.]
3 See in the Collection of Apologues, numb. 155, made by
sir Fran. Bacon, and published in his works by Dr. Will.
Ravley, in the third edit. p. 711.

The Art of English Poesie, accounted in its time
an elegant, witty, and artificial book; in which
are some of the verses, made by qu. Elizabeth,
extend; but whether this Puttenham was bred
in Oxon I cannot yet tell. 5

5 Of George Puttenham little is now known beyond
the information to be derived from his principal work.
From this we are led to suppose that he was descended from
a respectable family. He was certainly by his own confession
educated at Oxford, although no traces have been yet discover-
ed of his college or the time of his entry; that he did not
take a degree may, I think, be safely affirmed. At the age of
eighteen he wrote an elegy addressed to king Edward the
sixth, from which we may suppose that he was employed
about the court at an early age. He made one or more
tours to the continent, visited at the courts of France,
Spain, and Italy, and was at the Spa about the year 1570.
The date of his return is not ascertained, nor is any thing
more known of his life than that he was a courtier and one
of the queen's gentleman pensioners. Mr. Gilchrist
remarks to me that queen Eliz. in the 30th year of her reign
granted the rectory and parih chapel of St. Botolph Ald-
gate to George Puttenham for a term of years. (Newcourt's
Repertorium, l. 306.) But this probably refers to the tem-
poralities of the church.
The following is a list of his works, not any of which (if
we except the three last) are now known to exist.

1. Philologia, or the figure of ornament.
2. Dr. Brevius, on the decency of speech and behaviour.
3. Treotechni, on the mythology of the ancients.
4. The original and pedigree of English tongue.
5. Ginceocrity, a comedy.
7. Wee, an eutidure.
8. Triumphs in honour of queen Elizabeth.
9. Isle of Great Britain. A brief romance intended for
recreation.
10. Elpisae, an elegie made to Edward the Vith.
12. The Arte of English Poesie continued into three Books:
the first of Poets and Poesie, the second of Proportion, the
third of Ornament. Lond. 1589, 4to. (Bodl. F F F. A1)
and reprinted, with a biographical preface and an index by
Joseph Haslewood. Lond. 1811, 4to.
13. Porthesides, various verses on queen Elizabeth. First
printed in Nichols's Progresses, vol. 4, and prefixed to Has-
lewood's reprint of the Arte of Poesie.
14. An Apologie or true defence of her most honour and
good renowne against all such as base unlachly sought or shall
seek to blemish the same with any injustice, crueltie, or other
unprincely behaviour in any partie of her muse proceedings
against the late Scottisch Queene. Be it for her first surpris
improvisation, process, attakynge or death. M. I. in the Harliah
collection. This was first pointtourte to me by Mr. Gilchrist
of Stamford, and has since been made the subject of communi-
3, by Mr. Haslewood, to whose correct edition of the
Arte of English Poesie I am indebted for the above account
of the author.

As a specimen of his poetry I have extracted the follow-
ing:

A Vision.
(From the Porthesides, p. xxvii.)
A royal shippe I sawe by tyde and by winde,
Single and sayle in sea as sweet as milke;
Her cedar keele, her mast of gold refined,
Her table and sayles as silver as sile.
Her fraughte more worthie than all the wares of Inde;
Clerce was the coaste, the wanes were smooth and still;
The skyes all caine, Plutarch so bright he shone;
Loses in poule gane her wether at will.
[Aubrey in his Lives, now preserved in the Ashmole museum, says,

Sir Edw. Dyer of Somersetshire, (Sharpham Park, &c.) was a great wit, poet, and acquaintance of Mary countesse of Pembroke and sir Philip Sydney. He is mentioned in the preface of the Arcadia. He had four thousand pounds per annum, and was left fourscore thousand pounds in money. He wasted it almost all. This I had from captain Dyer, his great sonne, or brother's gr. gr. son. I thought he had been the some of the lord chiefe justice Dyer: but that was a mistake. "The judge was of the same family, the capt. tells me.'

I have only to add the following:

1. Letter to sir Christopher Hatton, dat. October 9, 1579, MS. Harl. 787, fol. 88.
2. Letter to the earl of Leicester, dat. May 22, 1586, MS. Cotton, Galba c x, 243.

The ensuing verses are taken from a MS. in Dr. Rawlinson's collection in the Bodleian (Poet. 83) which contains several of Dyer's pieces never yet printed.

The man whose thoughts agast my soul do con-
spire,
One whom misshap her story doth depaynte,
The man of woe the mother of misshap,
Free of the dead, that lines in endless payne,
His spirit am I; whiche in this deserte lye,
To rue his case, whose cause I cannot flye.
Dispayre my name whose never findes reliefe,
Frecended of none, but to my selfe a foe,
An idle care mayntaynde by brune beleefe
That prayse of faythe shall throughinge my torment

groew;
And counte those hopes, that others hartes do
case,
But base conceites, the common sense to please.
For sure I am, I never shall attayne
The happy good from whence my joyes arysce,
Nor hence I powre my sorrowes to restrayne;
But y雁 the y雁te whene noughte else maye
suffysse:
Whereby my lyfe the shape of death the must
bear;
That death whiche feeles the worst that lyfe
dothe fear.
But what annycles withe tragical complaintes,
Not hopinge heape the furyses to awake?
Or why shoule I the happy mynds aqaynte
With dollfull tunes, theire setteled peace to shake?
All ye that here beholde in Fortune's fear,
May judge no woe maye with my greffe com-
pare.
Finis Mr. Dier.]

Dan Neptune stered while Proteus playde his sporte;
And Neraus' deicy dauters sange ful shrill,
To sile her sayles, that they mighte swell theye fill
Joye from above his pleasant showers powrde;
Her flagge it bearas the flowers of man's comforte:
None but a kinge, or more, maye her abounde;
O gallant piece, well will the lilly alorde
Thow strike mizen, and anchor in his porte.]
fellow, he went beyond all of the same election for subtle disputations, and knowledge in the Greek tongue. After he had taken the degree of master, in 1573, he applied his mind to the study of medicine and astronomy; about which time he read publicly on the Almagest of Ptolemy. In the year 1582, he became a fellow of Eaton coll. near to Windsor, being then in holy orders, and two years after supplanted the congregation of ven. regents, that he might be admitted to the reading of any of the books of Hippocrates: but whether he was admitted, it appears not in any of the registers of that time. In 1601, he being then fam'd for his learning, was made canon of Windsor in the place of Rog. Browne B. D. (sometimes of King's coll. in Cambridge) deceased; which, with Eaton, he held to his dying day. He hath written,

Scholia ad Barlauni Monachi Logisticae Astronomiae. Par. 1600. qu. Which book he also translated from Greek into Latin.

Treatise against judicial Astrology. Lond. 1601, qu. In which book having done no less than a Christian learned man ought to have done, he had reason to look for another reward of his labours than he found. For instead of thanks and commendation for his labours so well placed, he was roughly entertain'd by sir Christop. Heyden knight (sometimes of Cambridge university, afterwards high-steward of the cunt. ch. of Norwich,) in his Defence of judicial Astrology. Cambr. 1605, qu. a work full of no common reading, and canonic. But an author not living to see his reply published, he was some years after defended by his friend George Carleton, as pleasant to you under the year 1628. As for sir Christop. Heyden, who was a man of parts, and had been knighted at the sacking of Cadiz by Rob. earl of Essex in 1596, he was of Bacotheorp in Norfolk, and died (in the winter time as it seems) in 1623. The reply which our author wrote, but could not live to put it in the press, hath this title:

A confession of Astronomical Demonstrations, or the Devil's School; in Defence of a Treatise entitled Against judicary Astrology; and oppugned in the name of Sir Ch. Heyden Knight. This is a MS. very fairly written in fol. richly bound and gilt, dedicated by the author to K. James, with an epistle dated from Windsor chappel 2 Feb. 1603. The beginning of which is, 'In the midst of all my pains and labours (most puissant and renowned prince) &c. and the beginning of the work itself is, 'In the setting down and delivery of arts, Galen, in his book entit. Ars Medicinalis, &c.' 'Twas the very same book, as it seems, that was given to the king, which coming into the hands of sir Hen. Savile, he gave it to his mathematical library in Oxon.

* [He is called John Browne in all our MS. historiettes, Coll.]

Astronomiae eccentrica, ante annos 37 posteaennos quo tempore Ptolomeum, in Universitate Oxoniensis, exmarit. Lond. 1604, in Lat. and Eng. These I think are all the things that our author Jo. Chamber hath either written or published; and therefore I have nothing more to say, only that he yielding up his last breath at Windsor on the first of August, in sixteen hundred and four, was buried on the North side of the entrance into the choir of S. George's chappel there. Over his grave was soon after a plain marble lid, wherein is inscul'd the figure of a man in a mantle, bearing an escutcheon of S. George's arms, with this inscription under him. 'Johanni Chamber, socio primum collegii Mertonensi, anno 1569, dein Etonensi, anno 1583, postremum canonico luuis ecclesie, anno 1601. Theologo, medico, mathematico insigni; Henricus Nell & Henricus Savile militis posuere. Natus apud Swillington in com. Ebor. anno 1540. Mense Maio, obit Etonae anno 1604, inente Augusto; corpus hoc marmore humatum jacet. Praetor, alia legavit mortis collegio Mertonensi mille libras. The said thousand pounds were by him given to Merton coll. to purchase lands in Yorkshire, on this condition, that two scholarships of the said college should be supplied out of Eaton school by the nomination and election of the provost of King's coll. in Cambridge, and the provost of Eaton. This gift was soon after settled, and the two scholars were successively added to the number of the 12 postmasters of the said house of Merton.


John Chamber M. D. dean of St. Stephens in Westminster, where he built the noble cloisters which cost him xi thousand marks. He was buried in St. Margaret's church Westmin. 2 July, 1549.

MEREDITH HANMER son of Tho. Hanmer, commonly called Ginta Hanmer, of Porkington in Shropshire, was born in that county, but
descended from the Hanners of Hanmer in Flintshire, became chaplain of C. Ch. coll. in Apr. 1657, took the degrees in arts, and after some years spent in that house, was made vicar of St. Leonard's Shoreditch in London; among the inhabitants of which place he left an ill name, for that he converted the brass of several ancient monuments there into coin for his own use, as an observing author tells us. In 1581, and 82, he took the degrees of divinity; about which time he went into Ireland, and at length became treasurer of the church of the Holy Trinity (now called Ch. Church) in Dublin, which he kept to his dying day. He was esteemed an exact disputant, a good preacher, Grecian, and excellent for ecclesiastical and civil histories. He hath written

Confutation and answer of the great buggsy and challenge of Mr. Campian the Jesuit, containing 9 Articles, by him directed to the Lords of the Privy Council. Lond. 1581, oct. [Quere: Since there is an edition in 4to. Bodl. 4to. S. 77. Art. BS.]

The Jesus banner, displaying their original and success, their vow, and other their hypocrisy and superstition, their doctrine and positions. Lond. 1581, qu. [Printed with the former.]

A consutation of a brief censure upon two books, written in answer to Mr. Campian's offer of disputition. Printed with The Jesus banner, &c. Soon after came out A defence of the Censure, &c. See more in Rop. Persons under the year 1610.

The Chronicle of Ireland, in two parts. The second of which was printed at Dublin in 1633, fol. [Bodl. AA. 58. Art. Sold.]

Sermon at the baptizing of a Turk; on Matt. 5. 15. Lond. 1586, oct. 1

An Ephemeris of the Saints of Ireland.

A Chronography, with a supplication of the years from the beginning of the World unto the Birth of Christ, and continued from the Birth of Christ (where Eusebius chiefly, Socrates, Eucrinas, and Dorotheus, after him do write) unto the twelfth Year of the reign of Maximinus the Emperor, being the full time of 600 years, wanting five, after Christ. All chiefly collected out of Eusebius, Socrates and Eucrinas. Lond. 1583, &c. fol. Besides these, he hath translated from Greek into English (1) The ancient Ecclesiastical histories of the first six hundred years after Christ, originally written by Eusebius, Socrates and Eucrinas. Lond. 1577; 2

1 [He was descended from the Hanners by a woman, not the male line. See more in Bp. Hanmer, Henshows.]


3 [On the 2d of October 156, a remarkable sermon was preached at the collegiate church of St. Katherine by Meredith Hanmer, at the baptizing of one Chimano, born at Negropont. This sermon is printed, and the Turk's confession subjoined thereto. Ducarel's History of St. Katherin's Hospital, page 27.]

4 (His epistle dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester bears date 1580. See Preface to the translation printed at London, 1709, folio.)

5, &c. fol. [Bodl. CC. 42. Art. fourth edit. Lond. 1656. Bodl. E. 5. 4. Th.] (2) The lives, ends and Martyrdoms of the Prophets, Apostles and 70 Disciples of Christ, originally written by Dorotheus Bishop of Tyren. Printed with the former translation. This Dr. Hanmer, as it appears, had translated all the Church historians except Eusebius his four books concerning the life of the emperor Constantine, and the two orations subjoined thereunto, which were afterwards done by Wye Saltonstal, and printed in a fifth edition of Hanmer's translation. London 1650, fol. At length Dr. Hanmer being suddenly bereft of his life by the plague raging in Dublin, before he attained to the sixtieth year of his age, in sixteen hundred and four, was, as I presume, buried in the church of the Holy Trinity there. Joh. Weaver, whom I have here quoted, tells us 4 that he ended his days in Ireland ignominiously, 5 but what his meaning is to say so, I cannot tell, unless the plague came upon him as a judgment for the sacrilege he committed while he was vicar of S. Leonard's church before-mentioned. Qu.

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Fuller says 6 that Hanmer was born in Flintshire, but he probably made this mistake from his ancestors being natives of that county. He became vicar of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Dec. 8, 1581.

In Strype's Annals under the occurrences of the year 1584, vol. iii. pp. 216, 217, is related the scandalousness of the curch of Shrewsbury, that he had got a child by the queen, and, among the witnesses examined before the jury, writes recorder Fleetwood in his diary, was one Meredith Hanmer a doctor of divinity, and vicar of Islington; who dealt as lewdly towards my lord in speeches as did the other, Walmesley. This doctor regardeth not an oath; surely he is a very bad man.

In the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester A. D. 1589—1590, fol. 40, b. is this entry of a charge against Hanmer:

"Dr. Hanmer, vicar of Shoreditch, married Richard Turke of Dartford, and Gertrude the wife of John Wynd, without banns or license."

He was himself married at Shoreditch June 21,
1581, to Mary Austin, by whom he had four daughters, Mary, Margaret, Magdalen and Martha. 7

RICHARD EEDIES, whose name and brother's posternm did lately, if not still, live at Sewell in Bedforshire, was born perhaps in that county, and being made full ripe for the university in Westminster school, was elected student of Ch. Church in 1571, where going thro' the usual classes of logic and philosophy, proceeded in arts in 1578, being then junior in comittis, or, of the act that year. About the same time taking the sacred function on him, he became a most noted and celebrated preacher, was admitted to the reading of the sentences in 1584, (being that year installed provo of Yatminster priory in the church of Sarum) made chaplain to Q. Elizabeth, canon of Ch. Ch. in the latter end of 1586, and in 89, doct of divinity. In the latter end of 1506, he was made dean of Worcester in the place of Dr. France. Willis deceased, being then and ever after, to his death (for he was also chapl. to K. James I) held in great admiration at court, not only for his preaching, but most excellent and polite discourse. His younger years he spent in poetical fancies and composing of plays, (mostly tragedies) but at ripe, he became a pious and grave divine, an ornament to hispro sect, and a grace to the pulpit. No two men were ever more intimate than he and Tob. Matthews dean of Ch. Ch. for they entirely loved each other for virtue and ingenuity sake; and when Matthews was to remove to the deanship of Durham in 1584, our author Eedes intended to have him on his way thither for one day's journey; but so betrayed were they by the sweetness of each others company, and their own friendship, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleasant penance wrote their whole journey in Latin verse, entit. Iter boreale, several copies of which did afterwards fly abroad. Then also, and before in their youthful acquaintance, passed so many pretty apothegms between, that if a collection had been made of them, they would have fill'd a manual. His works are,

Iter boreale. MS. The beginning of which is, 'Quid mihi cum Musis? quid cum borealibus oris? A copy of this written by an unknown hand, I have in my little library. 9 [No. 8553.]

7 The above account of Hammer is taken from Ellis's History of Shorleith, 4to, 1795, pp. 29—23. A copy of which, with additions by Mr. Gough, is among his topographical collection in the Bodleian, and another, with MS. notes by the author, in the library of St. John's college, Oxford.


9 [A copy of this poem is among Dr. Rawlinson's collections at Oxford, MS. Rawl. B. 433, at the end of which is the following account of the author. The Richard Eedes theologian fuit baccalaurius, cum hoc Iter Boreale component; scilicet anno salutis humanae, 1581. Postea vero sacrum theologiam doctor, deceus Wiggernus, et praebens

Various Poems. MS. in Lat. and Engl.
Six learned and godly Sermons, preached some of them before K. James, and some before Q. Elizabeth. Lond. 1604, oct. The two first are called, The duty of a King, on Micah 6. 8. (5) A fruitful Meditation upon the sickness, on Micah 6. 15. (4) The principal care of Princes to be nurses of the Church, on Isa. 49. 23. (5) Of the difference of good and evil, on Isa. 5. 20. (6) Of heavenly conversation, on Phil. 3. 20, 21.

Three Sermons. Lond. 1627, qu. One of which is on Ephes. 2, ver. 19 to 33. Another on Eph. 5. 15, kc. This learned doctor was appointed by K. James I. one of the number who were to translate part of the New Testament; but he died at Worcester, on the seventeenth of Nov. in sixteen hundred and four, and was buried in the church at the ear end of the choy, leaving behind him a widow named Margaret, daughter of Dr. Harb. Westphaling bishop of Hereford who soon after was at the charge of putting a monument over his grave, with an inscription thereon, containing a dialogue in verse between the passenger and the monument; a copy of which you may see in Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. 2, p. 266. In his deanship of Worcester succeeded James Montague D.D. of Cambridge, who being made bishop of B. and Wells, was succeeded in the said deanship by Arth. Lake D. D. 23 Apr. 1608, who succeeded him also in B. and W. as I shall tell you elsewhere.

Eedes's poems are scattered through several MS. collections of the poetry of his day. Several are found in MS. Rawl. Poet. 85. and the following, with others, in the same collection, No. 148.

Of Man and Wife.
No love to lose of man and wife,  
No hope to hope of constant heart;  
No joy to joye in wedded life,  
No faith to faith in either part.

Flesh is of flesh, and bone of bone,  
When deeds and woords and thoughts are one.

No hate to hate of man and wife,  
No feare to feare of double heart;  
No death to discontented life,  
No griefe to griefe when frends departe.

They tremre the flesh and breake the bone  
That warr in woords or thought alone.

Thy friend an open friend may be,  
But other selfe is not the same:  
Thy wife the selfe same is with thee,  
In bodie, mynd, in goods and name.

No thine, no mine may other call:  
For all is one, and one is all.

Finis Mr. doctor Eedes. Oxon.]

THOMAS STORER son of John Storer a

darius sedis Christi, Oxon. Vir maris et Apolloni natus, concionator eximius. Obiit Wiggernus. 1605.]
Londoner, was elected student of Ch. Ch. 1587, or thereabouts, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1594, at which time he was had in great renown for his most excellent vein in poesy, not only expressed in verses printed in several books, made occasionally by the members of the university, but for that writ in English verse entit.

The Life and Death of Tho. Wolsey, Cardinal. Divided into five parts; his aspiring, triumph and death. Lond. 1599, in ten sheets in quarto. Which book being perused by the learned Dr. Alberic Gentilis, he doth occasionally make this mention of Wolsey and our author. "Atq; d utinam, &c. quod Wolseo, edificanti magnificentissimi collegii Christi, praestitum ab ingenioso poeta est, &c." The truth is, Storer obtained from the then academians great credit for that work, (particularly from his friend Ch. Fitzgeoffry the poet of Broadgate's hall) but more among others for his pastoral Alirs and Madrigals, which were afterwards remitted into a book called England's Helicon. What other things this ingenious person hath extant, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he died in the parish of St. Michael Basinghaugh within the city of London in November, in sixteen hundred and four, and was, as I conceive, buried in the church there. Divers copies of verses were made on his death by his acquaintance in this university and elsewhere, but are not, as I conceive, printed.

Some extracts from Storer's pieces are found in England's Parnassus, and a copy of commendatory verses before Vaughan's Golden Grove, 1600. His Life of Wolsey is a book of very uncommon occurrence. Hearne says he had looked very earnestly for it for several years, and speaks with great joy when he obtained it, at length, for a shilling. It is by no means a despicable performance, the history of the cardinal is drawn up with elegance and fidelity; and several parts of it are highly poetical. The following description of Religion is no unfavourable specimen.

In chariot framed of celestial mould,
And simple pureness of the purest skie,
A more then human nymph I did beholde,
Who glancing on me with her gracious eie,
So gave me leave her beautie to espie:
For sure no sence such sight can comprehend,
Except her beamez their faire reflection lend.

Her beauty with ecstasie began,
And onely unto God was ever seene;
When Eden was possesse with sinfull man,
She came to him, and gladly would have bene,
The long succeeding worlds eternall queenne;

But they refused her, (O lamentable deed!) And from that garden banished was their seene.

Since when, at sundry times and sundry waies, Atheisme and blinded ignorance conspire,
How to obscure those holy burning raies,
And quench that zeal of heart-inflaming fire
As makes our soules to heau'nly things aspire; But al in vaine, for mauger all their might,
Shoe never lost one sparkle of her light.
Pearles may be foil'd, and gold be turn'd to drosse,
The sun obscure'd, the moon be turn'd to bloud,
The world may sorrow for Astraeas losse,
The heau'n is darkned like a dusky wood,
Waste desarts lie where watery fountains stood,
But faire Theologie (for so she sith), Shall never lose one sparkle of her light. Sign. E.]

RICHARD TURNBULL was born in Lincolnshire, admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 9 Nov. 1560, aged 15, or thereabouts, and was afterwards made fellow, 20 Aug. 1579, M. of arts and a priest. At length being beneficed in London, where he was much followed for his edifying way of preaching, wrote and published,
An Exposition on the canonical Epistle of St. James. Lond. 1591, oct. in 28 sermons. [Dedication to the archbishop of Canterbury, dated October 25, 1593. KENNET.]
Exposition on the Canon. Epist. of St. Jude. In 10 sermons. Printed there the same year in oct.
Four Sermons on Psal. 15. Which sermons, with the former expositions, were printed in quarto at Lond. 1560, [Bodl. 4to. T. 27. Th.] the author being then dead. I find that one Will. Turnbull L. L. bacc. was installed preb. of Worcester 1557, which he resigned in 1558, being then parson of Fladbury in Worcestershire, and that he died in Jul. or Aug. 1573. Whether this William was a writer, or had any relation to Richard before-mentioned, it doth not yet appear to me.


An exposition upon the xx Psalme deviuled into foure Sermons. Compiled by Richard Turnbull, preacher of the word of God in London, as they were by him preached at Paul's Crosse. London 1598, 8vo. ep. ded. to the right worshipful master Henry Voele, Esq. KENNET.]

WILLIAM HUBBOCKE was born in the county palatine of Durham, elected from Magd. hall to be scholar of Corp. Ch. coll. in the month of Octob. 1581, aged 21 years, was made probationer fellow in February following, took the
degrees in arts, and was afterwards beneficed, and in great repute for his learning. He hath written and published,

**An Oration gratulatoy to K. James, 12 of Feb, when his Majesty entered the Tower of London in order to his Coronation, &c. Oxon. 1604, qu. [Bodl. 4to. E. 3. Art. BS.]** The title is in English, but the oration is in old Latin.

**Several Sermons.** One of which is on 1 Pet. 3. 21, 22. What other things he hath published, I know not, nor the time, or place, when, and where, he died, probably in London, there being one William Hubback matriculated of Oriel college as the son of a minister in London 27 Octobre, 1619, aged 17 years.

**[An Apologie of Infants. In a Sermon proving by the revealed will of God that Children prevented by death of their Baptisme, by God's election may be saved. By W. H. (William Hubbacke) preacher in the Tower of Lond. Scene and allowed by authority. At London, Printed by the widow Owein for Tho. Man. 1595, oct. KENNET]**

**GEORGE WIDLEY,** an eminent preacher of his time, was a Berkshire man born, and a barrister or com. of S. Alb. hall, in 1582, aged 17 years or thereabouts, was admitted bacl. of arts 25 Feb. 1586, and master of arts 1 June 1590, entred into orders, became beneficed in Devonshire. He hath written, **The Doctrine of the Sabbath translated in four several Books or Treatises, &c. Lond. in qu. in the title of this book he writes himself, lord minister of God's word at Dartmouth.**

**EDMOND ANDERSON** a cadet of a gentle family living in the parish of Broughton in Lincolnshire, as being a younger son of Thomas Anderson (descended from the Andersons of Scotland,) who lived first in Northumberland, and afterwards at Broughton before-mentioned, did spend some time in Oxon, in Linc. coll. (as it seems,) from whence being sent to the Inner Temple, did by his indefatigable study, obtain great knowledge in the municipal laws. In the 9 of Q. Eliz. he was either Lent or Summer, reader of that house, in the 10 double reader, and in the 19 of the said queen's reign sergeant at law. In 1588 he was made L. ch. justice of the common pleas, in the place of sir Jam. Dyer deceased; and in the year following he was made a knight, being then esteemed a zealous promoter of the established discipline of the church of England, as afterwards a severe persecutor, in his circuits, of the Brownists. In 1596, he sate in judgment on Mary qu. of Scots, at which time he was chief justice of the bench, as a certain 3 author stiles him, being then a learned man of the law. He wrote much, but nothing is printed under his name, only **Reports of many principal Cases argued and adjudged in the time of Q. Elizabeth in the Common Bench. Lond. 1604, fol. [In French, Bodl. P. 3. 3. Jur.]**

**Resolutions and judgments on the cases and matters agitated in all the Courts at Westminster in the latter end of the Reign of Q. Elizabeth. Collected by John Golds in English, and by him published at Lond. in qu. This sir Edm. Anderson died at London on the first of August in sixteen hundred and five, and on the 5 of Sept. following his funerals were solemnized at Eyworh or Eworh in Bedfordshire, (where he had an estate,) leaving issue several sons, whose posterity remaineth there, and elsewhere, to this day. In the place of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas succeeded sir Francis Gandy of the Inner Temple.**

**RALPH WARCUPP,** son and heir of Cuthb. Warcup of English Northumberland, esq; descended from those of Warcup in Yorkshire, became a student of Ch. Ch. in 1561, or thereabouts, took one degree in arts, went to travel abroad, and became in time the most accomplished gentleman of the age he lived in, and master of several languages. Afterwards settling in his native country, he became justice of peace, and a parliamentarian, and became justice of peace, and a parliamentarian knight for Oxfordshire, in that convention met at Westminster 43 Eliz. In the beginning of K. James's reign, he was by him designed ambassador either to France or Spain, and had gone, but was prevented by death. He hath written and translated several things, as 'tis said, but I have only seen his translation of **Prayers on the Psalms. Lond. 1651,** in sixes, written originally by Augst. Marlorat. He died much lamented in the sixtieth year of his age, on the Ides of Aug. in sixteen hundred and five, and was buried in the chancel of Nuffield near to English before-mentioned. Soon after came out a little 7 book of verses on his death, made up sixteen of the members of New col. (of which Will. Kingsmill his kinsman was one, and the chief,) from whence may be collected that the said R. Warcup was the most compeite esquire of his time.

**FRANCIS TRESHAM** esq; son of sir Tho. Tresham knight, (who died 11 Sept. 1605,) and he the son of sir John Tresham of Rushton in Northamptonshire, was born in that county, where his family was ancient, gentle, and knightly, educated either in St. John's coll. or Gloc. hall, or both; in which he laid the foundation of some learning, that he afterwards improved by experience. He hath written, as 'tis supposed.

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7 Printed at Oxon, 1605.

S C
A Treatise against Lying and fraudulent Equivocation. MS. among those given by Dr. Laud, archb. of Canterbury to Bodley's library. See more in George Blackwell under the year 1612. After the gunpowder treason was discovered, the said book was found by sir Edw. Coke in a chamber in the Inner Temple where sir John Tresham used to lie, 5 Dec. 1605. The said sir Tresham wrote,

De Officio Principis Christiani. In which he maintains the lawfulness of deposing kings, an obstinate heretic having no right to dominion. At length this person, who was a strict R. Cath. being deeply engaged in the gunpowder treason (as he had before been in that of Robert earl of Essex, in 1606,) was taken and committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he died of the strangury say some, others, that he murdered himself; yet a venerable* author tells us, that he being sick in the tower, and Dr. William Butler the great physician of Cambridge coming to visit him, as his fashion was, gave him a piece of very pure gold to put in his mouth; and upon taking out of that gold, Butler said he was poisoned. He died on the 29 of Nov. in sixteen hundred and five, aged 38, or thereabouts. Whereupon his head being cut off, and set with the rest of the heads of the conspirators on London bridge; his body, I suppose, was buried within the precincts of the chappel of St. Peter ad vincula within the Tower of London. Quære. This Francis Tresham was the person who * wrote the letter to the lord Mount-Eagle, who lived then at Bednall-green near Aldgate, who communicating it to the secretary of state, and he to the king, the plot for blowing up the parliament house was thereupon discovered. See in Tho. Habilington under the year 1647.

CHARLES TURNBULL, a Lincolnshire-man born, was admitted scholar of C. C. coll. 4 Dec. 1573, aged 17, and took the degrees time-honoured in arts, that of master being conferred upon him 1581. He was made probationer fellow of the said coll. 22 Dec. 1579, and became famous for his admirable knowledge in the mathematic science. He hath written,

A perfect and easy Treatise of the use of the Celestial Globe, written for an introduction to the unlukish in Astronomy, as for the use of such as be exercised in the art of Navigation. Lond. 1597, oct. Which I think was that edition. He also built and made several sorts of dials that stand upon a pillar in the middle of C. C. coll. quadrangle, an. 1603. What other things he wrote, or when he died, I cannot yet find. See more in Rob. Hegge, an. 1629.

AGEON ASKEW, a person as well read in the fathers, commentators, and schoolmen, as any man of his age in the university, was born in Lancashire, became a student in the university in 1583, aged 17, or thereabouts, chaplain of Queen's coll. in 98, being then butch. of arts. Afterwards proceeding in that faculty he became a noted preacher, and a great admirer of Dr. Jo. Rainolds, and Ric. Cankinthe. In the beginning of the reign of K. James he left the college, and retiring to Greenwich in Kent, became minister, I think, of that place. His works are,

Of brotherly reconcilement, in several Sermons Preached in Oxon. Lond. 1603, qu. The author then lived at Greenwich.

An Apology of the use of the Fathers and secular learning, in Sermons. In which two books is shewed much reading in ancient authors of the church, and indeed beyond his age. What became of him, when he left Greenwich, I know not, for he died not there, as I have been informed by an ingenious person who lived in those parts.

HENRY WILLOBIE or Willoughby is a writer who should have been mentioned in an earlier part of this work, but I delayed the insertion of his name in the hope, that I might be able, by longer research, to add something to the very little already known concerning him. I regret to state that I have been disappointed, and that, although it is clear, from the assertion of his friend Dorrell, that he was educated at Oxford, I have not yet been fortunate enough to discover any traces of him. That he did not take any degree I may, I think, safely affirm, unless his name accidentally escaped my eye during a tiresome examination of the registers through one entire day.

It has been conjectured that Willoughby was a native of, or at least a resident in, the county of Kent. To this I can only add, that Henry the eighth, in the 30th year of his reign (1547) purchased of John Paulet and Anne his wife, and Henry Willoughby, her son, five pieces of land, containing a hundred and fifty acres, and forty-two acres of wood-land, parcel of the manor of Scillinge. He wrote,

Williabe his Avisan, or the Picture of a modest Maid, and of a chaste and constant Wife. Lond. 1594, 1596, and a fourth edition 1605, 4to. In the fourth edit. is inserted The victory of English Chastitie under the famed name of Avisa; which is subscribed Thomas Williob frater Henrici

* Goff; Goodman, Bish. of Gloce in his Review of the Court of K. James by Sir A. W. MS. in bib. Bod. 75, 76.

† Ibid. p. 79.
Willoby nuper defuncti: The resolution of a chaste and constant wife, and The Praise of a contented mind. 4

Soon after its first appearance the poem was attacked by one P. C. which occasioned the editor Adrian Dorrell to offer an Apology for the work dated in 1596, in which he says, 4 'this poetical fiction was penned by the author at least for thirty and five yeares sithence,' so that there would be some due to the age of the author, did not the original preface contradict this statement. In this preface Dorrell says, 'it is not long sithence (gentle reader) that my very good friend and chamber-fellow M. Henry Willobie, a young man and a scholar of very good hope, being desirous to see the fashions of other countries for a time, departed voluntarily to her majestie's service,' &c. He then goes on to tell us that his friend Willoughby entrusted him with the key of his study, in which among 'many pritty and witty conceites,' he discovered the Avise, which he ventured to publish without the author's consent. Now supposing Willoughby to have been only fifteen when he wrote his poem 'thirty and five yeares sithence' he could not have been the very young man described by his friend Dorrell in 1596.

Here, indeed, seems a difficulty that cannot easily be got over, unless it be attributed to an unintentional anachronism of the editor.

The Apology before mentioned, states the author 'now of late gone to God,' so that Willoughby died between October 1, 1594, the date of the preface, and June 30, 1596, that of the Apology.

For the following statement of the work, I am obliged to Mr. Haslwood, having never been able to gain a sight of the book itself.

Cant. LXIII.

Wrought withal, whose act,
Will not thy loustic stomache stoop?
Wilt not this scele conceit come downe?
As haggard looking withlasse coupe,

At friendly lure dothchecke and frowne;
Blame not in this the Faulkner's skill,
But blame the hawkes unbridled will.

Your sharpe replies, your frowning cheeke,
To absent lines, and present view,
Doth eye redouble trembling feare,
And griping griefes do still renew,
Your face to me my sole releife,
My sight to you, your only grief.

O lucklesse wretch, what hap had I,
To plant my lone in such a soyle?
What furie makes me thus relie
On her that seekes my vitter spoyle?

O Gods of loue, what signe is this,
That in the first I first should misse:
And can you thus increase my wo,
And will you thus prolong my paine?

Canst kill the heart that lones thee so?
Canst quit my loue with fowle disdain?
And if thou caunst, woe worth the place
Where first I saw that flattering face.

And shall my louse prose it true,
That lastie pleasure doubtleth paine?

Shall griefe rebound, where my grew? 6
Of faithfull heart is this the gaine?

Me thinks for all thy grace advise,
(Forgive my thought) you are not wise.

Would God I could restraine my loue,
Sith you to love me cannot yeild;
But I alas cannot remove.
My fancy, though I die in field;
My life doth on your loue depend,
My loue and life at once must end.

THOMAS KINGSMILL, born of, and descended from, an ancient and gentee family of his name, living at Sidmanton in Hampshire, became a student in this university in 1555, or thereabouts, and fellow of Magd. coll. in 1560, being then bachelor of arts. In 1565 he was elected public orator, and in 1568 he was made Hebrew professor of the university. In 1572 he was a candidate for the degree of bachelor of div. but whether he was really admitted, I find not. Soon after being distempered in brain by too much incuration, the famous Mr. Rich. Hooker of C. C. coll. supplied his place of professor in 1579, and for some years following. What became of him afterwards I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he recovering his senses, wrote and published,

A complaint against Security in these perillous times.] Lond. 1602, oct.

Clasicium Facientia. Ox. 1602, qu. [Bodd. 4to. K. 7. Th.]

Tractatus de Scandalo. Printed with the Clasiciun. There was another Tho. Kingsmill 7 who was M. of A. preacher of God's word at Hilth, one of the five ports in Kent, an. 1631, and the publisher of a sermon called The Drunkard's Cup, on Proc. 23. 21. Lond. 1631, oct. [Bodd. 8vo. S. 151. Th.] but whether he hath published any thing else, or was of this university, I cannot justly say it.

THOMAS CAREW descended from an ancient and gentee family of his name living in

[This line wants a word, perhaps it should be 'boy (first or once) grew.' Haslwood.]

[An Henry Kingsmill collected The dinges and inventions of once.foregatherers, a MS. in Mr. Hawkins collection, in the Bodleian, which he dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and procured during an absence from his native country of ten years.]

3 C 2
Devonshire and Cornwall, was educated for a time, either in Broadgate’s hall, or Exeter coll. but took no degree here: afterwards taking upon him the sacred function, became a minister of God’s word, a frequent preacher, and a publisher of several sermons, as

(1) Sermon on Psal. 90. 12. (2) Sermon on S. Jo. 3. 3. called Necessity of Man’s renovation. (3) Sermon on 1 Tim. 3. 16. (4) On 1 Pet. 3. 8. 4. (5) On Jam. 5. from ver. 1 to 5. Which five sermons were published in oct. an. 1609.

Four godly Sermons, viz. (1) Against Popery, or false Religion, on Matth. 16. 18, 19. (2) Against Atheism, the Enemy to Religion, on Psal. 55. 1. (3) Against Hypocrisy, the counterfeit of Religion, on Matth. 7. 5. (4) Against Apostasy, the falling from Religion, on Matth. 12. 31, 32. Which four sermons were published at Lond. in oct. an. 1605, and dedicated by the author to Sir George Carew baron of Clifton, lord president of Munster, vice-chamberlain and receiver-general to the queen’s majesty, and lieutenant of the ordnance.

FRANCIS TRIGGE, a noted and godly preacher, did first begin to be conversant among the Oxonian muse in University coll. an. 1564, aged 17, or thereabouts, took the degrees in arts, entred into the sacred function, and at length became rector of Welbourne near to Beckingham in Lincolnshire; in which county, if I mistake not, he was born. His works are,

An Apology shewing that the days wherein we live are more good and blessed, than those of our Fore-fathers. Lond. 1589, qu.

Analysis capitis 24 Evangeli secundum Matthaeum, &c. Oxon. 1590. [Bodl. 4to. A. 74. Th.]

Comment. in cap. 12. ad Rom. Ox. 1590.

Comment. in Rev. S. Joh. Printed 1590.

Sermons Preached at Grantham. an. 1592, on Isa. 24. 1, 2, 3. Ox. 1594, oct. [Bodl. 8vo. T. 55. Th.]


The true Catholic formed, according to the truth of the Scriptures. Lond. 1592, qu. [Bodl. 4to. T. 13. Th.] At length paying his last debt to nature at Welbourne before-mentioned, was buried in the chancel of the church there, on the 19th of May, in sixteen hundred and six. He was the first founder of the library at Grantham in Lincolnshire, on the wall of which are these verses written, which you shall have instead of his epigraph,

‘Optima Francisco donavit Biblia Triggus, Welbourne quando concionator amans. Plurima permultis largitus munera Sanctis, Thesaurum nobis condidit usque Sacrum: Sic pie tali opera voluit, sic pignus amoris, Sic Christum cuidit, sic doceat easy piun.’

Beside the said benefaction, he, and his wife’s mother named Elizab. Hussey of Hunsington, gave to the poor of Grantham, 3 lib. 6. sol. 8. den. per an. and for so doing they are entred among the benefactors. There goes about those parts a memorable story, concerning the prediction of the death of this our author, (a very strict puritan in his time;) but whether any credence may be given to it, fromasmuch as his propagated by dissenting brethren, I doubt it, and therefore I shall pass it by.

[Add to Trigge.


JOHN ARGALL, third son of Tho. Argall by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Talkarme of the county of Cornwall, was born in London, entered a student in Ch. Ch. in the latter end of Q. Mary, took the degrees in arts, that of master being compleated 1565, and was senior of the act celebrated the 18th of Feb. the same year. Afterwards he studied the supream faculty, was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and at length became parson of a market-town in Suffolk called Halesworth. He was always esteemed a noted disputant during his stay in the university, was a great actor in plays at Ch. Ch. (particularly when the queen was entertained there 1565;) and, when at ripe years, a tolerable theologian and preacher. But so much was he devoted to his studies, that being withal unmindful of the things of this world, he lived and died like a philosopher. He hath written and published,

De vera pententia. Lond. 1604. oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 20. Th.]

Introductio ad artem Didacticam. Lond. 1605. oct. [Bodl. 8vo. A. 43. Art.] In which book (very facetie and pleasant) the author saith of himself in the Posti predicationum under Simil tempore, that whereas the great God had raised many of his cronies and contemporaries to high dignities in the church, as Dr. Tho. Bilson to the see of Winton, Mart. Heton to Ely, Hen. Robinson to Carlisle, Tob. Mathews to Durham, &c. yet he an unworthy and poor old man, was still detained in the chains of poverty for his great and innumerable sins, that he might repent with the prodigal son, and at length by God’s favour obtain salvation. What other things he hath written, I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he

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[8] [a copy in manuscript, on paper, among the royal collection, in fo. x. Casley’s catalogue, p. 115.]

was reputed, by the neighbouring ministers of Halesworth, a great scholar, and that being at a feast at Cheston (a mile distant from that town) he died suddenly at the table. Afterwards his body being carried to Halesworth, it was buried in the church there on Octob. in sixteen hundred and six. Now I am got into the name of Argall, I must let the reader know, that in my searches I find one Rich. Argall to be noted in the reign of K. James I. as an excellent divine poet, having been much encouraged in his studies by Dr. Jo. King bishop of London, but in what house educated in Oxon, where he spent some time in study, I cannot now tell you. He wrote and published 
(1) The Song of Songs, which was Solomon's metaphrased in English Heroicks, by way of Dialogue. Lond. 1621. qu. dedic. to Hen. King, archd. of Cester, son to the bishop of London. (2) The Bride's Ornament; Poetical Essays upon a Divine Subject. In two books. Lond. 1621. qu. The first dedic. to Jo. Argall, esq; the other to Philip, brother to Henry King. (3) Funeral Elegy consecrated to the memory of his ever honoured Lord King late B. of London, &c. 1621. He also wrote a book of Meditations of Knowledge, Zeal, Temperance, Bounty, and Joy. And another containing Meditations of Prudence, Obedience, Meekness, God's Word, and Prayer. Which two books of meditations were intended by the author for the press, at the same time with the former poetry: but the ever lamented loss of his most honoured Lord (which did change all his joys into sorrows, and songs to lamentation) did defect their publication, and whether they were afterwards published, I know not.

[Johnnis Argalli Epistola monitoria ad R. Jacobam 1, cum in regem Angliae inauguratus est. MS. in bibl. Reg. 7 A xii. 7.]

HENRY BILLINGSLEY, son of Sir Roger Billingsley of the city of Canterbury, did spend some time among the muses in this university, as others did who were afterwards traders in London, particularly Benedict Barnham of St. Alban's-hall, afterwards a rich citizen, sheriff, and alderman of London. But before our author Billingsley had continued there three years, (in which time, as 'tis probable, he became known to an eminent mathematician called Whytehead, then or lately, a fray of the order of St. Augustine in Oxon,) he was taken thence and bound an apprentice to an haberdasher, as it seems, in London. Afterwards setting up for himself, he became so rich, that he was made successively sheriff, alderman, one of the queen's customers in the port of London, and at length 1560-7, lord-mayor thereof, and a knight. But the chief matter which I am to let the reader know concerning him is, that when the said Whytehead was put to his shifts, after the demolition of his house in the latter end of Hen. 8. he was received by Billingsley into his family, and by him maintained in his old age in his house in London. In which time he learned mathematics of him, and became so excellent in them, that he went beyond many of his time, whether lay-men, or profess'd scholars. When Whytehead died he gave his scholar all his mathematical observations that he had made and collected, together with his notes on Euclid's Elements, and of great pains drawn up and digested. Afterwards our author Billingsley translated the said Elements into English, and added thereunto plain declara-
tions and examples, manifold additions, scholia's, annotations, and inventions from the best mathematicians, both in time past, and in the age he lived in. Which being done, he published them under this title.

The Elements of Geometry of the most ancient Philosopher Euclid of Megara, faithfully translated into the English Tongue: Whereunto are added certain Scholiis, Annotations, &c. Lond. 1570. fol. [Bodl. D. 4. 14. Art.] To which book Dr. Joh. Dee did put a large mathematical preface, containing a great deal of learning pertaining to that science. As for Billingsley he departed this mortal life in a good old age, 22 Nov. in sixteen hundred and six, and some weeks after his body was buried in a little vault under his pew in the church of S. Catharine Coleman in London. What, or where, was the end of Whytehead, I cannot tell, yet thus much I know, that what I have said relating to him and Billingsley concerning mathematics, I had from the mathematical observations 1 of our antiquary Brian Twyne, and he from the information of that noted mathematician Mr. Th. Allen of Gloc. hall, and he from an eminent physician called Rob. Barnes, M. D. who was elected fellow of Merton coll. 29 Hen. 8. Dom. 1537, and remembered, and had some acquaintance with Whytehead and Billingsley. I find also one Rob. Billingsley, who was not long since a teacher of arithmetick and mathematics, and author of a little book of arith. and algebra, called An Idea of Arithmeticke, &c. Whether he was descended from, or related to, sir Henry, I know not.

1 See in Stow's Survey of London, in the chap. or part of Temporal Government.

1066.

JOHN MARSTON, a gentleman that wrote "divers things of great ingenuity in the latter end of the reign of qu. Elizabeth, and beginning of K. James I. did receive his academical education, as it seems, in Oxford, but in what house, unless in C. C. coll. I cannot justly tell you, One Joh. Marston, son of a father of both his names of the city of Coventry, esq; became either a commoner or gent. com. of Bremnose coll. in 1591, and in the beginning of Feb. 1593, he was admitted back. of arts, as the MS. in archiv. coll. C. C.
eldest son of an esq; and soon after compleating
that degree by determination, he went his
way, and improv'd his learning in other faculties.
This person dying on the 25th of June, an.
1634, was buried by his father (sometimes a
counsellor of the Middle-Temple) in the church
belonging to the Temple in the suburb of
London, under the stone which hath written on it
Oblivionem saeunam, as I have told you in the
Atheneum et Fasti Oxon, under the year
1608.4 Another Joh. Marston I find to have
been a student in Corp. Cl. coll. who was ad-
mitted bache. of arts 25 Feb. 1592, but in what
county he was born, I cannot yet find, because
(1) that he was not matriculated, (2) that he
was not scholar of that house, or fellow; in the
admissions of both which, their counties of
nativity are constantly registered. This last of
C.C. coll. who seems to be John Marston, the
poet, whom we are further to mention, (who
dying before 1633, in which year most of his
works were published by Will. Shakespeare,
and therefore cannot be that Marston of
Brasen-nose coll. who died in 1634, as before
'tis told you) and has been taken by some of
that house to be the same, was not inferior to
any in writing of comedies and tragedies,
especially if you consider the time when they
were penned; and perhaps equal to some who
lived 20 years after his time. His works are
these,

"The Scourge of Villany, Three Books of
BS, and corrected, 'with the addition of newe
satyres,' Lond. 1599.] oct. There is honoura-
ble mention made of this book and its author
in the second book of Afnanie, written by
Charles Fitz-Geoffrey, and printed at Oxon
1601. oct.

"The History of Antonia and Mellida; first
the publication of this history it was a great
number of times acted by the children of S. Paul's school
in Lond.,

"Antonia's Revenge: The Second Part. Lond.
1602. qu. Ibid. 1633. oct. This was also
frequently acted by the said children;

"Instituted Countes, trag. Lond. 1603. [1613,
1631.] qu.

"Dutch Curtezan, com. Lond. 1603. qu. Ibid.
1633. oct. From which, a com. called The
Revenge; Or, a Match in Newgate. Lond. 1600.
qu. said to be written by Mrs. Aphra Behn,
was all, or mostly taken, or rather, as the report
then went for current, was the Dutch Curtezan
revived.

"Parasitaster; or the Fawlne, com. Lond. 1606.
qu. Ibid. 1633. oct.

"What you will, com. Lond. [1607, 4to.] 1633.
oct.

"Wonder of Women: Or, Sophonisba, trag.
Lond. [1606, 4to.] 1633. oct. All which, except
The Scourge of Villany, and The Instituted
Countes, were gathered together by Will.
Shakespeare the famous comedian, and being
by his care printed at Lond. 1633. oct. were by
him entituled, The Works of Mr. John Marston,
&c. and dedicated to Elizabeth Cary viscountess
Falkland.

qu. The first design of this being laid by
Joh. Webster, a noted comedian, was aug-
mented and corrected by our author Marston,
who dedicates it to Ben. Johnson, whom he
stiles 'poeta elegantissimus Musarum alumnus,'
Sc. Mr. Marston also was one of the three
(Ben Johnson, and George Chapman being the
other two) who had a hand in making the
'comedy called Eastward ho. Lond. 1603. qu.

"What other things he wrote, I cannot tell, nor
any thing else of him, only that he was in great
renown for his wit and ingenuity in sixteen hun-
dred and six, and that he left this character
behind him, viz. 'That he was free from all
obscene speeches.—That he abhorred obscene
writers and their works, and profest himself an
ever enemy to all such as stuff'd their scenes with
ribaldry, and larded their lines with scurril-
ous taunts and jeers: so that whatsoever, even in
the spring of his years, he presented upon the
private and public theatre, in his autumn and
decaying age he needed not to ashamed of.'

[Marston is supposed to have been of a family
settled at Aestock in Shropshire. There seems
great difficulty in ascribing the right college
to the poet, for in the Oxford verses on the death
of queen Elizabeth, is a copy signed John Marston,
'ex ade christi.' In the 34th of Eliz. (1592) a
person of both names was chosen reader of the
inner Temple. Oldys says, that Marston the poet
died in the former part of the reign of Charles
the first, aged about 60 years."

Ben Johnson told Drummond of Hawthornden
that 'he fought several times with Marston, and
that the latter wrote his father-in-law's preachings,
and his father-in-law's comedies.'

Wood has omitted

1. The Metamorphosis of Pigmion's Image,
and certaine Satyres, Lond. 1598, 8vo. (Bodl. 8vo.
K. 3. Art. BS.) This was published under the

2. Epist. ded. before his plays printed 1633. in oct. See
3. Oldys's MS. notes to Langbaine.
4. [Gillies's MS. notes to Langbaine.]
5. [MS. notes at supra.]
initials W. K. which are put for William Kin-
sayer, a fictitious name he sometimes adopted, 
and which he signs to the prose address before his Sconce of Villainy. 1

2. The Argument of the Spectacle presented to 
the sacred majesties of Great Britain and Denmark 
as they passed through London. MS. in the 
British museum MS. Reg. 18 A xxxi.

Wood's strange mistake in affirming that 
Shakspeare published Marston's plays in 1633, 
(seventeen years after Shakspeare's death,) arose 
from the circumstance of W. Sh. being placed for 
the publisher's name, who, in fact, was William 
Shears the bookseller.

Description of Content. 
(From Antonio and Mellida.)
—Oh calm, hush'd rich content, 
Is there a being, blessedness without thee? 
How soft thou dost rest, 
Nectar to life, thou sweet ambrosian feast.

The Melcontent. 
(From his play of that title, act iii. scene 2.)
I cannot sleep, my eyes ill neighbouring lids, 
Will hold no fellowship. O thou pale sober night, 
Thou that in sluggish flames all sense doth steep; 
Thou that givest all the world full leave to play, 
Unbended the feeble veins of sweaty labour, 
The gally-slave, that all the toilsome day 
Tags at the car against the stubborn wave, 
Straining his rugged veins, snores fast; 
The stooping syce-man, that doth barb the field, 
Thou mak'st wink sure: in the night all creatures 
sleep, 
Only the male-content, that 'gainst his fate 
Repines and quarrels: alas, he's goodman tell-clock,
His sallow jaw-bones sink with wasting moon, 
Whilst other beds are down, his pillow's stone.

Description of a Prison. 
(From the same, act iv. scene 5.)
My cell lies, lady: where, instead of masks, 
Music, tiles, tourneis, and such courtlike shews, 
The hollow murmur of the checkless winds, 
Shall groan again; whilst the unquiet sea 
Shakes the whole rock with foamy battery. 
There usherless the air comes in and out; 
The honeye vault will force your eyes to weep, 
Whilst you behold true desolation. 
A rocky barreness shall pierce your eyes, 
Where all at once one reaches where he stands 
With brows the roof, both walls with both his 
hands.

"WILLIAM WARNER having been born 
in Warwickshire, or at least, descended from 

5 [Both these pieces, The Sconce and Pigmentation's Image, 
were reprinted in Miscellanea Poeticæ of Ancient English 
Poetic, edited by Bowle, Lond. 1764, 12mo.]
"by Plautus called Menecchmi. Printed at Lond. 1579, in qu. and hath englisht other comedies "of the said author, but none of them were published before the said year, but this one. Contemlorary with this Will. Warner, was Rob. "(some called him [and rightly] George) Whetstone, another poet, most passionate in his "writings to bewail and bewone the perplexities "of love, author of (among other books) Seven "Days Exercise, containing so many Discourses "concerning Marriage: when printed I cannot "tell, because the copy that I saw (printed in "an English character about 1590) wanted a title. "Contemporary with him also was Rob. Southwell "of the ancient and gentle family of his name in "Norfolk, author of (1) S. Peter's Complaint, with "other Poems. Lond. 1579. (2) Merry; or cer-"tain Poems and excellent Hymnes. Ibid. 1595. (3) "The Triumphs over Death, or a Congratulatory "Epistle for afflicted Minds, in the effects of dying "Friends. Ibid. 1596; written in prose with other "things which I have not yet seen. Whether he "was ever a student in Oxon, I cannot yet tell." (The following extract from the register of Amwell in Hertfordshire was communicated to bishop Percy by Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, &c."

* 1608-9. Master William Warner, a man of good years and of honest reputation; by his pro-

- [S. Peter's complaint, Mary Magdalen's Tears, and the Triumphs over Death; A short Rule of good Life; An Epistle to his Father to forsake the World. Lond. 1608. Bodl., 8vo. D. 47. Th. Epistle of Comfort to three Catholicks who lie under Restraint, published anonymously. 1605. Bodl., 8vo. E. 4. Th. Seld. Of Southwell's life and works a satisfactory account will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1796, and CenturiaLiteraria, vi, 255. To the present article, already too long, I have only to add a specimen of his poetry."

* Times go by turns.

The lopped tree in time may grow again,
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower:
The sorriest youth may find release of pain,
The driest soil suck in some moist'ning shower.
Times go by turns, and chances change by course
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse
The sea of fortune doth not ever flow,
She draws her favours to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go,
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web.
No joy so great but runneth to an end
No hap so hard but may in fine amend.
Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring,
No endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season find to sing,
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay,
Thus with succeeding turns God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.
A chance may win that by mischance was lost,
That net that holds no great, takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none arecrest,
Few all they need, but none have all they wish.
Unmeddled joys here to no man befal,
Who least hath some, who most hath never all."

Fession an attorney of the Common Pleas; author of Albions England, dyeing suddenly in the night in his bedde, without any former complaint or sickness, on Thursday night beeinge the 9th daye of March; was buried the Saturday following, and yeelded in the church at the corner under the stone of Walter Ffander. Signed Tho. Hassall vicarius."³

**Wood omits**

*Syria, or a seasonfold Historie, handleth with variety of pleasant and profitable, both commickall and tragical, argument. Newly perused and amended by the first author, W. Warner. Lond. 1597. 4to. This was licensed in 1584.*

Many parts of Warner's Albions England, are extremely worthy of preservation, but the following episode, although it has been reprinted, is so very beautiful that I cannot consent to omit it.

The Britons thus departed hence, seven kingdoms here begonne:
Were dinary in durers broyles the Saxons lost and wonne.

King Edell and king Adelbright in Diria jointly rayne:
In loiall concorde, during life, these kingly friends remayne.

When Adelbright should leave his life, to Edell thus he sate:
By those, same bonds of happy love, that held us friends alwayes,
By our by-parted crowne, of which the moyeties is myne,
By God to whom my soule must passe, and so in tyme may thynne,
I pray thee, my conjiure thee too, to nourish as thyme owne

Thy neice, my daughter Argentile, till she to age be growyn,
And then, as thou receivest it, resigne to her my throne.

A promise had for this bequest, the testator he dyeth,
But all that Edell undertooketh, he afterward denyeth.
Yet well he fostereth for a tyme the damsell, that was growne
The fairest lady under Heauen: whose beaute being knowne,
A many princes seeke her love, but none might her obtayne:
For Grippil-Edell to himselfe, her kingdome sought to gaine.
By chance one Curaine, son unto a prince in Danske did see
The mayde, with whom he fell in love as much as one might see.
Unhappie youth! what should he do? his saint was kept in mewe,
Nor he, nor any nobleman admitted to her vewe.

⁹ [See Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 1794, ii, 288.]
One while in melancholy fits he puyes himselfe away,
Anon he thought by force of armes to winne her if he may.
And still against the kings restraint did secretly invay.
At length the high controller Loue, whom none may disobey,
Imbazed him from lordlyness, into a kitchen drudge:
That so, at least, of life or death she might become his judge.
Access so had to see, and speak, he did his love bewray.
And tells his birth; her answer was: she husbandles would stay.
Mean while, the king did beat his braines his bootie to achieve.
Not caring what became of her, so be he her might thrive:
At last his resolution was some pestant should her wive.
And, which was working to his wish, he did observe with joye
How Curan, whom he thought a drudge, scapt many an amorous toye.
The king, perceiving such his vayne, promotes his vassal still,
Least that the bacennesse of the man should let perhaps his will.
Assured therefore of his love, but not suspecting who
The lover was, the king himself in his behalfe did woe.
The lad, resolute from loue, unkindly takes that hee.
Should barre the noble, and unto so base a match agree:
And therefore, shifting out of doores, departed thence by stealth,
Preferring povertie before a dangerous life in wealth.
When Curan heard of her escape, the anguish in his harte,
Was more then much; and, after her, from court he did departe:
Forgetfull of himself, his birth, his countrie, friends, and all;
And only minding whom he mist; the foundresse of his thrall!
Nor means he, after to frequent or court or state-
ly townes,
But solitarily to live, amongst the countrie grownes.
A brace of years he lived thus; well pleased so to live!
And shepheard-like to feede a flocke, himself did wholly give.
So wasting love, by worke, and want, grewe almost to the waine:
But then began a second love, the wosrer of the twane!
A countrie-wench, a neateheards mayd, where
Curan kept his sheepe,
Did feede her droue: and now on her was all the shepheardes keepe.
He borrowed, on the working daies, his holly rus-
sets off,
And of the bacon fat, to make his startups blacke and soft:
And least his tar-box should offend he left it at the folde:
Sweete growte, or whigg his bottle bad, as much as it would holde:
A sheene of bread as brown as nut, and cheese as white as snowe,
And wyldings, or the seasons fruite, he did in scrip p bestowe;
And whilst his py-bald curre did sleepe, and sheep
hooke lay him by
On hollowe quilles of oten-strawe he pyped melodie,
But, when he spred her his saint, he wipte his grease shooes,
And clear'd the drivell from his beard, and thus the shepheard woes:
I have sweet wench, a peece of cheese as good as tooth may chawe:
And bread, and wyldings, souling well: (and therewithall did drawe
His ladrie;) and, in eating, see yon crumpled eye;
quoth hee,
Did twincke this fyll, saith thou art too elvish, and
too coy:
Am I, I pray thee, beggerlie, that such a flock enjoye?
I wis I am not: yet that thou dost hold me in disdaine
Is brimme abroad, and made a gibe to all that keep this plaine.
There be as quaint, at least that think themselves as quaint, that crave
The match, which thou (I wot not why) mayst, but mislik'st to have.
How wouldst thou match: (for well I wot, thou art a female) I,
I know not her that, willingly, with mayden-head would dye,
The plowmans labour hath no end, and he a churl will prone:
The craftsman hath more work in hand, then fitteth unto loike:
The merchant, trafficking abroad, suspects his wife at home:
A youth will play the wanton, and an old man prove a nrome:
Then cluse a shepheard; with the sunne he doth his flock unfold,
And all the day on hill or plaine, he merrie chat can hold;

Vol. I.
And with the sun doth fold the again: then, jogging home betwixt
He turns a crabb, or turns a rounde, or sings
some merrie ryme;
Nor lackes he glee full tales to tell, whilst that the
hole doth trot:
And sitteth, singing care away, till he to bed hath
got,
There sleeps he soundly all the night forgetting
morrow-care,
Nor feares he blasting of his corne, or attring of
his wares,
Or storms by sene, or stirres on land, or crake of
credit lost,
Nor spending franklier than his flocke shall still
defray the cost.
Well wot I, sooth they say, that say: more quiet
nights and daies
The shepherd sleepe and wakes then he whose
cattel he doth graize.
Believe me, lasse, a king is but a man, and so
am I:
Content was with a monarchie, and mischiefs hit the
bye.
As late it did a king and his, not dying farre from
hence:
Who left a daughter (save thy selfe) for faire, a
matchess wench.
Here did he pause, as if his tongue had made his
harte offence.
The neatresse, longing for the rest, did egge him
on to tell
How faire she was, and who she was. She bore
(quoth he) the bell
For beautie: though I clownish am, I know what
beautie is,
Or did I not, yet seeing thee, I sencees were to
mis.
Suppose her beautie Hellen's-like, or Hellen's
somewhat less,
And ever starre consortong to a puer complection
gesse.
Her stature comely tall, her gate well graced, and
her wit
To marvell at, not meddle with, as matchles I
A globe-like head, a gold-like haire, a forehead
smooth and haye,
An even nose, on either side stood a grash
eye:
Two rosie cheeckes, round ruddie lippes, with just-
set teeth within,
A mouth in meane, and underneathe a round and
dimpled chin,
Her snowy necke, and bleeding vaines, stood boll
upright upon
Her portly shoulders: beating balles, her rayned
breasts; anon,
Add more to beautie: wand-like was her middle,
falling still,
And rising whereas women rise: but over-skip:
I will
What males in females overskip; yunain nothing
ill!
And more, her long and limber armes, had white
and azure wrists,
And slender fingers answer to her smooth and lillie
fistes:
A leg in print, and prettie foote: conjecture of
the rest!
For amorous eyes, observing forne, think parts
obscured best.
With these (oh thing divine!) with these, her
tongue of speech was spare:
But, speaking, Venus seemed to speak the ball
from Ide to bear!
With Pallas, Juno, and with both herselfe contends
in face;
Where equal mixture did not want of milde and
stately grace:
Her smyles were sober, and her lookes were
cheurful unto all,
And such as neither wanton seeme, nor wayward;
neill, nor gall.
A quiet minde, a patient mood, and not disdaining
any,
Not gyling, gadding, gawdye, and her faculties
were many.
A nymph, no young, no harte, no eye, might
praise, might wish, might see.
For life, for love, for forme, more good, more
worth, more faire, then shee?
Yet such an one, as such was none, saue only she
was such;
Of Argentile to say the most were to be silent
much.
I knew the lady very well, but worthless of such
prais,
The Neatresse sayd: and muse I dooe, a sheepeard
thus should blaze
The coate of beautie. Credit me thy latter speach
bewaires
Thy clownish shape, a coyned shew. But where-
fore dost thou weep?
(The sheepeard wept, and she was woe, and both
did silence keep.)
In truith, quoth he, I am not such as, seeming, I
professe:
But then for her, and now for thee, I from my
self digresse.
Her loued I, (wretch that I am, a recreant to
bee)
I loved her, that hated love; but now I dye for
thee.
At Kirkland is my fathers court, and Curzon is my
name,
In Edel: court sometimes in pensum, till lour con-
trold the same;
But now—What now? dear hart! how now? what
nylest thou to weeepe?
SAVILE.

I grant, quoth she, it was too much, that you did love so much:

But whom your former could not mone, your second love doth touch.

Thy twice-beloved Argentile submitteth her to thee:

And for thy double love presents her selfe a single fee:

In passion, not in person chang'd, and I my lord am shee.

They sweetly surfetitng in joye and silent for a space.

Whereas the exsas had end, did tenderly embrace:

And for their wedding, and their wish, gotfitting tymne and place.

JOHN SAVILE, (elder brother to sir Henry) son of Henry Savile of Over-Bradley in Staneland near to Eland (not far from Halifox, in Yorkshire, esq. was born in that county, particularly, as it seems, at Over-Bradley, became a commoner of Brasen-nose coll, in 1581, or thereabouts; where laying a considerable foundation of acad. learning, was taken thence before he could attain to a degree in the university, and sent to the Middle-Temple, where making great proficiency in the municipal laws, was called to the bar, fell into considerable practice, became Autumn-reader of that house, 28 Eliz. dom. 1586, steward of the seigniory or lordship of Wakefield in his own country, called to the degree and honour of the coif in 1594, made one of the barons of the Exchequer, 96, and about that time one of the justices of assize. When K. James came to the crown, he not only continued him in his baron's place 4 Apr. but also conferred on him, just before his coronation, the honour of knighthood, 23 July following, an. 1603, being then one of the judges that was to attend that solemnity. He left behind him, at his death, certain things fit for the press, of which only this following is as yet made public.

Reports of divers Special Cases, as well in the Court of Common-Pleas, as of the Exchequer, in the time of Q. Elizabeth. Lond. 1675, in a thin fol. [Bodl. G. 1. 5. Jur.] Printed in old French in a black character, and published by John Richardzard of the Inner-Temple. Sir Jo. Savile paid his last debt to nature at London on the 2 Feb. in sixteen hundred and six, aged 61, whereupon his body was buried in the church of St. Dunstan's in the West in Fleet-street, London, and his heart carried to Medley in Yorkshire, where it was buried in an isle joining on the South-side of the church belonging to that place. Soon after was a very fair monument erected over it, with the effigies thereon of the defunct in his judge's robes, (cut out from stone,) lying thereon.

The reader is to know, that there was one John Savile a great pretender to poetry, in the beginning of the reign of K. James I. patronized in his studies by his kinsman, (a young spark,) called George Savile, son of sir George Savile, knight; which John wrote among several things, King James his entertainment at Theobolds, with his welcome to London, and a salutary Poem. Lond. 1603, qu. This I thought fit to let the reader know, lest posterity may take him to be the same with sir John Savile before-mentioned. The name and family of the Saviles are numerous in Yorkshire, and pretend to be descended from the Savelli in Italy, a family accounted by some to be the ancientest in the world; having been in Italy about 5000 years; of some which have been consuls before, and after, the time of our Saviour. But how any of our Saviles in England can make it out, that they are descended from the said family of the Savelli, I cannot in the least conjecture, (being the name of a town,) nor can I believe it, no more, than that the Corbetts of Shropshire are descended from the Corvini, another ancient family in Italy.

GEORGE CORYAT received his first being in this world in the parish of St. Thomas within the city of Salisbury, educated in grammaticals in Wykeham's school, admitted perpetual fellow of New coll. in 1562, took the degrees in arts, and in June 1570 became rector of Odcombe in Somersetshire on the death of Tho. Reade, and at length back of div. In 1594 he was made prebendar of Warthill in the church of York, and had some other dignity, but what I cannot tell. He was a person much commended in his time for his fine fancy in Latin poetry, and for certain matters which he had written, quoted by John 1 Case the philosopher, Jam. 2 Middendorp, Joh. 3 Cay and others. All that I have seen of his composition, are only these things following.


Descripção Anglie, Scotie, & Hibernie. Written in Lat. verse as it seems, 4 and dedicated to Q. Elizabeth. He died in the parsonage house at Odcombe, on the fourth of March in sixteen hundred and six; whereupon his son Tom, upon some design, preserving his body from stench above ground, till the 14th of April following, 5 was then buried in the chancel of the church at Odcombe; at which time one Gibbs Gallop M.A. of

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1 In Spescul. Morav. lib. 4, cap. 2.
2 In octavo lib. De celererrimis Acad. Col. Agric. 1602, p. 150, 454.
4 [He mentions this in his Latin poems, as well as a translation of the Psalms into that language dedicated likewise to queen Eliz.]
Glocester-hall, who was admitted to that rectory 23 March 1606, did officiate. Gertrude widow of the said G. Coryat lived many years after at Odcomb, and near to it, where dying, was buried near to the reliques of her husband, on the 3 April 1645, (21 Car. I.) as I have been informed by the searches of Mr. Hump. Hody, M. A. of Wadham coll. a native of Odcomb. At the same time that George Coryat was elected prob. fellow of New coll. was elected also one John Mundy, born at Maperton in Dorsetshire, who being a civilian, and not conforming himself to the Protestant religion, was ejected thence by the B. of Winchester in his visitation of that coll. 1566. Afterwards he went beyond the seas, was made a seminary priest, and sent into the mission of England: but being taken on Hounslo-heathe, in his journey from Winchester to London, was by sir Fr. Walsingham secretary of state committed to prison. Afterwards being convicted according to the law against seminaries, was (with four other priests) executed at Tyburne 12 Feb. 1589. See more in a book entit.'Concertatio Eccles. Catholica in Anglia'. Printed at Triers 1594, fol. 140, 141.

[Coryat ventured to address the queen on no less important a subject than her marriage:
O virgo et princps, o regis filia, regis
Et soror, o regis uxor ut esse velis.
Te tua forma, decus, virtus, pietasque fidesque
Hoc rogant, patriae ut perpetuare patriam.
Sic tibi sic poteris patriae sic utilis esse
Angelice in terris vivere posse regam.
En tibi sic poteris, patriae sic utilis esse
Non poteris, patriam prole beare potes.
Si potes, ergo velis: regalem sumito sponsum,
Sic tibi, sic patriæ consule, virgo, tuae.
En daemon satagit, stimulat caro, mundus adurit,
Sola potes tantis belligerarum malis?

Si modo sola potes, vestrarum red respiece gentem,
Ne miserrum Satanas devoret oregem.
Da Deus liane mentem, da nostra princepe dig-num
Et regem et prolem, cetera jam dederas.
Tu, tui, princeps, regimem sic dirige regni,
Ut post hoc regnum coelia-regna petas.

He wrote also a poem in honour of the earl of Pembroke, which he translated into English: it begins,
The Penbrooke dragon greene of hue, good reader, here behold,
His scaled necke environed with glittering chaine of gold,
His hooked chawes, his piercing eyes, his wings prepar'd to flight,
His mighty crest, well fauored limmes, and body shaped right.
'Twas not this dragon, whom the dames of Colchis did bewail,
The keeper of the golden fleece : not Heracles did preynyle,
Against the same : it was not this which kept the golden frute
In Hesper's grove; Apollo's sleight right cunningly did shute,
His thousand shafts, which Pytho pierst, yea Cadmus hand hath slaine
Thy monstrous dragon (mighty Mars) which kept Boetian plain,
The Gods themselves, the sources of God, no imp of earthly wight,
Not Easons soune, not Jove his youth, not Cadmus put to flight
By fathers wrath, Agenors ire could quallite this dragons might;
No not despightfull death—&c.]

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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.
CORRECTIONS.

Col. 8. Bardney. See col. 503.

41. Stanbridge—end of the article add J.


73. Bourchier—note 5, line 7, add—But see The British Bibliographer, vol. iv. p. 231, where Mr. Utterson states the duke of Roxburgh's copy to have been Redborne's edition, and not Copland's, and where he notices a subsequent edition in 1609.

Ibid. ib. note 2,—for 1534 read 1474.

97. Erasmus, line 6, for 1647, read 1467.

166. Halle, line 16, for 18 , read 1809.

181. Borde, line 33, 'often printed.' There was an edition in the earl of Oxford's collection dated Lond. 1613. See Harleian Catalogue, vol. iv. page 821, No. 19636: and another without date, printed for William Thackery, a great vender of story-books, about the year 1675. Both these were in black-letter.

212. Udall, note 3, line 2, for were, read was.

219. Thomas, note 7, line 1, for all the wries, read all he writes.

224. Hoper, note 10, line 2, after victory, add 'in Scotland,' &c.

337. Smith, line 18 in the margin, for 63, read 1563.

444. Ferrers, line 42, ' The Statutes called Magna Charta,' add—He translated these statutes also from Latin and French into English, first printed by Elizabeth Redman, without date, and again by Thomas Petyt, Lond. 1542, 8vo.


489. Martin, line 10, for Peregrinaion, read Peregrination.

510. Feckenham, add—John Feckham, D. D. late abbot of Westminster, his Commentarie on the Canticles, 8vo. no date or place.